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Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR. } VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1886. { VOLUME XXVIII NO. 13

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1886.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1.00 per line per month. As inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion or $2 per line per month. "No Special Notice" inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates per line solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement—

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TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST TO BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDER, CHECK OR BANK DRAFT. NO NEWS WILL LEAVE THE OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in the *Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two Dollar and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, March 20.

Marine.

Mr. C. P. Huntington has bought four steamers which will put them in active competition with the Pacific Mail in the California coasting trade. A cut of $40 in passenger rates between New York and San Francisco is expected, and the Pacific Mail say they will cut that rate in two if necessary. It is a telegram to another firm President Crocker of the Central Pacific says three of the steamers will be put on immediately.

The charter of the steamer Barnard Castle with R. Dunsmuir & Sons expired yesterday. It is thought she will take a cargo of wheat to England from San Francisco.

The Alexander last night towed down the Glory of the Seas laden with 3000 tons of Wellington coal for San Francisco.

The bark Nellie May, lumber laden, from Moodyville to Australia, has been towed to sea by the tug Goliah.

The Puget Sound tug owners have adopted the following rates for towing from Tacoma to the sea: Up to 500 tons, $200, and for each additional 400 tons, $25; A 1500 ton vessel cost $300. From Seattle is $25 less; Gamble or Ludlow, $50 less; and Port Townsend and Discovery, $75 less in each instance.

The steamship Mexico sailed at noon yesterday for San Francisco, having taken on 900 tons of Vancouver coal at Nanaimo.

Personal.

F. W. Foster, Esq., J. P., returned from his eastern trip yesterday.

Mr. G. B. Martin, M. P. P., has been called home on important business.

Mr. and Mrs. Croft, of Chemainus, are in the city.

Mr. Gideon Robertson will open a real estate office at Vancouver.

Mr. R. B. Dickson, of Roseberg, southern Oregon, arrived in the city on Thursday. Mr. Dickson is an uncle of Captain John Irving.

Mr. Ben Stern, of San Francisco, is at the Driard.

Mr. John Erxman, formerly purser of the North Pacific has gone to Granite creek.

Mr. Robt. Stevenson, owner of the "Stevenson ledge," Similkameen, leaves for Granite creek on Monday morning, and will run a pack train over the Nicola trail to the mines.

The Boulders Go.

Yesterday morning Mayor Fell gave orders to the street superintendent to cause the removal of the boulders from the street corners, in accordance with the thrice-repeated command of the city council. The boulders at Campbell's corner were among the first to go, and the work will be continued until all the dangerous obstructions have been taken away. The place of destination is Finlayson's bridge.

MEDAL FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—The London Graphic of the 27th of February contains fac-similes of the medals to be presented by the Imperial government to the volunteers who took part in the suppression of the Northwest rebellion. The face of the medal contains the Queen's head and the words: "*Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*" On the obverse side is a wreath of maple leaves in the centre the words, "NORTHWEST (1885) CANADA." The ribbon is red and blue.

TRAVEL.—The number of people arriving in the city has been constantly increasing of late, and the hotels are generally full. It is not infrequent that a page and a half of names cover the registers in a number of the hotels as the day's arrivals. This is early in the season for large travel, and it is anticipated among hotel men that next month and after the opening of the C. P. R. for through travel that the hotel accommodation here will be too limited.

THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE FUND.—At the instance of Messrs. Deasy, Marks, Salmon and Conlin, a summons has been served upon the trustees of the Firemen's Charitable Fund calling upon them to appear before the Supreme court on Tuesday next to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from distributing the assets of the charitable fund in the manner agreed upon at the meeting held last week.

What Some People Say.

That a man 86 years of age hanged himself at San Francisco yesterday. He had lived long enough to know better.

That Rev. John Reid, senior, is lying ill with malarial fever at Corvallis, Or.

That nine inches of snow fell at New Westminster on Monday night.

