Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

THE SETTLEMENT ACT.

A week ago *The Colonist* referred to a cry, raised by the Nanaimo Ho! for political purposes, to the effect that if the opposition should be successful in the coming elections, one of their first measures would be to amend the settlement act, as dishonest, because no alteration would be valid unless all the parties to the original agreement should consent. The Ho! characterizes our statement as "dishonest and untrue," and by way of establishing our untruthfulness and dishonesty triumphantly asks, "How long is it since the railway contract was modified as to curvatures, and as to the security given by the contractors." Before our Nanaimo contemporary presumes to correct others he should first show that he is himself an apt and truthful scholar. Is he not aware that the query he puts is susceptible of but one answer, and that that answer supports our previous statement? It is true that the curvatures and security have been changed; but it was not done until all the parties to the agreement had assented to the alteration. First, the contractors applied for permission to make the change; then the provincial legislature passed an act to permit it; and, lastly, the Dominion parliament ratified the provincial act. Does not this show that the election cry of the Ho! is raised only to deceive the electors and entrap a few unthinking persons to vote at the dictation of the editor? Our contemporary is quite certain that the sitting members for Nanaimo are doomed to be defeated should they seek re-election. The Ho! was equally sure that Mr. Bate would be defeated in the late contest for mayor of Nanaimo. We have the files of that paper before us as this is penned. A more sanguine series of articles than those which appeared against Mayor Bate in the Ho! was never printed. Not content with abusing him in set terms it insisted upon placing him before the electors as the candidate of the Smithe government. The issue of the election it declared to be government and anti-government. There could be no doubt on that score. There was no half-way position permissible. Mr. Bate represented the Government; his opponent the opposition. Well, the election came off, and the government party (according to the Ho!) triumphed by a majority so decisive that the editor of the Ho! abandoned the role of political prophet and fled to the mountains. From his retirement he has but just emerged and resumed the profession of political seer. He predicts the utter defeat of Mr. Dunsmuir at the next election. The editor may be the fortunate possessor of "mystical lore," but his misunderstanding of the principle of the agreement between the contractors under the settlement act and the government, and his misadventure at the Bate election go a long way to prove that he is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. If Messrs. Dunsmuir and Raybould are doomed to defeat a larger and sharper and better Ho! than our contemporary wields will be required to root them out.

"KOOTENAY GIVE-AWAY."

Under this hackneyed caption our evening contemporary gives its limited circle of readers the result of an interview with Mr. J. C. Rykert, Dominion revenue officer at Kootenay. It is not our purpose to invite the reader through the columns of misleading rubbish before us, but simply to notice one or two points calculated, if not intended, to create a wrong impression. After quoting from the act, it is stated that the time allowed for the construction of the Kootenay railway will expire in "a few months;" that it is well understood the company is asking for an extension of time; that any extension would be both unpopular and injurious to the best interests of Kootenay. It is added that "had the road been built under the terms of the contract it is not improbable that those now hostile to the scheme might have been its warmest supporters." The writer (one feels sure from to-say whether the interviewer or the interviewed spoke) goes on to the expected upon which it is said the charter given to the Kootenay company has presented to prospecting and mining, and says, "men with means as well as miners with large capital, in experience and enterprise, have been "paralyzed" by it. Now, it occurs to us to remark that Mr. Rykert (or perhaps we should say the writer in our contemporary) should have taken the trouble to inform himself of the terms of the conditions of the franchise are rushing into print on it. In the first place, the company are, as above said, required to have their railway and steamboat line completed within one year after the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway west of the Columbia river; so that, from all appearances, they are likely to have over a year instead of "a few months" in which to accomplish the work. In the second place, we are not aware that the company are asking for an extension; nor do we believe that such a concession is at all likely to be made, if asked for. In the third place, it is silly to say what would or would not have been the case "had the road been built under (or according to) the terms of the contract," because, as has been seen, no default has yet occurred. In the fourth place, it is worse than silly, it is disingenuous to represent the clause as being an obstacle to, "paralyzing," mining operations within the area under reserve. A reference to the act will show that the reserve placed on those lands constitutes no bar to the prospector or the miner—that they are just as open as ever they were for the purpose of searching or mining for the precious metals, and that any mineral rights or interests which he may be protected in respect of land failing to the company, when it comes to be conveyed. Nay, it is a fact that the precious metals will not pass to the company at all with such of the lands as shall be conveyed to them. It will thus be seen that our contemporary is far at sea upon the whole subject, and there is a strange inconsistency in his characterising the franchise as the "Kootenay give-away," seeing that the "Kootenay Bill" (a private one) found its most enthusiastic supporters amongst the opposition, *all of whom, save one, voted for it!*

MR. BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTION.

