Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1888.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fifth Parliament.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 o'clock.

Prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. Reid.

MR. SPEAKER'S DECISION.

Mr. Speaker read the following decision on the question submitted to him as to the right of the majority of the house to suspend the standing orders after two days notice had been given of the motion: "The question left for my decision is whether upon the consideration of a motion for the suspension of the standing rules, of which due notice has been given, a single member of the house has the power of defeating the motion by objecting to its passage. By rule 31, a motion may be made by unanimous consent of the house without previous notice. By rule 67, except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity no motion may be made to dispense with any standing rules relative to private bills without due notice. By rule 30, two days notice of motion is required. (May, 8 edition, f. 290 and 291), all questions before the house are decided by a majority of votes. If a motion be made to suspend the standing orders for any other purpose without notice, any *single* member can successfully object to *its* passage, as the consent of the house must be unanimous. When motion before the house, after due notice, either for the suspension of standing orders, or for any other purpose, a majority of votes in the house governs, and no single member can, by objection, defeat the motion. Although deciding thus, Mr. Speaker said it was a dangerous practice and should only be resorted to in cases of great urgency.

After some discussion, Hon. Mr. Beaven demurring to the introduction of so bad a precedent, the matter dropped.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DRY DOCK.

Mr. Grant moved, seconded by Mr. Humphreys—That a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this house copies of all orders in council, papers, and correspondence connected with the claim of Messrs. Kinipple & Morris for payment of the amount due to them as engineers of the dry dock, and with respect to the claim of Mr. Wm. Bennett for payment of the salary due to him as engineer of the dry dock in this province.

The hon. mover thought that Kinipple & Morris had not been fairly dealt with. Mr. Bennett also had not received the bonus which had been promised over and above his salary during the possession of the dry dock by the province. He was certainly entitled to a yearly consideration up to the time the dock was taken over by the Dominion government.

Hon. Mr. Robson said there was no objection to the resolution, but when the papers came down the hon. mover would find that he was slightly astray in his facts.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

On the adjourned debate on Hon. Mr. Robson's Liquor Traffic Bill, Mr. Speaker said that a question was submitted to him as to whether the bill was properly introduced. After recounting precedents and authorities, Mr. Speaker concluded that the bill had not been properly introduced, as one of its clauses provided for an appropriation of the public revenue of the province.

GAME ACT.

Mr. Anderson said that he had been requested by a number of taxidermists to introduce an amendment to the game act, making it legal to kill game for their purposes only. They were willing to be placed under whatever restrictions that were necessary.

House went into committee, Mr. Grant in the chair.

After considerable discussion, and the passing of several amendments, the committee reported the bill complete with amendments, the permission to kill out of season being expunged.

MECHANICS' LIEN BILL.

On the adjourned debate on the motion to adopt the report of Mr. Bole's mechanics' lien bill, the hon. introducer moved an amendment that "workmen shall have a prior claim to the extent of one month's wages, or so much thereof as may be due them."

Mr. Duck suggested that the report be deferred until the report of the select committee was received.

Mr. Higgins also thought that the bill should not be adopted. If they did they would get into a tangle.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought, too, that the bill should not be adopted, but should be referred to the select committee, and their report on the whole question received before final action was taken.

Mr. Bole said his bill had nothing to do with the others in question; he preferred it being now adopted or defeated.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said he had dealings with an Oregon contractor now in this city, and the latter assured him that the bill from which the present one was taken, produced great dissatisfaction, both with contractors and workmen in Oregon.

Mr. Higgins, in amendment, moved, Mr. Allen seconded, that the bill be referred to the select committee previously appointed.

Mr. Bole would have no objection, provided that the select committee would consider the question on the following day.

On being informed that the committee might report a bill consolidating all the acts proposed, Mr. Bole said he would oppose its reference to the select committee.

The amendment carried. 11 to 6.

CROWS' NEST RAILWAY.

On the report of the "Crows' Nest and Kootenay railway company," Mr. Beaven moved in amendment that clause 26 be struck out and one he had prepared be substituted. This transferred the authority under the Dominion railway act from federal to provincial officers and government.

Col. Baker accepted the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davie saw no objection to the amendment in reference to this road.

The clause passed.

Mr. Beaven moved to strike out clause 24 and insert the following amendment: "The company shall commence the construction of the work on or before two years, and shall complete and equip the same on or before five years from the passing of this act; time being declared material and of the essence of the contract under which this act is passed."

Carried.

Mr. Beaven moved that the powers conferred upon the railway committee by the Canada statutes be conferred upon the chief commissioner of land and works.

Carried.

Mr. Beaven moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon Mr. Robson said that night sessions were contemplated from Friday next.

House adjourned.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Orr—To ask leave to introduce an act to amend the act incorporating the city of Vancouver and amending acts.

Mr. Higgins—To ask leave to introduce a bill to regulate the holding of the sessions of this house.