That the statement that the Rev. C. J. Brenton had resigned the principalship of Lorne college is denied by the reverend gentleman himself.

That it is expected that work on the Coal Harbor branch of the C. P. R. will begin as soon as the weather has become settled.

That we learn that the contract for the new Methodist church at Sooke has been awarded to Mr. D. B. Ackerman. The church is to cost $1400.

That the colonial office reports that the cost of suppressing locusts in Cyprus since the British occupation amounts to 209,971. But the government engineer states that large as the expenditure has been it is certain that it has already been recovered by the island many times over in the value of the crops saved. Next year a very moderate expenditure will suffice, and this may be reduced from year to year.

That Charles A. Ashburner, the geologist in charge of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, in a lecture on Friday night declared that instead of the oil fields being inexhaustible, in his belief the meridian of the oil business had passed. He also stated that the supply of natural gas, which at present in Pittsburg alone daily supercedes the use of 15,000 tons of coal, is limited, and that the practical question for young engineers now is that of the economical consumption of fuel, because those who have used gas as a fuel never wish to return to coal.

That Burlington girls are of a decidedly business-like turn of mind. "May I aspire to your hand?" asked a dude of one of the prettiest belles the other day. "You may have the refusal of it for an indefinite period," was the prompt reply.

That the drama "Martyr," just produced at Paris, is so intensely pathetic that the audience is kept in tears from the rising to the going down of the curtain.

That the Sacramento papers report that the experiment of substituting crude petroleum for coal as fuel for locomotives has been thoroughly tested there, and with such gratifying success that railroad men believe the more extensive trials which are to be made will demonstrate that petroleum is to be the fuel of the future for the production of steam power for railroad transportation.

That Pasteur is to be banqueted—in other words, P'stecured.

That floods are prevalent in Germany.

That it is reported that the mill hands at Port Moulton, N. W. T., have struck, and the mill shut down. There are two vessels to load—barks Videttu and Oakland.

Mr. Carlton, lessee and manager of Her Majesty's theatre in London, has disappeared, leaving debts to a large amount.

That well-styled "lady of title" in England suggests that during Lent well-to-do people eat nothing but bread and cheese, and give the money saved to Irish relief, instead to a fund providing food for the unemployed.

That the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la
Have nothing to do with the case.
But the weather surprising of late, I say,
Is a meteorological disgrace.

That it was not Rob Ingersoll, but Mme. de Steel, who said: "The more I see of men the better I like dogs."

That Mrs. R. M. Davidson and David Rice, of Lee county, Ia., have lived without a license to marry. He is 81 years old the women younger.

That Mr. Elijah Pate, of Dooley, Ga., sprightly and very well preserved Georgian of 74 years, has just married Miss Bailey, a sprightly and blooming Georgian of 19 years.

That Matthew Arnold, who for twenty years been inspector of schools for the English government, is at the present time traveling on the continent, making researches on educational matters.

That Donald Crawford, the petitioner in the great case of Crawford vs. Crawford and Dilke, is a son of the late Alexander Crawford, of Aros, Argyllshire, and was educated at the Edinburgh academy, Glasgow university, and Balioll college, Oxford. In 1861 he was elected a fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, when the late Mark Pattison was rector. He was legal secretary to the lord advocate of Scotland from 1880 to 1885.

That Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, known in America as the Woodhull sisters, have fallen on their feet. The former is married to Mr. Martin and the latter to Sir Francis Cook, both wealthy London merchants. The Queen last conferred a baronetage on Cook, who bears the title of Visconde Montserrat, conferred on him by the king of Portugal.

That "Ohio eggs beat the world," boasts a braggart Buckeye journal. Well. The world beats Ohio eggs. Thus, even in matters of poultry, are all things made even.

That a man in Boston in his hurry to assist a fainting lady got a bottle of mucilage instead of camphor and bathed her face with it. She was a great deal stuck up with his attentions.

