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THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE

First Session—Seventh Parliament.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Victoria, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. W. L. Clay.

Mr. KELLIE moved the first reading of his bill to regulate the payment of wages. It received its first reading.

On motion to adopt the Nanaimo Waterworks bill on report, Dr. WALKEM moved the following amendment, which has for its object the safeguarding of the rights of invested capital from unwarranted competition by the municipal corporations: "No by-law for the purpose of constructing any waterworks for the City of Nanaimo shall be passed until estimates of the intended expenditure have been published once a week for one month and until the same shall have received the assent of the electors, as provided by the Municipal act; (a) If the proposed by-law is rejected by the electors, no other by-law for the same purpose shall be submitted to the electors for a period of 12 months."

Hon. Col. BAKER supported the amendment, advancing the arguments outlined by the Attorney-General when the subject was touched upon on previous occasions during the former stages of the bill's progress through the House.

The amendment was incorporated as part of the bill.

Dr. WALKEM moved the following amendments: "(6) In case there be any water company incorporated and carrying on their business within the limits of the said city, the council shall not pass any by-law for the purpose of constructing such works, or by virtue of which the city will become a competitor in the business carried on by such companies, or any of them, or in any manner exercise the powers conferred by the two preceding sections, until such council has by law fixed the price which they will offer for the property of the company or companies whose operations will be interfered with, nor until 30 days have elapsed after notice of such price has been communicated to such company or companies." The four sections of the amending clause provide for the manner of securing such property, for the manner of appointing arbitrators in event of the same being necessary; for the payment of the amount agreed to or awarded by the arbitrators before further proceedings; and lastly, "if such company refuses the price offered by the city, or if at the expiration of 30 days from the time that notification of the price offered has been delivered they fail to accept such price, or require an arbitration as aforesaid, then the council may proceed forthwith to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the preceding five sub-sections of this Act."

These amendments were also added and the report as amended was adopted.

Mr. COTTON raised a point of order respecting the proposed amendments to the Vancouver charter amending bill. He said: Attorney-General has given notice of some important amendments to this bill, which I would like to get your ruling upon as to whether they are in order or not, on the ground that this is a private bill and that the amendments entirely change the tenor of the bill. Such amendments were never contemplated by the city of Vancouver, in asking the House for this legislation. Now, sir, I maintain, and I ask your decision upon it, that when such amendments are brought in the petitioners for this bill should have had due notice of this amendment at such stage of the bill's progress at which they could answer them or make any objection to them when the bill was before the private bills committee. Such amendments were never suggested at that stage. When the bill came before for its second reading that was the time at which attack should have been made upon the principle of the bill. The records of the House will show that the bill passed unanimously. The amendments now proposed entirely modify the bill. I can understand that in any public measure any such amendments could be introduced, but in respect to a private bill this House has something beyond its legislative capacity; it is in a measure a court." Mr. Cotton here cited Dunnet as his authority that it was requisite for petitioners for private bills to receive due notice of the nature of any amendments to be made to the bill. In view of the Government having forced the amendments into the bill he reminded the House that the petitioners had the alternative of withdrawing their bill, but such would occasion a loss of $1,000 or $1,200.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—I disagree that this bill is a private measure and not a public act. It is true that it has been introduced as a private act, but it is not so in any sense of the word. It partakes somewhat of the nature of a private act, but more of the nature of a public act. In May it will be seen that acts of this nature are set down as hybrid acts. This is more hybrid than private. Whilst it has been introduced as a private act it affects public rights, and there are matters of public concern regarding this which have to be dealt with irrespective of whether the City of Vancouver is governed by private or general municipal act. The principle of the amendments which I have introduced would be applicable to that city if it were governed under a general municipal act. Even if the bill were to be withdrawn I think the paramount duty of the Government would be to bring forward amendments to the Municipal act, and that the same clause shall be introduced so as to be applicable to the city of Vancouver. The Attorney-General reiterated his statement that the spirit of the amendments he contained in the Vancouver charter, but that it was eliminated from it unobserved by the House. In the original charter it merely applied to gas or water companies as electric tramways were not then in general use. The objections made by Mr. Cotton that the petitioners had not received due notice were met with the statement that such notice had been given. The amendments were placed upon the order papers and copied by the Colonist and The World.