Mr. Ladner gives notice that he will move a resolution urging that the expediency of ceding Point Roberts to Canada be placed before the Dominion authorities, to be considered at the same time as the Alaskan boundary.

Mr. Robson—To ask leave to introduce a bill to amend Vancouver City charter.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, April 5.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:10 o'clock.

Prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. Reid.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Bole presented a petition from two residents for the purpose of obtaining a title to certain lands in Westminster district.

Mr. Croft presented a petition from Chemainus and Salt Spring Island, and Mr. Anderson presented a petition from Saanich in reference to the liquor traffic bill.

Mr. Anderson presented another petition.

REPORTS.

Col. Baker presented the report of the private bills committee, stating the preamble proved in the Victoria City bill and reporting the bill without amendment. Report received.

Mr. Anderson presented the report of the select committee on the "Workmen's wages bills," recommending several amendments to the various bills.

The report was referred back to the committee to have the bill printed as amended.

Mr. Cowan presented the second report of the select standing committee on mines. Report received and ordered to be printed.

S. GREER'S BILL.

Col. Baker moved, Mr. Bole seconded, that the standing orders be suspended in order to allow the presenting of a petition from Samuel Greer for a private bill. Carried.

Mr. Bole presented a petition from S. Greer for a private bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the orders of the day be proceeded with. Carried.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys, on the report, moved that "Section 3 of the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1877,' is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words 'And no Chinese shall be allowed to work underground in any mine to which this Act applies.'"

The hon. mover said that since the other day he understood that a change had come over the spirit of the dream of hon. gentlemen opposite, and the clause would probably be favorably received.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said that he had visited the mining districts and had conversed with a large number of miners, and there was no change in his opinion. The great majority were pleased that the Chinese clause had not carried, and would be glad to have them back in the mines. The hon. gentleman read a letter signed by several miners, which substantiated his statements.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys read a letter from the secretary of the miner's committee, Nanaimo, which protested against the mutilation of the amendments proposed by the committee.

On the motion being put, it was lost on the following division:—

Ayes—Thompson, Beaven, Semlin, Humphreys, Orr, Ladner, McLeese, Grant, Cowan—9.

Noes—Robson, Dunsmuir, Bole, Davie, Vernon, Turner, Martin, Allen, Fry, Croft, John, Anderson, Duck, Mason, Baker, Higgins—16.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

HARRISON SPRINGS TRAMWAY.

read a third time and passed.

BEECHER BAY BRANCH.

The Harrison Springs Tramway bill was

Mr. Beaven, on the report of the bill authorizing the construction of a branch line to Beecher Bay by the E. & N. railway, offered amendments to clause 6 similar to those he had yesterday introduced into the Crow's Nest railway bill. The present E. & N. railway was in the control of the Dominion authorities, for it was chartered by the Dominion government, but this branch line was one which might quite properly be placed under the control of the provincial officials. He did not think there would be any inconvenience caused by the main line being in the control of the Dominion and the branch under the control of the province. This house had no power to apply all the clauses of the Consolidated Railway Act of Canada to the bill, as that was only in the power of the Federal parliament, and if the bill was passed in its present shape it might be disallowed by the Ottawa authorities.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that while giving the hon. leader of the Opposition credit for an honest intention to benefit his district in making these propositions, yet he must say that instead of forwarding the work it would have the effect of impeding it. It would simply have the effect of imposing on the company double inspection, double fees and double trouble, while it would also cause a great deal of trouble to the company to make the numerous reports that would be necessary. So far as the disallowing of their charter was concerned, he did not think that such would prove to be the case as had been suggested by the hon. leader of the opposition. This legislature's right to impose certain duties upon Dominion officers had been recognized by this house, and also by the action of the Dominion government. Both parliaments exercised this right, the Dominion in many instances providing certain duties for provincial officers. It was quite within the power of the house to introduce Canadian and English statutes into this province. There was no doubt when this branch was in operation it would be subject to the inspection of the Dominion government. The leader of the opposition's amendments to the Crow's Nest Railway were quite proper, for they did not impose any additional duties upon them, for no portion of the line was at present constructed. In the present case, he could not see his way clear to vote for the amendments proposed; in fact, they would have a detrimental effect, and he would consider himself the enemy of Victoria if he supported them.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said he was highly pleased with the proposition of the leader of the opposition to place the proposed branch under the supervision of the government, of which he was a member at present and intended to continue to be for a long time to come. He had not much objection to the double fees, but more to the complications that would arise in consequence of the railway being placed under the inspection of the two governments. It would require double weekly reports and monthly statements and it would require a double staff of clerks to prepare the matter. While he was highly gratified with the good intention of the hon. leader of the opposition in endeavoring to place the line under the control of the government of which he was a member, yet he could not accept the amendments on account of the serious complications that would ensue. There were other branches which would be constructed in the near future, which would of necessity be in the control of the Dominion government.

Mr. Fry could not accept the amendments proposed, for the reasons explained.

