had de right to cum spookin
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w the point and went out so
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og which was sleeping in the

NGED AT 10 O'CLOCK.

man at the depot had just
the train would be along in
when a negro lad about fif-
halted on the other side of
called to him:
Did dat trunk cum yit!"
oked full at him, but made
d the boy called again:
Whar's dat trunk?"
did not reply I called his
he boy, and he beckoned
queried:
you spokin to me?"
yo' spokin about?"
I me Sam?"
I'ze dun told yo' ten dif-
at I'ze Sam up to 10 o'clock
After dat, when de trains
along, I'ze Mistah Green,
o handles de baggage an
tah cooler. It's arter 10
oldin a conversashun wid a
s. Yo' go right along an
ess, an next time yo' dis-
'll make yo' dun grieve be-
freshet didn't pick yo' up
truck an carry yo' down
M. QUAD.

A GUINEA A BOX."

Sleepy.

If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.

CHAM'S

S by removing the waste matter which is clog m, will cure all Bilious us Disorders, and will e Sick Headache.

Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

Evans & Sons, Ld, Montreal, sale by all druggists.

Children

always

Enjoy It.

OTT'S
ULSION

Liver Oil with Hypo-
of Lime and Soda is
palatable as milk.
US FLESH PRODUCER
and the little lads and
ke cold easily, may be
st a cough that might
s, by taking Scott's
er their meals during
son.
titutions and imitations.
BOWNE, Belleville.

reby given that application
to the Legislative Assembly
f British Columbia, at its
a private bill to authorize the
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Railway from Cranbrook to
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the time authorized by the
extending the time for the
railway from Kootenay Lake
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Act; and also, to further
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y to erect and maintain all
the generation and trans-
y or power within the area
of the said Company, and
Company to work minerals,
, and to erect and operate

y of December, A.D. 1892.
WELL & IRVING,
licitors for the Applicants.

ons of the managers of St.
bbyterian Church, I hereby
ill offer for sale by Public
, the 20th day of February,
salesroom on Broad street,
mises known as Victoria
seventy-six (76); also all
commencing at a point
rs of Gordon and Courtney
adjoin on the east, thence
a straight line along the
don street one hundred and
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(3) feet, thence at right
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Town Lot marked number
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sisting of twenty-four (24)
the said Gordon street by
o wit: Seventy-three (73)
rked number two hundred
37) on the official map of
and the brick building
he old St. Andrew's (Pres-
D. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
25, 1893. ja26-wtf

LE—$1,500 will buy 140 acres
ron railway station; near
chan bay; about 20 acres
ce lightly timbered; all
se. Other farms to sell or
Bartell, McPherson, P. O.,
no10-tf

MPTION.

y for the above disease; by its
the worst kind and of long
Indeed so strong is my faith
send TWO BOTTLES FREE,
ATISE on this disease to any
their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
M. C., 186 ADELAIDE
ONTO, ONT.
13-1y-w

From the DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 10.

THE CITY.

Dewdney Municipal Council.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Municipal Council of Dewdney for the current year: D. H. Fawcett, reeve; R. C. Garner, Richard Brett, A. L. Dion and L. S. O. Cote, councillors.

New Notaries.

Frank Fletcher, of Nelson, Charles R. Hamilton, of Vancouver, Arthur H. Harman, Joseph Peirson and John Wilson, of Victoria, are the recently appointed Notaries Public, whose names appear in the last issue of the B. C. Gazette.

Funeral of Carl Schmidt.

The funeral of the late Carl Schmidt took place yesterday from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Bing, Russell street, Victoria West. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated at the house and at the cemetery, and the pallbearers were Messrs. R. J. Russell, B. Losee, Fairall, Wendnt, Garland and Cunningham.

Officers Chosen.

At a meeting of the directors of the B.C. Fire Insurance Co., held at the head office on Yates street yesterday afternoon, the following officers were chosen for the current year: N. Shakespeare, president (re-elected); William Denny, vice-president; William Dalby, manager; F. J. Claxton, secretary-treasurer; George Berridge, auditor.

One Year's Imprisonment.

Martin McDonald, the bold thief who was caught in the act of relieving Mr. Joseph Levy of his gold watch and chain, "didn't have nothin' to say" when charged with the theft in the Police court yesterday. He was drunk, and not responsible for his action. His Honor did not agree with the latter part of the observation, and sentenced McDonald to twelve months at hard labor.

Full of Years.

