Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

THE JUBILEE.

All indications go to show that the jubilee will be a grand success. No pains are being spared to make it such, and we think we may fairly assure our readers outside the province, as well as those within it, that they may confidently reckon on a gala time. The arrangements are being perfected and the committee are assiduous in their labors. As much amusement will be crowded into the two days as is possible, compatible with pleasure and each hour will have its delights. Victoria intends to celebrate worthily the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's ascension to the throne and throws out a general invitation to all to come and assist in the ceremonies. Our American friends, more especially our Sound neighbors, will be heartily welcomed and we shall look forward to a large contingent of these taking part in the jubilee.

THE CHINESE BILL.

On Hon. Mr. Chapleau's moving the second reading of the "Chinese Immigration Act," which was agreed to and the bill read a second time, the house resolved itself into committee on the bill when a discussion occurred so interesting to our readers that we have thought it well to reproduce it in full. We have been able to secure a *verbatim* report:

Mr. Chapleau—As I have already said in introducing the bill, this measure is practically a repetition of the bill which passed the house last year on the same subject, with the exception of the first clause, which says that no duties shall be payable under this act in respect of any woman of Chinese origin who is the wife of a person who is not of Chinese origin, and who, for the purposes of this act, shall be of the same nationality as her husband. Another clause provides for the passing of Chinese *in transitu* by railway through the country. The next section provides for the procuring a passport or certificate of leave for Chinese residents of British Columbia, who desire to visit their native country, with the intention of returning within three months. It is also provided that the person who presents a fraudulent certificate shall be liable to a penalty, and that one-fourth of the penalties under this act shall be paid, after all costs, to the provincial government of British Columbia.

Mr. Mills—The honorable gentleman proposes that the Chinese wife of a British subject shall not be treated as a Chinese woman, but under his policy, when a Chinaman is married to a woman who is not of Chinese origin they are both treated as being of Chinese origin. The honorable gentleman has made enquiries into these matters, and he knows what statements are made with regard to the morals of the Chinese, and it would seem to me that this was almost legislating in such a way as rather to militate against the morals of those people.

Mr. Chapleau—I refer the honorable gentleman to the report of the Chinese commission for any information on that subject, but I may say that experience has shown that Englishmen coming from China who are married to Chinese women were obliged by the customs officer to pay the duty for their wives and children. It really strikes anyone that the wife of a man who is a christian and a British subject should not be subjected to that duty, for, according to a law which is higher than ours, being married they are both one, and they should be treated as one.

Mr. Davies—As I understand the scope of the question raised by the honorable member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), it was whether it was not desirable, in the interests of morality, that married Chinese women should be admitted free of this duty.

Mr. Chapleau—As I understand the remarks of my hon. friend, he thinks it would probably encourage the immigration of married people among the Chinese if this restriction were removed. Well, Mr. Chairman, I fear that in that case there would be considerable difficulty. As has already been stated, there was a political difficulty felt in allowing Chinese immigration into America, without certain checks and restrictions, and in the United States that has been recognized to an extent to which we do not feel disposed to go in this country, and I do not think it would be wise at the present moment to prevent Chinese married women from paying a duty in the same way as their husbands do.

Mr. Mills—That is precisely the point which I bring under the hon. gentleman's attention, because the hon. gentleman's regulations at present practically prohibit married men from coming into the country because this prevents them from bringing in their wives. I think there are social grounds upon which that policy ought not to be permitted in. If the hon. gentleman is disposed to exclude Chinese immigration altogether, that is, of course, a perfectly intelligible policy. If he proposes to restrict the immigration by imposing a tax on every male coming from China, that is an intelligible policy; but when he proposes to impose a tax indiscriminately on every Chinese man, woman and child that comes into the country, he proposes a policy which, I think, is not in the interest of public morality.

Mr. Chapleau—There is this inconvenience: when a Christian or a British subject marries a Chinese woman, proof of the marriage can be made which is satisfactory to the authorities. But we know that by the customs prevailing in China not one wife merely is allowed, but several, and that the concubine is very often called the wife; and when the provinces are complaining that Chinese immigration is already too great, and that the majority of the female immigrants are such as should not be encouraged, it is easy to see what abuses and difficulties would result if they were allowed to come free into British Columbia on the pretence of being married.

Mr. Davies—That seems to be a fair ground of argument, and perhaps the hon. gentleman is right; but to one who has not had the same opportunity of studying the question that he has had, the very opposite result would appear to follow from his policy. The people protest against the introduction of the Chinese because a class of women who are not desirable come; but the question my hon. friend raises is whether, if you adopt the more generous policy and allow the better class of Chinamen to come with their wives, the objection now naturally felt against Chinese immigration would be materially lessened. I think the subject is worthy of consideration.