Mr. Grant, while recognizing the objections in the present case, thought that the province should control the railways built within its boundaries.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys thought that the proposition of the hon. leader of the opposition was the correct one. They should not relinquish a legitimate power to the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir explained that the extension to Comox was provided for under the Settlement Act, and Comox was almost opposite where it was proposed to cross in order to build through the Chilcoten and Peace River country. He also stated that no matter what portion of the province in which a railway might be built under the B. N. A. Act the Dominion had a right to inspect the railways in the interest of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Davie quoted the clauses of the B. N. A. act which gave jurisdiction over railways which connected with other provinces or with the United States to the Dominion government, and also that clause which gave the latter power to control railways which were regarded as being in the general interests of Canada.

Mr. Beaven in supporting his amendments, thought that the branch line to Beecher Bay should be under the control of the province.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir asked if it would not be a peculiar state of affairs to have the main line under Dominion control, the Beecher Bay branch under the provincial control, and the ferry to connect with the American side, again under the Dominion control? The bill for the ferry had passed the house of commons without trouble, and was now before the senate, and would soon become law.

Mr. Beaven said his contention was that the house had not the power to pass clause 6. It was his desire to make the bill as perfect as possible. He did not wish to offer any opposition to the branch line. He would like to see the railway extended as far as Cape Scott. The hon. introducer of the bill had requested him to withdraw the amendments, and he had no objection to doing so. It was against his opinion that the clause was within their power to pass. He also thought that the first clause of the bill would jeopardise it at Ottawa, for the preamble asked for one thing and the clause granted something else.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir thought the clause might be amended by making it read "at a point on or near Beecher Bay."

Mr. Beaven obtained leave to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Beaven moved an amendment as clause 8 as follows: "The railway constructed under the terms hereof shall be the property of the company, and shall be maintained and operated by the company so that there shall be run each and every day (Sunday excepted) and both ways for the entire length of the railway, a train sufficient for the requirements of the public."

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir thought the clause would be binding and he did not consider that they should be bound to operate the line daily. It might not be demanded by trade.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought that the provisions were unreasonable. The bill for the E. & N. railway did not demand so much and he thought it would be detrimental to the interests of the province to hedge around bills with so many cast-iron requirements.

Mr. Beaven withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Beaven said that he had thought this session that he would have been enabled to have the Chinese clauses incorporated with all legislature of the character embraced in this bill, especially as the provincial secretary and the acting attorney-general last session had assisted in drafting the clauses. But from the action of the house on a previous bill he saw it was no use to pursue the fight any further. He did not wish to play at a game of battledore and shuttlecock with the principle he was contending for. He would therefore withdraw the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that he had no objection to the Chinese clauses where the government gave a land or money grant, but where it was virtually a private enterprise he did not think it right to dictate what labor should be employed.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

The bill incorporating the "Crow's Nest and Kootenay Railway Co," was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Beaven withdrawing the Chinese clauses of which he had given notice.

GAME BILL.

Mr. Anderson's "Game Bill" was read a third time and passed.

LAND ACT AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Vernon, in moving the second reading of the land act amendment bill, explained that the first portion of the bill provided for the granting of water rights to Indian reserves. At present no such right existed, and it was desirable under certain conditions that they should be given for the purpose of benefiting Indian lands. It also provided for the repeal of the "Military and Settler's Act, 1863." The lieutenant-governor-in-council was given power to reserve lands for recreation and cemetery purposes, and also for school reserves. There were other important amendments. The greater portion of the bill was devoted to the timber interests. Although there was nearly a hundred million feet cut yearly, yet the province received but thirteen thousand dollars as revenue. It was proposed to collect certain imposts so as to add to the revenue of the province without injuring the progress of the industry. There would be a royalty collectible on all logs arriving at the mill, the amount to be fixed in committee. The stumpage tax was removed, as it was found impracticable to collect it. Timber lands would be open for sale at the same prices as other lands—$2.50 per acre. When sold it would be amenable to the wild land tax, and as it was calculated that there were from forty to fifty thousand feet per acre, the province would secure from $15 to $20 per acre for timber lands before they were divested of all their trees. While not hampering the lumber industry, the bill provided means whereby the province would receive an adequate return for the alienation of their timber lands.

Mr. Beaven drew the attention of the Speaker to the fact that the bill was entitled "An act to amend the Land Act, 1884," and yet it proposed to repeal an act of 1863, and to amend the acts of 1886 and 1887.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought that there was no objection to the brief title to the act. It might probably be better to add "and for other purposes," but as the act of 1884 dealt generally with all other acts, he did not think there was much reason to object to the bill as it now stood.

Col. Baker thought this a most admirable bill, for it would in the course of a few years enable the collection of about $100,000 annually from their timber. At the present he understood that they collected but thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars annually. He was glad that the "Military and Naval Settlers Act" was to be repealed. The removal of the stumpage tax was also a good move. He trusted that the royalty proposed to be collected would be of sufficient amount to secure a good revenue.