Mr. Ephraim Woodruff died at his residence, No. 21 Second street, yesterday morning. Deceased was born in Bristol, England, and was 76 years of age. He first arrived in the United States in 1830 and came to British Columbia in 1879, where he has since resided. He was a stone mason by trade, and esteemed by all who knew him for his honesty and genial character.

W. C. T. U.

The work of the City Missionary was discussed at length at a meeting of the W.C.T.U. held yesterday, when it was decided to make an appeal through the various pulpits for the assistance so much required by the Union in order to prosecute their good work. It was also decided to hold an "experience" meeting in about three weeks' time, an explanation of which will be given later. Suffice it to say, it means "money." Business in connection with the property of the Union was also transacted prior to adjournment.

Pythian Day

At a special meeting of the Uniform Rank K. of P., last evening, a committee was appointed to arrange for a grand entertainment in the Market Hall on the evening of Saturday, the 18th, in celebration of Pythian Day, which this year falls on Sunday. An invitation to attend the Seattle Pythian festival on the 16th and 17th, was also discussed at yesterday evening's meeting, and Victoria will be represented there too. The Seattle programme includes a grand parade, a matinee and a number of other equally pleasing features.

Before the Magistrate.

John O'Neill and William Watson, who were arrested on Wednesday night for complicity in recent robberies in city hotels, where both before the police magistrate yesterday. O'Neill was charged with having stolen property in his possession, the jewelry missed by Mrs. Frederickson, a guest at the New York hotel, being found in his room. The property was positively identified and O'Neill remanded until to-day. Watson was accused of stealing the suit of clothes in which he was attired. He attempted to explain how he bought them from a strange gentleman whom he met in a friend's cabin, but the magistrate thought the higher court should hear the explanation, and committed the prisoner for trial.

Still Hunting Huntly.

The exact whereabouts of Joseph Huntly the missing health officer of Vancouver, still remains a mystery, despite quiet efforts on the part of officials and members of the Mainland press to discover his hiding place. Huntly was supposed to have left San Francisco for Honolulu some time ago, but it now appears that he has been seen in Seattle as late as the 15th of January, since which date all trace of him has been lost. Mrs. Huntly is now in Seattle and is supposed to be in search of her husband. She refuses to throw any light upon the matter, appearing to prefer to keep her own counsel and work on the case unaided. Chief of Police Jackson states that so far as he knows, Huntly's only motive in leaving Vancouver was a matter of personal choice, without any criminal circumstances.

The Spokane and Great Northern.

The Spokane and Great Northern Mining Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, in shares of the par value of $1 each, has been duly registered under the Companies Act (foreign) by the registrar of joint stock companies in this Province. The Victoria office of the company is at 104 Yates street, and the objects of the corporation are thus cited:

"To acquire by purchase, development, lease, discovery, location and otherwise, mines and mining interests and mining property of every and any desirable character throughout Washington, Idaho, Montana, and elsewhere in the United States of America, also in the Province of British Columbia, but particularly in such localities as may be rendered tributary to the City of Spokane; also to engage in the general business of buying, selling, bonding, stocking, mortgaging, exploring, equipping and operating mines, constructing, operating, leasing, buying and selling mills, concentrators and other mining, milling and ore working and transportation machinery, equipment, adjuncts and appliances; also to buy, sell, ship, and generally deal in ores and other mine products; also to trade in the stocks, bonds, mortgages and other securities of other mining and ore-working companies and corporations; also to acquire, improve, mortgage, sell and generally deal in lands necessary or advantageous to said corporation."

BRONCHITIS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I suffered four or five years from bronchitis and a severe hacking cough, and could get nothing to do me any good. A friend told me to get Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I did so with good results. Two bottles cured me and I hardly know what a cold is now.

ARTHUR BYRNE, Guelph.

A committee of the Panama canal stockholders has reported in favor of continuing work on the canal without asking an extension of the concession from Colombia.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By MR. COTTON: From the Corporation of the City of Vancouver, to amend their charter.

By MR. PUNCH: From A. Ewen, D. J. Munn and others, to incorporate a railway company.

By MR. HORNE: From C. D. Rand, A. W. Vowell and others, to construct a canal from Burrard inlet to Pitt river.

By MR. STODDART: From A. Holman and others, to incorporate the Osoyoos and Okanagan Railway Co.

By MR. CROFT: From J. S. Robertson and others, to incorporate a railway company to build in West Kootenay.

By MR. CROFT: From G. Castleton and others, to incorporate a telephone and cable company.