"I had the honor of being waited upon by representatives of the board of aldermen of the city of Vancouver to discuss these amendments. It was understood that there would be no objection to modifying the amendments so as to permit corporations to undertake their own street lighting. The position taken by the Government is that the cities shall not be permitted to go into competition with private capital in private business."

The Speaker declared the amendments in order, and on the Vancouver bill being called Mr. Cotton said he was not ready to go on with the bill. It accordingly was stood over.

The House went into committee on the Stave River Electric & Power Company's bill, with Mr. KELLIE in the chair.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to strike out the following from clause 26: "Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to authorize the company to build, equip or operate any tie or lines of tramway between the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, or in the said cities, or either of them, or any of the streets thereof, or to carry passengers or freight in or between the said cities.

"Nor shall the said company be uthorized to acquire, build, maintain, equip or operate any works for the purpose of supplying electric light to any person or corporation within the limits of the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster."

The amendment was ruled out of order, as sufficient notice had not been given. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The House went into committee on the Westminster City bill, with Mr. Rogers in the chair.

The clause of which was that when a former owner of property sold for taxes was exercising his right of re-purchase, he should be assessed 10 instead of 6 per cent., as at present. The mover explained that when but 6 per cent. premium was allowed difficulty was experienced in finding purchasers for tax-sale properties. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. WALKEM endeavored to amend the bill making provision for the exemption of the Sailors' hospital from taxation in common with other properties.

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY the amendment will be considered on report.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE introduced a bill intituled An Act to Organize Districts for Sessions of Justices of the Peace. Read a first time.

Mr. EBERTS moved that a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Booth, Smith, Kidd, Hume and the mover be appointed to enquire into the complaint of W. F. Baker and Sons, with reference to their pre-emption claim at Gower Point, with authority to call for persons and papers and report to this House. The resolution was passed.

The House went into committee on the Assessment Act Amending bill, with Mr. Eberts in the chair.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE moved an amendment that in the event of any municipality being incorporated there shall be no power given them to tax railway (roadbed) property, the object being to secure a uniformity of such tax throughout the Province. This was agreed to and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ADAMS on report of the Land Act Amendment bill moved to insert as a new section: "Actual settlers east of the Cascade ranges may have the privilege of purchasing of the unreserved and unsurveyed crown lands of this Province 320 acres adjoining their locations." After some discussion the amendment was adopted.

The further consideration of the report was adjourned.

Hon. A. E. TURNER moved the second reading of the Horticultural Board bill. The chief object of the bill, he explained, was to give the board authority to fix quarantine stations at which fruit trees may be inspected, and to establish a scale for their inspection. The second reading was passed.

The House went into committee on the Charitable Societies' Incorporation bill, with Capt. Irving in the chair.

Major MUTTER moved an amendment limiting the amount of land to be held by such religious societies at 5,000 acres.

There was considerable objection, which culminated in Mr. KITCHEN moving that the committee rise, thus killing the bill.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE opposed this. He said it was a bill which sought to give fair play to everyone.

The motion that the committee rise was defeated.

Owing to difficulties in the way of applying Major Mutter's amendment it was withdrawn.

Mr. McPHERSON moved an amendment providing that no lands held by such corporations shall be exempt from taxation. This was carried on a division.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The House rose at 10:30 o'clock.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Victoria, Feb. 7th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers were offered by Rev. W. L. Clay.

Mr. KELLIE introduced a bill intituled an Act Respecting the Incorporation of Tramway, Telephone and Telegraph companies in the West Kootenay district. It was read a first time.