Mr. Grant was pleased to see that the bill of last year was to be amended, but thought that it was not yet placed upon an equitable basis. He thought that the proposed law would discriminate between those who now held timber lands and those who would in future acquire them, in favor of the former.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the amount of timber lands for which crown grants were given would not exceed 20,000 acres. About 100,000 acres of timber lands were held by lease, and 99 per cent. of these would be subject for royalty. The quantity alienated was but a flea bite in comparison to the vast timber resources of the country.

Mr. Grant claimed that the choice timber lands of the province had already been acquired, and the parties owning the 20,000 acres would have a great advantage over those who would hereafter acquire them.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys was also of opinion that the proposed amendments would be productive of a timber monopoly. It would give those holding timber land by crown grant from $20 to $30 per acre the advantage of the man who had a lease or who had recently embarked in the milling business. The principal portion of the lands along Vancouver Island and the Mainland coast had already been acquired. If this legislation had been inaugurated five or six years ago it would be a different matter.

Mr. Higgins said he was prepared to support any measure that would aid in protecting the timber lands, and in preventing the great waste which had in the past taken place. The province of Ontario at one time had received but $60,000 annually from their timber lands, whereas now they received some $700,000. In fact, the timber was their principal source of revenue. He did not yet concede that the act of last year was not a good one, and would like to see it continued for a couple of years. However, as the government seemed determined to make a change, he would endeavor to aid in bringing forth a good measure. He did not agree with the hon. member for Comox that this act was bad because it would enrich a few men who had crown grants of timber lands; he did not admit that such would be the case. He would like to see a clause added to the proposed measure that would prevent the government from alienating timber lands to aid in the construction of railways. He would support the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Semlin thought that there would be an unequal tax if the present measure was carried into force. There were several amendments which he proposed to offer in committee.

Mr. Croft said with reference to that portion of the bill referring to timber and timber lands, although honorable members were all fully aware of the necessity of increasing the revenue, still great care should be taken so that none of the industries were crippled in any way. The lumber industry, for instance, which at the present time was in its infancy, in the future was destined to become one of the most important branches of industry in the province, especially as to the foreign trade, which not only brought money into the province for the purchase of lumber, but the fact of the ships alone coming into British Columbian ports necessitated an expenditure in the way of stores, towage, etc. One hon. member had referred to the difference in the revenue raised from timber lands in Ontario and British Columbia, and that the tax on timber in British Columbia ought to be increased. That was all very well, but it would not be fair to compare the lumber of Ontario with that of British Columbia. In Ontario the lumber was principally white pine, which was a more valuable wood than the Douglas fir of B. C., and realized higher prices; also some of the lumber in Ontario was manufactured of such a low grade on account of the timber being small as to be almost unsaleable in British Columbia in the local trade, not to mention the foreign trade. Regarding the foreign trade he might mention that formerly large quantities of manufactured lumber of a high grade, such as flooring, was shipped to Australia, this he might say was the most lucrative portion of the business; but of late years this part of the trade had ceased to exist, the white pine of Europe having driven the flooring from British Columbia out of the Australian market. He pointed this out to show how superior the white pine of the east was to the Douglas fir of British Columbia. With regard to the leases he would point out that anyone securing a lease had to pay for say 21 years at a yearly rental per acre; this has to be paid for the full term, and though the forests were ruined by fire and the claim is rendered valueless the rental still has to be paid. If pre-emptors are allowed to take up land on leases, in the first instance they may take up the most valuable part of the claim, as it were, picking the eyes of it out, and also through fire set out by the pre-emptor, the timber may be partly or wholly burnt and when it is considered that in this province very often a lease of 640 acres is taken up, this being the smallest area allowed by law, and possibly there are only 400 acres of first class timber land in this, the remainder being valueless to the lumberman, and supposing the timber portion of this is pre-empted the mill owner would still have to pay rent for the balance for the full term of the lease. This is one of the difficulties the lumberman leasing has to contend with. Now once for all a law should be made relating to timber lands that could be relied upon as final; then and not before will capitalists come to this country and invest in the lumbering industry.

The second reading of the bill carried, to be committed Friday.

House adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Martin—That the reports of the committee on the squatters and applicants for land in the townsite of Granville be adopted.

Mr. Higgins—To move: That in the opinion of this house each session thereof should not exceed fifty days including holidays and Sundays.

Mr. Higgins—To ask: When the bill to amend and regulate the fees of sheriffs will be laid before this house?

Mr. Grant—To move: Whereas the statutes provide that no part of the revenue shall be paid out of this treasury except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of his honor the lieutenant-governor, and whereas it has been shown to the house that the select standing committee on public accounts that on 16th April, 11th and 20th of June last sums of money were paid out of the treasury without the above authority, and in the absence also of legislative authority; be it therefore resolved that this house condemns the government for ignoring statutory enactments which are provided for the safeguard of the public funds, and consider the conduct of the government in this matter both irregular and illegal.

Thankful.