By MR. HORNE: From A. T. Ceperley and others, to operate a smelter and reduction works in Vancouver.

By MR. HORNE: From the trustees and officers of the B. C. Methodist Conference, to incorporate the B. C. College.

By MR. HORNE: From the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. for incorporation.

By MR. KELLIE: From P. C. Dunlevy, Robert Irving and others, to incorporate the Lardeau & Kootenay Railway Co.

By HON. MR. BEAVEN: From Masonic lodges for incorporation.

The following petitions were read and referred to the Private Bills committee:

From C. G. Major, J. Wulffsohn and A. W. Jones, to incorporate the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company;

From C. T. Dupont and F. B. Pemberton, to incorporate a railway company, Trail Creek and Sheep Creek;

From C. T. Dupont, H. S. Mason and others, to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company;

From J. Campbell and others, residents of Golden and vicinity, opposing private bill *re* Water Works and Railway at Golden;

From the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, to amend their corporate act.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, reported that the rules had been complied with in the case of the petition for a bill amending the Victoria Official Map Act; also advising that the time for receiving petitions for private bills be extended ten days.

On motion the rules were suspended for the consideration of the report.

MR. MARTIN moved the adoption of the report.

MR. SWORD moved in amendment that the fees for all petitions presented after the ten days had expired should be doubled.

The amendment was ruled out of order and the original motion was carried.

CARPENTER CREEK CLAIMS.

MR. KELLIE moved, seconded by Mr. Cotton, "that the report (*re* stenographer) of the committee to inquire into the claims of certain applicants for land at Slocan lake be adopted."

HON. MR. DAVIE said that the matter of the employment of a stenographer was an important one, inasmuch as if there was very much evidence to be taken the expense of reporting it would run into a very large amount.

MR. SPEAKER said that the custom of the House had been to have requests of this kind made from the committee to the House, but the stenographer could not be employed without the vote of the House.

MR. KELLIE said that the committee asked for a stenographer on the ground that there were conflicting interests, and the work would be very much facilitated by having the evidence officially reported.

HON. MR. VERNON assured the House that the present inquiry would be a short one, and the expense of a stenographer would not therefore be very heavy.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that under these circumstances he would withdraw his opposition, but he wished it understood that it must not be taken for granted that every committee should have a stenographer.

The motion to adopt the report carried.

SETTLED ESTATES ACT.

MR. EBERTS moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Settled Estates Act. He explained that this would enable trustees of estates to mortgage the property under their charge for rebuilding, repairing, etc.

The bill was read a second time, to be committed next Thursday.

PROVINCIAL VOTERS ACT.

MR. BROWN moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Provincial Voters Act in such a way to extend the franchise to women. He said that at present, under the law regarding voting, women were classed in the same category as Indians, Chinese, lunatics and felons.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—No, no.

MR. BROWN continued that the women's franchise movement had of late years extended very much, and, in view of the general qualification for voters in the Province, it behoved those who opposed the bill to show that women were inferior to men. From the public school reports he saw that there were five medalists last year, of whom four were girls. The general reports showed that the girls were the more proficient students. These and other returns showed that women were fully as competent, if not more competent than men, to exercise the rights of the ballot.

MR. MARTIN said he had in former years taken a stand against the principle of the bill, and he proposed to do so again. He did not say that women were not as competent as men to exercise the right of the ballot, but if they accepted the privilege of voting they must accept the responsibilities as well. And he did not think it was woman's place to appear in public life, notwithstanding the fact that elections in this Province were conducted most decorously.

MR. SEMLIN and Mr. Keith spoke in support of the bill, the latter suggesting that if ladies were elected to the Legislature and one were placed beside the hon. Attorney-General and one beside the hon. leader of the Opposition their presence would have a restraining influence. (Laughter.)

MR. FORSTER also spoke in favor of the bill.

MR. HALL opposed it. He said that one of the best arguments against it was that the great majority of women themselves did not want the franchise which was tried to be imposed upon them by a number of gentlemen who wished to cultivate popularity with the fair sex. (Laughter.)

