# Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1886.


## THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Times is raving again about the public accounts and attempts to prove that our statement that up to the end of June last there was a balance of assets over liabilities of $49,763 76 was incorrect, simply because an overdraft was made some four months later. If the overdraft had occurred in June and the announcement been made in October that the before mentioned asset existed the twin editors of the Times would have some cause for complaint, although, of course, it is politic for them to grumble anyhow because they are and will continue to be "agin' the government." As to the statement of the Columbian that there was then (Feb. 10th) a surplus of over $100,000, it is one for which we are in no way responsible, and was uttered by a journal which is independent in politics. One thing, however, we may say, which is that however that estimate was reached it was not by adopting a sauerkpe similar to that of our evening contemporary who falsely trumpeted the existence of a deficit of some $293,000 which it claimed to exist by refusing to consider the dry-dock refund as an asset. In all its efforts to "corner" this journal on its statements, respecting the financial standing of the province, it has ignominiously failed—because the truth will always prevail. The report of the public accounts committee is consonant with all that we have said on the subject. The second clause of that report shows that "The sum of $140,809.33 received by overdraft from the bank of British Columbia, was expended in addition to the revenue received from July 1st to 31st December, 1885." The next day the half-yearly subsidy from the Dominion, of $106,000, reduced that overdraft to $35,000, which was all that stood against the province at that date. Even supposing, as expressed by the finance minister, that the overdraft cannot be repaid out of the revenue for the year, the eve of the general elections would find the province with that liability far ahead as compared with the liability, of $192,557.98 with which the Beaven government left office in 1882, a period when the cry was going up from all the districts that roads had fallen into almost irreparable decay, some being veritable quagmires, trails blocked with fallen timbers, bridges broken down, or standing a constant threat against the lives of those essaying to cross them,—a time in fact when the requirements of the people were generally disregarded while the then leader of the government was counting short bits in the treasury whose bulk was swollen by the unpaid wages of the unfortunate day laborers on the drydock who were working for them—whose just claims the present government have settled in full, in which they have but done their duty—a duty, however, which the late government neglected. What has been done with the revenue of the province we have already pointed out in that the lamentable state of things which obtained when the present government took office was promptly and vigorously remedied; and, further, in the extraordinary public works that were commenced and have been completed during the present administration, including amongst others the new gaols at Victoria and New Westminster, the insane asylum, the Point Ellice and Ashcroft bridges, new school houses, and the present excellent condition of the Cariboo road, the Marble Cañon road, Slough creek road, and others of less importance, and these improvements, be it remarked, have been made in spite of the yearly sum of $58,200, which the provincial government has had to set apart toward the yearly interest and sinking fund of the loan of $727,500 which the deplorable administration of the Walkem-Beaven government of 1872-1877 forced the province to negotiate. The conduct of that government during its last term of office was marked by the same utter want of a fiscal policy. Swayed, as we know it to be, by a devouring desire for unreachable pap, we should have thought that the self respect of the Times—if it has any—would have risen above even its known mercenary advocacy of the principles of an opposition which has twice proved so disastrous to the welfare and progress of the province.

## GRECCE.

The finances of Greece, like the finances of British Columbia under the Beaven administration, are in a desperate condition. The parallel is complete. The Beaven ministry spent nearly a million dollars in excess of their revenue in three years. The Grecian government is quite as bad. During the past five years there have been four years of deficit. In 1881 the deficit was £2,882,000, in 1882 it was £636,000, in 1884 it was £659,000, and in 1885, £454,000. It is said that Greece obtained 25,000 square miles from Turkey in 1881. She has at the present time about 2,000,000 of population. One-half of the area of Greece is under cultivation A large portion of what is still lying waste is capable of being tilled. The construction of roads and railway has only very recently been, of course, included, but the evils of the present Greek policy is shown by the fact that she spends £1,600,000 annually on her army, and but £10,000 on her public works. Greece, instead of trying to improve her position and get rid of her deficits, meets her obligations with new loans. Since 1863 she has borrowed large sums, and her credit is not so good to-day as it was twenty years ago. Greece requires to have her attention turned from military to industrial pursuits, and until this is done there is not much hope for improvement in her military condition. British Columbia repudiated her unfaithful ministers and saved herself from bankruptcy.

