Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1886. VOLUME XXVIII NO 4.

TAKING AWAY HIS GOOD NAME

And Substituting Another.

(Olympia Chronicle.)

OLYMPIA, Jan. 21.—Whew! What a bas there was in the house yesterday. A member who is old enough to have known better, introduced a bill in the council providing for the change of name of one . R. Lewis, a member of the house of epresentatives, to that of J. R. Arrasmith, so that he might appear on the ecord as the first to have voted for local option, and thus appear as the bellweather who had led the others to do ikewise. Lewis, in an address at a temperance jubilee the night before, had oocosely wished that his name was Arrasmith, for the reason that he might have had the honor of voting first.

But that which had gone through the council as a joke was taken up very seriously in the house. Lewis denounced it as an outrage and a disgrace, such as might be expected from blackguards, bummers and blacklegs.

Dunbar said it was low and coarse and savored of the beer saloon and bawdy-house.

Dennison declared that the authors should be rebuked in no terms liable to be misinterpreted; and so it went round, nearly every member denouncing it.

A resolution was finally adopted instructing the sergeant-at-arms to burn the bill, and that the record of it be expunged.

Ferguson, when he heard of it, prepared a resolution disclaiming any intention to offend. This was, of course, adopted, although McReady declared that he had done nothing in voting for the bill that he had to regret. The bill itself had passed the council with but one vote against—that being Jacobs. He explained that his experience with that sort of jokes had been anything but pleasant and he wanted none of it.

About 8 o'clock last evening Ferguson and Lewis met in the hall of the Carlton house, and Ferguson immediately offered an apology for what he had done, explaining that he had no thought of harm in the matter—that he had heard some of the boys suggest the thing, and thinking it would be a good joke he had carried it out. Lewis accepted the apology and all thoughts of a duel are now declared off. The incident, however, was the talk of the town last night.

THE SCOTT MURDER.

One of Riel's Prisoner's Relates His Experiences.

(From the Berlin News.)

The editor of the Selkirk, Man., Record, who was one of Riel's prisoners in 1870, copies the Rev. Dr. Young's graphic letter on the murder of Thos. Scott, and vouches for its exact truthfulness. He adds further:—"We remember full well when we were surrounded by Riel's treachery, and made prisoners, how Mr. Riel addressed his ragged crew in a bombastic speech, and pointing at us, "*Vous agez les chiens la; tuoirles les commes les chiens.*" "You have dogs there; treat them like dogs." And right well his rebel banditti carried out his behests. Twenty-six persons were thrown into a room 10 feet by 12, where we were forced to break some of the window panes to prevent suffocation, and there we were for three months, without fire, and snow often lying thick upon us in the morning, blown in through the broken windows, fed upon rotten pemican or such garbage as his filthy crowd of robbers saw fit to give us. After undergoing such an ordeal it cannot be supposed that we, at least, can for a moment feel an atom of sympathy for the fate of Riel. The account of the fortitude he displayed on the gallows, the full relation of his last words, the gushing admiration of his beauty when laid in his coffin, the ceremonies attendant upon his remains when consigned to the grave, and the crowds who witnessed his interment, go with us for nothing."

Why They Weren't There.

A Montreal paper speaking of the serious fire there on the 13th inst. says: "The water supply was miserably inefficient, and only one steamer, No. 5, was on the ground up till nearly 2 o'clock. This is the least serviceable of the engines, and, being stationed at the river, had all it could do to send a single stream on the flames. No. 9 steamer, which had always proved the most useful, has a balky horse and takes considerable time to come from Point St. Charles. No. 12 engine is on wheels in Seigneurs street station, and can't be brought out in winter. The Hayes ladder, too, which would have been most useful in enabling the men to reach the roofs of the different buildings, is lying in the Wellington street station, without either horses or men. Thus the appliance which were most required had to be dispensed with, as to put them in running order would entail some little expense on the department."

The Eliza Anderson.

The Post-Intelligencer says that this vessel has been released. After the evidence for the prosecution was all in, the defence moved for a nonsuit on the ground that no evidence had been adduced to show that the master of the steamer had any knowledge that there were contraband Chinamen on the boat, also because it had not been shown that there was any attempt on the part of anybody connected with the boat to land the said Chinamen within the jurisdiction of the United States. Judge Greene decided that the points were well taken, and ordered the Anderson released and turned over to her owners. Captain Wright will call for a survey to be held on the vessel in order to ascertain what damage, if any, she sustained by drifting ashore while in the custody of the customs authorities at Port Townsend. The Anderson will again be placed on the route between Seattle and Victoria, or, should the Idaho be seized, will be placed on the Alaska route. It is hinted that Captain Wright will institute a suit for damages against Collector Beecher.

