

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, March 30.

THE CITY.

The corporation of the township of Chilliwack has been created a new district for registration of births, marriages and deaths.

NOTICE is given that the "act to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance" has been postponed till the 1st April, 1895.

SAMUEL MELLAND, of the town of Chilliwack, J. P., has been appointed a District Registrar under the provisions of the "Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act," for the corporation of the township of Chilliwack.

The British Columbia Gazette announces this week that the Hon. F. G. Vernon will be acting President of the Executive Council during the absence of the Hon. C. E. Pooley, who has gone to England, and will be absent for at least two or three months.

COMMANDANT H. H. BOOTH, leader of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, and son of General Booth, will again visit Victoria on Friday, April 13. He will be accompanied by Brigadier Holland, from Toronto, and the new district officer for British Columbia, Eugene Hilt, who has had charge of this district for the past six months, will bid farewell April 8, having been appointed to go East. The special meeting led by the Commandant will be held in the barracks, at the corner of Fort and Broad streets. All are invited.

A MISERABLE looking little man appealed to the police yesterday for protection against his wife, who, he tried to explain in broken English, won't stay with him, and at the same time won't let him leave her. Consequently, he wants assistance to get him out of his difficulty. He says that Wednesday when he found his wife with another man, he concluded to stay with her at home, and so went to stay with his friend Casimir, an old tailor on Johnson street. The lady, however, did not seem to approve of this arrangement, for she hunted him up at an early hour this morning and sternly demanded that he should return to his home, or she would smash every window in the place.

MR. A. GEORGE, who lives at Sooke, had visitors the other evening who were rather too attentive to be pleasant. He had just retired for the night when his window was opened and a form stepped into the room; before he had time to ask the reason of the visit a revolver was placed before his face, accompanied with the request to say nothing and get out of bed. The stranger then proceeded, keeping a close watch on Mr. George, to take the blankets, a watch and other belongings. Having got what he could, the visitor departed, leaving the occupant of the house to do the best he could to provide himself with a bed. Provincial Officer Hutchinson has gone down to investigate the matter. It seems that an evening or two previous a couple of men stopped Mr. George's man, Kie, on the road on his way home and took his coat from him.

MARVIN (E. B.), suing on behalf of himself and other shareholders of the Victoria Theatre company, vs. the Victoria Theatre Co., and Joseph Rosowitsky. This is an action for a declaration by the court that a certain mortgage held by the defendant Rosowitsky is ultra vires of the powers of the company, and also asking for an order restraining the sale of the Victoria Theatre company's property by the defendant, advertised for the 2nd April. The mortgage in question was for \$30,000, and was given by the company in favor of the late Dr. Robert Dunsmuir, and assigned to the defendant in 1891. The application for the injunction was argued before Mr. Justice Walker yesterday, when his lordship decided to postpone the sale on condition that the sum of \$12,000 be paid into court before the 1st prox., to abide the event of the action, it being clear that the mortgage was valid to that extent at least. The question as to the validity of the remaining portion of the mortgage was left open to argument. Mr. Ernest V. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Theodore Davis for the defendant.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A fast voyage from Liverpool, Eng., was completed by the British bark Astoria, Captain Denwell, which arrived in port yesterday morning, after being 138 days at sea. The bark was picked up off the entrance to the straits by the American tug Tacoma, which brought her to an anchorage at Esquimalt harbor. She had a large general cargo, consigned to Turner, Boston & Co., and including 100 tons of powder for the Navy yard, which will be discharged before the vessel comes around to the outer wharf. There are several hundred tons of freight on board her for Vancouver, and as she has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings saw mill she will be towed up to the Terminal city wharf, and her Victoria cargo landed. On her passage out from England an incident of uncommon rarity occurred. Off Cape Horn the British bark Silver Stream en route to London from New Zealand was spoken, and Capt. Danwell for the first time in some years was afforded an opportunity of seeing his brother, who is master of the vessel. Both ships have for a few hours been in company, and boarded the Silver Stream. Three stowaways were found aboard the Astoria about twelve hours after she left Liverpool, and were made to work for their passage out. One of the Astoria's crew, an able seaman, left the vessel yesterday on account of illness.