That Mr. McLeese, speaking in the house last night on the minerals amendment bill, said that Chinese had been known to work bars ten or twelve times in a year. We know of men who have worked bars in Victoria as often as ten or twelve times in one day.

HYDRAULIC MINING.—Messrs. Young and Gray have received from California a plant and plant for hydraulic mining. They, with others, compose the Gold Hill Mining company, who have secured ground on French creek, where this summer they intend to develop the worth of that district. The plant is at present at the store of S. Kelly, Yates street, who is manufacturing a couple of hundred feet of wrought iron piping, which will be riveted together on the ground. The site where the company will operate is very favorable, the fall of water from the hills being precipitous and in large quantity. It is this class of mining that will first draw capital in this province, and it is hoped that the company will secure large returns.

THE Seattle chamber of commerce have passed resolutions condemning the Seattle riots and approving of the action of the governor and the home guard. A communication was received from Gosern or Squire in relation to the threatened removal of the coal and lumber tariffs. Messrs. Davies, Struve and Colman were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to congress, stating the interest the industries of Puget Sound have in the premises, and asking that the duties be not removed from foreign coal and lumber importations, as threatened in the Morrison tariff bill.

THE OTHER WAY.—Dairy products which have always come to California from the east are now going the other way. By one line three carloads of California butter, or 60,000 pounds, have gone to New York at the rate of 75 cents per hundred, or three-quarters of a cent per pound. This is the first large shipment of butter ever made from that state to New York.

LADNER'S BAR.—The Dredger, when it made its previous visit to Fraser river, did not dredge Ladner's bar. It merely tickled the mud in the mouth of Woodward's slough. This time it has gone to work at the bar in good earnest and will shortly remove the obstruction there.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 19, 1886.

Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.
Prayers by Rev. Mr. Fraser.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Committee presented reported recommending the Sumas Dyking Act amendment bill. Received.

A bill to amend the "Breeding Stock Act, 1874," introduced by Mr. McLeese was read a first time.

PACKERS' LICENSE.

Mr. McLeese moved that an order of the house be granted for a return showing the taxes paid in the several districts of the province by Indians; and the number of Indians who have paid in each district, viz: 1. The provincial revenue tax; 2d. The packers license, every six months, for a train under six horses; 3d. The packers' licenses for a train over six horses.

Seconded by Mr. John.

Hon Mr. Duck said that the above taxes did not amount to more than $200 all told. The license had been collected principally at Yale and Lillooet. While not objecting to the exact return being made he might mention that the work would involve going through some thousands of folios.

Mr. McLeese said the explanation would be sufficient.

Mr. Allen was glad to see the resolution and as the tax had been collected almost entirely in Lillooet he thought it was right that the same observance should be carried out in other districts.

Hon. Mr. Smithe would like to know the object to be effected by such a resolution. It had been conceded at Ottawa that Indians in callings which permitted its collection should be equally liable with white men for payment of the tax. Taxes had been collected from Indians in every district of the province.

Mr. McLeese said there had been complaint in from Indians in the several districts that taxes were collected from some of them while those in other districts had been allowed to go free.

Mr. McLeese consenting, the house agreed that the motion should be withdrawn.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

Mr. Helgesen moved, that—

Whereas the present system of telegraph communication between Victoria and Dungeness, W. T., is uncertain and unreliable, all messages having to pass over a private line in order to connect with the American system to Cape Flattery; and

And whereas the present cable is 35 miles long, and is liable to be broken at any time by the strong currents;

And whereas American tug-boats receive the first notification of the approach of vessels entering the Straits of Fuca, to the disadvantage of British tug boats and pilots;

And whereas it is desirable that the interests of British pilots and tug boats be protected in this respect, that they may receive a fair share of the benefits accruing from shipping in and about the Straits of Fuca;

And whereas a cable ten miles long would connect Race Rocks with the American line at Port Angeles;

Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of connecting Victoria, Race Rocks and Port Angeles by a cable with the American telegraph system, or by a telegraph line along the shore of Vancouver island from Victoria to Port San Juan on the Straits of Fuca.