Sir John A. Macdonald—The whole policy of this measure is to restrict the immigration of Chinese into British Columbia and into Canada. On the whole, it is considered not advantageous to the country that the Chinese should come and settle in Canada, producing a mongrel race, and interfering very much with white labor in Canada. That may be right, or it may be wrong; it may be a prejudice or otherwise; but the prejudice is universal. Whether it be in the United States, in Australia, or in Canada, white labor and Chinese labor will never work harmoniously together, and we shall have the same scenes in Canada, if that immigration is permitted, that we have seen so lamentably exhibited in the United States. The policy of the act which now exists is to restrict Chinese labor, and therefore any step which is contrary to the principle of the measure which received the sanction of parliament, I believe, would not be satisfactory to those portions of Canada where Chinese labor has been introduced to any extent. I think my honorable friend, the secretary of state, has hit exactly on the objection to the admission of the wives of Chinese immigrants. If that were allowed not a single immigrant would come over without a wife, and the immorality existing to a very great extent along the Pacific coast would be greatly aggravated in Canada. Under the system of Chinese labor as it now exists, the Chinese come over and make a little money then go back. That is the least objectionable form of Chinese labor, but I do not think it would be to the advantage of Canada or any other country occupied by Aryans for members of the Mongolian race to become permanent inhabitants of the country. I believe it would introduce a conflict between the working classes which would only result in evil. If there could be no other labor obtained than Chinese labor, perhaps the argument of necessity or great expediency might prevail; but now there is not much difficulty in getting white labor in any part of Canada. Under these circumstances, to encourage Chinese labor would be merely to prevent white labor settling in those portions of the Dominion where Chinese labor was settled to any extent. As regards the clause for which this bill was principally introduced, to allow a Chinese woman married to a British subject, and taking the nationality of her husband, to enter free, that is obviously right. The law worked so absurdly in the case of Mr. Moore. an English gentleman of standing, who married a Chinese lady twenty years ago, that when they arrived at Victoria he was obliged to pay $50 for his wife and $50 for each of his children. Of course, in the case of his children, the money was refunded the moment the matter was represented here, on the ground that the children were British subjects, taking the rank and nationality of the father; and there is no doubt they were not Chinese in the meaning of the act. But there was no means of remitting the fine on the wife, who was a Chinese woman in every respect. In the opinion of the minister of justice there was no remedy but to collect the fine. I think it would be a great relaxation—a reversal, in fact, of the policy which was approved of by parliament for the restriction of Chinese labor, to adopt the suggestion of hon. gentlemen opposite, to remove the restriction as respects the wives of Chinese men.

Mr. Mills—I do not intend to allow the hon. gentleman to misrepresent my position.

Sir John A. Macdonald—I have no desire to misrepresent it.

Mr. Mills—Nevertheless, the hon. gentleman's whole line of argument has been in that direction. I said nothing about relaxation of the regulation proposed, or of the policy on which the government has entered. I said nothing about the desirability of having Chinese in this country in competition with the labor of the ordinary white settler. If there is any ground of complaint on that score the hon. gentleman himself is answerable for it, for I believe the hon. gentleman refused to allow Chinese labor to be excluded from British Columbia, or to confine those engaged on public works, especially in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, to the employment of white labor. The hon. gentleman has not proposed to exclude the Chinese. He has not proposed to put such a capitation tax on them as would completely exclude them from the country. He permits them to come here under certain restrictions. I do not think that this restriction, except in so far as it acts as a prohibition, is of any advantage to the laboring classes. I apprehend, so far as British Columbia is concerned, that the competition of the white and the Chinese labor there is just as active as it was before the hon. gentleman imposed his restrictions, because there are several thousands of these people within the limits of that province. If you permit the Chinese to come here at all, you had better permit them to come in as settlers. What does the hon. gentleman say, and what do all those who object to Chinese immigration, say? They say that the Chinese come to this country, enter into competition with our laborers, spend nothing in the country, acquire no property, and, as soon as they earn enough money, leave the country. This is the chief reason given for excluding them. It is in the moral interest of the Chinese and of the community in which there are Chinese settlers, that we should allow Chinese women to come in, that we should allow them to bring in their wives, and that we should not impose a tax on the wife as we do on the husband. By imposing such a tax we legislate against the morals of the community. The hon. gentleman may say no, but it is the fact. It would be better to double the capitation tax than to persist in the policy laid down in the bill. If the hon gentleman thinks there are too many Chinese in the country, let him double the capitation tax. I do not object to such a tax as will serve to exclude the Chinese, but I say let the tax be upon the Chinaman and let the Chinaman's wife come in free. You will thus as effectually carry out the policy of excluding the Chinese as at present, and, at the same time, you will protect the morals of the community in which Chinese come as settlers.