DR. MILNE thought the subject was being treated too jocularly—not with the earnestness it deserved. He thought the House should be willing to accept the bill with an amendment to prevent the ladies being elected to the Legislature.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he had had the honor of casting a vote on this subject on several occasions in the past and he was prepared to do so again to-day. The reasons of the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Martin) were sufficient to show that the measure was not a wise one. The House was asked here to support a change and a very radical chahge, and while he was not one of those who on principle oppose every change, at the same time he took the position which he thought was one that every prudent man would take, to advocate no change until he was satisfied that that change would have a good effect. (Hear, hear.) So that the first thing which presented itself for consideration was this—was there any advantage to be gained by the enfranchisement of women, and if so what advantage was it? He could only see one possible advantage which the bill would have, and that would be to duplicate the number of votes cast at Provincial elections. This, he said, might be one effect of the passage of such a bill; but judging from experience with the right of franchise given to females in municipal and school trustee elections, in which cases they had not availed themselves of it to any very considerable extent, it would hardly have even that effect. The ladies themselves would think that one of the last places they would wish to frequent would be the election booth. They would much rather be at home with their children, enjoying the quiet of their own firesides. But assuming for the sake of argument that the measure, if brought into effect, would have the advantage of duplicating the vote, would that advantage compensate for the disadvantages that would result? How about the little children? He would like to know what was going to happen if their mothers were encouraged to leave them and go away to the polling booth. He heard some hon. members say they would have their nurses and their servants, and so forth. That would be all well enough in its way if all were well enough off, but all were not so circumstanced. That being the case, if the mothers were to be running about attending election meetings and going to polling booths, what would happen to the poor little children? The hon. member for Victoria City (Dr. Milne) said the ladies should be allowed the privilege of voting, but should be kept out of the House. He entirely disagreed with him, for if they were to have the privilege of voting they should also have the other right. If it was desirable that the ladies should have the right to vote, then it was equally desirable that they should be elected members of the House and take their seats upon the floor. If they were to vote they must vote intelligently. There was no use in allowing them to vote at all unless they were to be given the means of informing themselves, for they ought to be able to form an intelligent opinion. If it were otherwise, why the working out of the measure would be subversive of its principle and its power. The woman who voted ought to know why she was voting, so she would read the newspapers, and besides reading the two papers she would have to go to public meetings—not to one public meeting, but to all of them, and then what was to become of all the poor little children? Notwithstanding what had been said by his hon. friend (Mr. Brown) he still differed with him in the opinion that the ladies had a desire for this measure. They had no desire whatever to have their homes interfered with. He knew that amongst the ladies of his acquaintance he had not found any strong desire for voting. His experience had been that they had very little to say upon the subject, and when they did speak it was generally to express an opinion adverse to it. He was unable to see that there was any advantage to be gained from the measure to equalize the disadvantages. It would be found that the vote on this question would fairly reflect the opinion formed in the House, and that that sentiment would be largely against the measure.

DR. MILNE explained that he would prefer to see ladies in the House, but had suggested the change in the bill to meet opposition.

HON. MR. BEAVEN expressed the opinion that in Provincial matters the women did not desire a vote. He suggested a plebiscite to find out what they did want, and moved in amendment that the question should be submitted to the women themselves for a decision.

MR. SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order, inasmuch as it had to do with the revenue. Moreover there was no provision in the constitution for a plebiscite, as had been decided on the opinion of some eminent Dominion authorities.

HON. MR. BEAVEN did not agree with Mr. Speaker on the point of order, but did not appeal.

MR. GRANT opposed the bill on the same grounds as the hon. leader of the Opposition had done.

The second reading of the bill was lost on the following division:

AYES—Messrs. Brown, Nason, Milne, Semlin, McKenzie, Kellie, Keith, Watt, Forster and Sword—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Hall, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Beaven, Horne, Grant, Punch, Cotton and Kitchen—20.

ARCHITECTS INCORPORATION BILL.

MR. HUNTER moved the second reading of the Architects bill, which he explained was one which would raise the standard of architecture in the Province, and would give ample protection to the public, who were now practically at the mercy of any men who wished to call themselves architects whether they were qualified or not.

MR. SEMLIN opposed the measure on principle, inasmuch as it would make another close corporation.

HON. MR. POOLEY supported the bill, which he argued was one which would be of very great use indeed to the public, and would benefit them considerably by protecting them against men who were not qualified.

Messrs. Hall, Smith, Croft and Keith spoke in opposition.

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected to the bill being read a second time because it would form a close corporation for architects without being of any benefit to the public.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that on questions of a similar nature as this he had always been in opposition to the hon. leader of the Opposition, who seemed to have entirely lost sight of the fact that it was not a matter of protecting the members of the profession at all, but of protecting the public. There should be a standard on which the public could depend so that people could have some guarantee that men were qualified in their professions. Otherwise incompetent and unskilled men would be able to impose on the public. This bill and other bills of the kind were for the purpose of creating a standard, the same as was done in other provinces and in other countries. There were some matters in which this bill went too far and would require amendment in committee if the bill passed its second reading. He alluded to the clause requiring architects to be British subjects and to have practised five years, besides one year in this Province. He considered that whether an architect came from Great Britain, France, the U. S. or anywhere else he should be on the same footing as those from other countries.