The mover wished the resolution had fallen into hands more commercial than his, but there had been numerous representations made to him that the telegraphic cable across the straits had frequently been broken, and dispatches had been purposely detained at Dungeness to favor the American tugboats to reach an inward-bound vessel before the British tugs could do so. It would be better to construct a telegraph line on the route named in the resolution, which he hoped would be earnestly considered by the government.

Seconded by Mr. Beaven and unanimously carried.

V. AND S. RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. McTavish moved that the report on the above bill be adopted, and the bill read a third time on Monday next. Carried.

QUESTION.

Mr. Galbraith asked: Have Major Steele, G. H. Johnstone, Colonel Herchimer and Charles Todd sent in any returns of fines, fees and forfeitures collected by them in Yale and Kootenay districts since the date of their respective appointments? (2) How much has each of the said gentlemen returned? (3) How much of the amounts collected has been paid into the provincial treasury? (4) Under what authority did the Northwest mounted police enter into the districts of Yale and Kootenay?

Hon. Mr. Davie—(1) Major Steele and Mr. George H. Johnstone have sent in returns of fines, etc. (2) Major Steele, $3,385; Mr. Johnstone, $985. (3) None. (4) I am not aware of any authority.

Mr. Galbraith said the matter certainly required the earnest attention of the government, and he should frame a resolution to submit to the house that it take the question into consideration.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. Orr moved the second reading of a bill to incorporate the proposed city of Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Davie would like the mover to inform the house on whose petition the bill was brought in.

Mr. Orr replied it was from the representations made to him by the present inhabitants of Granville. The area it was proposed to incorporate was somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000 acres.

Mr. McTavish wanted to know what right the inhabitants had to interfere with the vested interests of property-owners there by proposing the change of name. He would support the bill if it was amended to incorporate the town as the city of "Granville" instead of "Vancouver."

Mr. Dingwall said the bill proposed to mix up everything under the sun, from unlimited taxation down. He thought the bill could be dealt with five or six years hence.

Mr. T. Davie asked the speaker if it was competent for the house to change the name to Granville when incorporating the place as a city?

The Speaker said the house could refuse to grant the incorporation, but not, he thought, consent to grant it with the arbitrary decision that the city must bear a name different to the one asked for.

Mr. Grant did not suppose anyone would say the selected name had been a wise one. He thought it to be an extremely injudicious one; but many maps had been designed, and other matters affecting the place had dealt with it under the name, which being now pretty well known it would be better to retain.

Mr. Drake thought the discussion as to change of name was irregular without a motion being introduced to that effect.

Hon. Mr. Robson said if the extraordinary course which some members had intimated they would take, by acting against the bill because of an hostility to its mere name, were adopted, he thought some way should be devised by which the house could discuss the merits or demerits of the bill of incorporation apart from the propriety of the name proposed to be given to it.

Mr. Beaven would like to know what right the house had to incorporate a town named Granville as the city of Vancouver without any petition from the property owners. No name, he held, could have been more appropriate for the terminus of a railway which connected the provinces than that of Granville, for in 1869 a dispatch from Downing street to Governor Musgrave, which indicated him to bring about the confederation of this province, was signed by the eminent statesman, Lord Granville. Now, however, we saw an American citizen who had set his foot for the first time in British Columbia some two years ago, proposed to alter the name to Vancouver. He alluded to Van Horne.