FROM ALASKA.—The Idaho is at Nanaimo taking on a cargo of 500 tons of Vancouver coal, and will probably reach this port to-day. The U. S. steamer Pinta has not arrived at Nanaimo, as the telegram received would indicate, but is still in Alaskan waters.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in Cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall St., N.Y.

1yddwly

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN PREPAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER, THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with such notice TWO DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money orders, bills or coin, for each insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

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

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, January 30

THE IDAHO.

She Sails for Portland—Captain Carroll in Command.

The steamship Idaho was examined by Mr. Harmon and no material injury appearing he so reported. The steamer sailed at three o'clock yesterday morning for Portland, Capt. Carroll in command. The Idaho is owned by Goodall, Perkins & Co., and the senior member of the firm, in discussing the recent opium seizure, said to a San Francisco Call reporter: "Our steamer," said he, "makes periodical trips between Alaska and Portland, stopping at Port Townsend both ways for freight and passengers. We were disturbed over the discovery of a small lot of opium on board the steamer some time ago, and did all in our power to discover the guilty parties, that we might turn them over to the government. It is an open secret that smuggling goes on, but it is done very quietly. We have discharged some of our employes for complicity in smuggling schemes. We had a case to-day of a purser whom we had to pay off and discharge on this account. But we have always had faith in Capt. Carroll's integrity, and will continue to until we get more authentic and definite advices. At Kasaan bay, where this seizure is alleged to have taken place, there is a cannery where salmon is put up. This was owned by a man, as I understood the story told me by Capt. Carroll, who owed the captain some money, and in payment of the claim the man turned over the cannery to the captain. The cannery, I believe, was a poor investment and the captain has been trying to sell it. Our company of course will make a strict investigation into this matter, and will do all in its power to assist the government in bringing all offenders to justice. If any officer in our service is guilty of smuggling we have no use for him. I can say nothing further in the matter until more definite information has been received."

A Cowardly Assassination—Body Recovered—Weather Mild.

(Special to The Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 29.—The body of Henry Hyde who was drowned in Burnaby lake yesterday afternoon was recovered to-day in three feet of water by Indians sent out to search for it.

Weather still continues very mild. Steamer Louise did not go above here today owing to ice blockade between this city and Port Hammond.

A young mad, 17 years of age, son of Wm. Isaacs, of Maple Ridge, was shot while standing outside his father's house on Wednesday night. The ball entered between eighth and ninth ribs penetrating the lower lobe of right lung, but its present location is unknown. An attempt was not made to extract it owing to weakness of sufferer consequent upon delay in procuring medical assistance from New Westminster, and which owing to ice in river did not arrive until Thursday. It is not known who fired the shot or from what direction it came.

"The Montefiore Club."

The above club held a debate on Thursday evening last at the residence of Mr. M. Moss. The topic of discussion was "Which had the best prospects in the future, Puget Sound or British Columbia?" There were arguments on both sides regarding the resources in minerals, fisheries, lumber, etc. The chairman took an impartial view of the debate, and after taking everything into consideration with a few appropriate remarks, wound up the discussion. He said the future of British Columbia looked much brighter than that of Puget Sound. After which Mr. M. Moss invited the members to partake of a sumptuous repast; having done good justice to the same they went to their respective homes satisfied that they had spent a very pleasant evening.

LUMBER FOR VALPARAISO.—The British bark Wemyss Castle, Capt. Barron, which arrived here about six weeks ago with a cargo of "sashy," left this port yesterday at noon in tow of the tug Tacoma for Port Blakeley, where she will load lumber for Valparaiso. During Capt. Barron's stay in port he has won the esteem and good-will of a large circle of friends, who heartily appreciated his genial disposition and strict business integrity. Just previous to his departure a number of his acquaintances, new and old, went down to Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf and gave the captain and his officers and crew a hearty "send-off," cheering them as they moved out of the harbor and wishing them *bon voyage* and a speedy return to our shores.

ACCIDENT.—While a hack belonging to the Transfer Co., containing a party of gentlemen, were driving along a side road near the Willows on Thursday night, in attempting to pass over a ditch, the carriage was overturned, the occupants spilled out and the hack considerably damaged. They footed it back to town through the rain and mud.