Mr. BOOTH moved the following resolution: Whereas the lumbering interest of this Province labors under serious disadvantages, owing to want of properly constructed vessels to carry the lumber to the markets of the world; iron vessels which now monopolize the carrying trade being unsuitable for the stowage of lumber and timber of large dimensions; and whereas, this Province abounds in forests of timber of the best quality for shipbuilding purposes, and it is desirable to utilize this timber for the construction of wooden vessels adapted to the lumber carrying trade by the establishment of shipbuilding yards within the Province where such vessels may be constructed and equipped; and whereas the establishment of the shipbuilding industry would greatly stimulate every branch of trade, create a large demand for labor and add to the public revenue; Be it therefore resolved that the Lieut.-Governor in Council be requested to consider and adopt such means as may be deemed best to encourage the establishment of a shipbuilding industry in this Province. The mover argued in favor of the wooden vessels, the building of which it is proposed to encourage, that they could be built with great carrying capacity if built for the lumber trade of the Province specially. The point aimed at was to stimulate the lumber industry rather than shipbuilding. He was aware that there would be no market for the vessels so built outside of the lumber carrying trade of this Province, and, consequently, there would be but a limited number of vessels built. The stimulus would accrue to the lumber industry through the advantage thus gained in securing cheap transportation for their lumber.

Mr. SEMLIN raised a point of order against the resolution as he received a charge against the public revenue.

To get over this the Speaker suggested that the words "and adopt" should be struck out, which was accordingly done.

Mr. SOMERVILLE rose to second to oppose the spirit of the resolution.

Mr. RITHET sympathized with the mover of the resolution, but he explained that at the time he was active in the shipbuilding industry in the Maritime Provinces wooden vessels were in vogue. The vessels were but partially constructed on terra firma and launched and shipped with cargo for their finishing in Great Britain. At the present time, however, he explained that wooden vessels were almost entirely out of date. His opinion was that the size of the vessels to be constructed under the spirit of the resolution was not such as would warrant any commercial success, and he did not consider that it would be a kindness to the promoters of the scheme to favorably consider their proposals. He disagreed with Mr. Booth's deductions respecting the relative strength and carrying capacity of wooden and iron vessels. The advantage, he said, lay with iron vessels in every particular. Wooden vessels rarely carry more than 75 per cent. above their registered tonnage, while iron vessels very often double their registered tonnage in carrying capacity.

Mr. KENNEDY spoke in favor of the resolution, though confessing his inability to refute the statements made by Mr. Rithet respecting the relative merits of wooden and iron vessels.

Capt. IRVING termed the resolution a scheme for bonusing one or two saw mills, as it was admitted that there could not be many such vessels built. He reminded the House that the carrying capacity of vessels would altogether depend upon the purpose for which they were built. Built upon the same lines for the same purpose, an iron vessel would carry 75 per cent. more than a wooden vessel.

The resolution was defeated after some further discussion.

Mr. KITCHEN presented a petition from Perseverance Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., against the bill respecting retail liquor licenses.

Hon. Mr. TURNER, in reply to Mr. Semlin's question, informed him that James Reynolds was employed by the Government from Aug 1st to Dec. 31st, 1894, at a salary of $150 a month to the end of October, and afterwards at $50 per month. He was not now in the Government service.

Hon. Mr. TURNER presented a return respecting the fines imposed by justices of the peace.

Hon. Mr. TURNER presented a Noxious Weed bill, which was read a first time.

The Sunday Observance bill was called for second reading, when Hon. Mr. Martin resumed his arguments against the bill, speaking in favor of having Sunday declared a non-labor day, but not prescribing recreation.

Dr. WALKEM supported the bill in one of his characteristic speeches.

Hon. Col. BAKER opposed the bill as the Sunday observance laws of England, in force here, were good enough for him.