VIENNESE GAS MEN STRIKE. VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men in the city struck to-day because the company had discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the provinces as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the stations and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the gas workers arriving from other towns are now escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men in the city struck to-day because the company had discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the provinces as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the stations and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the gas workers arriving from other towns are now escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men in the city struck to-day because the company had discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the provinces as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the stations and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the gas workers arriving from other towns are now escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men in the city struck to-day because the company had discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the provinces as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the stations and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the gas workers arriving from other towns are now escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

THE "ARCHER."

Her Dismasted Hull Towed Down From Clayquoy by the Tug "Pioneer."

Labelled For Salvage by the C. P. N.—When the Mate's Log Stopped.

Above the restful summer sea,
The skies are clear, the winds are bland
And the ship sails on full merrily
In sight of land.

Glad songs of home float on the air,
From those upon the deck who stand
And eyes grow dim and wistful there
In sight of land.

Alas!—and friend with friend will meet,
Oh clasp to lip and hand clasp hand,
Oh how the heart throbs sweetly sweet
In sight of land.

But lo! at dawn the radiant dawn,
Alas! for hopes by mortal planned
The thick clouds of the storm are driven,
In sight of land.

Cursed by confusion, dark as thought,
God had awhile resigned command
And arrows raves dash to and fro
In sight of land.

And that proud ship, which oft has crossed
The changeful sea from strand to strand
With every soul on board is lost
In sight of land.

The dismasted and storm-beaten hull of the bark Archer was towed into port yesterday by the tug Pioneer, and now lies at the wharf. On Saturday Captain John Irving left for Clayquoy, going down the straits on the steamer Pioneer, and transferring to the tug Pioneer, which took him to his destination, where the Archer still lay on her beam ends in Templer channel. By midnight on Sunday, by working hard, the ballast was shifted, and the Archer, once more lay on an even keel, though with a slight list. Monday and Tuesday the weather was so rough that no attempt could be made to start on the return trip. In the afternoon of Tuesday a tug, which turned out to be the Lorne, was sighted outside Broken channel, and Captain Irving boarded her, intending to get her help in towing the Archer. Wednesday the weather moderated considerably, and when the tide was at its highest the Pioneer got under way with the bark in tow, the Lorne drawing too much water to venture into the narrow, shallow channel. Seven vessels were sighted during this part of the time, four of them having been driven far out of their course by the stormy weather of the early part of the week. Among them was the collier America, bound to Comox for coal. The Lorne, with Capt. Irving, still aboard, picked her up 25 miles off Clayquoy and took her in tow for her destination. Capt. Irving got back to the city to-day, bringing with him the mate's log of the Archer. There was little of value left inside the wreck of the Indian and others near where the vessel lay, having regularly looted her, smashing in doors, breaking open boxes and looking and carrying away whatever they could lay their hands upon. There is, in Captain Irving's severe penalty attached for this stealing from wrecks and the recovery of wrecks is empowered by the law to send to jail any person who is found to have taken charge of stolen goods and to secure the punishment if possible of the offenders. Consequently the looters of the Archer may yet find themselves in trouble.

When the Archer got into port to-day she was labelled by the C. P. N. for the sum of \$10,000 salvage claims for services rendered by the steamer Pioneer and the tug Pioneer to a safe anchorage in Clayquoy Sound and also for towage. It is understood that other claims for salvage will be consolidated in that of the C. P. N. Besides the sheriff's officer on the Archer, Collector Milne, receiver of wrecks, has his representative stationed on board in the person of Capt. John Irving.

Though her hull is yet sound, only the stumps of her masts remain standing. One boat still lies in its place on deck, and there are three large anchors with a quantity of chain cable left, while the spare sails stowed away below escaped from the hands of the looters.

The mate's log brought down by Capt. Irving gives no information as to the misfortune that happened to the vessel, though the entries stop after 2 p. m. on Sunday the 18th, it may be surmised that the vessel went on her beam ends some time that evening. Friday, 16, is the first entry, the fierce gale forcing the bark back to anchorage at Port Angeles. Saturday's entry presents nothing particular beyond the fact of her starting to sea again, and on Sunday, March 18, her log dropped her seven miles off Flatery in the midst of a moderate gale.