Some time ago being very greatly troubled with colds and coughing, I went to the drug store and got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. In a short time I was well. I have found it a sure cure and am thankful that I used it, and now would not be without it. E. A. Schaefer, Berlin, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

Making Sure.

There are many people who adopt health and diet rules when attacked by disease of the stomach, liver or bowels; this is quite right, but those who add to this treatment the use of B. B. B. according to directions, make sure of being quickly and easily cured. tu-th-sat-dw

AMERICAN NEWS.

Governor Hill of New York a Probable Candidate for the Presidency.

A Notorious Character Pardoned on Condition of Never Returning to the State of Oregon.

Two Ferry Steamers Have Discarded Petroleum and Will Burn Coal in Future.

Not Declined to be a Candidate.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—Governor Hill's intimate friends deny, positively, that the Governor has written or intended to write a letter declining to be a candidate for President before the coming Democratic national convention. They say he is in the field as much as he ever was. He will not permit his name to be used unless President Cleveland is not a candidate, or is defeated in the convention.

Providing for the Widows.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is believed the President will approve the bill recently passed by Congress to pension the widows of Gen. Logan and Gen. Blair. A determined effort is being made, however, to induce him to *veto* these bills. Representative Tarney, of Michigan, called upon the President to-day and urged a *veto*, saying that if the bills were approved, it would be an entering wedge for a civil pension list.

Pardon on Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The *Chronicle* to-day, says: The Governor of Oregon seems to have peculiar views in regard to morality. He gave a woman known as Pearl Page, full pardon on condition that she leave the State forever. In other words she may go on to any town in California or any other state or territory, but she must not remain in Oregon. She was clearly guilty and she showed throughout that she was perfectly aware of the crime that she aided in accomplishing. The Governor's action has simply made it much more difficult in future to convict and punish any adventuress of her stripe.

Burn Coal in Future.

The fuel on both ferry steamers Piedmont and Oakland has been changed from petroleum back to coal. It is said the change was made on account of the belief of many people that the former is not safe, and may have had something to do with the destruction of the steamer Julia at Vallejo, as she was a petroleum burner.

Endorsing the President's Policy.

The *Call* this morning has the following editorial: "The Cleveland managers in Oregon propose to make a square issue on the tariff question. A general resolution endorsing the President is supplemented with one endorsing his tariff policy. One resolution suggests that the pension roll should be a roll of honor, without visiting upon the people a great financial burden. This resolution needs explanation. It is not possible that the convention means that the pension roll should be simply a roll of honor. In that case it would become a roll of dishonor to the nation at large. A pension roll which did not entitle persons upon it to financial relief, in all cases where such relief is needed, would be a queer kind of roll of honor.

Strong Evidence.

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—In the trial today of Hattie Woolstein, Dr. Downs, of Compton, who made a *post-mortem* examination on the remains of Harlan, testified that he found severe bruises on the breast of the body such as would be made with a hammer; also, a deep cut across the breast six inches long and one quarter of an inch deep. His testimony was quite sensational, and could not be shaken on cross-examination, which lasted over an hour.

Jacob Sharp Dead.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Jacob Sharp died at 9:30 p. m. after a severe attack of coughing and vomitting.

CABLE NEWS.

A Royal Visit.

LONDON, April 5.—The coming visit of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to the Imperial selos at Charlottenburg is a matter of vastly more significance than would in the ordinary course of things be attached to an act of a prince of German blood in personally paying his respects to the ruler of the German empire, or even that of his wooing a daughter of the Emperor, if he were of more consequence than Germam princes generally are. But Alexander is no ordinary German prince. His administration of the government of Bulgaria, which he assumed at the age of 22 years, disclosed his possession of executive abilities of a high order, and his conduct of the campaign against Servia gained for him a greater degree of military glory and a reputation for astute generalship.

Bismarck Will Resign.

A dispatch which was received here tonight from Berlin confirms the report that Bismarck is about to resign the Chancellorship.

Emigration to Canada.

There is some slackening in this week's emigration to Canada, next week, however, promises to be the heaviest of the season both as regards the number and quality.

Northwest Wheat.

Mr. Miller again urges British millers to form a syndicate for the purchase of "No. 1 hard wheat," pure and unadulterated, direct from the Northwest farmers, and says the wheat would of course have to be stored in elevators owned or controlled by a syndicate, and this would be the chief source of expense, but nevertheless declares the formation of such a syndicate highly desirable in the interest of the native producer as well as the British miller.

Further Meetings Advised.

DUBLIN, April 5.—The *United Ireland* to-day urges the nationalist leaders to extend Sunday meetings of the national league if the government interferes with those already appointed for Sunday next.

Hostile Demonstrations.

TANGIERS, April 5.—Hostile demonstrations occurred this morning about the American consulate, as an outcome of the refusal of the Moorish government to entertain Consul Lewis' demands. Consul Lewis and his wife have gone on board the war-ship Enterprise. There is great excitement here.

McSHANE'S SUCCESS.

