The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Mr. Wm. Mulock, M.P. and Vice Chancellor of the Toronto University has performed a wisely generous act, the consequences of which may be of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants of every part of Canada. Observing how difficult it is to procure Koch's remedy and seeing how necessary it is that physicians in this country should obtain the fullest information as to its preparation at the earliest moment possible, after Dr. Koch has made his promised disclosures, he offered to pay the expenses of Professor Ramsay Wright to Berlin, of the investigations necessary to obtain the knowledge required, and of the apparatus that may be needed to prepare the lymph. It is needless to say that the Faculty of the University promptly and gladly accepted the magnificent offer, and Prof. Wright is now on his way to Berlin. Mr. Mulock is a rich man, certainly, and can afford to make the people of Canada this gift. But there are many richer men in the Dominion who would not dream of giving away so large a sum for such a purpose. They hold on to their money with a close grip until it is wrested from them by the resistless hand of Death. Perhaps, then, when they can keep it no longer, some of them will leave some hundreds, or it may be thousands, for public purposes. But the plan adopted by Mr. Mulock, Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir George Stephen, Mr. W. C. Macdonald, of Montreal, and some others, is much more satisfactory to the recipients, and should be to the givers. It is, one would suppose, much more gratifying to a man who has money to give away to give it while he is alive and can see that a good use is made of his gift, than to leave even a greater sum in his will to the same object with the certainty that much of it will be wasted, and the balance not exactly as he desired. We are glad to see an increasing tendency everywhere among wealthy men to spend a portion of their riches for the benefit of their fellow men, while they are alive. According to Mr. Gladstone, this is the only way in which money or anything else can be given. In a recent article in the Nineteenth Century he says:

"What is wrested from me by the grip of Death I can in no sense be said to give, and yet we hear of the bounty and munificence of A. or B., and that such and such a hospital was founded at the costs and charges of C., when there was neither bounty nor munificence, since nothing can be given which is not also taken away from the giver but nothing is here taken from my giver by the bequest to me; for it is already gone; nor are there any costs or charges in the case for no man can spend his money, any more than he can walk in Bond street or Hyde Park, after he is dead."

HIDDEN FORCES.

There is a great deal of talk just now about mind-reading, mesmerism and other mysterious forces. What they are no one, not even the most profound of the scientists seems to know. They see their effects, but what produces those effects no man has yet been able to discover. The universal sceptic who is as great a bigot in his way as the most superstitious fanatic, has but one answer to wonder-struck and ingenuous enquirers. He oracularly pronounces the word "trickery," and considers himself, and expects others to consider, that he has accounted for the wonderful phenomena, the genuineness of which they cannot question, but which they admit are altogether beyond their comprehension. With these sceptics, the testimony of honest and intelligent observers goes for nothing. They will not admit that anything exists which they cannot understand, and when the witness is too respectable to be ridiculed and too honest to be doubted, he is told with a smile, intended to convey the impression that the speaker is far superior to ordinary mortals, that he has been humbugged, cleverly humbugged, it may be condescendingly admitted, but still humbugged. This supercilious unreasoning unbeliever carried all before him for a time, and honest people were afraid to relate what they saw and heard in his presence, lest they should be laughed at and pronounced superstitious fools. But his reign is now pretty well over and men are beginning to take him for what he is, a shallow, conceited, overbearing, intellectual coxcomb, whose intolerance should be treated with contempt.