WANTED FOR FORGERY.

Frank Adams, formerly foreman on the Sidney and Victoria railway, is wanted here on a charge of forgery, being accused of getting \$80 from Harry Noble on the strength of a forged time check. Adams was boarding at the Commercial hotel at the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, and on the 17th owed \$15 for board. To pay for this he presented in payment a time check on the railway company, signed by the timekeeper, S. Keating, and the bar-keeper of the hotel unsuspectingly deducted the \$15 and gave Adams back \$54 in exchange for the time check. To his surprise, Harry Noble, proprietor of the hotel, found next day, in endeavoring to obtain payment for the check, that it was a forgery, and immediately proceeded to swear out an information charging Adams with the offence. It was known that Adams had gone to Tacoma the day after he received the money, so Acting Chief Walker at once wrote to the police there, advising them of the fact, and also telegraphed subsequently. Strange to say, no police replied, and Acting Chief Walker has not been able to get any attention paid to his enquiries from that day to this. Naturally the police here are greatly surprised at the inattention of the Tacoma authorities. Had the matter been attended to at once in Tacoma on receipt of the first message from here, not the least doubt is entertained that Adams would have been arrested without difficulty.

COLUMBIANA, March 29.—Ten miles of the worst journey yet made by the Coxey army were covered to-day. After a hot breakfast tents were struck and the non-descript organization set out in the teeth of a blinding snow-storm for this town to establish Camp Trenton. The roads were muddy and covered with snow. By hard marching Leontonia was reached shortly before noon. Short stops for review and rest were made at the mining hamlets of Millville and Washingtonville. Just outside of Leontonia an escort of twenty-seven horsemen met the column and escorted them into town.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 29, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. E. Robson.

QUARANTINE.

DR. WATT moved the resolution of which he had given notice, asking that representations be made to the Dominion government to secure the inspection at the point of departure of passengers and goods coming from Asiatic ports.

MR. SWORD moved an amendment to the effect that a strict inquiry be instituted as to the facts relating to the introduction of smallpox by the law Empress, and that any official responsible for a violation of the quarantine regulations be prosecuted according to law.

Amendment lost on division and resolution adopted.

GAME ACT.

MR. MARTIN moved that the house again go into committee on the game protection bill.

MR. BOOTH moved in amendment that the house go into committee this day six months.

MR. MARTIN vigorously protested against thus killing the measure.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

MR. HUNTER said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee of the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game.

the opinion that compulsory arbitration is a delusion, and consequently if there is to be any arbitration at all it must be voluntary, and the only part a government can play in the matter is to have machinery at hand which can immediately be put into operation. He thought the bill probably as much as can be accomplished at the present time, and therefore would support it.

DR. WATT spoke in support of the bill. He thought that whenever the employers and employed meet each other round the same table to discuss their difficulties, in some cases out of ten an amicable settlement is the result. This bill involves very little expense to the country, as it will be administered by the Provincial Secretary's department, a tentative arrangement which can be continued or not, as experience shows to be advisable. The labor commission to be appointed in accordance with the vote granted will be evidence which will no doubt secure information such as will be useful in forming a more comprehensive measure if necessary next year.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

MR. BROWN took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employees, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number would prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twenty or thirty hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

which he had given notice, stating that in the opinion of this house the Dominion government should be urged to direct one of the Supreme court judges now resident in Victoria to reside in Vancouver judicial district.

HON. MR. DAVIS suggested an amendment of one paragraph of the resolution making a comparison of the volume of legal business in the several judicial districts, which he thought might be necessary, and perhaps might lead to question in the house or out of it. He thought if the resolution were made to read that a large volume of business requires to be transacted in Vancouver judicial district, it would be just as forcible for the purpose intended. He moved an amendment to that effect.

The amendment and the resolution as amended were adopted.

LICENSING ACT.

MR. BROWN moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the license act and amend acts.

Bill introduced and read a first time.

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT.

HON. MR. DAVIS moved for leave to introduce a bill respecting the official map of Quamichan district.