Mr. Chapleau—The hon. gentleman complains, and I think without reason, that he has been misrepresented. He should remember that, as a question of principle, it is understood Chinese immigration should be restricted; it is upon that principal that all those who represent British Columbia, object to having Chinese in Canada. This is the principle which has induced us to impose restrictions on Chinese immigration amounting nearly to prohibition. If you encourage the increase of Chinese population in this country you go against that principal, and the proposition of the hon. gentleman would have that effect. As a matter of fact, I can tell the hon. gentleman that if we were to allow Chinese wives, as he calls them, to come in, instead of morality we would have greater immorality. This is known by all those who have studied the question. It has had that effect, as has been, unfortunately, too well proved, in the United States. Take away that restriction, and the worst population in China would be brought to our shores. It is bad enough for the people to have the Chinese here at all, but the commercial interests of Canada and England require that there should not be actual prohibition. The necessities of the times demand, also, that there should be Chinese labor in a new country, but it would be not only imprudent but most unfortunate if the barrier was opened to the extent the hon. gentleman proposes.

The committee then rose and reported, and the bill was read the third time, and passed.

THE NEW LEADER.

Our correspondent at Ottawa announces that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier succeeds the Hon. Edward Blake as leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in Canada. It was thought that the contest for the position would lie between Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. David Mills, and the selection of Mr. Laurier will come with a great surprise to all sections of the people, and as well to those within as to those without the inner political life of the Liberal party. The family of the new leader was among the first established in *La Nouvelle France*. He is the son of the late M. Carolus Laurier P. L. S., was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption, Province of Quebec, on the 20th of November, 1841, was educated at L' Assomption College and was married in 1868 to Miss Lafontaine. He obtained the degree of B. C. L. at McGill college in 1864, studied law with the Hon. Mr. Lafamme, Q.C., and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1865. He edited *Le Defricheur* for some time and was a delegate in 1875 to the Dominion prohibition convention at Montreal. He sat for Drummond and Arthabaska in the Quebec assembly from the general elections of 1871 until 1874, when he resigned in order to contest the seat for the Commons, in which he was successful. He was returned for that constituency in the latter year and for his present seat, Quebec East, in September 1877, on his acceptance of office in the Mackenzie cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue. In the general elections of the 20th of June, 1882, which proved so disastrous to the fortunes of his party, he was re-elected to the same seat by a handsome majority over his opponent, Mr. J. P. Rhesume. Last year he succeeded on the 22nd day of February in making his calling and election sure and was generally recognized as Mr. Blake's first lieutenant in the province of Quebec. The honor which has just been conferred upon him will probably be as profound a surprise to him as to the bulk of his followers. It has generally been conceded that the leader of either of the two parties should come from the great province of Ontario, and this, in fact, has been the custom ever since confederation. It is quite possible that neither Sir Richard Cartwright nor Mr. Mills have the same capacity for leadership that characterizes M. Laurier; but it is believed that in the best interests of the Reform party either should have been selected in preference to a member from the province of Quebec. We predict that the result will bear out this assumption, and that the Reform party will be found to have committed a most egregious error. M. Laurier's sentiments on the Riel question are too fresh in the minds of the people to ensure him any great degree of confidence from the English-speaking people of the Dominion. As an orator he ranks very high indeed. His speech on the Riel question during the closing session of the last parliament is said to have been one of the ablest ever delivered on the floors of the House, and charmed alike friend and foe, but it was of no avail, for his cause was bad. It is true he has a great capacity for making friends, but he will fail to wean away from Sir John any of his supporters in the province of Quebec—even the "bolters," a majority of whom, lamb-like, have returned to the true fold. If that is the strategem, it is destined to be a failure. The government will look with a large amount of complacency on this new move on the part of the Liberals which cannot fail to result in an even more irretrievable ruin than that in which they are now wallowing. Will the Knight of Deficits sulk in his tent at the loss of the coveted honor? Will the philosophic David sit patiently under the galling yoke which has been thrust upon him? Time will tell.

ACQUIRED TASTES.