The Toronto Mail, speaking of Mr. Blake's home rule resolution, says: "It would be difficult to conceive a more undignified and improper course than that which the leader of the opposition is asking the Canadian parliament to pursue. If an expression of our sympathy was likely to be of the greatest benefit to the home rule cause it would still be a piece of gross impertinence in view of Gladstone's sharp rebuke to us in 1882. But everybody in England, and Ireland, too, for that matter, who is not absolutely blind would be able to place the proper value upon it. The resolution would be treated as a despicable election card, which it is, and its only effect upon the public mind over there would be to create a very general impression, and a not wholly unfounded one, that this country is sadly overrun by demagogues."

BRITISH BORNEO.

One never realizes the vastness of Britain's possessions so much as when he begins to read of some territory of which he not only known next to nothing, but which he hardly knows whether it is a Britain or not. For example we find in the British Chamber of Commerce Journal a description of British North Borneo. Most of us have read interesting accounts of the adventures of "Rajah Brooke" in Borneo; and have a vague idea that Great Britain sets up some kind of a claim to sovereignty over Sarawak; but few have more than a vague conception of the extent and value of the British possessions in that vast and fertile island. The whole island covers about 300,000 square miles, of which the Dutch own all the southern part. British Borneo, the journal named tells us, "is in shape like an irregular triangle, two sides of it washed by the sea, the apex going into the ocean in picturesque splendor. The coast line is more than six hundred miles in extent." The British colony of North Borneo was established in 1881. It covers 30,000 square miles of territory, and has a population estimated at 150,000. Its imports, as reported by the British North Borneo Herald, have risen $161,000 in 1881 to $627,000 in 1885, and its exports from $145,000 in the former year to $388,000 in the latter. The productions of the country are varied and valuable. At the approaching Colonial and Indian exhibition a display of these productions will be made which, it is said, will astonish visitors. In minerals, the colony produces gold, silver, antimony, coal and diamonds. Its forests contain many trees valuable for their timber, and others, such as the india-rubber, the gutta-percha and camphor trees, of great economic value. Among cultivated products are cotton, tobacco and the sugar-cane. The country is well adapted to all these; and, even if the native population cannot supply enough laborers India is within easy reach, and an abundant supply of cheap labor can be brought thence. There is no doubt that coffee can be profitably grown. The climate of North Borneo is moderate and salubrious. The thermometer seldom rises above 92 degrees. Diseases which generally make life in tropical countries almost unendurable are in Borneo unknown. On the whole the accounts of the island are most favorable.

A SICKLY COUNTRY.

A singular disease has developed itself at Penjdeh, called the Penjdeh plague. It seems to have attacked at least 90 per cent. of the Russian troops in the Valley of the Murghab. It consists of an eruption of boils and swellings all over the body, which although not seriously injurious to the general state of public health, greatly distresses those who are afflicted. The Russian doctor who has been appointed to investigate the matter, reports that the disease is to be attributed to a kind of bacteria found in the air of the valley and which is blown with the dust and sand upon the clothes of the people. It comes from the water of the Murghab, a single drop of which, the doctor says, contains not less than 8,000,000 of these organisms. Thirteen thousand were examined. Many deaths have been caused by drinking the water of the Murghab, and it is found that the plague may be promulgated by inoculation. The doctor did not think the disease one that presented serious obstacles to medical skill, and he said where immediate healing was necessary, cauterization might be resorted to.

"FISHY."

The Times is evidently souring towards its grit connections in the east. In its last issue it attacks *The Colonist* for publishing the remarks of the grit leaders—Blake and Mills—on the trans-Pacific steamship scheme. A change has come over the spirit of the Times' dream. Not six months agone it posed as the organ of Mr. Blake on the Pacific coast and predicted the downfall of the Macdonald administration because it had had the pluck to hang an arch traitor. To-day, in its eyes, it is a crime to publish, along with others, the comments of the grit leaders on the steamship project. Mr. Blake and Mr. Mills do not think such a line will pay. A few weeks since Sir Alexander Campbell expressed the same opinion and the *Times* published his remarks without comment. What have poor Blake and Mills done—or, rather what haven't they done to or for the *Times*—that it should be a grave offense to reproduce their speeches. We should like to be favored with an explanation. As his worship the Mayor would say, "there's something *fishy* in the *Times* article."

FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Imperial Government Asked to Maintain Canadian Rights.

Toronto, May 11.—The Globe in an editorial on the seizure of the American fishing vessel Adams, says there seems to be no room for doubt that the master of this vessel acted illegally, and that the seizure was properly made. The people of the United States did not know what they were doing when they abrogated the clauses in the Washington Treaty, and they find now that their fishermen cannot pursue their business profitably, unless they are permitted to take or purchase bait on our shores. For the sake of Canada, for the sake of the Empire, we hope the Imperial Government, if they interfere in this business openly or secretly, it will be to help us to maintain our rights, and not to thwart, hamper or restrain enforcing the terms of the treaty.