Hon. Mr. TURNER spoke in favor of Sunday recreations as necessary. He did not believe in working on Sunday. He did not believe that the act was satisfactory to many members of the House, and while he did not himself propose a new act he had no objection to one making the provisions which are necessary: Ayes—Messrs Hume, Kennedy, Kidd, Kitchen, McPherson, Prentice, Semlin, Sword and Williams—9. Nays—Messrs. Baker, Braden, Cotton, Davie, Eberts, Helmcken, Kellie, Rithet and Walkem—9. The Speaker said that in accordance with practice he would vote for the second reading, which, therefore, was carried.

Mr. KELLIE moved the second reading of the bill respecting the payment of wages. He said his object was to prevent the payment of wages to miners and others by cheques on banks in Spokane, thus making that the banking centre for the district. Bill read a second time, notice having been given of amendments to be moved in committee.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE enquired how the municipal bill committee was getting on. He said that he hoped to progress the House next week, but this could not be done if the municipal act amendments are not very soon brought in.

Mr. RITHET said if the House does not sit Friday night the committee, which has been meeting every morning, will sit then and on Saturday morning, and will probably be able to bring in the bill on Monday.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in answer to Hon. Mr. Davie, said the committee on the Parliament buildings contract would probably bring in their report on Friday.

The House adjourned at 12:10 a. m.

FIFTIETH DAY.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 8th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers were offered by Rev. W. L. Clay.

The report of the select committee of enquiry on the Government buildings contracts were received and ordered printed.

The petition of Perseverance Lodge, I. O. G. T., re license act amendment was read.

On motion to go into committee of supply on the supplementary and further supplementary estimates, Mr. SEMLIN raised objection to the proposed votes for the London office and the Bureau of Arbitration and Conciliation. He said there was no justification for the proposed expenses of the London office, and that the Government in commending itself to the present policy had disappointed the country. He said that there were many needed improvements necessary for the proper development of the country, which the Government denied on the ground that there were not sufficient funds to meet the same. In the face of this condition of affairs, instead of retrenchment the Government was launching out with increased expenditures. He therefore moved in amendment to strike out all the words after the motion after "that" and insert the following: Whereas the estimates now before the House contain an item of $2,000 salary for an Agent-General for six months; and whereas the debt of the Province as shown at June 30, 1891, was $701,418, and on June 30, 1894, $2,398,767, an increase of $1,697,349, of which only $390,172 was occasioned by the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887; he said the explanation of this was that during this period two loans were raised, and naturally if the House decided to vote money for expenditures upon public works, it would vote more money after it had borrowed than it did before, having its return in the public works prosecuted with the proceeds of the loans. The intent of the preamble was to mislead the people into the belief that the difference stated was the difference between the normal revenue and expenditure of the Province for the stated period. The following clause was taken up: "Whereas the deficit as shown by the public accounts was on June 30, 1894, $772,437—of which only $55,954, being statutory—was not included in the estimates—instead of $218,436, as estimated; and whereas the estimates laid before the House last session for the year ending June 30, 1895, showed an expected deficit of $39,509, which was supposed to be provided for by an approximate balance of $90,000, calculated as available from the present year." This he explained was misleading again. There was on hand at the same time $350,000 of the loans yet to be expended. In dealing with the allegations respecting the deficit he pointed out that the country would not grow in importance; the contrary opinion was held by many of them when the road was first mooted. He lamented the fact that parliamentary practice countenanced the issuance of such misleading documents in the hope that they might escape specific contradiction and thus effect their purpose.

Mr. ROGERS spoke against the amendment, while Mr. KITCHEN supported it.

The amendment was lost on a party division of 20 to 12.

The House then went into committee of supply with Mr. EBERTS in the chair. The estimates were adopted after some discussion.

The Companies' Act came up on further report. An amendment giving the bill a three months' hoist was defeated. The bill received its third reading and finally passed.

On consideration of the Life Insurance bill Hon. Mr. DAVIE moved that a clause of the bill extending the scope of the act to the mothers of the insured be struck out. This was agreed to. Some other verbal amendments were adopted and the report as amended was passed.

The Land Act Amendment bill received its third reading after an amendment was made placing pastoral land at $1 per acre.

The Placer Mining Act Amendment bill came up on report.