Man is so peculiarly constituted that those things which have the most profound influence upon him, those tastes and habits which most affect him for good or evil, are not a part of his nature and disposition, but are acquired, and that, in many instances, after a long and arduous struggle. The most powerful argument for the pessimistic view of human nature is found in the fact that we work harder and more earnestly to clothe ourselves with useless, extravagant and injurious habits than we do to put on the armor of virtuous resolves and cleanly and decent ways. We strive to acquire habits of luxury and tastes for dissipation, in its broadest sense, as if they were positive virtues, while we leave the acquisition of good and useful habits to come by nature, if at all. A moment's reflection will convince the most skeptical of the truth of these statements. The taste which is most injurious to the human family as a whole is the taste for those things which are stimulant or narcotic, as the conditions under which they are used determine. In every nation of the world, civilized and uncivilized, savage and cultivated, and from the earliest dawn of the world's history to the present time, the use of stimulants and sedatives has been practiced, and to excess. The list of the things used for this purpose, is a long one, and shows man's ingenuity in evolving the means of producing exhilaration or stupefaction from seemingly unlikely sources. Alcohol, opium, Indian hemp, tobacco, chloroform, belladonna and stramonium are but a few of the many agencies employed to produce the desired result. It will be noted that in the entire list that there is not a single substance which is pleasing or agreeable to the natural taste. The struggles with alcohol and tobacco have been told too often to need repetition, and the same feature is common to them all, a loathing and disgust at first, followed by endurance, and at last an intense craving and desire for them, too often unconquerable and resistless. It is safe to say that no one ever enjoyed his first experience with any of these things. A natural taste is revolted by them, and frequently nauses ensues, as Nature protest against being forced into acquaintance with uncongenial things. And yet at last the whole man, body and soul, becomes an abject slave to the habit which he has acquired only by labor and toil, by vitiating and outraging his natural tastes, and by wilfully stifling and crushing his natural aspirations. His godlike will grovels at the feet of his tyrant, and he kisses the hand which is raised only to force him to a lower level of degradation and bestiality. Truly this is an anomaly, and shakes our confidence in the power of mankind to elevate itself, or to rise unaided above the lowest level. But it is not alone in these grosser forms that acquired tastes show their enormous power and influence. Dissipation is not synonomous with intoxication or narcotism, and may and does exist in things less material than appetites and carnal desires and passions. The intellect, the will, the mind, the soul—call it by which name you will—is subject to the same general law and equally under the dominion of acquired tastes. As an illustration, take the numerous examples of the overpowering desire for the bizarre and abnormal which has characterized so many men, and women too, of undoubted intellect and rare mental powers. It may be assumed that no sane person is born with a taste for the hideous; that no woman is by nature attracted to scenes of cruelty; that no man of education and refinement takes a natural delight in visiting scenes of gross debauchery or witnessing the lowest forms of bestial sensuality. Yet history, and modern history at that, is full of instances of men and women who have become infatuated with all these things, and whose chief and only pleasure has been in securing, hearing and reading incidents of cruelty, of bloodshed and of unbridled licentiousness. Another illustration of this is found in the morbid desire which many people evince to see cases of malformation and monstrosities. To their vitiated tastes the most perfect human form or the most exquisite triumph of the sculptor's art possesses no such attraction as the Siamese twins or the bearded woman. Physical evil has become good in their eyes, and they find beauty only in ugliness and deformity. There is another side to this question, but none the less illustrative of the general truth of the proposition that acquired tastes are stronger than the natural disposition. We refer to the taste for the luxuries and elegances of life, whether in the matter of eating and drinking or in those more intellectual pastimes of personal adornment, of home beautifying, of book collecting and all the other varied developments of æstheticism. No one ever heard of an excess in eating caused by simple food. The man is yet to be born who will surfeit himself on bread and water. In those primitive countries where the women wear an apron of bark or leaves and the men do not, no one thinks himself in tatters. In those, where the family mansion is a hut or wigwam is the proprietor forced into bankruptcy by the dealer in rare book or art treasures. Their simple and natural tastes do not lead them into reckless extravagance in the matter of wood carvings or old china or artistic decorations. All those things are the outgrowth of civilization and are purely artificial wants. There is no intrinsic difference in useful qualities between tweed and broadcloth, or between calicoand satin, and yet the taste for the more costly material is all but universal, and too often indulged at the cost of credit and comfort, and sometimes of reputation. Under these conditions the partition wall between wants and needs then gets broken down and the distinction disappears. The strength of the acquired taste is so great as to overshadow the perceptions and obliterate the difference between real necessities and those that are only imaginary, and in consequence life is made miserable by the struggle for the unattainable and the energies of a lifetime are wasted in striving to satisfy wants that are purely artificial. If there be a moral to be drawn from this, it is the trite one that it is the first step which costs. Habits and tastes are evolutionary, and the time to resist them, whether in the direction of vice, of luxury or of extravagance, is in their inception. The eggs of the cockatrice must be crushed before they can hatch out their pestilential brood; the cubs of the tiger must be strangled lest they grow into devouring monsters.

From the Daily Colonist, June 10, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Hope Not.

Mr. Blake is said to be suffering from oftening of the brain.

Trotting Race.

A match trotting race will be held between Geo. Rudge's J. I. C. and Thos. Shaw's horse, Dart, will be held on the morning of the 21st at the Victoria driving park for $250 a side.

Dangerously Ill.

A despatch was received from Harrison Springs yesterday afternoon by Dr. McSwain, requesting his presence to attend to Mr. Joseph Spratt, who is seriously ill. Dr. McSwain left this morning.

The Assault Case.

Zoelle, charged with assaulting S. Goetz, will appear before Mr. Johnson, S. M., this morning, when a hearing will be had. Goetz has so far recovered from his wounds as to appear against Zoelle.

A Smash-Up.