## THE OVERDRAFT.

The "so-called organ of the so-called opposition" fancies it can make a point out of the governmental overdraft of $140,808.-33, and parades it continually before the public, or that portion of the public whose gaze it meets, as evidence of mismanagement, even if it is not misappropriation, of the public money. The spirit of fair and just criticism with which our evening contemporary at first stated it would be governed ceased with the announcement. Endeavoring to place the worst possible construction upon the overdraft the Times studiously refrains from all mention of the progress that has been imparted to every district by public works of necessity and permanency—a necessity rendered the more urgent by the neglect of the late government. In our evening contemporary appears what purports to be a letter from a school-boy on the same subject, but we are of opinion that the same school-boy is a rather old-fashioned one who has been writing a letter to himself within the walls of the Times office. We feel the more sure of this because the remarks therein are characterized by the same spirit of unfairness with which the editorial columns of our evening friend are always pervaded. Who ever heard of such a monstrous proposition as the one that the half yearly subsidy of $106,000 received from the Dominion government must not be counted as an asset because it was paid in advance? The moment it is received it became, and properly so, an asset of the treasury, and, placed on deposit in the bank, became at once a balance against the overdraft, which it reduced by that amount. The account of the province with the bank is necessarily a running one, and it is quite possible that at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30th the overdraft will, after the current expenditure has been made, stand at its original figure. But this is very different from the deficit which our evening contemporary claims to exist at the present moment. We remember that it said the amount was something in the neighborhood of $300,000 the last time it looked into the matter, but we forget how it obtained that result. Would it object to explaining again?

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A bill entitled "an act respecting the profession of medicine and surgery", which passed its second reading yesterday, excited considerable discussion and great diversity of opinion among honorable members. The object of the measure is to require that all those arriving after the bill shall have become law and who desire to practice the profession of medicine and surgery shall first pass satisfactorily an examination conducted by a medical council of seven members to be constituted under the act. As a result of this unqualified persons and quacks will be prevented from practising to the detriment of the public health and life, and so far the bill is a good one,—for the medical profession (in which we include surgery) is one that pre eminently demands protection—not so much for those belonging to it, though they have no inconsiderable claim on the public, but for the public themselves. One clause (28) seems hardly fair, however, and will possibly be amended in committee. It requires that those who can produce a diploma of qualification of a three year's course of study in any college or school of medicine, and furnish satisfactory evidence of identification, shall only be admitted upon the register providing they satisfy the medical board, by an examination, that they are fit and capable to practice. Surely the two first stipulations having been complied with, the third becomes a superfluous and an arbitrary one, or if it is deemed imperative, why, as it proposes to ascertain competency, should the two first be made compulsory? Apart from this the bill appears satisfactory and is, it may be remarked, no innovation upon the rights of any person or class, unless it be upon the doubtful rights of the class commonly known as quacks. Under such an act the standard of medical qualification will remain deservedly high, to the advantage both of the general public and the medical profession itself.

## SANITATION.

The filthy condition of several parts of Chinatown is indescribable. A full statement of its nastiness could not be put in print without shocking the moral sensibilities of readers. There is no abomination conceivable, no nuisance that exists in any other part of the world that has not found a lodgment there. The back premises of Fisgard and Herald streets are awrin with filth. No effort is made even to hide the deposits, and as fast as one place becomes full another place is opened. The refuse of kitchens, sinks, cesspools and water closets are piled up in yards and not unfrequently ooze out from beneath houses and appear on the sidewalks. The attention of the sanitary committee has been called to the matter and they have promised to take active steps to have the abomination removed.

## Marriage Without Affection One Cause of Drunkenness.

COWICHAN, Feb. 19, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR:—Would you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper through which I may pass a few remarks and offer a few suggestions on the subject of "Prohibition." A great deal is being said at present, and as the aspirants claim, being done, on this most important subject, and as it should touch the heart of every true and honest man and woman I hope I may be allowed to place my views before the temperance and prohibition societies. Prohibition is very good if it could only be brought about in a true and proper way, but there's where the great trouble lies; they are taking the wrong course for its adoption.

Now, let me ask and also answer a question or two for these societies. What is the chief cause of intemperance or drunkenness, gambling and all such vices associated with them? My answer is two-fold; first, infantine, unequal, inharmonious marriages and marriages for wealth, position, etc., when there is not one spark of admiration or love existing between the parties; second, wrong social organization. I lay greater stress on the former, as it is in a great measure produces or helps to produce the latter.

Take a live example. A friend of mine who would not take alcohol in any of its forms was married a few years ago to a young lady of respectable parents, (people said it was a pure love affair), but no matter, she was very fond of dresses and now as she had the opportunity, was going to lead the fashions. Her husband would come, "as many do," from a hard day's work and would naturally like to have his wife attend his wants with her loving hands but no, she hadn't time, she was going to try on her new ball dress; almost every night some frivolous excuse would be brought forward to explain the cause of her absence. This continued for some time. My friend joined the club, took an odd meal there. Now where is the man who resorts to the club rooms and chats with his associates without having his friendly glass? My friend has a headache—"no wonder." He takes one, perhaps two or more. It deadens his memory of home and the cause of his being where he is. Next night you may know where to find him; still that loving wife does not find any fault, she's all right, he wants something to kill those once happy dreams; he drinks and becomes drunk. He cannot attend to his business and he becomes a drunkard, hoping that the grave may soon swallow him up along with his misery.