ANOTHER PARTY.—It has leaked out, owing to certain incautious remarks dropped by some of the chief conspirators, that another or fourth party has been formed to watch the movements and checkmate the now celebrated "third party." The Times clique will take a prominent part in the new ring, which will be styled—after the elections—the Sick Party.—*Post.*

ABORIGINAL DOMESTIC WAR.—There was a general row in the Indian camp at the foot of Yates street yesterday, and one or two of the combatants were run in. Whiskey and jealousy were the main causes of the racket, several klootchmen having been on a "cultus coolie," spending their husbands' money.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD, the post scout, has died from his wounds received while fighting Indians in Arizona.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH SESSION.

JANUARY 29, 1886.

Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS.

Mr. C. Wilson presented a petition from Alex. Cowan and others for a private bill to incorporate an insurance company.

A petition from G. L. Milne, A. A. Green and others for a private bill to construct gas works at Coal harbor, was read and received.

A petition from A. J. Hill, Jos. Hunter, G. Corbould and others to be incorporated a company to construct waterworks at English Bay.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Orr rose to say that his assertion that the Dominion government refused to accept provincial surveys within the railway belt, he had since found was incorrect.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the provincial surveys were fully recognized by the Dominion government in regard to lands within the railway belt. Settlers had therefore no cause to be apprehensive on this score. A great deal had been said about the "great Kootenay give-away." Where was the consistency of an opposition who, in the same breath, complained of the monopoly of 750,000 acres, and also objected to the company being allowed less? It was a strange anomaly in the so-called policy of the so-called opposition. The impression that the Kootenay company were taking the best of the land was erroneous. They were compelled to take alternate allotments of land, and were thus prevented from discriminating to the detriment of the province in the agreement made. While the hon. leader of the opposition declared there was nothing in the speech, he yet found it necessary to move its consideration section by section. Having objected to the speech being dealt with as a whole, he (Mr. Beaven) was the first to this deal with it as such, and it was only upon the sufferance of the Speaker that he was permitted to continue. It was not usual to leave important legislation to the last session of a term, and all such had been dealt with in the three preceding sessions. Any measures that might arrive later, it was usual to defer until after the general election, unless it was of such an urgent character as not to permit of delay. With regard to water rights he was justified in saying the subject was of such importance that it was not advisable to legislate upon it, the subject at the present time, but rather to give the house the benefit of an enquiry by a commission formed for the purpose. He found, in some instances, change of opinion with certain members as to the province's mode of treatment of the Chinese question. For his part he would say his views had undergone no change—he still looked upon the Chinese as an evil; and though that evil having existed for some years would hurt some one to get rid of, yet it was an evil, and the sooner the remedy was applied the better the removal the better. While recognizing the duty of universal brotherhood and a certain degree of natural rights, there was a duty they owed to their own race to rid the country of a people whose presence was an undoubted curse. The cessation of the construction of railway work had been the very one foreseen by opponents to Chinese, and the manner of dealing with these hordes was one to require great care and deliberation in taking legislative action. The speaker concluded by congratulating the leader of the opposition on his restoration to health.

Mr. Semlin complimented the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech. Both of them, however, had worked rather in a circle, and starting out with the prosperity of the country had gradually come round to its adversity. If they wished to help the labor market there was another remedy than the humanitarian proposition of sending the Chinese back to China. If the lead mines, for instance, were closed to Chinese there would be work enough in them for all the starving white men in the province. It was highly necessary to prevent the great rush of Chinese that was certain to take place in the Similkameen country next spring, and the government would also do well to study the wishes of its own miners in this respect. In regard to the Kootenay bill he had supported it because he thought the government would reap a revenue from the taxes upon the land. The attorney-general had stated at Clinton that the time limit for the Kootenay company to select their land had expired and that only 40,000 acres had been selected by them. As to the water rights of farmers if there were no vested rights to be dealt with he could not see the use of legislation. There had been something said about "gerrymandering." The simple fact that it did not appear in his honor's speech did not show that such had been the intention. It had been suggested that the opposition organ should be kept in better order (Laughter). He would answer that they had better look after their own as it had not lately been particularly noted for being in accordance with its, the government's, views.

Mr. Galbraith—Out of tune!

Mr. Semlin concluded by criticizing the government's policy in regard to the dry dock, and alluded at some length to the completion of the Canadian Pacific, the Island Railway, and the consolidation of the statutes.

Mr. Allen was surprised there had been no reference in the speech to the Kootenay bill. As to the 3,500,000 acres of land given on the other side of the mountains he had voted for the measure to get rid of the dock construction at any cost. As to the Chinese, their exodus from the province would work harm to some; a merchant in his district, for instance, having taken no less than $68,000 in gold dust from Chinese, and who—if they were to leave the country—would be shut out from business altogether.

Mr. Helgesen referred to the wholesale sale of the forests to speculators by the government, without anything like adequate returns. He also blamed the government for granting land to a corporation like the Island Railway Co. without the stipulation that white men only should be employed upon the work.