Learned and thoughtful men enquire seriously into these matters, and, when they are baffled, are the first to admit that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in their philosophy. The more a man knows the more modest he is, and the more ready is he to admit that there many things in nature besides those which excite the wonder of the crowd, which philosophers cannot comprehend or account for. The phenomena of life are all difficult to understand, and the intelligent enquirer will not go very far before he will find in his way difficulties which the wisest men have not been able to solve. The observer is wonder-struck to see a small woman perform feats of strength which are beyond the power of the strongest and best trained men, and he tries in vain to account for what has been done before his eyes. It is wonderful beyond doubt. But has he ever enquired how it is that he himself is able to lift a chair from the ground? This is a very simple question, but, we venture to say, that there is not a scientist in the world who has got to the bottom of that apparently easy problem. It strikes us very forcibly that the man who will find out how it is that the nerves and the muscles obey the will, or the thinking part of the man, will have no difficulty in understanding how Mrs. Abbott does the wonderful feats that she performs. That man is fearfully and wonderfully made was found out a long time ago, and all that the scientists have been able to do is to confirm the truth of this discovery.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It does look singular to us Britishers—who are supposed on the other side of the national boundary line to be ground down under the iron heel of monarchy—to see a party which was repudiated by the people of the United States two or three weeks ago carrying out its policy and making laws for the Republic. If a party in Great Britain or in the Dominion of Canada had been routed at the polls, as were the Republican Party of the United States in November, not one of its members would be allowed to remain in the Government a single day after Parliament met. The Administration, in fact, would not have had the hardihood to meet Parliament at all, but would have bowed to the will of the people, and resigned as soon as the result of the election was known. But nothing of the kind has taken place in the United States. The men whom the people condemned still hold the reins of power, still retain their seats in the Government and in Congress, and the men whom the people elected to manage their affairs are obliged to look on, inactive and powerless, while the representatives of the beaten minority make the laws and administer the affairs of the nation. The Sovereign People have spoken and spoken loudly and decisively, yet no more attention has been paid to their mandate than if they had been so many children running a sham election. The people of monarchical Britain would not for a moment have put up with such treatment. When they give the word their order must be obeyed at once. But, as we see, this is not so in Republican America.

TEMPERANCE IN VERMONT.

To the Editor:—I notice in the issue of yesterday's Colonist an editorial on the condition of the temperance cause in Vermont, under the heading of "dissatisfied." As the tenor of that editorial tends to give a wrong impression regarding the temperance work in that state, I ask the privilege to reply. The only reference I could draw from your article was, that prohibition in Vermont was an unqualified failure. Indeed, you state practically the same when you say "prohibition in Vermont is, therefore, a kind of state hypocrisy. It is nominally, or professedly, a prohibition state, while it is practically a drinking state." If this statement means anything, it means that Vermont with its prohibitory laws will equal in the number of drinking places and consumption of intoxicating drink, the average of those states where such restrictions are not known. Such a statement can not be supported by facts. The most accurate statistics show that only a small proportion of intoxicants are sold in Vermont compared with those states that have license. If you allow all the unlawful places claimed, and admit their sales to be as large as the open places in licensed states, the balance for temperance would even then be in favor of Vermont with its prohibition laws. Taking license states that will give a fair average and comparing the U.S. internal revenue on spirits with that of Vermont, for the same time, and we find that over six times the amount per capita was consumed in New Jersey, and over 25 times the amount in Maryland and Indiana.

Perhaps, the best comparison to illustrate the value of the prohibitory law would be by comparing the state before prohibition with itself, after a fair trial of such laws had been made.

Governor Conners said, after the law had been in force about 22 years: "The enforcement has been uniform in the state since its enactment, and I consider it a very desirable law. I think the law itself educates and advances public sentiment in favor of temperance. There is no question about the decrease in the consumption of liquor. I speak from personal knowledge, having always lived in the state." Another governor, who had also been a judge of the Supreme Court, Governor Peak, said: "I think the law has been salutary in diminishing drunkenness and disorders arising therefrom and also crimes generally. The law has had an effect upon our customs, and has done away with that of treating and promiscuous drinking. I think the law is educating the people, and a much larger number now support it than when it was adopted." Such testimonies, after twenty years of trial, by prominent public men, are surely of great value. My own personal experience is in the line of these statements. Over twenty years of my life was spent in Vermont, during which time I travelled over the larger part of the State, staying at the different hotels, some of them for months, and I know that liquor selling is almost unnoticeable compared with that of license States. It is true that liquor could be obtained in many places by those in the secret. It was not true that it was openly sold. Some concealed closet, some dark cellar, some obscure outhouse where the "old soakers," as they were called, went on the sly to "get their grog," took the place of the well lighted, warm, attractive saloons of license States. The "old soakers" would get their drink; the boys were not publicly and lawfully enticed to follow them. That there has been any great change in public sentiment, I doubt. An extended personal knowledge, by means of papers and correspondence with friends, has not revealed it. That a movement was made looking to this end, about a year ago, is true, but it was overwhelmingly defeated. The Vermonters do not consider prohibition a "sham," neither do they believe that "under a high license law less liquor will be consumed in the State than there is now." That some hold this view and will continue to agitate the question is true, but that they have the sympathy of the mass of the people, not only the history of the past, but also an extended visit, the past summer, convinces me is false. They realize "that forty years of prohibition has not resulted in the prohibition of the liquor traffic," neither has that of stealing prohibited that evil, but I do not believe that they will propose high license as a remedy. The prospect is, if let alone, they will continue to outlaw both, and make "the way of the transgressor hard." M. L. Rugg.