The Mail says: If, as the London Times asserts, the English people have no interest in seeing their Canadian fellow subjects robbed, be it so; though they should understand that that fact, if it be a fact, might perhaps set some of us thinking very seriously about the drawbacks of a colonial existence. It would not frighten us into surrendering our property to the Americans. Our plain duty to ourselves, if Americans will agree to no reasonable settlement, is to continue to protect our fish as best we can. Thirty thousand Canadians are dependent upon the fishing industry; but even if our fisheries were not worth one poor farthing, we should still be inclined to defend them to the best of our ability, for to tell the truth, we have grown weary of being sacrificed.

THE DRILL OF THE GHOSTS.

An Old Sergeant on the Fistful Tells a Strange Story of Governor's Island.

"The strangest experience I ever had," said the old sergeant, was at old Fort William, on Governor's Island, in New York harbor, over twenty years ago.

"I was a sergeant at the time, married, and, with my young wife, had been living in a small house on the lower end of the island, but the commanding officer concluded to tear it down, and I was told to select the best rooms of the non-commissioned officers' quarters in the then unoccupied fort.

"What with my usual military duties and the fatigue of moving and placing things to rights, I was pretty well tired out when night came, and slept like a log.

"My wife was worn out, too, but did not sleep so sound as not to be disturbed every night by what she called the funniest noises that sounded just like thunder, but I paid but little attention to her thinking it was only the noise of passing steamboats or the wash of the waters on the shore.

"It might have been two weeks after I had settled down that one night I awoke suddenly from a sound sleep with that peculiar feeling of dread or uneasiness upon me which arises from an unknown cause and has been experienced by nearly all of us.

"'John, do you hear it now!' asked my wife when she discovered I was awake; 'it sounds like some persons at work below.'

"Listening for a short time, I recognized familiar sounds, and had I not been positive that the doors were locked, with the keys hanging on a nail in my room, I would have sworn that the batteries were manned by experienced gunners.

"The quick tread of the men as they dragged the guns in, the ring of the rammer, the handling of the shot that lay piled in readiness for use, the return of the iron wheels over the rails as it was run out of the port, were perfect in every detail; only lacking the words of command and the report of the piece to complete the illusion.

"As I listened the uproar increased in volume until it was impossible for us to hear each other's voices without raising them to a high pitch.

"The guns were served with what seemed incredible rapidity, and the very walls, massive as they were, trembled under the heavy artillery in continual motion, while the balls were rolling from one end of the casements to the other, striking the sides with heavy thuds.

"Unable to stand this state of affairs any longer, I arose, and, lighting my lantern, took the keys along with a loaded revolver, and, descending the stairs as lightly as possible, reached the door. The noise at this point was, if anything, more deafening than when I left my room.

"Cautiously inserting the key into the lock, I cocked my six-shooter, and throwing the door open suddenly, with raised lantern and weapon presented, entered the nearest casement to find it unoccupied save by the grim old gun and the shot stacked in their usual places.

"It was the same in every battery I entered. Not a footprint disturbed the thick dust upon the floor, nor was there a finger mark upon either the gun or the shot. The touplons were in place, and no carriage had traveled over the rusty rails.

"Confounded even still more than I was before, I returned to my room, and was disturbed no more that night. The racket, however, was commenced again the following night, and was kept up, with slight intermission, for a month.

"My account of this singular disturbance was met with jests and laughter from my fellow soldiers, which they modified, it is true, when I corroborated it by my wife, but then only so far as to declare that it was a scheme on our part to get removed from uncomfortable quarters to one of the new quarters then about completed.

"Nettled at their taunts, I vowed that if ever the noises commenced again I would have other witnesses to them, and I did not have long to wait, for about one month after I was awakened by the phantom gunners.

"This time I passed out over the drawbridge, and, going to the men's quarters, awakened a sergeant by the name of Smith, and much against his will made him accompany me to the scene.

"After standing listening to the racket until Smith's face was as white as a sheet and he was trembling from head to foot, I threw open the door.

"Smith always declared that for a moment he saw the ghostly crew at their places, but could detect nothing, nor could I ever discover any cause for the disturbance, although I often was awakened by the nightly drill of my invisible artillerymen.

"Some months after leaving the island I learned that during the Mexican war an artillery company drilled with these guns some time before they left for Mexico, and that they were nearly all killed in battle. I suppose it must have been a freak of theirs to have their reunions in these casements and practice with their old friends, the guns."—[Minneapolis Tribune.