The second reading was lost.

HOMESTEAD ACT AMENDMENT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Homestead Act, which he explained as being a measure to prevent fraud.

The bill was read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

AGISTERS BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Agisters bill.

Bill read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By MR. BROWN: From Bishop Sillitoe of the Diocese of New Westminster, for incorporation.

By MR. BROWN: From the R. C. Bishop of New Westminster, for incorporation.

By MR. COTTON: From Sir Donald A. Smith and R. B. Angus, to secure certain deeds and transfers.

By MR. HORNE: From D. Oppenheimer, H. J. Cambie and others, to incorporate Whetham college.

The following petitions were read and referred to the Private Bills committee:

From the Corporation of the City of Vancouver, to amend their Corporate Act;

From John Hendry, D. J. Munn and Alexander Ewen, *re* railway along Kootenay river to Kootenay lake;

From C. D. Rand, A. W. Vowell and F. S. Barnard, *re* ship canal, Pitt river to Burrard inlet;

From Andrew Holman, E. E. Wootton and P. C. Dunlevy, to incorporate the Osoyoos and Okanagan Railway Company;

From J. R. Robertson, J. B. McKilligan and H. G. Ashby, to incorporate the Bedlington and West Kootenay Railway Company;

From the Right Hon. Baron Castletown and others, *re* gulf cable and telephone lines;

From Joseph Hall, J. F. Betts and others, to incorporate the British Columbia College.

From J. Rogers, J. T. G. Campbell and others, to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of Vancouver, B. C.

From P. C. Dunlevy, W. H. Ellis and others, to incorporate the Lardeau and Kootenay Railway company.

From Victoria Columbia Lodge, No. 1; Vancouver Quadra Lodge, No. 2, and Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 120, A. F. and A. M., to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of Victoria, B. C.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the committee on private bills and standing orders, reported that the rules had been complied with in the case of the following petitions: To incorporate the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Co.; to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Co.; to incorporate the Red Mountain Railway Co.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL.

MR. HUNTER inquired when work on the Industrial Disputes Bill would be continued.

HON. COL. BAKER replied, on Monday.

ARBITRATION BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Arbitration Bill, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