PROHIBITION IN VERMONT.

Perhaps the best reply that could be given to the Rev. Mr. Rugg's letter is the following article on the same subject, taken from the Oregonian of the 2nd inst. It is in reply to a letter of the same tenor as that of our esteemed correspondent:—

"If the lady at Vancouver who defends prohibition in Vermont will read again the Oregonian's recent editorial concerning the workings of the prohibitory law in the state, she will see that the report of the minority of the legislative committee was in favor of "local option"; that is, allowing each town to choose annually at the polls between prohibition and high license. The minority report said that the law was a failure, a dead letter in MANY OF THE LARGER TOWNS in which it had established a reign of free rum. The minority report simply asked for "local option" in order that these larger towns might substitute the license system for "free rum," if they saw fit. The "local opinion" law prevails in Massachusetts, where it has taken the place of the prohibitory law since 1875. The passage of this law would not have interfered with any towns voting for prohibition and it was only granting the large towns home rule in the shape of high license, if they wanted it. Of course if public opinion is everywhere in Vermont in favor of the prohibitory law, "local option" need not be objected to, and if public opinion is against it in the large town "the local option" law would have been in the interest of law and order. Now, as a matter of fact, the prohibitory law is a dead letter in all the cities and larger towns of Vermont, despite the assertion that "the Rutland Herald speaks only for the liquor element, a minority in Rutland." At the last state election, the republican and democratic candidates were both avowed supporters of "local option." The republican candidate wasPh W. Clement, a wealthy banker, a man of decided business ability and excellent personal character, and owner of the Rutland Herald. The democratic candidate, who was elected, was a young Irish lawyer, an open supporter of "local option." Of the three senators from Rutland county, Levi G. Kingsley, one of the first citizens of the city, openly supported "local option." Of twenty-five representatives from Rutland county, twenty of them voted for "local option." Rutland county is the wealthiest, most populous, most prosperous county in the states; it has excellent schools, and its people are, as a rule, well educated, upright, intelligent folk. These 50,000 people wished to try high license, if we may judge from the fact that their senators and representatives asked for it and voted for it. They were refused it, because under the town system of representation, each town, no matter whether it casts twenty-five votes or 2,500, has but one representative. Of course prohibition works well enough in small towns where public opinion supports it, and there is no appreciable intemperance to deal with, but in large towns the prohibitory law of Vermont is a dead letter, just as the like law is in Maine and Kansas. In Kansas at the last election the republican candidate on the stump promised to do what he confessed had never been done—"to enforce the law in the large as well as in the small towns." The report of the United States internal revenue bureau shows that more United States licenses for the sale of liquor are taken out in Vermont in proportion to the population than in Massachusetts. Of course, liquor dealers know that while they can laugh at a prohibitory state law, they cannot avoid payment of a federal license. Every drug store in the large towns sells liquor freely by the bottle to any man not known to be a drunkard, and many drug houses sell liquor by the glass in the "back store." The drug stores all over Vermont are respectable run shops, while many of them are tippling places. Senator Edmunds and Secretary Proctor are prohibitionists in theory, and yet they know by personal knowledge, if not by personal experience, that every 'hotel' in the large towns of Vermont keeps a liquor bar; that all drug stores regularly sell liquor to their customers in defiance of law. The little towns of from 30 to 500 voters put this law on the neck of the large towns and keep it there, through that un-Republican system which gives a town of 15,000 people no more vote in the legislature in a matter of its own local interests than a mountain town of 200 inhabitants. The mountain town of 25 votes can offset with its single member the single member of the city of 15,000. Of course cranks and lunkheads by sheer brute force can keep prohibition on the necks of their neighbors who do not want it.

THE M'LEAN-M'KAY RACE.