A horse attached to a light buggy ran away on Government street yesterday afternoon and dashed across the James Bay bridge at a rapid pace. Tearing up the street he was finally stopped at Johnson street by running into a post. The animal was cut slightly and the buggy shafts broken.

Police Court.

Lottie, a Hydah Indian woman, pleaded guilty to being drunk yesterday morning in the above court. She will be sentenced to-day.

John Francis was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, or in default, three months' imprisonment with hard labor, for supplying an intoxicant to Mary, the Bella Coola Indian woman, who was up the day before yesterday.

The Sham Fight.

For the convenience of the city volunteers in attending the drill at Macaulay point on Saturday afternoon, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has kindly ordered boats to convey the force from the outer wharf to the scene of operations and back. This is an act of courtesy which will no doubt be highly appreciated by our local defenders. As the success of the sham fight on the 21st instant will greatly depend upon a full and correct rehearsal, it is hoped that the force will turn out on this occasion in full strength.

Hudson's Bay Company.

It is understood that various changes have been decided upon by the authorities in connection with the management of the company's business in British Columbia. Mr. Factor Alexander who has been for some years in charge of the trade at New Caledonia, with head quarters at Stuart's lake, is, we learn, shortly to assume the control of the Cariboo district with residence at Quesnelle in the place of Mr. Chief Trader Skinner, who will proceed to the northern department for service at Rat Portage. Mr. Factor Alexander will be succeeded at Stuart's lake by Mr. Chief Factor Roderick McFarlane, lately of Athabasca, but who has been spending the winter in England. Other removals, we believe, are contemplated.

The Banff Coal Mines.

Hon. Senator Thorp, of Wisconsin, vice-president of the Banff coal company, says the *Ottawa Journal*, leaves for Boston to-day. He has been here for the last three days conferring with Mayor Stewart, who is president of the company, regarding the shipping of coal from the mine. The senator informed the reporter that his company would commence to ship in a few days to British Columbia and Manitoba at the rate of 500 tons a day. Shipping would have commenced earlier had not the company been employed for the last two weeks in making air shafts and taking other precautionary measures for the safety of the miners. One hundred and twenty men are now employed. Senator Thorp is one of the best known men in the Western States. His son is married to a daughter of the poet Longfellow, and his daughter is the widow of the late Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist. The senator dined with His Worship the mayor last evening and afterwards had a long interview with the Hon. Thomas White at the House of Commons.

Guilty of Murder.

The Kitsap, W. T., jury found George H. Miller guilty of the murder of James M. Colman and Wilbur Patten. Commenting on it the *Post-Intelligencer* says: "Our community will wear a happier face to-day in commemoration of the just verdict which the Kitsap jury rendered in the Miller case. This verdict will give to all law-abiding citizens a new and better lease upon life, for in the conviction of Miller justice has triumphed. And while this triumph does not give back to the heart-broken parents their promising boy, nor to the sorrow-stricken Colman family its good husband and father, yet it does rid the community of a most atrocious murderer and teaches the blackmailers of justice that there is efficacy in law; and convinces the doubting that we have men in Washington territory through which that power can be reached and the dignity of the law maintained. And now all praise to those who have followed up and assisted in this prosecution and honor to the Kitsap jury for a verdict that will give universal satisfaction."

To the Pioneers.

At the Pioneer's reunion at Port Townsend the chairman read the following letter, which was received and placed on file:

VICTORIA, B. C., June 4, 1887.

Messrs. James G. Swan and J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, Port Townsend:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return to you my sincere thanks for your kind invitation for me and my friends here to attend a reunion of the pioneers of Washington Territory, at Port Townsend, on the 16th inst. As I very seldom now go from home, owing to the infirmities of advancing years, I have to apologize for my non-attendance at your meeting which will doubtless be an interesting and enjoyable one, where old friends meet to recall remembrances; the trials and experiences of early life on the Sound. As the oldest pioneer in this district here, I wish to convey to you and express my earnest and warmest interest and good wishes to the pioneers of Washington Territory, where I spent many happy hours in my early days in the company of old friends there now, in the ranks of the great majority. May the supreme ruler of events prolong the lives and grant many happy days to the remaining pioneers of the coast, where I spent my happiest days, is my sincere wish. Yours, most sincerely,

RODERICK FINLAYSON.

Looked for his Lily.

Not so many days ago a couple—newly married—stopped at a prominent city hotel for the night. They hailed from some outlandish place east of the Rockies and had money enough to make a small ripple in the city. The bride retired early; but the groom, still feeling his oats, went out to take in the town. He visited a number of the prominent resorts and about midnight found himself back at the hotel. Quietly transfixing the night porter with his eye he addressed him: "My boy-ish, where's my brideish? Swhere's my turtle dove?"

Jimmy, of course, could not answer him. But finding the number of his room he attempted to take him there.