Mr. T. Davie was opposed to the change of name to Vancouver, which would lead to endless confusion. There had been no necessity shown for a private bill. Why could not the people of this particular place apply for incorporation under the municipalities act? (Hear, hear.) The objection of the member for New Westminster district that deeds granting land there had dealt with them as Vancouver would not at all invalidate the legality of such transfer. In its present form he should oppose the bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson said he had reason to believe that the change of name would not be tolerated or permitted by the people of Granville, and that such a course would be tantamount to killing the bill. He could see very well a disposition on the part of certain hon. gentlemen to oppose the bill from an inimical feeling to the name, but he would warn them that such a course would have the effect of early planting the seeds of discord in the breast of that young child, Vancouver (Laughter.) Hon. gentlemen could say "Ha, ha!" but if they continued to occupy the attitude they had assumed, he could assure them that they had made a mistake which they would regret for the rest of their lives. He thought Vancouver a very appropriate name, for it was the name of the great navigator who had discovered Burrard inlet in the year 1791. There was no need to fear confusion arising from similarity of names, for none was apparent from the fact of there being a Vancouver in Washington territory and an island of the same name. The house had no right to arrogate to itself the power to declare what name should be given to the place where a large city was going to spring up, a city whose establishment this house could not prevent, also and could not prevent, moreover, its being called Vancouver. If the house refused to grant the incorporation with the name asked for, there was another name with which it could be obtained. He had been surprised at the remarks of the honorable member for Victoria district (Mr. McTavish), who opposed the incorporation simply because the name selected did not meet with his approval. He would ask that honorable gentleman to reflect what would be the result were such a course adopted to matters which affected his district. And before sitting down he would again warn certain honorable island members who had shown such hostility to the bill that they were taking a course which would, by encouraging the creation of diverse mainland and island interests, act as a visitation upon that house. (Applause, left hand.)

Mr. Galbraith said he thought that the people of Vancouver would not thank the last honorable gentleman for his very indiscreet speech. [Hear, hear.] They had been told by the provincial secretary that the people of Vancouver would not tolerate or permit any interference with their choice of a name. Was the house a tyrannical system of government, or was it not, that it should be threatened in this way?

Hon. Mr. Robson—I rise to a question of privilege. I merely warned honorable gentlemen what the effect of this exhibition of hostility would be. I never threatened the house at all.

Mr. Galbraith—Yes, you did. It is what you are doing all the time.

Mr. Galbraith, continuing, said it was only recently the C. P. R. had any interest in the site now in question, and that interest had been given them by the province. It would therefore have been only in good taste for the company, through Van Horne, to have left the selection of a name for the city to the public, and not to have appropriated the name of the island and laid the foundation for endless confusion. Was Mr. Van Horne, he would ask, to have more influence in the choice of name for the city than the public, whose voice found expression through its representatives? The intemperate language and indiscreet line of argument taken by the honorable the provincial secretary would defeat their own end, and cause members to only the more strenuously assert their right to an independent expression of opinion and their right to act in accordance with it.

Mr. McTavish said the honorable provincial secretary had no right to impute sectional motives to him (Mr. McTavish) because he objected to the name selected. Since he had been in the house he had always voted in the general interests of the country (hear, hear), and the threat of the hon. gentleman that such opposition to the name would raise divergence of interests and create a breach between the island and mainland was not only indiscreet but stamped the argument of the speaker as weak and untenable.

Mr. Pooley did not anticipate any difficulty from the name selected and could speak calmly on the matter, having no pecuniary interest in the proposed city. He deprecated the warmth of feeling that had been shown by the honorable the provincial secretary, and did not think there was any ground for the extreme view that that hon gentleman had taken as to the result of any opposition to the name proposed. He would see no reason why the bill should not be passed in its present shape and would like to see not only a large city at Vancouver but also in many other parts of the province.

Hon. Mr. Smithe, speaking in regard to the name, said he depended a very great deal on the report of the private bills committee in this respect (A member—That's something very unusual with you) and after a long consideration by that committee it had been submitted to them. He thought the bill should be discussed on its merits—whether incorporation should be granted or not, and not to let the opinion turn upon the approval or disapproval of the name proposed to be given to the city. He must say he regretted his honorable colleague had discussed the question with such warmth, as he preferred to seeing all debates conducted temperately; but he would remind the house of his colleague's remarks that if incorporation was denied by the house, the inhabitants of Granville could apply for the same to the executive who could grant it under the municipalities act.