On Monday the new shell built by Hayden & Walker, of Vancouver, to be used by McLean in his race with McKay on December 12th, was sent over to New Westminster. It is a splendid piece of workmanship, of native cedar, with sliding seat of a design original with this firm. The material is so light that the craft, without the oars, weighs only 35 pounds. The boat used by McKay will also be of Vancouver manufacture, having been built by A. Linton and used by R. Johnson in the race at the Agricultural Society's games in September last.—World.

COMMERCIAL.

Business generally compares very favorably with the same season of previous years. Some lines are accustomed to be particularly good at these times and all round there is no cause to complain. Indeed, there is much to be well satisfied with. Prices upon the whole are firm and unchanged. Teas, coffees and sugars show no marked change, and of the latter it may be said, that it is steady. Canned fruits and vegetables have of late been arriving from the East in considerable quantity. Butter, cheese, eggs, hams, bacon and malt are being brought from Ontario in large variety, their quality and cheapness in comparison with the price which has had to be paid for the articles imported from the other side the lines being well appreciated. Flour, feed and other agricultural products have reached what may be termed an established value for the present and are firm at quotations. Oranges, lemons and apples are in good supply, at strong prices, and the same remark refers to dried fruits. Onions are scarce. On the whole, immediate prospects and those for the festive season are favorable, the consuming public being well employed as a rule and at remunerative wages. The appearances of the meat market are good, all kinds being plentiful and at tolerably moderate values. It is understood that for the holidays there will be an almost a better than usual display of meats, the animals being in capital condition. Game is abundant. Venison is quiet at 10c.; grouse have gone up to 90c. and $1 per brace. Fish are scarce, salmon and halibut not being purchasable under 12½c. There are some sturgeon offered at from 8c@10c. Business in dry goods is mainly confined to sorting up orders, and then mainly for blankets and that kind of thing, the other staples being in fair amount. Orders for the spring trade are not likely to come in until the middle or end of January. There is still a very considerable demand for lumber, but the hardware trade is rather easy, though there is no falling off from this time last year; rather, indeed, is an advance to be recorded. Coal has bobbed down serenely to a comparatively low figure, $6@$6.50 being the asking price, which is most satisfactory to consumers, since they are entering upon the cold season.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 5.50
Salem	5.25
Snowflake	5.55
Hungarian	5.50 @ 7.50
Wheat, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Oats, new, per ton	30.00
Barley, per ton	30.00 @35.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Bran, per ton	27.50@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	37.50@40.00
Oil Cake, per ton	7.50
Corn, whole	40.00 @ 42.50
" cracked	45.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.00
Oatmeal	3.75
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	4.50
" small " "	4.50
" Bayo	5.75
Potatoes, per ton	22.50 @ 25.00
Onions	4.00 @ 4.50
Hay, baled, per ton	20.00 @ 22.00
Straw, per bale	1.25
Pears, 5 lbs. for	25c
Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx	1.50
Apples per lb	2 and 3
Plums, per box	75
Oranges, per case	3.50 @ 4.00
Lemons, California, per case	6.50 @ 7.00
" Sicily, per case	10.00 @ 11.00
Grapes, per box	1.00 @ 1.75
Celery, per doz	50
Corn, green, per doz	00
Cauliflower, each	10, 15 @ 25
Eggs, Island, per dozen	65@75
" imported, "	25
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	22½ @ 27½
" tub or firkin, creamery	27½ to 35
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20@ 25
" California	20
Hams, American	20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 20
" Rolled	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard "	11@15
Meats—Beef "	12@18
" Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12@18
Lamb, forequarter	1.00 @1.50
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	16
Veal, dressed, per lb	16
Tallow	5@6½
Duck, per pair	67½@1.00
Mallard ducks, per brace	50@1.00
Teal, per brace	40
Widgeon	75
Quail, per doz	2.40
Chickens, each	75@1.00
Grouse, per brace	90@1.00
Venison	10
Beef cattle	3@4
Sheep	4@5
Hogs	8@8½
Calves	7@8
Hides	6@6½
Skins, sheep, each	25@50
" Calf	8
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb	12½
Cohoe	00
Halibut	12½
Cod 3 lbs for	25
Miscellaneous (small) 3 lbs for	25
Sturgeon	8@10
Kippered Salmon	15
Flounders, 3 lbs for	25
Smelts	12½
Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds	25
Trout	15@18
Bloaters	15

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem).