There are hundreds of thousands of such cases that could be enumerated. Anybody who has been through the mill will tell you the same thing. Let the ladies take this example home that they may examine their hearts and the ways of their husbands, then they will find why there are so many clubs, and club nights also—the causes of wrong society education. Mothers, educate your daughters upon a true and solid basis of matrimony—"love," and you will strike at the greatest root of this great evil, intemperance. If we could only read the hearts of our departed friends we would find that thousands upon thousands go to their graves with broken hearts, which is the cause of all this trouble. To see things as they are is a rare gift. It may be I have not succeeded, but I have done my best and without prejudice. J. E. S.

## Pilots and Pilotage.

TO THE EDITOR:—As pointed out in a previous letter, sectionalism in a matter of so much importance to the whole of the province should be entirely set aside, and I am sure the Dominion government could, if is so desired, take up the entire question of pilotage and re-establish the system on a proper basis, to be worked from a given centre. Perhaps there is too much truth in the remarks of your correspondent, "Shellback," in this morning's issue, viz., "Pilotage and Politics go hand in hand," and this, of course, is constantly working disastriously to our shipping interests.

I cannot, however, agree with "Shellback's" suggestion to create tonnage dues in order to provide a fund for pilotage management. This would be placing additional burdens on shipping which do not exist in other provinces of the Dominion, and, moreover, would still further handicap British Columbia with the neighboring Washington Territory, where both tonnage dues and compulsory pilotage have been abolished. I am glad to note an interest being at length taken in this vexed question, and trust it will ultimately result beneficially.

"MERCHANT."

Wharf street, Feb. 24, 1886.

## An Inquiry.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you please be kind enough to inform me how it is that the "masters" of American tugboats, being "aliens," are allowed the privilege of navigating in our waters without licenses, to the great injury of our own shipmasters and pilots, who have to pass a stricter examination, and have also to pay for their licenses?

I can very easily understand the master of a vessel from abroad being granted that privilege on coming to our ports for a cargo, but it is different with foreign tugboats, who carry no cargo and are allowed to indiscriminately coast along our shores. There is a screw loose somewhere.

SHELLBACK.

THE Seattle police force has been entirely remodeled on a semi-military basis. The men are to be disciplined and the force placed in a condition of high efficiency. The late force was a disgrace to the city.

## The Medical Bill.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to give some extracts from an address delivered before the Canada Medical Association, in Chatham, Ont., on the 2nd of September last year, by W. Osler, M. D., etc., professor of clinical medicine in the University of Pennsylvania (late of Montreal), his subject being the "Growth of a Profession" which may be of interest now, during the discussion of the medical bill before the local house. I only quote a few points of interest, as it is too long for publication of the whole article:

As regards education, the ideal board should perform the following duties: 1st. Test the fitness of young men to enter upon the study medicine; 2nd. Order the curriculum in a manner best suited to the country and the requirements of modern medicine; and, 3rd, Control absolutely the examinations for the license to practise. Upon each of these points I propose to make a few remarks, referring particularly to existing conditions:

1. Preliminary education and matriculation. In most of the provinces a thoroughly satisfactory system prevails, and a young man, before entering upon the study of medicine, must give evidence that his general education is of such a nature as will enable him to pursue intelligently the study of a learned profession. A board should control its own matriculation examination, and should accept no other. It is directly responsible to the profession that no incompetent person shall be admitted to study.

2 The regulation of the curriculum. The general profession, through its delegates, has an incontrovertible right to regulate and frame the curriculum of study which men shall follow who aspire to join its ranks. The governments allow this right and have empowered the boards to frame such measures as they see fit. In the exercise of this function there has been a little friction in the past, and in no one of their duties will the boards of the various provinces require to proceed with greater circumspection in the future.

Among important questions which await settlement in some of the provinces are the strict enforcement of the four years of study and the advisability of prolonging the session to nine months, or, what amounts to the same thing, making the summer session compulsory.

3. The control of the licensing power is the most important function of the medical boards. A uniform system has not yet been adopted in all the provinces In too many the possession of a degree, obtained after a proper course of study, still entitles the holder to the license, all others having to submit to examination. In the province of Ontario the most advanced position has been reached, and the one road to registration is through the examination conducted by a board appointed by the medical council. To this the other provinces must ultimately come.

As the work is done primarily in the interests of the public, it is clearly the duty of the legislatures to assist in making suitable provision, and it seems probable that Ontario, the first to set the example of a one portal licensing system, will also be the first to have a local habitation worthy of her incorporated profession. Such a building should contain the paraphernalia necessary for examination purposes. The division into a primary and a final examination, as at present made in most of our universities, and at the Ontario Medical Council, seems the best arrangement.