"Noshir!" said the inebriate. "Ish—hic—wansh shmy cooing dove. She's the rosesh of the valley, she is."

Everybody in the rooms along the hall was awake by this time, and several heads peeped over the transoms.

"She's—a—a—hic—lambsh." He continued, "a swan of the shea. Where'sh she? Thatsh what I want—hic—to know! Whosh stole my cuckoo from the nesh?"

By this time they were at the door of his room. It suddenly opened, a hand and arm clothed in white was thrust out, and the unfortunate yanked in with a terrific jerk and this remark:

"Here's your rose of Sharon and lily of the valley, you blamed old fool. 'Go to bed!"

Swopping Horses.

Mr. W. Templeman, who has been connected with the *Times* for several years, has superseded Mr. J. C. McLagan as manager of that sheet.

Passed Successfully.

Drs. Robertson, Duncan and Eberts passed the medical examination, which has been in progress for some days, successfully.

Fresh Produce.

According to the report of the minister of marine and fisheries the value of the produce of the fisheries for this province for 1886 was $1,577,000.

At Home.

Rear Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour and officers of H. M. squadron will hold an "At Home" in the sail loft of the dockyard at Esquimalt this evening.

Two Holidays.

As the Dominion government have appointed Tuesday, the 21st instant, a public holiday, and the local government the 22nd instant, our citizens will be treated to two holidays on the occasion of the jubilee. All ought to take and enjoy them.

Correction.

In our yesterday morning's report of the city council meeting of Wednesday night, Coun. Pearce is to say "that if the if the street committee would mind their own business he would mind his;" when it should have been noted that Coun. Braden made the remark. We make this correction in all fairness to Coun. Braden.

The Quebec Governorship.

It is now reported that Chapleau has definitely decided to accept the governorship of Quebec. He has gone to Montreal to consult with his friends there. But as his medical advisers have positively warned him from remaining longer in active political life, it is believed that he will convince them of the absolute necessity of his accepting office. Rumior says Costigan will retire from the Cabinet and be succeeded by Curran, of Montreal, while Chapleau's successor will be Landry, of New Brunswick, representing the French-Canadian element there. The changes will not take place until after the session.

Delta Stock Yards.

The opening sale in these new yards close to Ladner's Landing was held on Wednesday last, about 150 head of stock being penned in the commodious and convenient sale yard, the planning of which shows the proprietor, Mr. Rich, to be no amateur at his business. Beef cattle sold readily at full prices, the greater part being purchased for the Vancouver market. Cows and calves met with a dull sale, many lots being driven home unsold. The attendance was only a moderate one, many of the agriculturalists being still busy sowing. Another sale will be held in about three months.

Welcome Visitors.

Mayor Fell accompanied Capt. J. E. Burnes, of Tacoma, W. T., Mr. G. A. Burnes, banker, of Olympia, W. T., and Dr. and Mrs. Stansbury, of San Francisco, to Esquimalt yesterday, where they met with a hearty reception from Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour. Captain Burnes' mission was to secure the flagship and, if possible, other vessels of the fleet, for the Fourth of July celebration at Tacoma, on the occasion of the completion of the Northern Pacific railway. It is understood the Admiral took the matter into favorable consideration. The party were then shown over the Triumph and accorded the ship's best hospitalities. They enjoyed a delightful afternoon, and are loud in their praises of the kindness of the officers. It is stated that the Triumph will take a cruise up the Sound on Monday to see the country, when our Tacoma friends will have an opportunity of using their persuasive powers on the Admiral. Messrs. Burnes and Barnes intended leaving for home this morning. Dr. Stansbury, and wife, charmed with the city, will remain a few days longer. The former has been holding some remarkable private *seances* during his visit.

B. C. Ships and Liquor.

The following is the gist of the Commons' bill respecting the conveyance of liquors on board Her Majesty's ships in Canadian waters:

Every person who, without the previous consent of the officer commanding the ship or vessel: (*a.*) conveys any spirituous or fermented liquor on board any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels; (*b.*) approaches or hovers about any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels for the purpose of conveying any such liquor on board the same; (*c.*) gives or sells to any man in Her Majesty's service, on board any such ship or vessel, any spirituous or fermented liquor; is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a fine not exceeding *fifty dollars* for each offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Any officer in Her Majesty's service, any warrant or petty officer in the navy, and any non-commissioned officer of marines may, in like manner as any peace officer, apprehend, without warrant, any person found committing any offence against the provisions of this Act; and may search any boat or vessel which hovers about or approaches, or which has hovered about or approached, any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, and may seize any spirituous or fermented liquor found on board such boat or vessel, and the liquor so found shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Real Estate Auction Sale.