Mr. SWORD moved an amendment providing that the act shall not extend to or alter the position of any lease, the question of the validity of which is now in litigation.

The House rose at 6 o'clock without dealing with the amendment.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assessment Act Amendment bill was adopted on report, received its third reading, and finally passed.

The House went into committee on the Horticultural Act Amendment bill, with Mr. McGREGOR in the chair. It was reported complete with amendments, received its third reading and finally passed.

The Supply bill was considered in committee, read a third time and finally passed.

The Quesnelle Lake Dam bill was amended on report by the insertion of a saving clause protecting public rights from possible damage. It was read a third time and finally passed.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Liquor License act. Mr. GRAHAM in the chair. Hon. Mr. DAVIE introduced a clause exempting Vancouver and Westminster from the operation of the bill, as they had their own license systems.

Mr. KITCHEN moved to strike out the following section: 2. Every demise of premises for which a license has been or may be granted shall be deemed to contain a covenant on the part of the tenant to obey the laws relating to the retail vending of wines and spirituous and malt liquors in force in the locality where such premises are situate, and the conviction of the licensee of any offence rendering the license forfeit or forfeitable shall entitle the owner to cancel the tenancy as from the date of such conviction and to re-enter and expel the tenant therefrom, any actual covenant for quiet enjoyment or term of the tenancy to the contrary notwithstanding.

A long debate took place, in which Hon. Mr. DAVIE, Mr. BOOTH and others argued out that the effect of this section would be to make license holders careful not to violate the law; but on the plea that to allow the landlord to displace the tenant gave the House a vested right in the license, Mr. Kitchen succeeded in having a majority of the committee vote to strike out the section.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Over-holding Tenants' bill, which he explained was introduced for the purpose of enabling landlords to get rid of overholding tenants. Second reading agreed to.

The Petty Sessions bill received its second reading without debate.

The Noxious Weeds bill received its second reading.

The House rose at 11 o'clock.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

CHILDREN SHOULD BE GUIDED FROM INFANCY.

Some of the Evils of Public Schools—Mothers Should Nurse the Babies—The Multiplicity of Studies Condemned.

Written for the World by Lady Cook nee Tennessee C. Claflin.

The object of education should be fourfold, to bring about habits of correct reflection and pure morality, and to induce the acquisition of sound knowledge and promote physical development. Neither of these can be safely neglected, and the union of the whole is the only method by which the "mens sana in corpore sano" can become universal. Unfortunately our various systems are generally defective in one or more of these, and thus "the spread of education" does not produce those advantages which were fondly anticipated. In our elementary schools the pupils learn so much by rote that they scarcely ever reflect. All are reduced to the same dead level, and individual excellence is of the rarest. It was once the boast of a French Minister of Education that by looking at the clock he could tell what every school child in France was doing at any given moment. He exulted in the completeness of his system, but it seems to us a terrible example of legislative folly. All these hundreds of thousands of young minds, fresh from nature's hands, possessing diverse bents and capacities, from the extremes of dullness to the extremes of brightness, many gifted with native genius, were uniformly ground in one vast educational and mechanical mill. It is an abuse of words to dignify such a process by the name of education.

Anyone who passes our board schools in London and elsewhere may hear classes shouting the same words together, repeating them until children and teachers we deny that to strengthen the memory must be wearied by the noise and the monotony. This may be simple and possibly effective as mnemonics, but do is useful, but as learning it is of little value whatever. Reflection is altogether excluded, and after years of such treatment a child may leave school lacking in judgment and discrimination in the simplest matters. The absurd answers given at examinations to the school inspectors, whenever a question out of the common beaten track is proposed, is the surest indication of the worthlessness of mechanical methods of teaching, and argues grave defects in the fitness of the teachers. All these have usually been pupils under the same system, it may be that they are biased in its favor. We fear the teachers will have to be taught to teach before its evils can be remedied. The art of teaching is a profound art, demanding much studious preparation. It requires tact, self-control, kindness, firmness, deep insight into character, and natural gift of command, yet anyone wanting in these is thought good enough to teach. We might go farther and say a true teacher is born, not made. They should therefore not be professors of teaching in all our universities, as well as professors of the other arts and sciences? Formerly the three R's were considered enough for elementary schools. Now they aspire to teach almost everything, and consequently the finest superficiality is the utmost they can achieve. Above all they cannot ever learn to think, and the large number of pupils to teach precludes the possibility of exercising much effect upon their morals.