Mr. Semlin, as a member of the private bills committee, said the question of the name had come up in committee but it had been decided to leave the decision in this matter to the house. He would say that if the government had paid proper attention to the wishes of the house in the matter they would have insisted upon having some say about the selection of the name. He would ask what steps the government had taken in accordance with a resolution of the house passed a year ago the effect that it was undesirable to name the proposed terminal city as "Vancouver." He was afraid that Mr. Van Horne had too much influence with the present government, and that the city should have been called, not Vancouver, but Van Horne.

Mr. Wilson said he had had the opportunity since he had been in that house of frequently listening to the honorable the provincial secretary's eloquence and had usually been in the habit of being converted by it. In the present case, also, he had been converted, but this time in an opposite direction to that intended, for he could say that he had never yet heard a speech that was more calculated to arouse a spirit of opposition than that uttered by the provincial secretary. He did not propose to sit there and be threatened by any man—whether he be provincial secretary, leader of the government or anybody else (applause). The honorable gentleman (Mr. Robson) had said, referring to the Municipalities Act of 1881, that the house could not prevent the inhabitants of Granville from naming the place anything they liked; but he could see nothing in the act which gave support to that assertion. That act gave the right of naming a city to the authority granting the incorporation; and who was that authority? The lieutenant-governor in council, who would take, he presumed, a similar course to that which was done in regard to the protection of titles and speaking on behalf of the island, say, "You shall not steal our copyright." So far as the name was concerned he was indifferent as to any that might be selected, but he must confess he could see a little in the view expressed that there might, if selected as at present proposed, be a confusion from the similarity of names, and thought a name should be adopted which would be inconvenient and cause no trouble or confusion. Supposing that the Municipalities Act did not go far enough, it could be amended by the house giving the lieutenant-governor power to name a town when incorporating it. The provincial secretary has threatened what can be done if the house refuse to grant the incorporation under the name applied, and it seemed to him that it would be far better to test that threat and let the incorporation be made under the act. Why should these people ask for a separate act for incorporation? The house had made a general act and why should it afford a different class of right to one corporation unless a similar privilege were granted to all? It was said that the people of Vancouver asked for that act of incorporation and then the house was told the town consisted of some 1500 or 1600 people. Were all these people asking for this incorporation, or was it the two or three who owned property there, coupled with the Canadian Pacific railway? The house had no consider those people who were coming there in the future, being the property holder only, but the buyers of that property. The bill was premature, for the town did not need incorporation at present, and even if it did, should be incorporated under the general act. He was very sorry at the great outburst of temper on the part of his honorable friend, which he reflected upon more in sorrow than in anger to think that, after following for years and upholding the government, as he had done, he should hear a member of that government turn round and with covert threats point out to the house the dire misfortune that would fall upon them if they did not show themselves eager to agree with that honorable gentleman's views as to the name of a town, and to assert that threat at his supporters in particular [hear, hear]. He had been a supporter of the government, but not a slavish one, and he insisted upon and would exert his right to express a difference of opinion. He did not like to hear the house dictated to in such a manner, and he, for one, did not choose to sit there and be lectured in the way that he had been. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Drake said he thought that all incorporations should take place under the existing act, and that it was a great mistake to grant a separate charter to any town. There were, moreover, some principles involved in the present bill which called for serious consideration of the house, although he thought in the main the act would be a good one. He did not deal with the question from the standpoint assumed by the provincial secretary. He should support the second reading if it proposed to incorporate the city of Vancouver, but not if the house proposed to impose a name of its own choice. He would like to see a vote of the house as to how its members meant to deal with the bill from the standpoint of what the name should be, before going into committee, as afterwards it might be objected that, being one of detail and not of principle, the question was one which it was too late to consider. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Cunningham said the remarks of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had greatly assisted him in coming to a conclusion. He was glad to hear that the act was as good as it is. There was no doubt that the town that was springing up on Burrard inlet would be a rival to that on the Fraser, and he with many others, would be glad if it was a hundred miles away. However, he was prepared to vote for the second reading of the bill and follow the policy of "live and let live."