Mr. George Byrnes, at his auction rooms, Fort street, yesterday morning disposed of the balance of the Kwong Lee estate. The attendance was large and many well known citizens bid on the lots, which, as a rule, brought good figures. Lot 445 and west half of lot 444 on Fisgard street was sold for $2,700; lot 438 and west third lot 439, Cormorant street, four brick buildings, for $20,200; lot 532, the eastern half, with brick building formerly occupied by Kwong Lee, Cormorant street, $5,000; lot 532, the western half unoccupied, on Cormorant street, $2,400; lots 586, 588 and west half 589, on Cormorant street, lots 593, 597, 596, 595, covered with a lot of stores and tenements, for $25,000. The book accounts of the late firm were sold for $4,000, which makes a total of $59,300, with the amount of $5,540 realized at the previous sale making a grand total of $64,840. Mr. A. Omer purchased lot 439 and the four brick buildings on Cormorant street for $20,200; Mr. Henry S. Mason the $25,000 parcel. This was the largest and most important sale of real estate held in Victoria for many years.

The Clarence Elevator.

The elevator lately put into the Clarence Hotel is now in running order, and has so far proved a perfect success. The Melican patent hoisting and lowering gear, which was manufactured in San Francisco, is used, while the cage was manufactured by Jacob Sehl, of this city. The power for lifting is supplied from the city water works, and the raising of the elevator is effected by a large shaft which rises from a cylinder, having a depth from the ground floor of 41 feet. The pressing of the water forces this shaft upwards, carrying with it the cage. The pressing system is much the same as that employed on other patents, and consists in opening a valve through which the water escapes into a waste pipe. It is estimated that about 44 gallons of water are consumed in an average lift. Two thousand pounds can be carried on the cage, which, of course, would increase the number of gallons required materially. The cage is lighted by electricity, and when the furnishing arrangements are completed will be very handsome. The work of construction of the elevator was done under the supervision of Coun. John Coughlan, and his work has given great satisfaction. This is the only passenger elevator in the province, and the proprietor of the hotel deserves credit for his enterprise and endeavors to further the convenience of his guests.

IN THE COMMONS.

One of the Most Exciting Scenes of the Session—Peter Mitchell Attacks the Premier and Sir Richard Cartwright is Obliged to Apologize.

In the Queen's county election case after speeches by Messrs. Weldon, Moncrief and Gilmour a division was taken on Mr. Davies' sub-amendment. For the sub-amendment, 85; against, 104.

Mr. Mitchell passionately rose and protested against the principle affirmed by the house. He blamed Sir John for leading his party into the vote, and said it would go down to history as "an act of infamy." (Groans, hisses, and cries of withdraw.)

Mr. Desjardins—I protest against the insult Mr. Mitchell has given to the house. If we have been induced to vote on this question, it is because we acted on the law passed by the liberal government referring all election contested cases to the courts.

Mr. Fiset said something to Mr. Desjardins which was not heard but understood to be insulting.

Mr. Desjardins—What do you say, sir? Mr. Desjardins then sat down.

Mr. Cartwright rose and was ordered down by the house.

Mr. Fiset remained in his seat and said nothing.

Mr. Desjardins—If Mr. Fiset does not dare to repeat what I understand him to say—(cries of "he is a coward")—I do not know how to characterize it, but I will tell it outside of this house. Instead of an act of infamy, as Mr. Mitchell characterized our vote, I say that it was an act of independence. (Cheers.) I will not submit to any such insult. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mitchell rose amid a storm of cries of order, during which he could only be seen gesticulating vehemently with both hands and arms. His words could not be heard.

Mr. Mitchell—It has been alleged that I said the vote was an act of infamy. (Cries of "So you did.") I said I was bound to accept the statement of the honorable gentlemen that they voted according to their consciences, but that history would regard it in the future as an act of infamy for the leader of the government. (Laughter, groans, hisses and hooting).

Sir John Macdonald laughed heartily at Mr. Mitchell's outburst of indignation, and the member for Northumberland, pointing his index finger at the premier, remarked, "Oh, you need not laugh," which warning caused increased amusement.

The Speaker—I am very sorry that such an example should have been set by Mr. Mitchell, an old member.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell rose to say something which could not be heard at the commencement for cries of order, groaning and sit down.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—I bow with respect and submission to an honorable body such as this. (Cries of so you ought.) I would like to know how I am out of order. I have not offended the honorable gentlemen. (Cries of sit down, you have offended the whole house.) My remarks were to the man who controls this house. (Cries of shame, and uproar.)

The Speaker—I ask Mr. Mitchell not to repeat the words he has indulged in. I was too weak at first in allowing it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mitchell rose amid cries of "Order," "Name," "Put him out of the house."

The Speaker—No honorable member has a right in this house to qualify a vote or the result of a vote as infamous on the part of an honorable member of this house (Cheers).

Mr. Mitchell rose amid an uproar and cries of "Order." "I am in order," vociferated Mr. Mitchell, above the din, which brought forth cries of "Name."