Ames Holden & Co. v. Wilson & Co.—For leave to sign final judgment. Adjourned to 4th inst. Mr. Bodwell for plaintiff, Mr. C. Wilson for defendant.

Davies v. McMillan—To fix trial day. Set for 19th inst, before a special jury. Mr. Wilson for plaintiff, Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for defendant.

Brule v. Johnson & Bruiler—To settle case on appeal. Settled as printed, Mr. Hett for plaintiff, Mr. Bodwell for defendant.

Routledge v. Dongan—To fix day of trial. Set for 16th inst. Mr. Mills for plaintiff, Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for defendant.

Moore v. Ross and Ross v. Moore by counterclaim—To vacate order of 11th November, made to take accounts. Order vacated. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for plaintiff, Mr. Belyea for defendant.

Considerable rivalry exists at present among the "bachelor clubs" of the city in regard to contemplated New Year's dances. There is plenty of fun in store for the friends of the bachelors.

The ladies' conversazione committee of the Reformed Episcopal church desire to offer their sincere thanks to all those who so kindly contributed to, and assisted at, the late sale of work and conversazione.

A concert is to be given in aid of St. Saviour's Church building fund, Victoria West, in the Temperance Hall, Craigflower Road, on Tuesday evening next.

High Time.

WHEN weakness, loss of appetite, lack of energy and other symptoms of dyspepsia appear, it is high time Burdock Blood Bitters was made use of. There is nothing else "just as good." It is B. B. B. that cures dyspepsia, so be sure you get it.

A MIXTURE OF BUSINESS.

The Council Discuss the Questions of Sites for Drill-shed and Market.

Ald. Harrison Searching for Lost Rock—Other Business Taken Up and Disposed of.

The full board was present at a council meeting held last evening, with the Mayor presiding, when, after the transaction of routine business, the following

COMMUNICATIONS

were read and disposed of:—

Garnishee order—in the matter of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co. v. McIntosh. Referred to Hall committee and city barristers.

W. K. Bull—enclosing returns of the vote taken upon the four municipal by-laws placed before the ratepayers on December 2nd. Spread on the minutes.

Jno. Kissman—asking for the construction of a box drain on Princess avenue. Referred to committee.

Major Peters—calling attention to a serious accident to a horse owned by "C" Battery, in consequence of a hole in Johnson street having been left unprotected. Twenty dollars would be accepted as payment in full for the injury done. Referred to the street and water committees, with power to act.

Sewerage Commissioners—enclosing a resolution regarding the signing of checks by two instead of three of the commissioners, as now the rule. Suggestion endorsed.

Wm. Jensen—regarding street levels on Superior street, where he is engaged in erecting a terrace of six houses, and asking for power to fill in the lots in question with shingle and gravel from the beach. Referred to Street committee with power to act.

J. S. Bailey and others—applying for the position of city collector. Tabled.

W. R. Wilson—urging the construction of a box drain on upper Yates street, near Fort. Referred to committee.

B. C. Art Association—in reference to the purchase of electric light apparatus by the council. On motion, $24 was ordered to be paid for the apparatus mentioned.

A. H. S. Marks—asking for a copy of the coat-of-arms stamp of the Municipal Students' Honour granted.

W. Rockett and others—Calling attention to the defective drainage of Johnson street. Referred to committee.

ACCOUNTS

For November amounting to $2,297.67 were read and passed for payment.

REPORTS

From the public librarian—enclosing official figures, i. e. books issued and cards issued during November. Received and filed, with complimentary remarks on the favorable showing made.

The park commissioners, as follows:

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1, 1890

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Park Commissioners, beg leave to submit for your favorable consideration and approval, this our report:

After due consideration, inspection, and careful examination into the actual requirements necessary to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of Beacon Hill Park, we have arrived at the following conclusions, viz.:

1. That it is necessary to grade and gravel all the roads, avenues and walks, also to construct the lake on the southeast side as designed in the plan.

2. To fence in the Park from the northeast corner, running south along Cook street to the Boulevards Marina.

3. To construct a zig-zag roadway of an easy grade, running down to the beach from the southwest corner; also a promenade path, about six feet wide, winding along the margin of the minature bays and inlets of the water front to a point in the vicinity of the Finlayson battery, thence ascending in a similar zig-zag fashion to the summit of the bluff, thus making a pleasant and popular resort for ladies and children especially, besides a favorite picnic ground.