HON. MR. TURNER moved the second reading of the Public Health Act. He drew attention to the fact that this was a very important measure, and briefly reviewed some of its chief provisions. In the first place it provided for the establishment of a Provincial Board of Health to consist of five members, four of whom should be medical men. The duties of this Board would be extensive. Amongst other things they would have to arrange for the appointment of local boards of health, which would have the carrying out of the regulations made by the central organization. The Provincial Board of Health would also arrange for the collection of statistics and general information relating to health and sanitary matters with a view of using this material in such a way as to enable local boards of health to deal with disease and epidemics, should such unfortunately occur, and in the meantime to guard against them. The local boards of health were given extensive powers to arrange, in their own jurisdictions, to prevent the introduction and spread of disease, to regulate drainage, cleanliness, etc., and also—an important matter—to regulate unwholesome trades, these being often very detrimental to the public health. He also drew attention to the fact that this bill was, to a great extent, compiled from acts on the statute books of other provinces of the Dominion and of other countries. The Ontario Public Health Act, for instance, had been the result of a rather severe experience during the smallpox epidemic of 1883, and the effect of the Ontario legislation had been very beneficial and very successful. There had been to some extent a feeling of antagonism between certain districts and municipalities because the methods of each were different, but the present bill would remove this by making one uniform system to cover the whole province. This would prevent different districts having different systems or methods to combat disease, and there was also a provision in the bill to enable municipalities to combine for health purposes, so that the expense to each would be in this way reduced. Legislation of a similar character to the bill now before the House was becoming universal, and the trend of it all was to centralize the system so as to more adequately protect the public health. It had been found by experience that it was best to have the districts and municipalities all working together for the one purpose and in the same way, so that when disease appeared they were all prepared to cope with it intelligently and effectively. He was sure the bill would be received with favor by the House.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that he was satisfied the intentions of the hon. Finance Minister were good, but should the present bill become law, instead of it having a beneficial effect, it would create hostility and friction between the Province and the municipalities. The Government had quite enough to do to look after its own affairs without interfering with the municipalities. If the Government was going to interfere with the cities and appoint a lot of incompetent men as had been done, they should have to pay the bills. To say that an irresponsible executive should have power to appoint an irresponsible Board of Health with power to interfere with the municipalities, was entirely contrary to the spirit of constitutional government. He had some experience of the kind last summer, when the hon. Attorney-General attempted to resurrect an obsolete law, and on the strength of this evolved a conglomeration of contradictory and unintelligible rules and regulations which no one could understand. Possibly this might pass in British Columbia, but it would not be tolerated anywhere else in the British Empire. However, this was a matter of the past, and as the authority for these regulations did not exist and never existed, it did not make much difference. He had not expected the debate on this measure would have been reached to-day, or he would have shown that the law under which the hon. Attorney-General had presumed to act was out of date and had long been repealed. The hon. Premier had gone further, too, and had passed a rule that there should be no appeal to the courts, thus endeavoring to set aside the power of those courts, a proceeding which would never be allowed anywhere except in Russia, perhaps not even there. And now it was proposed by the present bill to perpetuate this kind of thing. He would not have opposed the appointment of a Provincial Board of Health under ordinary circumstances, but when such monstrous propositions as were made in this bill were put before him, he could not do otherwise, and would certainly oppose the second reading.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied to the hon. leader of the Opposition in a forcible speech, in which he reviewed the events of the smallpox outbreak of last summer, and showed the cause of the action of the Government in issuing the rules and regulations *re* public health, and the beneficial result they had produced. The Government, he said, had taken hold at a time of general panic, and had done no more than was its bounden duty. It had not wished to interfere, and would not have done so had it not been forced into action by the inactivity of the corporation. It was all well enough now for the hon. leader of the Opposition to say that the act under which the rules were issued was obsolete and had been repealed, but when those rules were before the Supreme court, they were upheld and enforced by injunction, and this would not have been done if they had not been legal. He again pointed out the fact that similar legislation was in force in other countries, and that this bill was simply following the precedent almost universally laid down.

DR. MILNE said that there was no medical man in the world who had a more thorough belief in the efficacy of good health laws than he had. Prefacing his remarks with this statement, he reviewed the history of the smallpox outbreak in the city of Victoria last summer, and argued that the Government had unwarrantably interfered at a time when the city officials were doing everything in their power and everything that could have been expected under the circumstances. He claimed that in the differences of opinion between Dr. Davie and himself he had always been right, as had been shown by the subsequent acts and letters of the Provincial Health Officer. The debate had come on unexpectedly, and, consequently, he was unprepared with his documents. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 5:50 p. m.

FEMALE COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR:—The clerk of the weather having discharged me from my position as snow scavenger, I this afternoon took a little relaxation and a seat in the visitors' gallery at the Provincial House of Parliament. Soon after my arrival an interesting debate was opened on the question of Woman's Suffrage in this Province. Many arguments were cited in support of the measure by its advocates, one of apparently the most forcible being that as in some countries women successfully competed with men as lawyers, doctors, stenographers, shop assistants and what not, there is no reason why they should not enter the political arena. True it is that women are cutting men out in various callings, but, sir, by what means, and what is the result? I will endeavor to show. Only ten years ago there were hundreds of positions in every big city in America, which say were worth $100 a month. This salary, small as it may appear, enabled Tom, Dick or Harry to splice with Harriet or Sue, and to rear a family if they felt that way inclined; at any rate they obtained a home vastly superior to the lodgings generally occupied by the common or garden bachelor.

To-day we find that Harriet and Sue, in their desire to earn a little pin money, have so *successfully* competed with Tom, Dick and Harry that they now fill the aforesaid positions at salaries of about $30 a month. What are the boys to do? They have to work for $30 a month themselves and can't earn three square meals a day, much less six, with the probability of nine within a reasonable time. Then there is a great outcry about young men being averse to marriage now-a-days. Tom, Dick and Harry are as desirous of marriage as ever their forefathers were. Cholly and Algy not so much so, perhaps, the reason for which is not far to seek. Now, sir, I should like to ask is this growing evil of woman's competition with men in the latter's legitimate sphere conducive to morality? To a generally supposed need of this Dominion, "increase of population"? To the happiness of Tom, Dick and Harry; of Cholly and Algy; of spinsters of all classes, and of the next generation? Sir, I guess not.

Believe me, sir, most unwilling to remain what I am now forced to subscribe myself,

AN IDLE BACHELOR.