Mr. Mitchell—I would like to put the speaker right as to what I said. I did not apply the word infamy to Mr. Desjardins. I said I should use such a word were I outside of this house. (Laughter and cries "Name." "I am in order. I call upon the speaker to withdraw the statement he has made to the house. (Loud laughter and noise.)

Mr. Desjardins—He has no right to give an insult because he is not afraid of the consequences outside the house. It is clear that in this matter we must have recourse to the legal tribune after the outburst of passion we have just witnessed. (Cheers.)

Sir Richard Cartwright—Mr. Desjardins is mistaken if he thinks the liberals passed a measure enabling a government to elect a man by its own partizan returning officer, appointed for that purpose. (Hisses and cries of "you're wrong.") I say there never was a more indecent act on the part of any government than that which—(Cries of "order," "order," withdraw."

Mr. Speaker—I ruled no later than yesterday that the word "indecent," as applied to any act in this house or member was out of order, and I call upon him to withdraw it. (Withdraw.)

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am directly in order. (Great confusion during which Sir Richard sat defiantly in his seat amid cries of "withdraw.")

The Speaker—I must maintain my authority. I call upon the honorable member to withdraw the expression.

Sir Richard Cartwright did not rise to withdraw, and Hon. Mr. Laurier whispered to him.

Mr. Charlton, amid great disorder, managed to shout out, "This is stifling free speech." (Cries of withdraw.)

The speaker looked at Sir Richard Cartwright, but the latter shook his head.

General confusion followed. Cries of "order," "chair," and "name," proceeding from the ministerialists.

Mr. McNeil demanded that the Speaker's ruling be upheld.

Sir John said he had been asked to withdraw a similar expression and had obeyed. The Speaker's authority must be maintained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier—I believe it would be an act of grace for Mr. Cartwright to withdraw. (Cries of "no grace." "It is his duty.")

Sir Richard Cartwright—Although maintaining my own views as to your ruling, I withdraw the expression, as I believe you ruled similarly with regard to the first minister yesterday. (A voice, "You should have done that before.")

Messrs. Langelier and Girouard were speaking in French.

Mr. Walsh, amid laughter, said that they were all jabbering around him and he hoped the vote would be taken.

Mr. Davis insisted "That if they were going to have a vote on this thing, they should have it right off."

Sir Donald A. Smith—I cannot help saying that it is a matter of very great regret that Mr. Mitchell should so far forget himself or what is due to the house as to attribute to others less honorable motives than those which are presumed to have actuated himself. (Cheers.) If there was anything wanted to justify a vote of the members on this side of the house, myself as well as others, and some gentlemen on the other side of the house also, it will be found in the exhibition of the unseemly—I will not say indecent—passion, which has been displayed by Mr. Mitchell on this occasion (cheers) and by some others in this house. It proves beyond any other argument that this election case should be left to a judicial tribunal rather than to this house (cheers).

Mr. Mitchell rose amid cries of "vote."

Mr. Mitchell—You will not vote until I am ready. ("Oh" and laughter.) I will allow no man to place in my mouth words I did not utter. (Cries, "We know what you said.") I imputed the words to the leader of the government. (Boos and hisses.)

Mr. Smith—May I ask Mr. Mitchell if he did not say that gentlemen who voted like myself did so at the dictation of the leader of the government?

Mr. Mitchell—I did not say that. ("Oh," laughter and cries of "You did.")

Mr. Smith—The member for Montreal west, my humble self, is not ashamed of any vote he gives in this house (cheers), and he votes according to what he conscientiously believes is right. (Cheers.) The exhibition on this occasion vindicates and justifies his vote and the vote of others. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lister—Sir Donald ought to be the last man to object to this. We all remember when he sat on this side of the house and when the prime minister told him he could whip him quicker than h—l would scorch a feather. (Cries of "shut up" and "boos."

A vote was then taken on Mr. Thompson's amendment, which was declared carried on a division of 105 to 85.

The house adjourned at 2:30 o'clock.

NEW SCHEDULE.

As the inter-state commerce law compelled the railroad companies to change and raise their passenger tariff, it also affects the press. The following which we clip from an exchange will probably serve as a basis of advertising charges for the territorial press;

1. For the setting forth of the virtues (actual or alleged) of presidents, general managers or directors, $2 per line for first insertion and $1 for each subsequent insertion.

2. For puffs expressed in choice English, with occasional French phrases or poetical extracts (the whole with a palpable motive of honest enthusiasm), $2.50 per line; 50 per cent. reduction on each subsequent insertion.

3. General passenger agents and division superintendents will be accorded half rates on the terms offered in rule No. 1. But in all cases where the title of colonel is used, regular first-class rates will be demanded.

4. Thousand-mile tickets on the basis of two cents per mile will be received in exchange for advertising done at our card rates; but these tickets must hold good on passenger as well as on freight trains.

5. No devi