Mr. Dunsmuir—Then the road would not have been built.

Mr. Helgesen—Well it would have been better for the country that it should not have been built at all rather than under those circumstances. The Dominion government should be urged by the provincial to encourage deep water fisheries of the province. Oyster beds should be developed—codfish banks cultivated—and employment thereby furnished for thousands of people. He could not look upon the handing over of the drydock as relieving the province of a liability. He had hoped to have seen a first class dock, whether it belonged to the Dominion or to the province; but even that hope had now died away. It would never be lengthened now. If by sending Chinese out they could be depended upon staying out he would be willing to vote for their assisted emigration. But the number would not lessen; others would come in over the border, and matters be as bad as ever. He said he had seen numbers of men over and over again, on the Parson's bridge road, returning after a fruitless search for work on the Island railway, on which so many Chinese were at work. He trusted the Granite creek miners would turn out well; but Chinese would fill them. He had a kindly feeling for Cariboo, having done well there. The money taken from there had been largely instrumental in building the walls within which he was speaking, and the district should have been mentioned in the speech. It was in his opinion still the most reliable and lasting gold district in the province.

Hon. Mr. Davie in explanation said he would not contradict the statement attributed to him by the member for Yale, Mr. Semlin, being far less confident at this length of time than the honorable member of what actually was said at the Clinton meeting. Certainly he should have confined his remarks to Kootenay lake, as the time limit for selecting lands on the Columbia would not expire according to the bill until 1887. If another impression had been created it was through error. One particular matter with which he had challenged Mr. Allen was that gentleman's erroneous statement that the government had given a crown grant of 50,000 acres of land to Mr. Grohman.

Mr. Pooley distinctly challenged Mr. Helgesen to prove his statement that poverty existed in Esquimalt district.

Mr. Helgesen:—I did not allude to Esquimalt but to the province generally.

Mr. Pooley: You said, "I speak as a representative of Esquimalt district." But even speaking in a general way I must say I have not seen such abject poverty as has been represented, and I have travelled over the country considerably this year. In every gold mining country there are hundreds of men who only consider the necessities of the day. In the days of Cariboo, even, when every one had opportunities to make money, there were improvident men who were always hard up, and some with fortunes then were without a cent in a few years. Was this the fault of the government? Certainly not! and it was the height of folly to make such charges against those in office. The dry dock in its present state, he said, was large enough to hold the Triumph—one of the largest ironclads on this coast—with 100 feet to spare. The dock had been increased 52 feet; and a further increase was proposed to meet the wants of that larger class of vessels that would come here from the east next year, when he hoped the extension would have been completed. He also alluded to the welcome presence in the house of the leader of the opposition and his restoration to health.

Mr. McLeese asked if the excess of revenue mentioned in the speech meant excess of revenue over expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Smithe—No.

Mr. McLeese—But I say yes; that is what one would suppose from reading the speech.

Hon. W. Smithe—The hon. gentleman does not understand the language.

Mr. McLeese then entered into a discourse of the balance sheets saying they were very deceiving, and that he couldn't understand them. Mining claims, he said, should be treated as real estate and a tax of $5 levied on each interest. The Dominion timber regulation act was going to be most oppressive.

Hon. W. Smithe—The Dominion timber laws do not differ from the provincial.

Mr. McLeese—Then I stand corrected. I only spoke from hearsay, and don't know anything about it [a laugh], but I have heard the Dominion officials have been to sawmill companies at work within the belt, and have demanded taxes on timber utilized for several years back. With regard to the Poole murder, he asked why no active steps were taken in arresting the Indian against whom an information had been out since last year, and clear the white man on whose character a stigma would exist until the guilty one was punished. Upon the Chinese question he wished to know why the right to collect $15 per head from Chinese miners was not tested and, if found constitutional, enforced?

Mr. R. Duck alluded to several changes that had taken place during the last year—in one of which he had been personally interested—a change which he was pleased to know had given general satisfaction. The government had been censured for appointing a commission to enquire into the water rights of settlers instead of legislating upon them, and he thought the responsibility was with those longed to them, but was better in such an important case to make haste slowly. He did not favor assisted Chinese emigration, but rather believed in employing them as little as possible and enforcing the restriction act, which should be made more vigorous than ever. The revenue of the fiscal year had exceeded the estimate by $82,000; and although the expenditure during that time had been $626,000, while the revenue had been $602,702 49, yet the deficit was apparent, not actual, there being a balance to the credit of the province in June last of $86,763.44. Later on it would become his duty, as minister of finance, to deal with the subject more fully.