The Judge as a Family Man.

Judge Thomas A. Moran, of Chicago, has a large family of children, of all of whom he is justly proud.

The day after he had been presented with twins he was listening to jurors' excuses, when a man who had been drawn said, mildly:

"Your Honor, I can't serve."

"Why not?" asked the court, in tones that had become stereotyped, as he looked out of the court room window.

Approaching quite close the juror whispered:

"My wife has just given birth to a boy, Judge."

"No excuse at all," observed the Judge, as he closed his docket with a bang; "my wife had two last night, and I have been here all day."

The juror served.—[The Argonaut.

Where She Kept Her Money.

A few days ago a lady stepped into the depot at Stillwater and purchased a ticket for St. Paul. She then approached the station agent and told him that she had a large sum of money on her person and was afraid to go alone, as there were several men in the waiting room that she thought were watching her.

She stated that she had been traveling through Europe and had stopped off in New York several days on her return, where she had obtained $20,000 worth of Government bonds and $5,000 in money, making in all $25,000, which she carried on her person.

The agent doubted her story and asked her where the money was.

"In my stocking," she replied, and drawing therefrom a bunch of paper, which she showed and which proved to be genuine Government bonds.

By the direction of the agent one of the employes at the depot accompanied the lady to St. Paul, where she was presented with a handsome pin as a reward for his services.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Dominion Lands Act—The C. P. R. Debate—Government Business Among Animals—Personal and Sports.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, May 1.

The members returned to their labors on Tuesday evening after four days' holiday, feeling "like giants refreshed." At any rate there has been a decided manifestation of a desire to push the business through, and unless some untoward circumstance should happen, the Queen's birthday will probably see the halls of parliament deserted. Henceforth government business will have precedence each day after routine, so that those members who desire to make a final effort for their constituents will have to look quick about it. Supply is at a standstill for the present; but the government bills are being advanced steadily. Though there is nothing startling in the way of government legislation this year, there are some very good measures now before the house.

THE DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Considerable time was spent yesterday in committee on the bill to amend the Dominion lands act. No changes of vital importance are proposed, and the chief interest attaching to the discussion of the measure arises out of the opinions expressed on the clause abolishing record homesteading. Hon. Mr. White said this provision had been found faulty in practice, however plausible it might appear in theory. After the patent to land had been earned it might seem an admirable thing to allow the pioneers to sell out to a British immigrant and take up a second homestead, but experience had shown that the settlers performed their settlement duties in a more or less desultory manner, just sufficient to obtain a patent and then vacate the land, hold it for speculative purposes, and take up a second homestead in the meantime. As a consequence there are a number of valuable homesteads in the northwest not producing anything. The minister of the interior stated that at the 23d meeting he attended in the northwest last year, there was a unanimous expression of opinion in favor of abolishing second homesteading, and in accordance with that view the clause had been introduced. Probably the most important feature in the bill, one which will affect British Columbia to no slight extent, is the appointment of a superintendent of mines. Presumably his duties will be in the nature of inspector; but, as they will be specified by order in council, from time to time, and no information was asked for or vouchsafed in the chamber regarding them, the public will have to wait the announcement in the Gazette.

THE C. P. R. DEBATE.

The annual debate on the Canadian Pacific railway is over. It arose on Thursday on the motion to go into committee on the resolution providing for the cancellation of the indebtedness of the company to the government. That obligation, in round figures, amounts to thirty million dollars, and is to be wiped out by the repayment in cash of twenty millions of the loan of 1884, and the remainder of nearly seven millions of acres of land subsidy. The land to be returned is valued at $1.30 per acre, and this will wipe off the remainder of the company's debt, to the amount of ten millions. Mr. McLelan, who makes an indifferent finance minister, briefly explained the proposals, pointing out the advantage to the country of obtaining twenty millions of cash from the company, thereby obviating the necessity of going on the London market for a new loan, whereby a sum of $25,000 for commissions and cost of issue saved to the country. Mr. Blake in reply got off one of his usual pessimistic speeches in which he pretended to show the failure of the promises and predictions of the government in respect of the results to follow the construction of the road. He made the startling statement that the proposition was one to relieve the company of an interest charge of $400,000 a year, this conclusion being based on the assumption that the company has now a fixed charge of that amount, in respect of the ten millions of the loan secured by the land subsidy. Mr. Blake was entirely incorrect in his premises, there being no such obligation on the company, the existing arrangement being that the interest on this portion of the indebtedness to the government shall be paid out of the proceeds of land sales and not out of the net earnings of the road. The opposition leader's speech fell flat. It called for no reply, and when he sat down the House immediately went into committee and reported the resolution.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