In our highest seats of learning athletes hold a distinguished place, and public immorality is to some extent checked. Nevertheless the pupils are left to themselves to acquire such culture as they may. The depravity, therefore, of some of these seminaries is so astounding that we could not believe the accounts, were we not assured that they come from the most trustworthy sources. Their acquisition of knowledge is also largely a matter of choice. Even those who wish to study are sometimes often hampered and hindered by the idle ones. To "swat" is not considered good form among our guilded youth. We do not for a moment believe that such evils arise from any innate disposition on the part of those well-fed and high-spirited young men of the wealthier classes. We rather trace them to the defects of system and to their corrupt surroundings. Many of them on emerging from them recover their moral healthy tone. Others plunge deeper and deeper into the slough of despond, and become university and public school wrecks. On the whole we fear that until they have undergone a thorough moral cleansing these seats of learning are the last places to which careful parents should send their boys, unless the latter are strong-minded and have been well prepared. We determined, if we be a public student by offer the highest educational advantages, because all who are willing to learn may do so, and to almost any extent, as the teaching staff is large and of the highest quality. The middle-class and private schools have some of the moral deficiencies of those just alluded to, and we do not see any remedy except the method of the elementary ones. There is far too much learning by heart. Where the principals are watchful, and are careful to secure assistants of high character, this moral tone of the school is high, although the methods of instruction may be often defective.

Education, to be effective, should commence with infancy. The first course should be initiation into good morals. No child is too young for this whenever it shows a will of its own. Good temper, obedience to authority, kindness, truthfulness, and general sense of honor may be learnt from infancy. How many an amiable disposition has been warped from the cradle by an indulgent mother or an ignorant nurse! In how many have the seeds of long-life intractability been sown during the earliest years through the mismanagement of those in charge of them. Every mother should nurse her own child and give its earliest life-lessons, having previously made herself fit for this important task. The great duty, the first that nature prescribes, should not be left to hirelings. But if luxurious living requires this, educated and trained women should take the place of the mothers. To leave a child's first speech, manners and ideas to be cultivated by an illiterate nurse must be so serious a disadvantage to the child that no money can measure it. Another fatal mistake is to give a person the care of a child and not allow her to correct it, for fear of her being taught to rebel. Either give a nurse full control over the child, or if she is unfit to exercise this, find one who is worthy. Observation is the next earliest faculty to be taught. Many people go through their whole lives without acquiring this habit. But had they been taught it in their nursery days by a cultured woman it would prove invaluable to them after, and could never be forgotten. Besides at this time it is all so easy, for the inquisitiveness of children is insatiable. They are forever asking questions, which, instead of being snubbed, should be carefully and patiently answered. This is the time, too, when they should be trained to use their hands as well as their eyes, to sew, knit, write, draw, dress and undress dolls, use light tools, and to follow their inclination in making and doing in work or play whatever their little hands may accomplish. Their physical development, like that of all other growing creatures, requires a free use of their limbs. Their mental growth demands a free play of thought. And, as we would not impose upon them any mental labor, neither should we inflict any mental tasks. Whatever be done by mind or body should be done as recreation. A real kindergarten is the most natural school for the little ones when circumstances require that they should be taught beyond their homes.