It seems extraordinary to outsiders that in a country like Canada, with scarcely five millions of inhabitants, there should be so many licensing boards, and a still greater anomaly, that a licentiate in one province cannot practise in another—that there should be no reciprocity. So it seemed also to many earnest minds a decade or so ago, when in this association a strong attempt was made at several meetings to frame a Dominion medical bill. It failed, as will, I think, subsequent ones, should they be made. Only one remedy remains, the boards of the various provinces may in time so assimilate the curriculum and examinations that reciprocity may become possible, but this we cannot expect for some years.

I have quoted sufficient from the article of Dr. Osler to show the action taken in the eastern provinces and what is yet required in the way of reform. The present medical bill before the local house will have to be changed materially before it comes up to the standard indicated by Dr. Osler; but any change from our present condition in the way of advancement should be acceptable. Yours, etc.,

SUBSCRIBER.

## Medical and Dental Protection.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir—Intelligence may be concentrated in matter; but there is no proof that it is confined to any particular individual or class. That the professions of law, medicine, and religion should be protected in preference to others is an anomaly of the age and a discredit to the common sense of the people. The systems which give the few the right to live upon the many are being assailed on every hand, and not without reason and justice. Every line of business other than those quoted is subjected to competition of the severest character and governed by the laws of supply and demand, whilst these men simply narrow the limits of competition and compel the public to support incompetent men who have had the influence to pass the curriculum of test. The laborer and mechanic, who are far more useful, depend entirely upon chance for a subsistence, and are invariably swamped by cheap labor, introduced by various governments in the interest of capital. If neither doctors nor lawyers possess the ability to command patronage, let them go and their places be filled by others. It is the law of compensation which depends on the survival of the best. No other country furnishes a parallel to this province, so far as relates to its manipulation by lawyers and doctors; and, consequently, denotes a vast amount of popular ignorance. There are very few places where the people are so easily gulled by small minds. To crush intelligence and pander to ignorance seems to be the prevailing desire of those who have hitherto had the control of public affairs. Public meetings should be called to denounce the class legislation which is rapidly becoming the leading feature of parliamentary action. Why not proceed with the necessary business of the country and leave doubtful work of that kind to the intelligent opinion of new electors, who will, if I am not mistaken, wipe out all such legislation from provincial history?

RUPUS.

## An Explanation from the B. C. Pilots.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your article of the 20th inst. upon provincial pilotage calls for a statement refuting some charges made therein. In the first place, the bark Dundonald was spoken off Neah Bay by an American pilot. The captain declined his services, stating that he had a fair wind and did not want a pilot. The pilot boat No. 3 was out, and after putting a pilot on board the Frank Carvell cruised off Williams' Head (as it was blowing very fresh), and while there the Dundonald passed up during a snow squall and was not seen by us. The force of the squall may be judged from the fact that the Dundonald, by the captain's own statement, was only 35 to 40 minutes from Race Rocks to an anchorage in Esquimalt a distance of 8 miles. No. 3 *did* speak the bark Nanaimo and Capt. Dodd declined the services of a pilot.

We at all times do our utmost to carry on our business faithfully and well; but we make a very poor living for our families. With reference to the unfortunate pilots who have met with accidents while in charge of vessels, they have been amply punished by suspension.

B. C. PILOTS.

Victoria, B.C., 24th Feb., 1886.

CABINET OF MINERALS.—Messrs. Oppenheimer Bros. invite the general public to inspect to-day the cabinet containing specimens of all the valuable minerals of the province previous to the same being packed for shipment for the London and Colonial exhibition. The collection, which is very varied and complete, is on view at the office of the firm, Wharf street.

## DELAYED DISPATCHES.

### GREECE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Lord Rosebery, Foreign Secretary, has received from Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister at Athens, a telegram announcing the formal submission of Greece, and stating that Premier Delay-Annis will prepare a protest to the powers that Greece submits only to force.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—James Bryce, Under Foreign Secretary, answering for the Goverument questions put by Hon. Bernard J. S. Coleridge, Radical, in the House of Commons this evening stated that the government did not entertain the opinion that the present was a favorable time to approach the Sultan with a view of securing a cession of territory to Greece. The statement was cheered by the Conservatives.

In an interview Parnell said he did not attach serious politicial importance to Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Belfast. He says the visit to Ulster will likely end in smoke. It is not generally known that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ulster is 4 to 51. Churchill he considered a most contemptible politician. He would take either side, just as suited his purpose at the moment. He was virtually on the National side and against the Orangemen just before taking office. He is extremely unpopular with the Orangemen. His militant oration may be summed up in one word—"talk." The Orangemen did not intend to fight. The last Orange demonstration in Ulster proved this as soon as a few Orangemen were pricked with bayonets by a handful of policemen. Churchill was no more violent than was to be expected.