In the discussion on Mr. Mulock's bill to amend "the Animals Contagious Diseases Act," which in its present shape affords compensation only to owners of cattle and sheep killed to prevent the spread of disease, Mr. White, of Renfrew, sprung an amendment on the House applying the act to horses affected with glanders. A considerable difference of opinion was manifested on the point, but the amendment was finally negatived after an intimation by the government that they could not accede to it, the present act being framed on the English measure, which excludes horses from the scope of its operations.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liberal temperance movement, which has attained to a certain degree of prominence in Western Ontario, from the fact that Goldwin Smith is one of its prominent promoters, found its exponent in the commons on Wednesday in the person of Mr. Beaty, M.P. The bill which he has introduced proposes to abolish the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits, the contention being that they cause more drunkenness than any other class of liquor. The Scott Act men and prohibitionists generally look with suspicion on the bill, and it is hardly likely it will be adopted at this late period of the session.

Interior Items.

Before Mr. Edwards, J. P., at Kamloops, on the 26th ult., Loon Lee, Chinese, charged that John Mackie maliciously destroyed certain ditches and boxes belonging to complainant on Scotch creek. Loon Lee said: Mr. Mackie came to my claim on Scotch creek on the 17th inst., and broke my sluice boxes and destroyed the ditch. At this time I had four men at work—there was some gold in the boxes when they were destroyed. Four men came along with Mr. Mackie. Mr. Mackie had a knife and a pistol in his pocket. One of the others had a shotgun. One of the men struck me above the eye with his fist. Mackie swore that he claimed the ground as his property, and that his action was in self defence. Case was dismissed.

THE DEBT.—Hon. Mr. McLelan said the gross debt on the 1st of May last was $281,433,629, and the net debt $205,549,263.

Municipal Council.

The usual weekly meeting of the council was held last night at the city hall, his worship the mayor in the chair. Present—Couns. Grant, Styles, Robertson, Vigelius, Higgins, Lipsett, Smith and Humber.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Sergeant Flewing, stating that the drain on Humboldt street should be repaired. Ordered that the recommendation be adopted and carried.

From Robert Liddell, resigning his position as hoseman of the fire department. Communication received and resignation accepted.

From fifteen ratepayers, calling attention to the state of the sidewalk on Frederick street, and asking that it be repaired. Referred to street committee.

From seventeen residents of Pioneer street, asking that a sidewalk be built on the north side of Pioneer street. Referred to street committee to report.

From David Spencer, asking for building privileges for the Spencer block, as also street privileges. Referred to the street committee and street committee to see that the bylaw forbidding the streets being impeded for business purposes is carried out.

From G. Bossi, asking permission to excavate under the sidewalk on Johnson street for the purpose of building an area wall. Permission granted.

From Leewen & Erb, calling attention to the filling up of the natural drain on Discovery street and the necessity of a new drain. Referred to street committee.

From thirty-six residents of James Bay ward, asking that Officer Gaydon be returned to his beat in James Bay ward.

Moved by Coun. Smith that the communication be laid on the table for further action. Carried.

From J. W. Kelleher, asking permission for building privileges on Yates and Quadra streets. Granted if he makes the usual deposit.

From twelve ratepayers of James Bay ward, calling attention to the state of Kingston street, and asking that it be repaired. Referred to street committee.

From forty ratepayers, calling attention to a nuisance on the north side of Broad and Douglas streets, and asking that it be attended to. Ordered communication be laid on the table.

From Wm. Irvine, renewing his request for the use of the city water for his brickyard, and offering to fulfill any city laws if the request is granted.

Coun. Grant thought that action should be deferred until the report of the water committee is brought in.

Coun. Lipsett said that he did not know there was a report to come in, and he consequently withdrew his motion that the request be granted. Ordered, consequently, that communication be laid on the table.

The clerk reported that

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL

had been returned.

STREET SPRINKLING.

Resolved, That the matter of tenders for street sprinkling be laid over for one week, as there was only one tender in, another having come in too late.

Resolved, That the time for receiving tenders be extended one week, the corporation finding the water.

TENDERS FOR POUND.

From Willis Bond, offering to grub and grade the lot to be used for the city pound for $119 50. From S. Forrest, offering to do the work for $67. From Wm. Irvine, offering to do the work for $115. From Hugh McDonald, offering to do the same work for $94. From P. Gilligan, offering to do it for $43

Resolved, That the tender be awarded to P. Gilligan, being the lowest bidder.

MOTIONS.

Coun. Vigelius moved that a credit of £65 be established at London for the purpose of purchasing 165 feet of hose.

Coun. Higgins moved that so much of the fine of $10 paid into court by the boy Craigie as may be necessary to recoup the children, whose money was stolen, be applied to that purpose.

Coun. Vigelius was willing that it be given as a donation. Carried, the amount stolen being stated at some $5 85.