$25,000 IN REWARDS.

Seventh Half-Yearly Literary Competition of The Canadian Agriculturist.

In accordance with their usual custom for some years past, the publishers of that old and reliable publication, The Canadian Agriculturist, now present its 7th Great Half-Yearly Literary Competition for the winter of 1893, to the people of the United States and Canada. The following is the prize list:

1st Grand Prize	.....	$2,500 in Gold
2nd "	.....	1,000 in Gold
3rd "	.....	500 in Gold
4th "	.....	250 in Gold
5th "	.....	100 in Gold

5,000 Elegant Silver Tea Services Pianos, Organs, Gold Watches, &c., &c., making a total of over 10,000 prizes.

HOW TO SECURE A PRIZE.—Take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of letters contained in the words, "COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION," and send them to us, enclosing one dollar for six months subscription to the Agriculturist or the Ladies' Home Magazine—two of the best home monthlies in the world.

RULES—1. Foreign words no allowed. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the two words, "Columbian Exposition." 3. Names of places and persons barred.

All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a valuable special prize. Send postal card for list of prize winners in former competitions. Address,

THE AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO.,
ja29-su-wk Peterborough, Canada.

Manitoba School Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Times says: Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has issued a circular on the question of Catholic education. He endeavors to show that there is no lack of harmony between the Pope, the Third Council of Baltimore and Archbishop Satolli on the U. S. School question, and adds that he does not intend to bring this forward as a solution of the local difficulty, because he considers that the legal status of the Catholics in Manitoba is quite different from those in the United States.

David Deems, a religious crank, has founded a new religion which is causing great excitement around Columbus, Kan. Deems is thought to be insane.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Sloop Cornelius Supposed to Have Been Lost in an Attempt to Smuggle Chinese.

Speculation as to the Wreck Off Cape Flattery—Fears of General Disaster.

News was received yesterday that remains of the sloop Cornelius had been picked up about 100 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river. Up to the time of going to press it was impossible to verify the rumor, but attendant circumstances make it highly probable that the news may be true. The Cornelius left this neighborhood some time in December, and it is supposed that a party of Chinamen, some 45 in number, formed her cargo. These were to be landed on the California coast and arrangements were completed for running them into the interior. But the time passed and no sloop hove in sight. The heavy gales which prevailed along the coast at the time rendered the owners uneasy regarding her safety and one of them left for California to endeavor to obtain some trace of the lost vessel but without success. Several knowing ones in Chinatown go so far as to say that the sloop went on down to San Francisco but for some reason put out to sea, since which time nothing has been heard from sloop or crew. The Cornelius was a staunch little sloop of about 30 feet keel. She formerly belonged in Nanaimo but was purchased by Victoria parties, rigged and manned in Nanaimo and brought to Cadboro Bay to receive her cargo. Whether she has been driven far from her course and is still afloat, or that the fragments found were really part of her hull is not yet known definitely and probably never will be.

THAT MYSTERIOUS WRECK.

In regard to a report current here for the past few days of an ill-fated vessel being sighted, bottom up, off Cape Flattery, a dispatch from Port Townsend says: "Disrupted telegraphic communication has prevented any news being received from the tugs Tyee and Holyoke, which were sent out last Monday in search of the wreck reported off the Cape by the barkentine Retriever, which arrived on that date. Shipping men here generally concede that the suggestion that the ill-fated vessel is the British bark George Thompson will in all probability prove correct. No other vessel painted green above her copping has been in these waters for some time." Another dispatch from Whatcom reads as follows: "The bark Theobald, 968 tons register, Captain Kilman, from San Francisco to load coal at the Blue Canyon Company's bunkers, arrived last evening in tow of the tug Tacoma after a terrible voyage of twenty-six days. The captain says that in eighteen years as master of a vessel he never experienced such terrible weather and never saw anything so severe even in the North Atlantic in mid-winter. He expresses the opinion that a number of vessels en route to San Francisco with coal and lumber must have been lost. He says that on February 3 he passed a vessel bottom up about thirty miles southwest of Cape Flattery, which is thought to be either the bark Cowlitz or bark Matilda, outward bound with lumber."

SEALERS AWAY.

The sealing schooners Annie C. Moore, Libbie, Maud S. and Rosie Olsen got away to sea yesterday, having been detained in port for several days by unfavorable weather. They were all towed out by the tug Constance, which took the first three together. The sealer Teresa is making preparations to sail this week. Yesterday her captain, E. Lorenz, signed the necessary documents for departure at the custom house, and it is probable she will leave port to-day. She has a crew of twenty, all told, and is bound for the Japan coast.

THE WRECKED MICHIGAN.

The American revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott left Seattle yesterday morning for the scene of the Michigan wreck. On returning to port she will take with her the crew of the Michigan, who stood by her for the purpose of saving a portion of the cargo, of which only a small amount has, it is understood, been secured.

THE REASON O'T.

Early yesterday afternoon Capt. Dan McIntosh's little steam launch the Gorge was noticed to go outside the harbor loaded down with passengers. Her mission was that of taking out nine sailors to the ship Hawaiian Isles, which was anchored in the Royal Roads with coal from Nanaimo for San Francisco. It is understood it was the intention of Capt. Kustel, commander of the ship, to carry a Union crew from Nanaimo, but as these could not be obtained at less than $50, in addition to the price of their fare back, it was decided to take non-union sailors, who can be had at $35 per trip.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

The local wrecker Mascotte when not engaged in the special work for which she is equipped will hereafter be employed in bringing Northfield coal to the city, to be distributed from the James Bay, Porter's and Clarke's wharves. The new enterprise has for its promoter Mr. J. C. Prevost, whose many ventures all tend to increase the commercial prosperity of Victoria.

THE FLINTSHIRE'S PLANS.

Satisfactory artangements having been made between the representatives of the N. P. SS. Co. and the American customs authorities, the steamship Flintshire sailed for Tacoma at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, where she will lose no time in discharging the remainder of her cargo. This done, the ship will immediately load a return cargo of coal on the Sound.

BOUND FOR VICTORIA.

The steamship Walla Walla, due here from San Francisco to-morrow evening, has the following cabin passengers for Victoria: A. Russell, E. J. Born and wife, Miss Magnus, W. F. Cookaley and wife, Peter Birrel, John Hendry, G. L. McManus, Thos. Matthews, M. F. Cornell.

THE WILMINGTON'S CONDITION.

The steamship Wilmington has toppled over on her side within the past few days, and now lies imbedded in the mud at Linnton, a more forlorn looking object than ever. It is understood the insurance agents intend having her hull towed up to Portland, where it will be converted into a barge.

SPOILS FROM THE TUPPER.

The Constance returned from the wreck of the schooner C. H. Tupper at noon yesterday, bringing with her a scow loaded down with boats, ropes, sails, provisions, etc., obtained from the wreck. The steamer will probably make another trip out to Pedder bay this morning.

THE MICHIGAN'S CARGO.

Two of the steamer Michigan's engineers were in the city yesterday. They say there is yet a possibility of saving the cargo if work be commenced before the steamer breaks up completely.

Shippers and sailors all along the Pacific Coast are still guessing as to the identity of the wreck reported off the Cape, which it was first supposed was the bark Thompson, and which it is now thought may be either the bark Detroit or the ship Snow and Burgess. Capt. Urquhart disposes of the report that the derelict is the Thompson in the following letter addressed to the COLONIST yesterday:

"In your marine report this morning I notice it stated that marine men at Port Townsend have come to the conclusion that the derelict seen southwest of Flattery is the Australian bark George Thompson; the reason that they give for saying so is that she is painted green above the copper. I may state that such is not the case. When the Thompson left Vancouver she was painted all *black* above the copper, with the exception of a white ribbon immediately below the covering board. If the derelict sighted off the Cape has any green point on her she cannot be the Thompson."

Cleveland's Secretary of State.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Evening Journal says positively that Judge Walter Q. Gresham will be President Cleveland's secretary of state. The question was put to him by a representative of that paper and he refused to deny it.

Gold for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Wall Street Journal says: We hear the action of the New York banks in offering gold to the government in exchange for legal tenders is partly, at least, in anticipation of an offer to the banks of the government of a block of bonds. It is believed this offer will be made either by the present administration or immediately after the incoming administration takes charge of the finances. The banks in offering the gold now are putting themselves in harmonious relations with the Government and possibly may be found to have been practically paying for bonds in advance.

CATARRH

Is a most loathsome, dangerous, and prevalent malady. It is a blood disease, usually of **Scrofulous origin**, and for which local treatment is useless. Before health is possible, the poison must be **eradicated from the system**, and to do this

SUCCESSFULLY

the disease must be treated through the blood. For this purpose no remedy is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past eight years, I have been severely afflicted with Catarrh, none of the many remedies I tried affording me any relief. My digestion was considerably impaired, and my sleep dis