Moves Made and Contemplated in Quebec Politics—Murphy Taken In.

TORONTO, April 1.—There is believed to be good ground for the impression that it has been definitely decided that Owen Murphy, of Quebec West, will enter the cabinet as the Irish Catholic representative. It is not known yet what arrangements have been or will be made for the purpose, but it is generally conceded the main point is settled, that is, he is to be taken in. Another important change is foreshadowed, but too vaguely as yet to say more than if carried out, it will involve the taking over of the public works department by the Premier himself and the appointment of a new Attorney General. It is now said the writs for bye-elections will not be issued before the end of April or beginning of May. The date, however, will probably be announced at the approaching Montreal banquet to Mercier. The latest rumor here about McShane is that he will presently run in Montreal Centre for the House of Commons as an independent protectionist, succeeding Curran, who is to be appointed judge.

ANOTHER RUMOR.

QUEBEC, April 1.—Hon. Mr. Garneau takes over the office of minister of public works on Monday. Mr. Turcotte will be minister of Crown lands.

EXTRADITION TREATY.

The Senate Removes the Secrecy from the Committee.

Report of the Convention Between the United States and Great Britain—Crimes Specified.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The senate has removed the secrecy from the report of the committee on foreign relations relative to the British extradition treaty. The committee report back to the convention with the recommendation that it be amended by inserting after the words "high contracting parties," in the last line of clause 4, article first, the following: "or according to the law of that political division of either country in which the offence shall have been committed, and that the political division of either country in which the offender shall be arrested," so that it shall read as follows: "Whereas, by the tenth article of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and Her Brittanic Majesty on the 9th day of August of 1842, provision is made for the extradition of persons charged with certain crimes; and whereas, it is now desired by the high contracting parties that the provisions of said article should embrace certain crimes, not therein specified, and should extend to fugitives convicted of crimes specified in said article and in this convention the said high contracting parties have appointed their plenipotentiaries, who, after having communicated to each other the respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE ONE.

The provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty shall be and are hereby extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in said article, viz.: 1st, manslaughter; 2nd, burglary; 3rd, embezzlement, or larceny of the value of $50 or £10 and upwards; 4th, malicious injuries to persons or property by the use of explosives, or malicious injuries or obstruction to railways whereby the life of any person shall be endangered. If such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties, or according to the laws of that political division of either country in which the offender shall be arrested. The provisions of said article shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of a person charged with any of the said crimes, as if the same had been originally named and specified in the said article, and the provisions of the tenth article of said treaty and of this convention shall apply to persons convicted of crimes therein, respectively, named and specified, whose sentence therefore shall not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction and of the sentence of the court, before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the evidence proving that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

ARTICLE THREE.

This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein named and specified, which shall have been convicted, or to any conviction which shall have been pronounced prior to the date when the convention shall come into force.

ARTICLE FOUR.

No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said treaty, or of this convention, if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of protocol character, or if proved to be competent authority that a requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to trial or punishment for a crime of a political character.

ARTICLE FIVE.

A fugitive criminal surrendered to either of the high contracting parties under the provisions of said treaty, or this convention, shall not, until he has had opportunity of returning to the state by which he has been surrendered, be obtained, or tried for any crime committed, prior to his surrender, other than an extradition crime proved.

ARTICLE SIX.

The extradition of fugitives under provisions of said treaty and of the present convention shall be carried out in the United States and Her Majesty's Dominions, respectively, subject to the conformity of the law regulating extradition for the time being in force in the surrounding states.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

This convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, June 25, 1886,

EDWARD JOHN PHELPS,
ROSEBERRY.

And that the senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the said convention as soon as amended."

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Mayor Clarke of Toronto has written Archbishop Lynch, acknowledging receipt of his invitation to visit the convents and interrogate the nuns. He said it had been the custom of his predecessors to visit those institutions connected with the Catholic church receiving grants from the city, which custom he would follow; but he did not consider it any part of his duty as mayor to make such an inspection as would satisfy either Dr. Fulton or the archbishop.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, oftens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,' and take no other. d&w

CAPITAL NOTES

Laurier Advocates Free Trade With the United States.

Chapleau Makes a Brilliant Reply and Exasperates the Opposition—List of Articles to be Placed on the Free List.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 5.—The Russell election takes place on the sixth of May.