Coun. Higgins moved that a sum not exceeding $1,000 be set apart for the establishment and maintenance of a free night school. He said there was no doubt the council had the authority; and also referred to the establishment of a reformatory, which he had long felt was greatly needed. He asked that the motion be amended to read $500, instead of $1,000.

Coun. Lipsett seconded the motion.

Coun. Humber thought it was too bad that the schools did not answer all the purposes, and that there were few families so poor as to be unable to send their children to school. He believed in compelling children to go to school.

Coun. Grant thought that a portion of the money devoted to the high school should be given to the night school. He would like to see a night school established, instead of a high school, but as the matter stood at present felt he could not vote for the motion.

Coun. Styles believed there were many children in Victoria who need the advantages of a night school, but he felt that owing to the lack of money the matter would have to be postponed.

His worship said it was the duty of the government, not of the city, to provide means for the education of the children.

On division the motion was lost.

Coun. Higgins moved that

THE HACK COMMITTEE

be instructed to prepare a bylaw establishing a scale of charges for vehicles plying for fare. He said that his attention had been drawn to a case of gross overcharge on the part of a hackman who drove a lady from the outer wharf to the Rithet. He thought the city should be made as attractive as possible for travelers.

Coun. Grant seconded the motion. He felt a schedule of charges should be laid down and that visitors should be protected in so far as that is possible.

Coun. Robertson thought that it was unnecessary in a small city like this, and if the hacks are regulated all other trades and professions should be regulated as well, including the lawyers, "the greatest robbers of all," and he would not exclude newspapers. (Laughter.)

His worship thought the motion a good one, and one that should be carried.

The motion was carried on division.

For—Higgins, Grant, Smith, Styles, Lipsett, Humber and Vigelius.

Against—Robertson.

Coun. Smith moved that

OFFICER GAYDON

be reinstated on the regular force. Ordered that motion be laid on the table until the police committee's report be brought in.

Coun. Smith moved that two ex-police officers be reinstated on the regular force. He said that the force was quite insufficient as it now stood.

Coun. Grant seconded the motion.

Coun. Higgins said he was surprised at the motion, involving as it did great expense, the more so as it was found unadvisable to grant a paltry $500 for a night school. A saving of $3000 had been effected by decreasing the force, which sum could be used for the purposes of roads and bridges. He contended that ten policemen were quite sufficient to protect the city.

His worship said that Supt. Bloomfield had told him the men had little to do, that their office was a sinecure and that the city was in a most peaceful state. "That important city of Vancouver" now held all our roughs and one policeman was found sufficient there.

Coun. Lipsett asked that time be given to see whether or not the present force was insufficient, say, until July 1st. He could not fathom Coun. Smith's motion; there must be more in it than appeared on the surface.

Coun. Humber could not see why Coun. Smith had introduced his motion. He thought the police committee were men of good sense (laughter) and that they should be allowed some scope.

Coun. Smith said that Superintendent Bloomfield had told him in the afternoon that the force was not large enough for the work.

His Worship—"You stated that Superintendent Bloomfield had told you there was too much work for the force?"

Coun. Smith—"Yes."

His Worship—"Well, I can only say that he told me the very opposite this afternoon."

Coun. Styles said in view of what had been said he thought the superintendent should hand in a report.

Coun. Smith moved that the matter remain over for one week until the superintendent reports. Carried.

Coun. Robertson moved that a special committee be appointed to take into consideration and report on the best means of establishing a reformatory for the youthful criminals of the city.

Coun. Styles seconded the motion. The sight of those two little boys among hardened criminals was a heartrending one, and one he never wished to see again.

Coun. Humber said this was a move in the right direction, and he would cordially support the motion.

The motion was carried.

His worship appointed Couns. Robertson; Smith and Grant such special committee.

Coun. Robertson moved that from and after this date reports of committees on

WORKS TO BE REPORTED

to the council must not be published until adopted by the council. Coun. Robertson said his attention had been called to a census report in *The Colonist*, which, in the first place, should not have been published until received and adopted by the council, and in the second place was incorrect.

Coun. Higgins, in seconding the motion, said no one regretted more than he did the appearance of the report. It was entirely an accident, due to the sudden illness of the night foreman.

FIRE WARDEN'S REPORT.

Chief Engineer Phillips submitted his monthly report, making suggestions as to the fire escape, as also to the amendment of bylaws. Referred to the fire wardens to be reported back.

The report of the city surveyor was read, giving the cost of surveying Rock Bay road from John street to the Gorge. Referred to street committee.