Mr. Dingwall said he had no objection to the name of Vancouver, but he in common with every other member on the floor of the house objected to the drubbing that had been given them by the provincial secretary. He would move that the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. McLeese said that the speech of the provincial secretary was one of, the most lamentable he had ever heard in this house. It was one from a most sectional mainland standpoint—it was like flaunting a red rag in the face of the bull, the way he treated the island members. He could speak for a great number of mainlanders and he and they and his colleagues were above that sectional feeling, and wished that it should pass away, but the provincial secretary's remarks were in every way calculated to foster it. He thought it would be unwise to take a vote on the matter in the present temper of the house—in the interests of the petitioners it should be considered when the house was calm and cool. He would therefore move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Dunsmuir thought the name Vancouver was an unfortunate one from the first, but it had been chosen and with his hon. friend from Cariboo he hoped the matter would be deferred until the temper of the house was calmer.

Mr. T. Davie said a city paper had stated the other day that the leader of the opposition had "cooked a pretty kettle of fish for his party." He (Mr. Davie) was of opinion that the honorable provincial secretary had that afternoon nearly cooked a pretty kettle of fish for his friends. There could be no doubt that if assistance had not been given to the provincial secretary from a quarter from which he could least expect it,—from the honorable member for Cariboo (Mr. McLeese), who in a sympathetic Christian spirit had moved the adjournment of the debate—he bill would have been defeated. This happy course had been suggested and the bill would now have a fair chance. There had been one private bill after another introduced this session for the purpose of building up the reputation of Vancouver, before even the city limits were defined, and they had not been opposed by island members who, if they chose, might have defeated them. If a prosperous town was to spring up at Vancouver, or Granville, or whatever it might be called, it would favor the general prosperity of the province, and island members had looked at the matter in this way. During the previous session not a member of the government would have dared to utter the remarks made by the provincial secretary, and it only showed how necessary it was that there should be a good strong opposition, and members who now took an independent stand would see that it was not wise to give too warm a support to the government, lest they might presume upon it. Undoubtedly if the bill was pressed in the present temper of the house it would be shelved.

Mr. Beaven said that he had had no intention in the first place to oppose the bill, but since listening to the remarks of the provincial secretary he certainly would have opposed it, and therefore thought the adjournment of the debate a wise one, as afterwards the matter could calmly be dealt with.

The motion to adjourn the debate carried.

IMPRISONMENT EXEMPTION.

Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the Imprisonment Exemption Act Amendment Bill.

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

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

TIMBER ACT.

House went into committee on the Timber Act Amendment Bill, Mr. Wilson in the chair.

The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

Speaker left the chair at 5:45.

EVENING SESSION.

VANCOUVER TRAMWAY CO.'S BILL.

House went into committee on this bill, Mr. Cunningham in the chair.

Several clauses were passed when the committee rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

A bill entitled an act to prevent the defacing of public property, introduced by Mr. McTavish, was read a first time.

SETTLED ESTATES.

House went into committee on a bill entitled an act regarding leases and the sale of settled estates; Mr. Grant in the chair. Bill was reported complete without amendments, read a third time and passed.

MINERALS' AMENDMENT BILL.

House in committee, Mr. Semlin in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Robson, in speaking to the above named bill, was rather disappointed to find there was no provision in it in favor of discoverers of lodes or veins, being convinced it would be in the interest of the country if such were done as a return for their expenditure of muscle and energy in research. It was only fair to consider the advisability of introducing a measure of this kind, and if the concessions made were too great such could be remedied in after sessions. He could not understand why a man who discovered a valuable lode capable of supplying about fifty claims should not have a better reward than those who came rushing up to take advantage of his labor and research. The slight extension of time granted to discoverers was not a sufficiently substantial recognition. It could even take the form of a cash bonus, or better still, a larger share of the discovery he may have made. It would hasten the quartz era which appeared to be so slow in coming.