4. To construct a "Maze" sketch of plan hereunto annexed, on the lines of the design upon that of the "Maze" in the grounds of Hampton Court Palace. This would be both ornamental and amusing, and an undoubted source of recreation and enjoyment to all classes, young and old.

5. The construction, on a plan to be devised, of a system of water pipes and hydrants for irrigating and dust laying purposes.

6. That the entrances and exits be strictly confined to Park avenue from Humboldt street, and that on the southeast and southwest corners opening on to the Boulevards, which we consider to be sufficient for all purposes and the convenience of the public.

7. That it is deemed expedient in the interest of the public comfort to strictly prohibit all business traffic within the bounds of the Park; that to this end, the present by-laws require to be amended, empowering us to make rules and regulations calculated to prevent the Park being used as a thoroughfare. All by-laws and regulations must be rigidly enforced.

There is much work to be done, not here mentioned, such as the ornamentation of the grounds with turf and flowers, shrubs and trees, which as a matter of too much detail precludes the possibility of being here fully and minutely described.

In order to give effect to have the foregoing works properly and efficiently executed and carried out, we would suggest that the sum of $30,000 be placed at our disposal for the various services enumerated.

By a judicious and economical expenditure of that amount in the ensuing two years we are of opinion that the Park and its embellishments will be placed in a state somewhat satisfactory and creditable to the city.

Should this, our report, receive your approval, we beg to suggest the necessity of placing the matter before the ratepayers at an early date in the form of a loan by-law for the amount suggested ($30,000), feeling assured that every dollar wisely expended to heighten the unique natural attractions of Beacon Hill is calculated to bring our fair city into prominent notice as an enjoyable and desirable tourist resort, apart from that of being a place for pleasure and recreation for the citizens themselves. We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

J. HEYWOOD, Chairman, THOS. EARLE, J. H. TURNER, } Park Commissioners.

Ald. Kelly moved the adoption of the report. It was, he considered, a "fair, nice proposition. If we could give $100,000 for a market we could certainly give $50,000 for a worthy purpose such as the mentioned. As long as he remained at the board, he would vote for that." He preferred $100,000 to $50,000.

The communication was referred to the council of 1891, with the hearty endorsation of the present board.

BY-LAWS.

The by-laws which, on Tuesday, were endorsed by the ratepayers, were finally read and passed.

Notice was given of a by-law to amend the Sewerage Commissioners Appointment By-law.

THE NEW DRILL HALL.

Ald. McKillican said that he opposed the granting of $5,000 for the erection of the new drill shed upon distinct grounds. The Dominion Government was not dealing fairly with the city,—instance the Custom House and Post Office,—but if they would guarantee to put up a good drill shed, costing $20,000, he would work and vote for a by-law to make the grant of $5,000 towards the drill hall construction. He moved in accordance with the views he had expressed.

Ald. Goodacre said that he had already given notice of a by-law to this effect. Col. Prior had $15,000 in hand, and only required the $5,000 more from the city.

Mayor Grant said it would be easy to incorporate in the by-law a clause providing that the cost of the drill shed be not less than $20,000.

Ald. Holland remarked that Col. Prior had wired to Ottawa for the plans and specifications, which would soon be laid before the council. When these were on view the board could act intelligently. If they were satisfactory he would hold up both hands for the granting of the $5,000.

Ald. Wilson remarked that the Dominion buildings in Victoria were the shabbiest government buildings in Canada. If the proposed drill shed was to be on a scale of magnificence on a par with the custom house and post office he did not think the people of Victoria would have any objection to giving $10,000.

Ald. Goodacre's notice of by-law was read by the clerk.

Ald. Harrison thought this action should be laid over until the plans of the proposed drill-shed were before the board.

The notice of motion stood as made.

PUBLIC MARKET.

The Market committee recommended the purchase of certain property lying within Government, Fisgard, Douglas and Cormorant streets for market purposes.

Ald. Harrison favored delay in this matter, a better site could be procured elsewhere for less money. He was not in "the ring," and knew nothing about the reasons for pushing this matter through.