Sexton in an interview says: "The speech renders Churchill impotent to effect English opinion. Churchill's opinion on the Irish question is one of bad faith. Everybody knows that if the elections had made Salisbury independent of the Orange members, Churchill would now have been engaged on a home rule bill. Churchill now appealed to the Orangemen under the delusion that they would put the Tories in power by winning British sympathy. His speech showed his ignorance of Irish politics as well as of human nature. Within living memory men have been hanged for language no more traitorous than Churchill's. Within Sexton's own knowledge numbers have been sent to prison for life for using such language. Churchill was a political outlaw. It was impossible for him to speak for the mature leaders of any party.

In an interview Chamberlain said he felt that it would be improper for him to discuss home rule before Gladstone matured and propounded his scheme. "My speeches on the subject," he said, "are well known. I see no reason yet to abandon the views I expressed in regard to home rule, although possibly later information might cause a slight modification in my views. Attacks by Irish members of Parliament should be ignored. Their utterances, as far as they refer to me, I regard with perfect indefference."

The successor of Colonel Henderson as Chief of the Police Department of London, will be either Captain Shaw, Chief of the London Fire Brigade, Colonel Vincent, M. P., or Mr. Jenkinson, of Dublin. Jenkinson will most likely receive the appointment. The committee investigating the recent riot found that Colonel Henderson's instructions to the police on the 8th inst. the day of the Trafalgar Square meeting, were meagre and inadequate, and that although he had been fully warned, he had nothing arranged to control the mob. The committee declares that after the meeting was finished, Colonel Henderson ought to have used cabs, telegraph lines and scouts to give warning before the mob's march westward.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Dilke clique in the Chelsea liberal council is charged with stealing a march on the other members in adopting a resolution of confidence in Sir Charles Dilke. The council had no intimation that such a resolution would be brought up. The meeting was convened ostensibly to hear a member read a paper on free trade, and only Dilke and his friends were present. Dilke appealed to the feelings of the meeting, but gave no good reason why he did not go into the witness box during the recent trial. The liberals intend to demand of Dilke a public statement that he did not pack the meeting.

Joseph Chamberlain, president of the local government board, was visited today by a deputation of unemployed workmen, who stated their grievances and asked what the government would do relative to the prevailing depression. Chamberlain deprecated riots and all similar forms of disturbance. He said he was opposed to emigration as a means of relief, unless the distress was chronic. This opposition was based on many grounds, not the least of which was the fact that the colonies would refuse to welcome large bodies of paupers, because, among other reasons, their influx would cheapen the labor market. Chamberlain added that he hoped the government would soon be able to establish the British laborer upon the soil he tilled. Pending the accomplishment of this, he would not cease urging the local boards to start relief works, such as paving and improving streets, to furnish means of subsistence to those in absolute need.

The meeting, by a vote nearly unanimous, resolved that the depreciation of silver and its present tendency towards disuse as money was disturbing trade generally, and England's Eastern commerce in particular, and urged the government to unite with other countries in an endeavor to restore silver to its former function as a legal tender, thereby giving it a permanent instead of a fluctuating value.

### GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The discussion of the Polish bill was continued in the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day. The bill is opposed by the Polish deputies and members of the German liberal and centre parties, while the conservatives and national liberals support the measure. Dr. Lucius, minister of domains, said that thirty years of Polish agitation had culminated in a dangerous and firmly organized menace, and that it might take ten years to overcome the evil and attain the object of the bill. The bill was finally referred to a committee.

### CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The steamer San Pedro arrived to-day, with Hongkong dates to January 28th and Yokohama to February 8th.

A destructive fire which broke out in Yokohama at 4 o'clock on the morning of February 8th destroyed the Windsor hotel and several surrounding buildings and their contents. The total loss is about $100,000 and the insurance $60,000. The hotel building was insured for $30,-000. Many of the inmates of the hotel barely escaped with their lives. United States consul-general Denny, who was stopping at Yokohama en route to Corea, was observed to jump from a second story window, but sustained no injury.

The Union line steamer Corinth, 1600 tons, in ballast from Kobe, Japan, to Singapore, was struck on the starboard side forward of the bridge by H. M. S. Firebrand, lieutenant-commander D. L. Dickson, bound from Amoy to Foochow, on the night of Jan. 22d. The collision occurred near Amoy and the Corinth sank within half an hour. All hands succeeded in getting aboard the Firebrand, which conveyed them to Amoy. From the latter place they proceeded to Hongkong, where they arrived on Jan. 26th. Nothing was saved from the lost vessel except a portion of the ship's papers. It has not been ascertained where the fault of the collision lies.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The biennial elections at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, resulted in favor of the present ministry by a large majority.