The same principles should be more or less followed as they grow older. Learning should always be made agreeable and even delightful. School methods are too formal and stiff as a rule. Discipline is only a means to an end and a good school will not be all discipline. The politeness which suits a drawing-room ought to be good enough for a school. Here the curriculum will have expanded and a variety of topics must be be discussed, but instruction should always be at much oral as possible, and pupils should afterwards write out their version of the ideas imparted. This would form a means also of acquiring facility in composition, a subject in which most schools, from the highest to the lowest, are deficient. Great care should be taken not to impair the pupils' brains by overloading them with too much work. Three hours a day of good mental study are quite enough for all under 13 or 14 years of age. But our odious examinations, for which young minds are exclusively overwrought, are calculated to ruin our most promising youth, and to preclude them from the necessary enjoyments of childhood and a healthful old age. They do not even learn; they cram, and the examinations over, all is forgotten as quickly as it was learnt. The truth is too many subjects are attempted. The working capacity of the brain is limited, and its power is frittered away by a multiplicity of studies. There are few, or profound thinkers, but more shallow ones. We want thoroughness in mental as well as in physical work. There are many readers, but that does not necessarily imply that there are many thinkers. To read is cheap, to think is dear. We shall have to recur to this subject again more fully, as much remains to be said. But let it never be forgotten that real education commences from the cradle, and that the impressions of earliest youth are the most vivid and most durable; that mere book learning is not education, and that to stuff one's memory with facts and dates alone is not even learning; that our manners should be as polished as our minds, and our bodies as carefully developed as both; that, in a word, the whole being must be drawn from darkness to light, from discord to harmony, from passion to reason, and from thoughtlessness to deep and intelligent reflection.

SOUTH VANCOUVER.

At the residence of N. H. Rowling, South Vancouver, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of forming a Ratepayers Association. Reeve Rae presided. W. H. Rowling, who spoke at some length and was followed by Dr. Dawson, who supported the formation of an association. Capt. T. H. Alcock was elected president, and Geo. Stirtan, secretary-treasurer. The following were elected to act as executive committee: Capt. Alcock, W. H. S. Ballsen and G. S. Stirtan.

The meeting will be held at the Junction Inn on March 6th next, at 6:30 p.m., to adopt a constitution.

Mr. Rowling in the course of his remarks said: It is absolutely necessary that we should organize this association for the, protection and advancement of our municipality. If we don't take more interest in our municipal affairs, there are plenty of men ready to force their services on us, that will boast of their previous long experience in municipal councils in other parts of the world, and the great success they have achieved for their constituents, and if they get into office they will show you how successful they are in milking our municipal cow, and how carefully they take the cream. By our associating together we shall know each other better and in bringing out candidates for office we stand a better chance of being in the dark and bringing out good men to oppose each other and thus split the vote so as to allow a tool for a ring to slip into office to the detriment of our municipality. A municipality is formed for the advantage of the resident property owners particularly, and nonresident property owners must of necessity be of a secondary consideration, but unless we organize we shall be governed from the outside until our municipal cow is run dry and then they will step down and out and leave you to build her up again and get her into good milking condition. We shall have to insist on our municipal offices and our municipal business being transacted within our boundaries, and as far as practicable all our offices should be filled by our residents. If anyone wants to fill any one of our offices let him reside within our municipality and become one of us. I am satisfied we have men amongst us at the present time as capable of doing our municipal work as well and as honestly as any we can get from any of our cities, and we should give those who reside amongst us the first consideration.

THE PLANTA CASE.