THE STREET COMMITTEE

reported, recommending that 366 feet of sidewalk on the north side of Pandora street between Blanchard and Quadra, costing $118, be renewed, as also that no more gravel be sold, and that no new expenditures be incurred until a financial statement be made out. Adopted.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE

reported a stench on Yates street between Douglas and Broad, and asked that it be abated. Adopted.

BRICKYARD

Wm. Irvine was, permitted to lay the water pipes to supply his yard.

THE POUND.

Coun. Smith moved that the pound committee be empowered to advertize for tenders, and award the contract for the construction of the pound. Carried.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE

reported, stating that they had looked into the matter of Officer Young, being found half a mile from his beat, and had suspended him for a month; and also, as to Officer Gaydon's removal. The chief of police stated that he was too old a man for that beat, and that it was in the interests of the service that the men should be changed as often as possible; that they had appointed J. McCloy as temporary gaoler; also that the city had been allowed the use of the barracks as tenants-at-will for the present. Adopted.

Coun. Smith moved that tenders be advertized for a jailer, the time to expire on Wednesday next. Carried.

It was resolved that the report of the electric light committee be endorsed in selecting Mr. Joseph Spratt as successor to the late Mr. E. S. Vigor.

In reference to the resignation of Mr. Liddell the matter of the appointment of his successor was left in the hands of the committee.

Coun. Smith then introduced his motion that Officer Gaydon be reinstated forthwith as nightwatchman for James Bay ward. It was accompanied by a petition. He said it was only right he should be reinstated. He was a hale, hearty man, and the people of James Bay ward did not favor his removal by any means.

Coun Higgins read the chief's report, which stated that Gaydon was an old man, and that he favored removals from time to time. Now that the beats have been enlarged the services of active men are required. The councillor said that if the police committee were to be hauled over the coals on every occasion they had better retire from the thankless and difficult task they had in hand. The committee had no other desire than to further the good of the city.

Coun. Humber said that Gaydon had complained to him of his James Bay beat and thought it too bad he could not be removed.

Coun. Vigelius said that in face of the petition from 36 ratepayers of James' Bay ward, he could not do otherwise than vote for the motion.

His worship said that the men who were moving in the matter were no friends of Gaydon, and that some of the signers of the petition had told him that they did not care much about the matter. Residents of James Bay ward spoke to him and said they wanted a more active man. It was only through the kindness of the committee that Gaydon was now an officer.

Coun Robertson said, if what his worship stated was true the committee had not done its duty. If the James Bay residents want Gaydon sent back he saw no reason why he should not be. He said that he knew of an officer being on a beat for six months.

Coun Lipsett said it was so only in the case of Gaydon, and that the thirty-six signers were but a small number out of the 400 or 500 ratepayers of James Bay ward.

Coun. Grant said that after hearing the names of the signers read he would vote for the motion. They were men who were quite capable of forming a correct opinion.

On a division being had the vote stood:

For—Smith, Grant, Robertson, and Vigelius.

Against—Lipsett, Styles, Humber and Higgins.

The mayor voted with the nays, and the motion was accordingly lost.

The Council adjourned at 11:45.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

TORONTO, May 4.—An epidemic of measles broke out in the Infants' Home a couple of weeks ago, and has been playing sad havoc with the little inmates, some twenty of them having died. About forty children were down with the disease at one time. The malady is now under control.

Bishop Strachan's school on the Yonge street avenue is said to be overrun with rats, and so numerous have they become that their depredatory excursions are often done in broad day light, nor do they scare to any great extent. The other night two ladies, one a teacher and the other a pupil, were attacked by the vermin while in bed and bitten severely about the face and neck, notwithstanding that they made a plucky fight.

HALIFAX, May 4.—A Moncton dispatch says the Roman Catholic church and residence at Buctouche, Kent county, N. B., was struck by lightning this afternoon and afterwards destroyed by fire. It was a fine edifice and seated one thousand persons.

MONTREAL, May 4.—The escaped convict Vian was recaptured this afternoon in a small bush at St. Dorothe, near St. Martin. His capture is gladly hailed on all sides, as he is looked upon here as the most dangerous criminal in the Dominion.

John T. Converse, one of Montreal's oldest citizens, is dead, aged 83. He was proprietor of the Canada Cordage Works.

Bishop Jamot, died at St. Thomas Tuesday evening. He had been ill for a week with inflammation of the lungs.

The Scott Act came into force at Paris on Saturday. Last night three of the most prominent supporters of the act were hung in effigy.

One of the guards of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has been dismissed as a result of the enquiry into Vian's escape. Several others are expected to be either suspended or dismissed.

HALIFAX, May 6.—The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia announced in the House Tuesday afternoon that the Local Government would bring in a bill empowering joint stock associations of England to acquire and operate existing railroad lines in Nova Scotia and to construct a connecting link between Annapolis and Digby and the following lines: Windsor to Truro; Windsor Junction to Dartmouth; Windsor Junction to Halifax; Yarmouth to Shelbourne.