Mr. Grant said the wind had been taken so completely out of his sails by his friend on the left (Mr. Semlin) that he had nothing left to say. But he might mention casually that there was a certain amount of prosperity in the province, but it might have been greater. The Canadian Pacific railway was certainly a great and desirable work and it should have been the duty of the government to see that those interested in transportation of goods should have been better protected. It was pleasing to know that the Island railway was progressing favorably and he did notagree with some that it was not an important work. Settlement had taken place more freely in the localities through which the line would run than before the commencement of construction. The drydock, while a good work, presented a situation that the local government should have exhibited more foresight when dealing with, and should have seen when handing it over that it would be built of a capacity to easily accommodate the largest vessel that might visit the coast. The Chinese question was one that could never be thoroughly dealt with in the local houses. White miners should be protected from Chinese encroachment during the coming season. The consolidation of the statutes should be done with a due regard to correctness and without delay. Irrigation rights could be dealt with in the house, as many practical men were present and could treat the subject intelligently. Plunging into figures he mentioned that the revenue for the fiscal year ending last June was less than the estimated expenditure. The actual revenue had not equalled the government's expectations. He thought that Dominion laws in reference to lands, timber and minerals were not so well adapted for this province as were the local laws, and the government should bring the matter of jurisdiction to a satisfactory conclusion. The imports of staples into the province was referred to, and he knew that the land available for agriculture was infinitely greater than was at present believed, and when utilized would produce all the cereals that would be consumed by this province. Quartz mining when developed would enhance the prosperity of the country to a great extent. The Kootenay bill he had supported, and if the matter was again before them he would still support it, as he thought that it had been the means of promoting the progress of that district. He was sorry to see that the timber and fish interests had not been mentioned in the speech. The abolition of road tolls had also been mentioned by an honorable member. He was one of the first to bring the attention of the house to this injustice of the tolls, and especially in his own district. The high rates of tolls there discriminated greatly against the progress of the district. Articles appearing in the Times had been criticized and referred to as villainous in their attacks on the government. The articles in other papers might also be commented on and especially those in *The Colonist*, the government organ, in times gone by. The Times was well able to defend itself, and required no champion in this house. (Laughter). With reference to insinuations against the followers of the opposition by the hon. member for Victoria. His character and reputation were known all over this country, and he would put it side by side with the hon. member for Victoria with no fear as to the result. He might easily say hard things about the actions of honorable gentlemen opposite, but he refrained. All he would say was that the hon. second member for Victoria city had made a sufficiently "abject" apology to the leader of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Smithe thought that it was time that the practice of the hon. member for Cassiar discussing the private characters of hon. gentlemen in the house was put a stop to. It was against all rule of procedure and he was sorry that he had not drawn the speaker's attention to it before.

Mr. Speaker said he did not think while listening to the hon. member for Cassiar that that gentleman referred to personal character but to political reputation.

Mr. Theo. Davie remarked that he had not expected to be made the subject of another personal attack at the hands of the member for Cassiar. He (Mr. Davie) had made no allusion to the reputation of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, and it would be time enough for that gentleman to defend his reputation when it was attacked and no one would think better of his reputation when he thus prematurely defended it. As to the apology which he (Mr. Davie) tendered the hon. leader of the opposition for any unkind remarks which in the heat of debate he might have used, the same was purely voluntary on his part and it betokened a miserable state of mind when any one would denounce such an apology as "abject." On the contrary, the man would be "abject" indeed who would refuse to apologise when he thought he might have done another a wrong, and this reminded him of an unwarranted attack similar to the present made by the hon. member for Cassiar two years ago and which had never been apologized for. So far as these base attacks are concerned probably they are not worth noticing, and for his own part he (Mr. D.) could say (the simile was not original with him) that he cared no more for them than he did for the splutterings of a very bad tallow candle.