Laurier resumed the debate on reciprocity. He maintained that Canada was suffering from a wound which would kill her if not cured by free trade with the States. While the other nations were broadening the area of their trade and commerce, Canada was standing still. Confederation was but a union on paper and Canada would never be united until the present grievances were removed. He concluded by professing loyalty to Great Britain and Canada.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau delivered a magnificent reply. He twitted Laurier about his profession of loyalty and said it would have been better if he had uttered them two years ago, instead of threatening to shoulder a musket on the banks of the Saskatchewan. The Opposition did not like this hit and hissed vigorously, while the Ministerialists made the rafters ring with applause. The secretary of state went on to show that Quebec was loyal to the national policy and insisted that protection was necessary to our national life. The following articles will be placed on the Canadian free list by proclamation this week; Green fruits, viz—Canada olives, pineapples, plantains, tamarinds, apples, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, cranberries, peaches plums, quinces, apricots, lechi fruit, mangoes and melons. Seeds, viz:—anise, anise star, canary, carraway, coreander (crude), cardamon (crude), chia cinnamon (crude), fenugreek (crude), fennell (crude), jute, mustard, brown and white sugar, beet, seeds of fruit trees, sesame plant. Trees and shrubs, viz: -Apple, peach, pear, plum, quince and all other fruit trees; gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and rose bushes; grape-vine, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 6.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A Political Conversion.

As a rule we do not report the proceedings of the House when in committee of the whole and our evening contemporary takes advantage of that fact to distort and misrepresent the debate upon the Game bill introduced by Mr. Anderson on Wednesday last. In the course of the proceedings Hon. Theo. Davie took occasion to refer to the wholesale destruction of deer in the northern parts of Vancouver Island, and to the fact that the slaughtering of thousands of these animals for their hides alone, must soon cause their extermination. With a view to the better enforcement of the law, and prevention of the wanton destruction of game, Mr. Davie moved an amendment authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, from time to time, to make by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, for the enforcement of the law, and that such regulations should come into force after three weeks publication in the *British Columbia Gazette*. The member for Comox at first denounced the amendment as placing a most dangerous power in the hands of the government, and declared that no measure so iniquitous in principle had been attempted in any civilized country within 200 years. The course of the debate demonstrated, however, that the amendment was a reasonable and proper measure, and from opposing it with all his might and main he went to the other extreme, and wanted the regulations to become law *without being published in the Gazette at all*. The injustice and absurdity of such a proposal, which meant the punishment of a man for the breach of regulations which he had never had a chance of seeing, were of course obvious to all, and finally the amendment offered by Mr. Davie, altered only by striking out the term "by-laws," and reducing the period of publication to ten days, passed *unanimously* and the bill was reported complete with the amendments. Yet the *Times* informs its readers that Mr. Davie failed to make the House understand what it was he proposed, and omits all mention of the wonderful conversion of Mr. Humphreys upon the subject. The incident about the American and the Q. C. is an old chestnut, originally told of a late Canadian judge when at the bar.

Game Protection Act.

Mr. Anderson's bill for the better protection of game, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, capture, trap or by any means destroy cock pheasants or quail before the first day of September, 1892, this provision, however, to apply only to the mainland, where it is inrended to introduce the pheasant. The bill also proposes to empower the lieut.-governor-in-council to make rules and regulations for carrying out the true intent and meaning of the act for the better protection of game in the province, such rules and regulations after being published for ten days in the British Columbia *Gazette*, to have the force and effect of law.

Mining Notes.

Jimmy Coffman has a gang of miners working hard on one of the claims recently sold at Tunnel mountain. The claim is across the Kicking Horse, north of the track. Mr. de Wolf is at present negotiating with him for the construction of a fifty-foot tunnel to be put in the Monarch mine, and as it is almost sure the contract will be let a lively time is expected in that vicinity this year. Joe Buchard has gone to work with a gang of men on his claim, which is a continuation of the Coffman lead. The same gentleman will begin work at the Ottertail about the 15th of the month. The miners are very anxious to see a smelter erected for the reduction of the ore and would be glad to see it built in Calgary, which is their natural base for supplies.

About the Sealers.

A London dispatch of Thursday last says: Baron de Worms said in the House of Commons to-night that the Dominion Governmen stated that it did not credit the report from British Columbia that a number of Canadians sealing schooners had been permitted to clear for Behring's Sea to prosecute the seal fishery contrary to the Alaskan regulations, carrying large Indian crews to wage war upon American revenue cutters if molested. Baron de Worms added that the question of the settlement of the Alaskan fisheries dispute was now under the consideration of the two Governments concerned, but that it would be premature at this moment to say more than that her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at.

The Sound Steamers.

Commencing on Monday next, the Sound steamers will arrive daily at 5:30 p. m., leaving the following morning at the usual hour.

The Outer Wharf.

It is understood that Mr. R. P. Rithet has decided upon extending the outer wharf a considerable distance into deeper water for the accommodation of the Chinese steamers, which will land there when the improvements are completed.

Scabby Sheep.

Veterinary Surgeon Blanchard says the sheep pastured near Rocky Point are only afflicted with scab, a skin disease which in no way affects the meat. The scab was brought on by exposure during the winter, and can be cured as soon as the animals are ready for shearing.

Desperadoes in Tacoma.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday night the ticket office of the Northern Pacific Railway at Tacoma was entered by two masked men and robbed of $245. The thieves bound and gagged L. C. Geiser, the ticket agent, and leaving him on the floor in an unconscious condition, rifled his pockets, took the keys of the safe, which they opened, and got off with the money. When discovered some time afterwards, Geiser was almost dead, the gag choking him to death. The police are working at the case and hope to arrest the desperadoes.