C. P. R. STOCK has fallen to 63¾ (a drop of $4) within the past few days.

Weekly Colonis

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTEND SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLO TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD EN THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POS STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFIC UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ORDERS THAT AR NOT ACCOMPANIED B MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATH

Persons residing at a distance from Victor may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marr Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, order, bills or coin, t ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SA LAKE, HETCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY DAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUE MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUG POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial N

From the Daily Colonist, May 12.

FOREWARNED IS FOREAR

The United States Wakin to the Necessity of a Nav Yard.

Anxious to Imitate the Exa of the British.

Speaking of Col. Prosser's art the February Century, on the impo of Puget Sound as a naval stati Oregonian says:

"This reminder of the advanta needs of Puget Sound is very time now, while the subject of natio fense is before the country, parti as recent writers on coast defense but ignored the northwest coast. one of the government officials wh made reports on this subject (G Miles) has given Puget Sound mo a mere mention. From his last report as commander of the Dist the Columbia, Col. Prosser mak following extract:

'The British government is n pending a very large amount of m completing a navy yard and dry Esquimalt, near Victoria, British bia, and has kept during the p years from a single ship of war to fleet in these waters, and I thinl visable that our government shou an equal interest in the establish a naval station in this part of the States.'

This argument ought to prevail, is to be feared that the weight o ence will decide the contest in San Francisco bay when the time for making a navy yard on the coast."

Personal.

Mr. J. C. Rykert, Jr., left for enay this morning.

Mrs. A. M. Taylor and son Colorado yesterday.

Mr. Riley, Mr. Bell and Mr. C rived from Chemainus yesterday.

Dr. E. C. B. Hannington, who returned from Europe, has lea residence of the late Dr. Ash o street, and will establish himself ently in Victoria.

Mr. Frank Bullen, brother of T. Bullen, secretary of the Albi works, arrived from London, O terday.

Mr. James Porter was a passe the steamer Alaskan for the nort day.

Mr. Joseph Spratt, who is act minion steamboat inspector, left day for Granville.

Rev. J. A. Leakey, who has rived from England, and propose ing in this country, is a guest of ental.

At the Driard: Henry Alk Francisco; J. M. Seezer and wife ton, Or.; G. C. Corbould, J. C. T. W. Gray, New Westminste Bell, Chemainus; D. Chisholm Ewen, New Westminster.

At the Oriental: John Dou York; Rev. J. A. Leakey, Engl E. R. Perry, Lindsay, Ont.; A. cett, Winnipeg; J. A. Brock, C. B. Bash, Osoyoos; J. R. Sut Westminster; Thos. Daley, Ken Riley, N. Dickey and wife, C William B. Burke, Dr. Clueness mo; C. W. Wetwood, Nanaim Ecole, Nicola; Mrs. McIntosh,

A New Society.

The young men of St. Andre dral organized on Monday eve St. Andrew's Social and Literary The following officers were el the first term:

President, W. J. McDowell; president, M. Portman; second sident, Thos. S. Burnes; treas M. Fee; general secretary, W. recording secretary, John Tiern

The membership is now al and it is thought that it will so creased. If a suitable steamer c there will be an excursion on th Birthday to Pedder Bay or so locality.

Out of Luck.

A private letter from England man in this city in announcing rival of "Doc" McCandlish mentioned that Mr. J. Tray, panied them from Victoria, man all his cash and other personal New York. It appears the pa the eve of leaving the wharf to the steamer when Mr. Bray, hav to retrace his steps for a sho relinquished his valise to an ind obligingly offered to hold it turned. "Take good care of said the owner, "because my it!" The individual *did* take it—such good care that it is n known whether he has yet relin charge, for that was the last Mr. Bray landed in the "old co his last foreign experience very mind.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—At meeting of St. John's congreg yesterday in the church, th which were previously auc passed, and other matters c connection with the church. elected for the ensuing year Holmes and Mr. R. Hounfray

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

May 7, Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
May 8—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str R. P. Rithet, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Queen of the Pacific, Pt Townsend
May 10—Str. Princess Louise, Vancouver
Str Mexico, San Francisco
Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt. Townsend
May 11—Str. North Pacific, Port Townsend.
Str Alexander, Nanaimo
Bk Spartan, Hongkong
May 12—Str Princess Louise, Vancouver
Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
May 13—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str R. P. Rithet, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo

CLEARED.

May 7, Str Princess Louise, Burrard Inlet
Str Sardonyx, Nanaimo
Str Alexander, Nanaimo
Str North Pacific, Port Townsend
May 8—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str R. P. Rithet, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nan