As mentioned on Thursday Magistrate Planta declined to accept bail when his case was adjourned. Particulars are given in Nanaimo despatch as follows: The J. P. Planta affair assumed a new and somewhat interesting position to-day, and Mr. Planta is now in jail, having refused to "bother" his friends any further in connection with bail. He appeared before Judge Harrison this morning to answer to the charge of misappropriating funds. The first charge was issued which brought him back from the American side. This was for $1,200 of the city funds alleged to have been properly accounted for. In view of other and more serious matters this charge was dismissed. Then another charge of misappropriating the sum of $1,299 on September 11, 1893, from the funds of the late Frederick Humkey, of Wellington, while acting as executor of the public administrator of intestate estates. Superintendent Hussey, who was conducting the case for the prosecution, asked for a remand, as he had received an important affidavit from Vancouver. To this Mr. Planta objected. First, because he was anxious to terminate the matter as soon as possible, and secondly, as he was prepared to admit that the money had not been accounted for in proper manner. We would admit such a breach of duty and would meekly submit to the punishment as might be inflicted. Judge Harrison was of the opinion that the adjournment asked for had better be granted, but was willing to extend bail in the interval, which would only be for one day. Mr. Planta said he did not care to put his friends to more trouble and that if an adjournment was granted he would go to jail. Notwithstanding still considering an adjournment necessary, Mr. Planta left for the Provincial jail. In his remarks to the court Planta stated that was not the ultimate result of the proceedings that troubled him, it was the preliminary matters and the publicity and ridicule to which he had been subjected. This had so nearly driven him almost to insanity and he wished it ended quickly, as he was prepared to admit anything and everything that might be charged against him. He did not see why 10 minutes should not settle the whole matter.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A New Treatment Always Attended With Success.

From the Niagara Falls Review.

There are, perhaps, not many readers of this paper who have St. Vitus' dance, or who have seen many cases of it. However, to those who may be interested on account of some friend, and to the public generally, we publish below the method of treatment given below, and a further investigation of the case herewith described. The patient was Miss Doretys, eight-year-old daughter of the Doretys, living on Ontario avenue, this town. The child was perfectly helpless, could not be left alone an instant, could not use her limbs at all nor take food or drink without assistance. Three of our best physicians treated her and gave up the case as hopeless. Mr. Doretys finally gave her the celebrated nerve building preparation called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she tells the result in her own words: "It was not long before I noticed a good effect, in less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease almost entirely disappeared and the pills were discontinued. In a few months, however, she showed that the symptoms had not been entirely eradicated from her system so I had her again commence the use of the Pink Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now, and we have not the slightest anxiety in leaving her alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my little girl's case have accomplished what physicians could not, and I am only too glad to let others know of this miraculous cure." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., for 50c. per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Refuse imitations and substitutes.

Eseliay's Liver Lozenges do not purge or gripe like pills. They simply assist nature in the production of the necessary bile to promote a healthful habit of the organs of digestion.

BOTH PARTIES MEET.

There was a good attendance at the Liberal-Conservative meeting in the Drill hall last night. President D. H. Wilson and the secretary, G. H. Cowan, were in their places. The association had wired Sir Adolphe Caron in reference to the appointment of a deputy postmaster, urging that the claims of local men be considered. Sir Adolphe's reply was that the recommendation of G. E. Corbould, M. P., had been followed, which brought forth some very caustic comments, and an ironical suggestion that a resolution be passed expressing appreciation of Mr. Corbould's misrepresentations of the wishes of the community. The committee appointed to attend to the voters' lists represented that they had been successful in having over 500 names added. They were heartily thanked for their success. The constitution was taken up clause by clause and adopted. It provides for an annual fee of 25 cents. A large number of new members joined and an adjournment was made until Friday of next week, when the balance of the members of the Executive will be selected.

The members of the Vancouver Reform Association were out in full force at the meeting on Friday evening. The object was to appoint delegates to the convention to be held in Victoria tonight, and attention was confined to that. E. P. Davis, James McQueen and D. C. McGregor were chosen, and given carte blanche. They left for the Capital on the Islander this afternoon.

A GREAT BATTLE

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

The Divisional court of Toronto has decided that it was not illegal for a Parliamentary candidate to pay a bona fide debt just before an election. Patron Tucker, of Wellington, who was unseated a few days ago for treating voters, did this, but the court is of the opinion that paying of just debts is not corrupt. This point had been reserved from the trial, and is now decided in favor of Tucker, but as the decision of the judge at the trial on other points stands, Tucker is still minus his seat. He will appeal to the Court of Appeals.

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PRIVATE diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, tenderness, swellings, weakness of organs and loins, fistula, rupture, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.
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