Mr. Speaker hoped in future that all personal allusions would be omitted from debate.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the hon. gentleman from Cassiar had taken occasion to state in the course of his remarks that he (Mr. Robson) had several years ago spoken for two days on the question of the opening of the Dominion lands and then voted against the resolution. The hon. gentleman from Cassiar, whose reputation is so well known in the province, had evidently been stuffed by some wag or he would not have allowed himself to have made such an absurd statement. The facts of the case were that he had introduced a resolution in reference to the opening of Dominion lands, but discovering that such a course would not be wise, had consyed to withdraw it, and being unable to do so, had recorded his vote against it. This procedure was resorted to in the Imperial commons, in the Dominion house and in all civilized communities. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Wilson said that while he was listening in the early part of the afternoon he had been considering as to what pretty things he would say about the harmonious way in which the discussion of the speech was being carried on. He was wondering if it was but the calm before the storm, when the last two or three speakers had dissipated all his intended complimentary allusions. He wished to say something on the remarks that had been made on the speech, and would not detain them very long. It had been stated that there was nothing in it, and yet it had occupied the discussion of the house for two days. It seemed as though hon. members were cudgelling their brains to find out what there was not in it. One complained that there was nothing about fish, another that no mention had been made of timber, and so on, while his hon. colleague from Cariboo found fault because that district was not mentioned. The hon. member from Victoria might as well complain that there was nothing said about soap. Every industry could not be individually mentioned. One hon. gentleman had complained that on account of the introduction of Chinese labor, and large towns had not grown up along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway construction. The development of the country would only do this. Ephemeral railway towns sprung up on the line of the railway during construction only to die when the railway passes. It was not that the railway had been constructed by Chinese labor, but that the country through which it passed was not opened up enough and peopled sufficiently to create towns. It was not the town that built the country, but the country that built the town. It was not London that made England, but England that made London. It was not Victoria that made British Columbia, but British Columbia that made Victoria, and the gradual settling up of the country would create towns at certain central points of supply for surrounding districts. Hon. members had referred to the poverty and distress in our midst, but that did not prove that the country was not prosperous that was rather an evidence of prosperity, as abject poverty and wealth seemed inseparable companions in all great and prosperous communities. The Chinese should not be made the scape-goat for everything. The hon. gentleman referred to his own experience in 1862 and 1863 as indicating that during the most prosperous times the newly arrived immigrant was compelled to endure hardship and privation, and at that time there were but few Chinese in the country. He referred to the remarks of his junior colleague on the road tolls. The road tolls were not properly part of the present discussion, but when the question came up he (Mr. Wilson) would be found as in the past, doing his duty to his constituents. He found that the $15 tax on Chinese miners was, as in all cases of high duty, only an incentive to smuggling. In other words, the Chinese did not pay that or any money license, and it was reported that the revenue of the district had materially decreased in consequence. It was analogous to the high opium license—always evaded. The government had been taunted with giving places and offices to the friends of the leader of the opposition. This was a most creditable thing that the government, rising above prejudice and party, had sought only ability and fitness in filling their offices without regard to the political party to which a man belonged. Another reason was that men on this side of the house were not office seekers. It was the opposition party that desired office. (Laughter.) He acknowledged and appreciated the many kindly things that hon. gentlemen had said about himself yesterday and to-day.

The first clause of the address to the lieutenant-governor passed. An objection was made by the hon. leader of the opposition to the wording of the second clause, which, however, passed without dissent. Clauses 3 and 4 passed.

On the 5th clause, referring to the settlement along the Island railway, the hon. leader of the opposition objected to the statement, and said that the government were derelict in their duty in not having inserted a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese on its construction.

The hon. premier raised a point of order that a bill assented to could not be again debated, and after considerable discussion Mr. Speaker decided that while the objection was technically right the rule was always relaxed, and in this instance he would also allow a certain degree of latitude.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, continuing, contrasted the land grant and subsidy for the building of the Island railway, on the settlement bill and that of the Clement's bill, and thought that considering the heavy grant of land and money in favor of the present contractor, that Chinese should have been excluded from laboring on it. He would move that paragraph five be amended by inserting the words "We regret exceedingly that your honor's ministers failed to advise you to insert a clause restricting the employment of Chinese on the Island railway and graving dock, as we consider a great injury has been done this province by that omission." He would leave the amendment to the good judgment of the house.

Mr. Helgesen, in seconding the amendment, gave expression to his belief that little benefit had been productive to the province by the building of the road, owing to the fact that Chinese had been employed.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that the amendment was out of order and that it was violating the indulgence of the speaker and the established rules of procedure, and was a deliberate attempt to break through the rules. It was a reflection on the legislature that passed the act. Of course it was introduced for the reason that there were not two opinions upon the employment of Chinese upon the floor of the house.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the amendment was simply a mild reflection on the government for not doing something in the matter, as such a provision could only come from them. If hon. gentlemen could not discuss the actions of ministers at all times they might perpetually remain in office.