They Lost a Passenger.

A few days ago a young gentleman residing at or near Kamloops wrote to one of the members for Yale who is now in attendance on the legislature, requesting him to ascertain the cost of a first-class ticket from Victoria to Liverpool *via* the C. P. R. and Montreal. The inquiry was made and the answer sent was "ninety-two dollars." The intending passenger applied to the agent at Kamloops for a ticket and was informed that although the rate would be $92 if purchased at Victoria the rate would be $132 if purchased at Kamloops. The young man indignantly packed his trunks and came to Victoria, where he bought a ticket over the Northern Pacific railway for $92, and sped on his way rejoicing towards the motherland.

An Extraordinary Case at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo is agitated over a remarkable case involving the mysterious death of a young man and a protest from a coroner's juryman. Dr. W. W. Walkem is coroner for the district. His business partner is Dr. Prœger. A young man named Richardson, who had been a patient of Drs. Walkem & Prœger, but had also been treated by an eminent physician at Victoria, died a few days ago under circumstances which gave rise to a suspicion that death had come from poisoning. The coroner summoned a jury and opened an inquiry into the cause of death. Dr. Prœger was instructed by the coroner to hold a *post mortem* examination of the body. Mr. Jeffrey, a juryman, objected to Dr. Prœger holding the examination; but his protest was overruled and the examination was made. An analysis of the contents of the stomach and bowels was then requested by the jury and ordered by the coroner. The juryman objected to Dr. Prœger being permitted to make the analysis; but his objection was again over-ruled. It is reported that the government have been appealed to with the object of re-opening the inquiry before another coroner.

Capt. White Arrested.

Says the Seattle *P.-I.*: One of the officers of the steamer Premier said to a reporter yesterday afternoon: "I have a secret, but as newspaper men never tell secrets I'll let you into it. Just before the Premier left Vancouver on the last trip, Mr. Anderson, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company, received a dispatch stating that Capt. White, who recently absconded carrying away about $2,400 of the company's funds, had been arrested in New York, and that detectives were now on their way west with him as a prisoner."

Speaking of this matter Captain S. D. Libby said: "I have never believed that sensational story to the effect that Capt. White ran away with an actress. In fact, I believe this is one case without a woman in it or at the bottom of it. I have been at a loss to understand the captain's strange conduct in leaving a good position and his family. If he became embarrassed, financially, he had plenty of good friends to help him out. I tell you there is something at the bottom of this affair which has not yet come to light."

Another gentleman said: "I am inclined to believe the opium theory as the true solution of the case. The captain may have invested the $2,400, or some portion of the money, in opium, expecting to get quick returns and large profits, but instead he got soup, and profitted by the experience of others and skipped out. When he gets home, probably the true inwardness of the whole affair will come out."

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Policeman Munro Arrested on His Beat—He Declines to Make any Statement.

Last evening about 10 o'clock D. R. Munro, was arrested by Supt. Bloomfield and Special Constable Lindsay on a warrant issued by Geo. Morrison, J.P., charging him while chief clerk of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., during the month of October last, with fradulently embezzling various sums of money amounting to over $500, received by the said D. R. Munro in payment of tickets to Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma by the O. R. & N. Co.'s boats, for which the C. P. N. Co. were agents. Munro has been employed as a special officer by the city for the past two months, and was on his beat last evening when arrested. He declined to make any statement with reference to the charge until he has consulted a lawyer; but expressed the opinion that it was strange to bring up the charge now, over five months since the date of the alleged embezzlement, and that had he desired at any time to get away he could easily have left the province at a cost of $5—the price of a ticket to the sound.

The case will come up for hearing in the police court this morning.

BIRTHS.

GARDNER—In this city on the 27th March, the wife of Mr. J. E. Gardner of a daughter.

HALL—In Nottingham, England, on the 1st inst., the wife of Richard Hall, of this city, of a son.

EBERTS—In this city, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. D. M. Eberts, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ENNES—In this city, on the 28th instant, at the French Hospital, Thomas Ennes, a native of Orkney Islands, aged 75.

WILSON—In this city, on the 1st inst., Catherine Ann, the beloved wife of Edward Wilson, a native of London, England, aged 44 years.

RUEFF—In this city, at the French Hospital, on the 1st April, Joseph Rueff, a native of Dillingen Donov Danube, Bavaria, Germany, aged 73 years.

MORRIS—At the residence of Mr. W. Fisher, Metchosin, on the 27th March, Elizabeth Morris, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 79 years.

STAMPS.

I WANT TO BUY THE OLD POSTAGE Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. I will pay from 10c. to $1 each for every stamp sent me. I also want all postage stamps of United States and Canadian provinces used between 1851 and 1870. None wanted later than 1870. Register all letters containing stamps.

DONALD A. KING,
Post Office Dept.,
ap6-d1t-w3m Halifax, Nova Scotia.