Ald. Holland, for the Market committee, denied the existence of any ring. The property referred to was the best and cheapest site that could be obtained. It was necessary that the site should be obtained so that plans could be prepared and the building proceed. The establishment of a market would clean out a very considerable portion of Chinatown, including the theatre and a good many cabins.

Ald. Harrison withdrew his objections. He did not know that the committee had studied the question of a site.

Ald. McKillican thought that the land referred to was the proper place for the market.

The motion to accept the offer of this property made by Allsop & Mason was carried, Ald. Kelly and Goodacre voting in opposition. The committee were empowered to complete the purchase.

On motion it was decided to at once issue the debentures in connection with the by-laws recently passed.

Ald. Wilson complained that Dallas Road had been opened by private individuals, who had not left the street in good condition. The street committee will investigate.

Ald. Harrison moved the second reading of his amendment to the street by-law, providing for the taking over of 40 foot streets by the city.

It was explained that this by-law was not yet in hand, and the mover then dwelt at considerable length upon the destruction of streets by the water committee in laying and repairing mains.

OBJECTIONABLE TREES.

The street committee reported, relative to the removal of certain trees in front of the premises of Mr. S. Seabrook. That gentleman declined to cut down the trees, which he had received permission from the board to plant. He did not consider himself the servant of the street committee.

Several aldermen having expressed themselves on the question, a motion was introduced and passed, authorizing the Street Committee to remove the trees.

LOST ROCK.

Ald. Harrison moved for the appointment of a Special Committee to enquire into the disappearance of 40 loads of rock stored on Discovery street. He wanted the committee to ascertain if the rock was taken for legitimate purposes or not. He wished the committee to be composed of Ald. Kelly, McKillican and Wilson and the city barristers.

Ald. McKillican thought that the investigation should be undertaken by the Street Committee.

Ald. Harrison said Mr. Leech knew nothing about the whereabouts of the rock, neither did Mr. Dewsnap.

Ald. Holland thought while out driving with Ald. Harrison he had seen loads of the rock being hauled away. He remarked a few minutes later to Ald. Harrison that it would be well for them to return and see where the rock was being taken, but that gentleman did not care to return. He said it was the duty of the foreman to take care of the rock. He (Ald. Holland) intimated that if anyone thought he had the rock they could search him.

The amendment carried.

Ald. Harrison said that this action was taken simply to burk the question. The board did not want it found out where the rock went.

Ald. Holland said that for one he wished the information referred to. The rock was needed right where it was stored.

The council adjourned at 10:15.

LITTLE LOCALS.

J. S. Clute of Vancouver has retired from business.

William Sloan of Vancouver, is opening a large general store at Nanaimo.

It is understood that a general meeting of the Jubilee Hospital board will be held on Monday next.

About sixty applicants are writing the examination for entrance to the high school which commenced yesterday.

The Oddfellows' own orchestra will furnish the music at their dance in the hall on Douglas street to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Abbott, in response to a very hearty invitation, will give a return performance at The Victoria, on Tuesday evening next.

A very enjoyable private bal masque was held in Oliver's Hall last night, the assembled company dancing until midnight.

Mr. Mills, a popular old miner, who has been at the Occidental for several days past, leaves this morning on a trip to England.

Mr. Boyd, a good bicyclist himself, contemplates the establishment of an agency for the sale of English wheels and sundries in this city.

The Chinaman accused of robbing Mr. Fisher's residence, Esquimalt, was tried by Mr. Edwin Johnson, Q.C., yesterday morning, and will receive sentence to-day.

The Islander brought 12 bags of mail last night, and the following freight: One carload of pipes, one of sugar, one of heaters and radiators, and two of mixed mdse.

Michael Delton was yesterday arrested by the Provincial police for refusing to do his duty on the barque Brodick Bay, and Ah Tin for stealing clothes valued at $40 will have to appear before Stipendiary Magistrate Johnson this morning.

Mr. Scholey, of Vancouver, arrived in Victoria on Tuesday evening and left this morning on his return home. He is connected with the Imperial Oil company and reports the oil business to be booming, in fact the season is the best his company has had.

Yesterday, there being but little activity among the shipping in port on account of the miserable weather, a considerable number of gulls took occasion to come almost alongside of the wharves and disport themselves in the water, being almost as tame as ducks.

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