Mr. Dunsmuir rose to a point of order, and after referring to his satisfaction in seeing the leader of the opposition again in his accustomed place, said that when the settlement bill passed he was interested in it and did not express an opinion. However, that was settled now, and he might very properly say something. He held in his hand a bill passed by this house in 1882, before his ministerial career of it, introduced by Mr. Helgesen and supported by the hon. the member of the opposition. This passed the house with a grand flourish of trumpets and promises of great things to the province, but without a clause being inserted against the employment of Chinese labor. He was behind the scenes when this bogus bill was sanctioned, and knew that Clements, Jordan & Co. had no intention of building the road. Whether the hon. leader of the opposition knew this at the time he was not aware, but he did know that the government was informed by their agent at Ottawa that there was no bona fide Clements & Co. ever building the railway. At the time the settlement bill passed, they knowing that he (Mr. D.) had come forward with funds to build the road, he had looked for the same treatment the opposition when in power gave to the promoters of the bogus bill.

As it was nearly six o'clock, Mr. Dunsmuir moved the adjournment of the debate.

House adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

STILL THEY GO.—Mr. J. Shore's chicken house, John street, was again visited on Thursday night, and ten chickens taken. The thieves broke two boards off the shed, and pried the lock off the chicken house. A couple of weeks ago thirteen of Mr. Shore's birds were appropriated. The same night Mr. H. F. Heisterman's premises were visited and thirteen fowls taken. The lock was forced from the door. A large number of fowls and chicks were left, the thieves having been startled in their work. Mr. Heisterman offers a reward for the discovery of the thieves, and if they again visit him they will be met with a warm reception.

PUGET SOUND SERVICE.—The steamer North Pacific connected with the Emma Hayward at Port Ludlow, where passengers and freight were transferred for Victoria. The Geo. E. Starr has been hauled on the grid-iron and will receive a thorough overhauling so as to enable her to commence her regular trips during the summer season. The North Pacific brought little freight and few passengers. The first through mail arrived yesterday on the boat, principally composed of letters. The agent of the O. R. & N. Co. here has received intimation that the line is again open for through traffic, the snow blockade having been overcome.

UNFADDONABLE EXTRAVAGANCE.—The government have sinned beyond redemption. They actually paid the wretched little Times $12 for advertising. It is money clean thrown away. If it had been "chucked" into the harbor in future ages it might be dredged up; but paid to the Times, it has passed into oblivion. Will the leader of the opposition make a note of this instance of waste of public money?

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—Miss N. White, an eminent lecturer on temperance, will deliver an address at the Methodist church, Pandora street, on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss White comes with the highest recommendations from Miss Willard and other temperance workers at the east. She will arrive to-day.

RELIEF FOR THE CHINESE.—Mayor Fell inspected the soup kitchen in Chinatown yesterday. Rations will be served out to the holders of tickets (which have been issued to the number of 520) this morning at nine o'clock sharp. A charitable citizen presented the kitchen with a quarter of beef which will strengthen the quality of the liquid to be dispensed.

(From the Daily Colonist, Jan. 31.)

ACCIDENTS TO HACKS.—While eight or ten hacks were on their way to Mr. Pooley's on the Esquimalt road on Friday night, a hack coming from the opposite direction suddenly blocked the whole road. Mr. Cudlip, the first one in the procession pulled up, but not in time to avoid a collision. The second hack also was unable to stop in time, and the tongue crashed through the rear of the front hack, striking the occupants, but not injuring them. At an early hour in the morning, Mr. Lawson's horses jumped into the ditch on the Esquimalt road, throwing him into the mud and severely cutting his head. The horses and carriage were uninjured.

THE sealing fleet will soon be out in full force at Cape Flattery. The schooner Champion, Capt. McAlmond, is already waiting for favorable weather for a cruise over the "sealing grounds"; the Mist, Capt. McFarland, will probably soon follow suit; the Lottie, Capt. Brown, is fitting out; the Teazer, Capt. Quinn, will be on hand as soon as she carries her load of oil to Seattle and takes a load of merchandise to Quiliute; and it is presumed the Jennie, Letitia, Grenger and others will also engage in the business. We are informed that up to this time the weather has been so stormy that the Indians would not go out.—*P. T. Argus.*

Public Meeting.

The city hall was crowded last evening to consider the destitution prevailing among the Chinese in the province. Mr. N. Shakespeare having been voted in the chair, Mr. J. M. Duval, in moving the following resolution, spoke of the difficulty experienced by white men in getting employment, and that whatever was the excuse in the past that they could not be procured, it could not be urged now. White men could not get work through Chinese competition; many of these Chinese were now also out of work, and it was the duty of those who brought them here to send them away. This duty he held to be that of the Dominion government who had suffered the railway contractors to tender for the work with the calculation of employing Chinese labor. He moved:

Whereas, the Dominion government in carrying out their railway policy have, through motives of economy, allowed and sanctioned the bringing into British Columbia of thousands of coolies from China, many of whom are now in a starving condition and a heavy burden on the city of Victoria, inasmuch as the police, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, are unable to protect the property of the people from their constant depredation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our representatives in the house of commons at Ottawa be and are hereby instructed to demand that the Dominion government shall take such steps as may be necessary to remove effectually and immediately the Chinese coolies from British Columbia.