Mr. Orr, though not wishing to impede the passage of the bill, could see the necessity for the insertion of some clause preventing Chinese from locating mining claims. It was not so on the other side of the line, but here it was possible for Chinese to come and appropriate the very wealth of the country.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought the suggestion was absurd. He doubted if Chinese had the money or knowledge wherewith to work mineral claims, and while agreeing with the opinion that they should be kept out of the province, he thought it was the worst of policy to endeavor to crush and grind them down in this way, as if they were not even human beings. By closing every avenue of livelihood to these people we were impoverishing them and inducing them to commit crime and become a burden to the state.

Mr. Orr said he must admire the honorable gentleman's consistency. He was a government that kept Chinese from skinning bark from the trees on one hand, and on the other they opened to them the very doors of the treasury, for it was not an uncultured but a mineral country, and if they did not take care and insert some amendment as he suggested, Chinese would appropriate what might prove to be some of the most valuable lodges in the province.

Mr. Cunningham said it was extraordinary to find to what a length this Chinese question was going, and he was getting to be ashamed of our so-called civilization. Chinese in the upper country were some of the best customers the farmers had. He could not see that the Chinese were such a great evil as they were called, and believed in giving them an opportunity of earning an honest living, if they were allowed to live. He thought, with all respect to the house, there were many persons (outside of the house, of course) who were howling against the Chinese and not in earnest in so doing. He had never yet seen a Chinaman drunk in the streets, and he had seen too many white men in that condition. He was coming to the conclusion that there had been too much ado about the civilized white man and the pig-tailed Chinaman.

Hon. Mr. Robson could not altogether agree with the last speaker. He was in favor of legislation being so directed as to make it desirable for Chinese to leave the country. As to the question of Christian charity, that, he thought, began at home, and there was a duty owing to their own race as well as the observance of ordinary humanity towards Chinese. Whatever might be the case in Lillooet and Cariboo he was sure the general feeling of the province was against Chinese entering the industry of mining on an equal footing with white men.

The bill was reported complete without amendments, thus leaving Chinese upon an equal footing with white men in respect of the location of mineral claims in the province.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Legal Professions a nendment bill.

Committee reported progress, and house adjourned at midnight until Monday at 2 p. m.

ASTORIA.—Her population increases day by day owing to the influx of fishermen and others, who hope to get work in the canneries during the fishing season. Increased activity around the canneries is manifest. Steady knitting, the making of cans and the launching of fishing boats which have been housed since last fall, betokens the speedy advent of the salmon fishing season.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Gates are to be put on the gangway between the two warehouses on the H. B. Co. wharf, so that passengers will not be annoyed by solicitors and their way blockaded by the same on landing from mainland steamers.

LARGE FREIGHTS.—The Sound steamers every trip bring large consignments of freight for Victoria merchants, the reduced rates and expected large demand for goods favoring this satisfactory state of things.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 19.—It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will not be prepared to present his scheme of Irish reform to parliament before the first week of April. The cabinet will not meet again next week. Many had expected Mr. Gladstone to state his Irish policy next week because at the opening of the session he said he could not present it until he was through in the house with the government's financial business which he expected to have done by March 22d.

Mr. Gladstone said this afternoon in the house of commons that he hoped to be able during the coming week to name a day for presenting a statement of his Irish proposals. Referring to current rumors about the nature of the scheme for Irish reform which he proposed to submit Mr. Gladstone asked members of the house to exercise a prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a government bill to carry his plans into effect. Mr. Gladstone also asked that members exercise a wholesome scepticism in regard to rumors of dissension in the cabinet.