## SIR CHARLES DILKE.

### His Complete Social Ostracism.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—An intimate friend of Sir Charles Dilke writing to the papers charges Mr. Chamberlain with some responsibility for Sir Charles' action in not going into the witness box during the progress of the Crawford case. The writer asserts that it was Mr. Chamberlain's vehement insistance against such a course that restrained Sir Charles from appearing as a witness. He also alleges that the indiscretion of which Sir Charles has been guilty happened in early life, and consisted of an intrigue with a married woman of high character. Sir Charles, his friend says, is a most sensitive man and the burden of the accusation nearly cost him his reason.

Matters have gone badly with Sir Charles during the week. The expectation of his friends and advisers that the public would accept his escape on a legal quibble as proof of his innocence has been completely disappointed. The feeling in all classes of society runs high against him. His defenders are personal and political friends. The council of the Chelsea liberal association has passed a vote of confidence, and accepts his denial of the charges which he failed to make under oath in court. The Birmingham Times publishes a long argumentative statement, apparently from Sir Charles Dilke himself. The points are that he intended and desired to deny the charges on oath, but as his legal advisers and Chamberlain unanimously dissuaded him he yielded, though he was ready with testimony to show the improbability of Mrs. Crawford's assertions. This statement contains little that is likely to affect general opinion.

The Chelsea association stands almost alone. The provincial and religious press agree in stern censure and stern protest against Sir Charles Dilke's re entry into public life. The Law Journal says the legal meaning of the decision is understood. The judge did find, as a fact, the guilt of the two persons charged with adultery. Sir Charles Dilke has not appeared in the House of Commons. It is reported that he intends to live abroad for two years.

The social boycott against Dilke is approaching complete ostracism. Committees of all the clubs of which he is a member are discussing the necessity of asking him to retire. The only sympathy expressed for Sir Charles in his overwhelming disgrace is on account of his wife, formerly Mrs. Mark Pattison, whose devotion to him in the face of the accusation against him is generally admired.

## Terrible Domestic Tragedy.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Shortly before 7 o'clock to-night people living in the vicinity of Mulberry alley and Twenty-second street were startled by the report of four shots in quick succession. This was followed by screams of children, coming from the home of David Wilson. A crowd soon collected, and forcing their way into the house, they were horrified to find Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lying on the floor, unconscious, with bullet wounds in their heads. In the husband's hand a small revolver, tightly clasped, told the story. Medical aid was summoned, but before the physician reached the house Mrs. Wilson was dead. Wilson was insensible and has not yet recovered consciousness. He will probably die. Poverty is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Wilson has been out of employment seventeen months, and as he had six children, it is thought he became discouraged. The children say their father came home under influence of liquor, and after supper ordered them to bed. Shortly afterwards they heard loud words and then pistol shots.

## SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

### Col. Stanley's Reply Regarding the Newfoundland Governorship.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 16.—The Herald publishes a special London letter giving the full text of Col. Stanley's final reply to Sir Ambrose Shea regarding the governorship of Newfoundland. Sir Ambrose fully released the colonial secretary from all personal obligation to himself. The last sentence of the dispatch reads: "Colonel Stanley continues to feel the fullest confidence that if personal and local considerations had not rendered your appointment undesirable at the present time, you would have administered the government of Newfoundland with great faithfulness and ability, and he is glad to place on record that he would have been prepared, if he had been in a position to do so, to consider whether you could be invited to accept some other appointment of similar standing and importance."

## Chinese Driven from Oregon City.

About 1 o'clock last Monday morning a mob of white ruffians went to the Chinese quarters of Oregon City, burst open the doors of the dwellings, pulled the Chinese out of their bunks, cuffed them around, twisted their queues, robbed them of what money they had in their pockets, and notified them to leave forthwith. Having no protection whatever, the Chinese were forced to obey. The purser of the steamer Latona was awakened and asked whether he would take a cargo to Portland and how soon he could get ready. He answered that he was willing to take a cargo and that he could have steam up in an hour. Nothing was said about the nature of the "cargo," but in less than an hour forty Chinamen came quietly to the wharf and stepped on board the steamer. Not one of the Chinamen spoke a word, but carried his baggage on his shoulder and made himself as comfortable as possible in the hold. The purser was then asked how much he would charge per head to bring the Chinamen down to Portland. On naming the amount, the money, he said, was passed over into his hands without a word. Some one on the wharf then sang out, "cast off your lines." This was done, and the Latona steamed away toward Portland. The passages were no doubt paid out of the money stolen from the Chinese. The steamer arrived here about 4 o'clock.—*Oregonian.*

TELEPHONIC.—Mr. F. P. McMillan made application at last night's council for the power to erect poles and wires on the streets in order to introduce a new system of telephony.

NOT THE MAN.—Mr. Wm. Radcliff, of the Gordon Hotel, is not the Wm. Radcliff, who was arrested for stealing blankets.

# FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

## FOURTH SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1886.

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

RETURN.

Hon. Mr. Duck presented a return of names of creditors of drydock, etc.

PETITION.

From T.L. Lewis, and others, introduced by praying that the district of Alberni be represented in the local house.

Petition was received.

Mr. Helgesen moved That a return be granted for a return of all correspondence respecting the granting to Quong Sing or any other Chinaman of the right to cut hemlock timber for the bark upon crown lands within the province of British Columbia.

The mover wished to know if the above named Chinaman had the right to cut hemlock down for the bark, such being detrimental to the future supply of this tanbark and a trespass upon the rights of the white men of the province. Seconded by Mr. McLeese.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said the first thing for the mover to have done should have been first to ascertain if such a grant had been given. There was no foundation for the supposition, as no such license was in existence granting to Quong Sing or any other Chinaman. There was no restriction upon the stripping of hemlock bark from timber in the province, hemlock being excepted from the operation of the act.

Mr. Beaven said it could not fail to be be noticed the different character of the replies furnished by the chief commissioner to those members in opposition and those who were his supporters.

The motion was carried.

KOOTENAY RECLAMATION.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a return of the copy of agreement entered into between the government and Mr. W. Baillie-Grohman.

KOOTENAY REVENUE.

Mr. Galbraith moved that an order of the house be granted for a return showing the amount collected under the several heads of revenue in the Kootenay district from 1st January, 1885, to 1st December, 1885.

The mover explained he made the motion for the purpose of showing that his district had not received its proportionate share of expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges, etc.

It being represented that this return would be included in the public accounts shortly to be brought down, the mover withdrew his motion.

FERRY CHARTERS.

Mr. Galbraith moved that a return be made of all publications and correspondence in connection with granting ferry charters at Farwell and Upper Kootenay crossing.

Hon. Mr. Smithe explained that the government, at the instance of the gold commissioner at Kootenay, decided to award ferry charters as above. The tender most favorable to the government was accepted, but the tenderer after wards discovering that the railway were building a bridge adjacent, declined to fulfil his contract and the bridge being so far advanced it was not thought necessary to advertize for further tenders. The agent of Mr. Grohman, who had also tendered, required the lease to date five years from the time of the original tender. The offer being in several respects of little inducement to the government it was not accepted, and fresh tenders were then called for, and at the expiration of the time mentioned it was found that Mr. Baillie Grohman was the only tenderer and to that gentleman the contract was finally awarded.

Motion was carried.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. McLeese asked the hon. the minister of finance the following questions:—What was the cost of Hon. Wm. Smithe's mission to Ottawa? What was the cost of Hon. Mr. Davie's missions to the same place? What was the Hon. Mr. Smithe's expenses per diem or otherwise, travelling within the province? Ditto Hon. John Robson? ditto Hon. A. E. B. Davie—since 1st of February, 1883.

Hon. Mr. Duck—Hon. Mr. Smithe's expenses, to Ottawa $1055; Hon. Mr. Davie's, $900 and $900 respectively.

Hon. Mr. Robson's expenses within the province were in 1883, $39; 1884, $155, 1885, $156 50 Hon. Mr. Davie's expenses within the province, $158; Hon. Mr. Smithe's expenses, $605.

The expenses of 1885 include inspection of Eagle Pass wagon road, $195.50.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES.

The second reading of a bill entitled an act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to revise and consolidate the statutes of British Columbia was deferred, the speaker ruling out of order the objection raised by the leader of the opposition, that according to the rules of order such a bill entailing an appropriation out of the public revenue must be introduced by resolution in committee of the whole.

DENTISTRY BILL.

Mr. Grant moved the second reading of a bill entitled an act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the province of British Columbia. The mover explained that the provisions of a bill were very favorable to new comers as it recognized as valid diplomas issued from any reputable dental college or school in Canada or any foreign government, and sufficient to warrant the holder in practising in the province. No restriction also was laid upon the extraction of teeth. He also said it was a well known fact that dental legislation existed in England, Scotland, Ireland, parts of Germany and Russia, as well as in many of the states of the Union as well as Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The bill he thought was liberal and would commend itself to a large majority of the house that what it asked for was not unreasonable.

Hon. Mr. Smithe thought there were features in the bill that would not commend themselves. The examiners might look to the government for their pay and yet any surplus that might attach to the board's funds could not be applied to the benefit of the government. The principle of the bill was he thought a good one, guaranteeing to the public a certain measure of security that none but competent dentists would be allowed to practice. It was for this reason and not in the interests of the dentists that he was inclined to favor the bill.

Mr. T. Davie thought the introduction of a bill of this kind should not be made a ground of attack upon the political views of any member. Those who cried that monopoly was being created were simply clamoring for a monopoly of ignorance and unselfishness. Such cries were not argument but simply unreasonable objections. One of these latter was that equally with dentists, lawyers and doctors, mechanical trades should be protected. The shallowness of this objection was apparent. In the latter case blunders committed were not only quickly detected but remediable; but in the professions spoken of more serious interests were involved, and mistakes made were usually only detected when too late. The passage of the bill tended to retain skill amongst them with consequent benefit to the public, and restrained the harmful results of practice on the part of the ignorant or unskilful. He intended to give the bill his support.

Mr. Raybould remarked that the bill while apparently good, seemed unfair in one point, inasmuch as the public had no guarantee that those already practising the profession in the province were not required, as new comers would be, to prove their competency. This was an inconsistency that should be obviated.

Hon. Mr. Davie would give the bill his support, subject to amendments in committee, but he thought the provisions of the bill were more arbitrary than anything contained in either the legal professions or the medical bills.

Hon. Mr. Robson thought medicine and law and dentistry were the three professions that came first in necessity for protection on behalf of the public, not on behalf of those practising in those callings. He should support the bill, but would advocate some change in respect to the issuance of certificates to those who had been practising in the province.

Mr. Beaven asked if the bill before the house carried out the request numerously made by petition that those practising dentistry in the province should be examined by a competent board of examiners. He thought that it did not, and was not inclined to support the bill in its present form. He thought there was more sound argument in favor of the medical bill shortly to come before the house than in either the legal or dental bills.

Bill was committed, Mr. Cunningham in the chair.

Committee rose, reported and asked leave to sit again, and house adjourned till 2 p. m. to-day (Thursday).

## Eastern Canada Mail.

### For Northern Pacific Railway

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—The adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Nova Scotia refinery was held to-day, when a report was adopted recommending the adoption of preferential stock or mortgage debentures for $350,000 at 10 per cent. interest. Of this it is suggested that the bank should take 200,000 and old stockholders subscribe the balance. The idea is that arrangements could be made with the Merchants' bank to continue the refinery with $90,000 for working expenses. It is said that English capaitlists, in conjunction with Montreal sugar refiners, will make a better offer to the bank than the Halifax shareholders can and that the refinery will probably be closed for a couple of years so as to curtail production and reopen when the market warrants it.

Cape Breton is excited over the discovery of the body of Capt. Duncan McDonald, son of the ex-Sheriff of Victoria county. He left Sydney early last week en route home in company with two other men. His body was found on the roadside five miles from Sydney, and a post mortem and other evidence gives the strongest suspicion of foul play. One of the men who accompanied the deceased is under arrest.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Wm. Fuller, for eighteen years paying teller in the Bank of Commerce here, died this morning. He was the third son of the late Bishop Fuller, of Hamilton, and was unmarried.

KINGSTON, Feb. 17.—The son of a deceased clergyman has been arrested for robbing his mother of $150, her allowance from the Methodist Conference. He left her without a cent in the house, and spent over $100 in buying jewelry, etc., before captured. His mother has six little children to support.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The Minister of Customs has given decision in the case of smuggling against the British American Bank Note Company, condemning the company on the charges preferred and demanding $800 for duty unpaid and 50 per cent. penalty for infraction of the tariff law.

Miss Catharine Moore, of Rochester street, was given an injection of chloroform in the ear last night to relieve neuralgia in the head. The patient appeared to get much relief, but was found dead in bed this morning.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—The public accounts for the past year and the estimates for 1886 were laid on the table to day. The estimates amount to $2,962,514.

Geo. T. Smith, of Jackson, Mich., but late of Pillsbury, Minn., was arrested here to-day, charged with committing perjury in a mill machinery case. On Smith's evidence a case involving the right to manufacture certain mill machinery went against a Toronto man named Baxter, who is the complainant in the case. The patent involved is worth $100,000.

A destructive fire occurred about 9 this morning. Seven brick-fronted houses in course of erection on Niagara street, belonging to Morney and Chamberlain, were totally destroyed. They were almost completed, the plasterers being at work upon them. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a live coal falling out of one of the furnaces to the floor.

The resolution to provide offices for the Lieutenant-Governor in the new Parliament Buildings, and to do away with Government House, is represented as creating a sensation in Toronto.

Mr. William Rutherford, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Millbank, died on the 10 inst., of inflamation of the lungs, after a very short illness, at the ripe age of seventy-one years. Deceased was the first merchant of Millbank, and was always foremost in promoting the prosperity of the village.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—The gold returns for the Province last year show a total production of 21,000 ounces, worth about half a million dollars, showing an increase of 4,000 ounces compared with 1884.

Jas. Rice died at Annapolis yesterday, aged 96, in the same house and on the same bed in which he was born.

The evidence at the inquest of the body of Capt. McDonald at Sydney, C. B., shows that he was murdered during a drunken fight.

Charles Robson, one of the oldest merchants here, is dead, aged 72. He was at one time editor of the Pres