Coun. W. A. Robertson said that every measure of reform that had been agitated had always brought upon its advocates sneers and insinuations. The evil of Chinese presence would have to be conquered by the people or the latter would themselves be conquered. It astonished him to hear certain citizens class the Chinese as honest, sober and industrious when the records of criminal courts all along the coast showed that such opinions were misleading and unwarranted. Having contrasted the habits of the whites and Chinese at great length the speaker concluded by stating that the latter absorbed everything and gave nothing in return; and that all they had developed was disease and crime. The whites would compete with the Chinese but not in labor, it would be a competition of a very different kind. (Applause) He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. G. Powell said he was hopeful in the anti-Chinese movement for he could see that much had been done in the matter already. He was glad to see the question mentioned in the lieutenant-governor's speech;—that the membership of the house took up the question with earnestness, and glad to note the readiness with which the city hall had been granted for that evening. [Applause.] The opinions of several members of the house on the Chinese question were quoted to show the proper spirit with which this evil was regarded. The people should profit by the experience of others, and remembering that the restriction act of the states was a farce—so full of loopholes as to be inoperative. Years ago Australia had refused to receive any more convicts; the States declined to take any more pauper immigrants, and British Columbia not only wanted no more Chinese, but demanded that those already in the country should be sent back to China. They would not be allowed to starve while they were here, but they would not be allowed to stop. He instanced a case of the indifference of Chinese to each other, saying amidst loud applause that a people who would not help each other had no claim on the people of Victoria and the rest of the province.

The chairman before putting the resolution called the audience's attention to the word "demand" contained therein, which would preclude its presentation in the house of commons.

The resolution having been amended by the insertion of the word "request" instead of "demand," was about being put, when

Mr. Willis Bond, amid yells, applause and laughter, took the platform and said, that while he had not come to discuss the question in detail, he intended to confine himself to the resolution. When he reflected that the demand was made on the "custodonians of the people—"

A voice—The what?

Mr. Bond—It's a good word and you can't beat it. He continued that it was almost impossible for the government to have dictated to the contractors as to what kind of labor they should employ. He was familiar with the great road and knew it should have been completed ten or twelve years ago. The Dominion government were not responsible for the presence of the Chinese (groans and disorder and "turn him out"). He had expected this, and knowing that his opinion was opposed to the generally accepted one it had been with reluctance he had spoken and was not surprised at the cry of "hurl him from our midst!" (Laughter). For anything to come of the resolution it would have to be dealt with with intelligence Amid great interruption he said that with these remarks he thanked them for their patient hearing (Roars of laughter).

The chairman said he thought too much had been said in the newspapers about the starving condition of the Chinese. It was only partly true. The moment any sympathy was exhibited for them that moment they commenced to impose upon the public. Directly the notion of distress was started Chinese begin begging at houses and street corners. What were the police doing? If white men were caught begging what was done with them? (Cries of "lugged before the beak," "run in," etc.) Had this been done with the Chinese? (No!) The same favor was shown the Chinese over the white men in this as in all other instances (Applause). Those who brought them here—the Chinese merchants—should be left to look after them. Let the slave owners look after their slaves (Applause). The speaker dwelt upon the difficulties which the promoters of such a resolution would have to combat in furthering its principles.

Mr. T. B. Humphreys followed with a stirring speech that elicited loud applause.

Mr. Wilby and Mr. Theo. Davie, M. P. P., followed with a few remarks, and the motion was then carried.

There were calls for Mayor Fell, who, on mounting the platform, said they were being humbugged by the speakers to-night. If they had every Chinaman out of the country would it better the condition of the laboring class? (Cries of yes) No, it would not, continued Mr. Fell, the railways would bring in white workingmen who would labor for fifty cents a day. (Laughter and cries of "sit down") The evil did not exist in Chinamen. (Its does—sit down.) Now, let me talk common sense to you, if I have got any in me. Mr. Fell here tried to convince the audience that the Chinese were not a curse, and with almost one accord they left their seats, and with hisses, groans and cries left him alone, the chairman also leaving without asking an adjournment.

FRASER RIVER SANDHEADS.—It is reported that the buoys at the sandheads of the Fraser are altogether out of position and very confusing to navigators in both north and south channels. Should a fog occur it would be impossible to bring a steamer to New Westminster without running considerable risk.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCLUSIV