

The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1892.

RECALCITRANT.

It is curious to observe how tenacious City Councils are of power, and how reluctant they are to submit to authority, even when common sense should tell their members that submission is for the good of the community whose affairs they have been elected to regulate. We see that the City Council of Vancouver has set itself in opposition to the Provincial Health Officer in the matter of the isolation of suspects. According to a telegram sent by the Local Health Officer, Dr. Herald, the city authorities refuse to remove suspects from the Columbian hotel, when the Provincial Health Officer directs that they shall be placed in a proper quarantine station. Disinterested observers naturally ask who is the more likely to know where the suspects ought to be placed, Dr. Davis, a physician of high reputation, who has shown that he knows how to prevent the spread of smallpox, or the members of the Vancouver City Council, who are all laymen, who can know but little of the dread disease, and who are ignorant as to what are the best means of stamping it out? There can be but one answer to this question. The experienced physician is, without question, the best adviser in such a case, and prudent, sensible men should be too glad to have the benefit of his advice, and should carry out his directions without a moment's hesitation.

A PROJECTED RAILROAD.

The latest big enterprise talked about in Eastern Canada is the Labrador Railway. The projectors of this road expect by this means to lessen the sea voyage to Europe by one-half. It is proposed to construct a railroad from Chicoutimi, the eastern terminus of the Lake St. John Railway, to a port called Marham, on the coast of Labrador. The distance is 800 miles. Marham is about 1,000 miles from the city of Quebec. A fast steamer could make the run from Marham to Milford Haven in three days. There are no engineering difficulties of any account on the route. The country, however, is barren, and is too cold ever to be settled to any extent. The sanguine projectors talk about the mineral riches of the region. Iron, mica and plumbago have been found there, and, no doubt, other metals could be discovered; but the country is so inhospitable that it is not likely that its mineral resources, even if they were much greater than they are described to be, will ever be developed. The port of Marham is closed by ice for four or five months of the year, and, no doubt, icebergs would be found in the ocean near it at certain seasons in unpleasant profusion.

"THAT MOMENTOUS CHANGE."

The Saint Paul Pioneer-Press, speaking of the "momentous change" that has just taken place in Great Britain, says: "Although the result was known in advance, there is something thrilling and inspiring in the scene in the British Parliament that marked the transfer of power from party to party. The debate on the Queen's address was but the accompaniment and setting for the great event. Mr. Gladstone and his associates for the one side, and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain for the other, seemed up and repeated all of attack and defence that has been heard by the country for weeks, and even months, past. Each made his case as perfect as he could, and then came the formal act by which the people of the British Empire through their duly chosen representatives declared that the Government of Lord Salisbury had forfeited their confidence and directed Mr. Gladstone to take up the work that he must resign. The inauguration of a President in this country is comparable to it, but even that does not register the transfer of legislative power. It is not surprising that a republican should regard the 'momentous change' that was effected so quietly and with such little excitement in a monarchical country with wondering interest. Effect is not given to the will of the people in what is considered the model republic of the world so promptly and so effectually. In an astonishingly short time after the people had declared their wishes at the polls the

Government of Great Britain bowed to their decision and without hesitation and without a murmur transferred the management of the affairs of the country into the hands of the men favored by a majority of the people. This, too, was done as a matter of course. It never entered the mind of anyone in Great Britain after the result of the elections was known that the men in power could act in any other way.

This will appear the more wonderful to the foreigner when he considers that there is no law in Great Britain which requires the Government defeated at the polls to resign office and to make way for the men who had opposed them during their term of power. Neither is there anything on the Statute Book of the nation requiring the Sovereign to choose her advisers from the party in which the people at the polls have expressed confidence. The whole proceeding is a matter of custom and precedent. Yet to provision of a written constitution, enshrined in the most solemn way known to nations, could have greater force or could be more closely followed. The people of Great Britain have tacitly agreed to be governed according to the will of the majority as soon as that will, constitutionally expressed, is known. This great unrecorded agreement is faithfully carried out by men of all shades of political opinion. If any party leader attempted to act in contravention of that agreement, the first men to oppose him and to denounce him as a man dangerous to the State, would in all probability be the members of his own party. The strange thing to those who believe that they require to be bound down by written constitutions to which they have sworn obedience, is that in the present state of public opinion in Great Britain, any other course except that pursued the other day by Lord Salisbury, is looked upon as a political impossibility. It must fill them with wonder to see a nation so loyal to precedent and so faithfully and so strictly observant of custom.

THE CHOLERA.

The approach of the cholera from the East still continues to alarm the inhabitants of Europe and America. Its advance has not been rapid, but it has been steady and continuous. The cases in St. Petersburg, which were considered sporadic, have been followed by others, which have shown that the disease had reached that point in its westward progress. It has also appeared in Moscow. The mortality has been considerable, but not so great as might be expected considering the weakened condition of many of the inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts. Cholera riots have been of frequent occurrence in different parts of Russia. Agitators, both social and political, have tried to influence the minds of the populace against the physicians, and in many cases they have been only too successful. Hospitals have been attacked and murders have been committed by the excited and misguided mobs. These mobs it appears are no respecters of persons. They resolutely attack all who endeavor to quiet them and to persuade them not to mischief whether they are medical men, Government or municipal officials or priests. In one place they killed a druggist and his assistant, in another they fell upon a priest and beat him very severely, and in a third they turned upon the police who were trying to restore order mortally wounding one of their number. The ignorant and panic-stricken peasants are cruelly suspicious and are ready to do violence to any one whom they foolishly believe is trying to injure them.

THE PROPER ATTITUDE.

Dr. Grant, the talented and patriotic Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, recently delivered an address before the New England Chautauqua on reciprocity. The address was an excellent one, the speaker maintaining his position as a loyal, self-respecting Canadian, while his tone towards the United States was appreciative, kindly and courteous. The following passage from it will give the reader a good idea of the spirit in which the address was conceived: "It is a delusion to imagine that there is in any part of Canada any section of our population animated by unfriendly feelings towards this great nation. We love our own country and flag best, but we love next the people over whom wave the Stars and Stripes. We do not dread, we are willing to take all the consequences of the closest intercourse with you. No more are we welcome in Canada than your men of enterprise, your capitalists and your scholars. We read the works of your literary men and write for your newspapers and journals. We send to you not only mechanics and mill-hands and the 'Nova Scotia servant girl,' but also preachers and professors, having enough for ourselves and to spare, thanks to a healthy climate and good institutions. We do not prophesy as to the future, feeling that it is enough to do our duty in the present, as thereby we shall be best prepared for whatever the future has in store, but we do hope with all our hearts for a great moral reunion of the English-speaking race, to which each section shall contribute something of which the whole shall not be ashamed, and the consummation of which shall be the universal triumph of Christian civilization. Let us, therefore, forget the things that are behind. You, North and South, have agreed to forget the awful war of 1861-65. Much more may we all forget the war of 1812-15, and may we all forget the war of 1812-15, and may we all forget the war of 1812-15. If a 'bloody shirt' 30 years ago is not much of a banner to wave, what shall be said of a bloody shirt aged 120 years?"

What Professor Grant said is true of ninety-nine Canadians out of a hundred. Canadians desire to live on friendly and even intimate terms with their southern neighbors, but it must not be thought that this friendliness partakes in any way of a desire to be united with them politically. That desire does not exist to any appreciable extent. Canadians, though wishing to have the freest intercourse commercially and socially with Americans, are fully determined to maintain their independence and their connection with Great Britain. There are some American public men who believe that

THE MAYOR'S MEETING.

It was very evident in the course of the proceedings of last night's meeting, that it was not convened so much to discuss the by-laws to be submitted to the ratepayers on Monday, as to give the Mayor an opportunity of making a political speech. It is only fair to that gentleman to say that he made the most of his opportunity. But we are much mistaken if Mr. Beaven's apology for the course he has taken with respect to the smallpox visitation will be satisfactory to the citizens of Victoria. They all know that he failed, and failed most signally, in the few feeble attempts he did make, to deal with the outbreak.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a man who has any ingenuity and the gift of the gab, to show that if certain things had not happened, and if other people had not done what they did, things would have turned out very differently. This is the kind of defense that the Mayor sets up. There are very few people in these days who possess the gift of prophecy and there are just as few who can tell what might, could, would or should have happened if the conditions had been different from what they were. Ordinary people only know what has taken place and they can only judge from the way in which a man has acted, how he would have acted had the circumstances been different.

Mayor Beaven had his chance to deal with the smallpox. The visitation did not come upon him suddenly. The disease was in this city and in Vancouver for many weeks before the outbreak in the early days of July. But that outbreak found him wholly unprepared. When the cases were hourly increasing in the city, when the yellow flag was seen on many streets, the Mayor was helpless. He did nothing to stop the ravages of the plague, and it was evident that he could do nothing. The city was in a great state of alarm and even the Mayor's best friends found it necessary to "prod" him into action. Is it to be expected that if the Mayor and those under him were left to their own devices any effectual measures would have been taken to stop the spread of the disease? What- ever might have happened it is hard to tell. At any rate the people were not disposed to wait to see the result of the Mayor's inaction or very feeble action.

They were relieved when the Government interfered. They approved of the measures that were taken, and they soon saw that the course then begun must result—as it has done—in freeing the city of the smallpox. It was soon evident that Mr. Beaven was not content to let the work which he had proved his inability to perform be done by those who were competent to do it. He would not co-operate cordially with the Provincial Health Officer. Neither would he leave things alone and let that officer do his work without interruption and obstruction. He must meddle and fuss and appear to be doing something, while really the work went on as if he did not exist. Since the 11th of July, Mayor Beaven has never helped nor hindered. He has been, as far as freeing the city from smallpox is concerned, a nonentity. This is the simple fact as it appears to us and to a great many others. It is, therefore, most disingenuous for Mayor Beaven to step in and to claim credit for work that he really had no hand in doing, though he tried in a very feeble way to make it less effective. Let Mr. Beaven call as many meetings as he may, and make as many long speeches as he can, he cannot change the facts connected with stamping out the smallpox in this city.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

The Times, with more than the usual accompaniment of bad language, denies that, on the 8th of last month, it appeared to be paralyzed, and did not say a word about the smallpox visitation. Surprised at the boldness but not at the violence of its denial, we again took a look at the Times of the 8th. It must be remembered that on that day Victoria was in a state of great agitation. The smallpox cases were increasing with the most alarming rapidity and every one was thinking of what could be done to stop the progress of the disease. But an examination of the editorial page of our contemporary does not give the searcher for information the faintest hint of the state of the public mind. On that day the leader was on "The Egg Duty." It was followed by a learned disquisition on the use of opium under the head of "Not an unmixt evil." The third article was on "Fruit exporting," and this was followed by two "notes," one on incidents of the British elections, and one about the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway. Even the "Man about Town" was silent with respect to the subject that monopolized public attention. Finding nothing either editorial or quasi-editorial in the Times about the smallpox, we were fully justified in saying that it did not say a word about the smallpox visitation. No man of intelligence looks anywhere else than among his editorials for a newspaper's opinions on public questions. It seems, however, that there was in the paper a local item about the refusal of the Dominion Government to allow the Marine Hospital building to be used as a pest house, and because we did not regard this piece of news in the news columns as an utterance of the paper, it accuses us, in its petulant style, of untruthfulness. The item escaped our notice, but even if it had not, what we said was nothing more than the simple, undeniable truth.

Not for a Parade.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The autumn parade of the corps was held to-day. The day was oppressively warm, the mercury William 97 degrees in the shade. Emperor William, for the purpose of sparing the men, ordered that the march past him be the only manoeuvre. When the performance was over the Emperor, in the course of the customary remarks, begged the officers to give absolute denial to all rumors of approaching war and an increase in the budget. He also denied the report that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a smaller calibre gun in the army.

THE BY-LAWS DISCUSSED.

A Public Meeting which Finally Broke Up in Rank Disorder and Confusion. Premier Davis and Mayor Beaven Exchange the Compliments of the Smallpox Season.

THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

The rapidity and the completeness with which the Government of Great Britain obey the mandate of the people is making a great impression on thoughtful United States citizens. The recent change in the Government has convinced them that Great Britain, though a monarchy, is really governed according to "the well understood wishes of the people." They see that the above is not a fine phrase like "the pursuit of happiness" in the Constitution of the United States, which, however fine it may sound, has really no significance, but it is the expression of a principle on which Great Britain in these days moves invariably. The Chicago Times compares the prompt manner in which effect is given to the will of the electors in Great Britain with the slow and imperfect way in which the "sovereign people" of the United States can bring their influence to bear on the Administration. It says: "Mark the difference between this proceeding under the unwritten constitution of Great Britain and what must under the written fundamental law of the republic of the United States be the course of the proceedings. In 1890 the republican party, holding the ascendancy in all branches of the government, was overwhelmingly beaten in the biennial congressional elections. The congressional majority against what we may call the government was approximately 1,000,000 votes. Under the British system it would have instantly followed that not only would the political complexion of the legislature be changed, but there would also be change of the executive. But under our system of fixed tenure for members of congress in both houses and for the chief magistrate, what resulted? The house chosen in November of 1890 did not assemble until December of 1891. Meantime the House, whose policy had been rebuked by the popular voice, held a session of three months, and the chief magistrate, whose tenure still ran for more than two years, addressed that House, and set himself in defiance of the expression of the popular will in November. It is thus seen that while the British system of popular government is flexible, the American system of popular government is rigid. While at a single election it is possible for a majority of British electors to bring about a policy which they may approve, and to compass that end change not only the House of Commons but also the executive officers, it is impossible for the electors in the United States to have their will instantly effected. In the United States, election after election must result before politics can be changed.

The Chicago Times finds that the people are really more powerful in monarchical Great Britain than they are in republican America. It shows, by the title given to the article, "The British Republic," that it has been forced to come to this conclusion. It is thus seen that while the British system of popular government is flexible, the American system of popular government is rigid. While at a single election it is possible for a majority of British electors to bring about a policy which they may approve, and to compass that end change not only the House of Commons but also the executive officers, it is impossible for the electors in the United States to have their will instantly effected. In the United States, election after election must result before politics can be changed.

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A MOST EXTRAORDINARY THING.

That a city the size of Victoria should not have had a smallpox hospital, and that it should have erected a smallpox hospital. No one, he said, would be so wicked as to misrepresent him in regard to the smallpox, but some people were laboring under a delusion as to what the City Council had done. They had not gone about shouting from the housetops of what they were doing, but all the city officials had been on the alert to guard against the smallpox. They had not called a meeting of doctors or put an advertisement in the newspapers to drive people out of the city, but had gone actively to work. He reviewed the trials and difficulties with injunctions, etc., which had been the result of the smallpox visitation, and pointed out that the aldermen were not to blame for the spread of the disease. The idea of using a portion of the Jubilee Hospital grounds had been suggested at the meeting of medical men held at Hon. Mr. Davis's private office, and later on in the same day President Davis had made a proposition, which had been concurred in by Dr. Davis and agreed to by the City Council. This was the whole business, and there was no great credit to be taken by the Government for having suppressed the smallpox, for, when the buildings were provided and the money was provided, there was not very much more to be done. He thoroughly endorsed Dr. Milne in his management of the smallpox cases, and censured the Government for what he termed its interference. He blamed the Government for the quarantine which had been declared against Victoria. They had

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about the smallpox in the way of issuing health regulations, etc., which were entirely unnecessary. The by-law was for the purpose of providing a hospital where infectious diseases such as smallpox could be treated, and also where the indigent poor could be treated when sick. Infectious diseases would always be imported from China and Japan, and this was another phase of the Chinese question. Dealing briefly with the health by-law, he said he had no doubt that every citizen would wish to see all the debts of the city honorably paid, no matter under what circumstances those debts had been incurred. The Electric Light by-law would be dealt with by the chairman of the Electric Light committee. The Library by-law he briefly explained, and said he hoped it would carry. In conclusion, he said he was only a layman, but if the Attorney General wanted to discuss any questions of law or anything of that kind, why he would be only too glad to explain, and said he hoped it would carry. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Davis replied that so the money would be collected, fourteen days after the third week in September, according to the regulations. Mayor Beaven continued, urging that the sole motto of the Premier was to get the sheriff in possession of the city buildings, and to get the city into litigation. (Laughter.) He admitted having heated very much in making any arrangement for the treatment of smallpox patients

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the money required would be voted in order that a new plant could be put in and that the city should be properly and adequately lighted. (Applause.) Hon. Theodore Davis was called for, and when he responded was received with applause. He said he had not come on the platform, as the Mayor had suggested, to discuss legal questions, but rather to state a few facts which he proposed to prove to the satisfaction of the city meeting, and which would show that certain statements made by the Mayor were incorrect. For instance, the Mayor had said that if it had not been for the injunction the Jubilee hospital grounds would not have been used for smallpox hospital. This was contrary to the facts. At a meeting, called by himself (Mr. Davis) on July 9, of the medical men of the city, a resolution was passed as follows: Moved by Hon. Theodore Davis, seconded by Dr. Powell: That in the opinion of this meeting the infectious diseases hospital should be opened for the treatment of smallpox patients, until the city's smallpox hospital was ready for use, and that medical attention, nurses and all necessaries, and being responsible to the Board of Directors, etc., should be directed as requested to comply with the regulations. This was before the injunction was applied for, and the Jubilee hospital was issued in the afternoon some hours after the meeting of medical men. But on discussing the matter with Dr. Richardson, the resident physician, and others, it was decided with him about the proper location of the Jubilee Hospital that the infectious disease ward would not be a suitable place to place smallpox patients. Then the scheme for using the grounds where the quarantine hospital was situated, and revised by the hospital medical men and Mr. Davies the president, and a meeting was held that Saturday afternoon at which there were present Mayor Beaven, Dr. Milne, Dr. Davis, Surgeon-General, Mr. Joseph Davis, Mr. W. J. Taylor, city barrister, and himself (Mr. Davis). The scheme was laid before Mayor Beaven, who for over an hour combatted it, and it was only by dint of his persuasion, and almost bullying on the part of some of the other members, that the Mayor finally consented to take hold and then he entered into the agreement with Mr. Joshua Davis, President of the Hospital, who at once gave directions to Mr. Chas. Hayward to go on with the work. As (Mr. Davis) was informed, the Mayor had afterwards repented of his bargain and went to Mr. Hayward and begged him about the proper location of the infectious disease ward, which he thought should be in the building (laughter and applause). About the regulations which Mayor Beaven had declared were unnecessary, all he had to say was to quote the regulations, Mayor Beaven's own organ, which, when the regulations were issued, said: "The sensible regulations issued by the Government will soon cause smallpox to be a thing of the past."

And now these same regulations were declared useless and unnecessary! When they were issued there were 42 cases of smallpox in the city, and the smallpox hospital had been none for over 16 days—this, too, due to the wise enforcement of the very regulations the Mayor now was so loud in condemning. But of these matters enough. Mayor Beaven, who had introduced possible excuse, introduced this political discussion, which he (Mr. Davis) regretted, as the meeting was not called to discuss politics or to discuss what had been done by the city or by the Government, rather to discuss certain by-laws put forward for the purpose of raising money. There were only two of these by-laws he proposed to discuss. One of them was to raise \$75,000 to pay off the smallpox hospital expenses. Up to the present date the expenses of the Jubilee Hospital and of the Ross Bay station were only about \$15,000 for one and \$7,500 for the other, amounting in all to \$22,500. The other expenses were those of the Albert Head station and general expenses of the Corporation, and would not in all probably exceed and be less than \$15,000. Where then was the rest of the \$60,000 to be spent? The citizens were not stingy about voting money when it was needed, but they had a distinct and decided right to know what the money was to be spent for. It had been accused of being an autocrat. If that charge against him meant that he had issued stringent regulations to wipe out the smallpox, and had enforced them, then it was an autocrat. If that charge meant that when working men had been employed by the city, he (Mr. Davis) and the Government of which he was the leader, had begged in and out of the city, and they should be paid for their work, and paid promptly, then he was an autocrat. (Applause.) And if autocracy meant that the Government should step in in such emergencies to help the poor, and to help the sick, and to help the people, then the Government had been autocratic, and should ever there arise again like circumstances, the Government should step in to help the poor and the people who were in need. (Applause.) As to the hospital by-law, he was out and-out opposed to it, for another hospital was not needed in the city, and the fact that 455 non-paying persons had been treated at the Jubilee Hospital since that institution was opened, and declared it to be a fact worthy of special notice, and that the Jubilee Hospital was not a hospital for the indigent poor, but a hospital for the indigent poor, and that the Jubilee Hospital had any worthy poor patient ever yet been refused admittance or treatment. There was no need for another hospital, and this by-law, he thought, should be defeated. Mayor Beaven was accorded permission to make a reply. He started out with the statement that he admired the sublime courage of the Premier, and that what he was talking about, and just wanted to put the sheriff in charge of the property of the citizens (tremendous applause). He declared the Premier to contradict the statement, that the Corporation had concluded to pay the \$1200 which the Government had already advanced, and so save the city from the sheriff and get rid of the Premier. Hon. Mr. Davis replied, showing that the Government had not yet asked the city for a refund of any money paid out in settlement of bills due by the city, and not having sent in the bills the third Monday in August could not now do so until the third Monday in September, and payment would only be necessary 14 days after that. By that time the exact amount of expenses would be known, and there would be ample time to submit a by-law for the correct figure. Mayor Beaven again spoke. It was all well enough now, he said, for the Premier to say that the Government was willing to let the most state be his if so, why did he write to him (Mr. Beaven) saying that if the money was not paid, he would collect it under the regulations? (Cheers, applause and hisses.) Hon. Mr. Davis replied that so the money would be collected, fourteen days after the third week in September, according to the regulations. Mayor Beaven continued, urging that the sole motto of the Premier was to get the sheriff in possession of the city buildings, and to get the city into litigation. (Laughter.) He admitted having heated very much in making any arrangement for the treatment of smallpox patients

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OBVIOUSLY UNFAIR.

that property outside the area sewered, should have to contribute to this improvement, and he held out the promise that a local improvement by-law would be passed, so arranging the matter. It would not take more than perhaps \$150,000 to complete the system at present adopted, but what use would the sewer be in the centre of the streets without connections, which he thought should be made with judgment and discretion. The work of making the connections should be done as the work progressed and after this was done the streets could be repaired and improved. The next by-law in magnitude was one sanctioning the expenditure of \$100,000 for hospital purposes. He said the aldermen had felt very much more especially that the city should have some places, where they could treat their own cases, especially cases of infectious diseases. He recalled the proposition made by the city to purchase the Jubilee Hospital, and regretted that the directors had not seen their way clear to accept. The Jubilee Hospital was already in debt and always dependent upon the Government for money, and it was not a prudent thing that everyone who gave \$5 to the Hospital should be considered a stockholder, that too of an institution with an unlimited liability. He thought the city should have the management of all their institutions alone and undivided, and then these institutions would be just as well run as were the Fire Department and the Police force. He thought it

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY THING.

that a city the size of Victoria should not have had a smallpox hospital, and that it should have erected a smallpox hospital. No one, he said, would be so wicked as to misrepresent him in regard to the smallpox, but some people were laboring under a delusion as to what the City Council had done. They had not gone about shouting from the housetops of what they were doing, but all the city officials had been on the alert to guard against the smallpox. They had not called a meeting of doctors or put an advertisement in the newspapers to drive people out of the city, but had gone actively to work. He reviewed the trials and difficulties with injunctions, etc., which had been the result of the smallpox visitation, and pointed out that the aldermen were not to blame for the spread of the disease. The idea of using a portion of the Jubilee Hospital grounds had been suggested at the meeting of medical men held at Hon. Mr. Davis's private office, and later on in the same day President Davis had made a proposition, which had been concurred in by Dr. Davis and agreed to by the City Council. This was the whole business, and there was no great credit to be taken by the Government for having suppressed the smallpox, for, when the buildings were provided and the money was provided, there was not very much more to be done. He thoroughly endorsed Dr. Milne in his management of the smallpox cases, and censured the Government for what he termed its interference. He blamed the Government for the quarantine which had been declared against Victoria. They had

MADE TOO MUCH NOISE.

about the smallpox in the way of issuing health regulations, etc., which were entirely unnecessary. The by-law was for the purpose of providing a hospital where infectious diseases such as smallpox could be treated, and also where the indigent poor could be treated when sick. Infectious diseases would always be imported from China and Japan, and this was another phase of the Chinese question. Dealing briefly with the health by-law, he said he had no doubt that every citizen would wish to see all the debts of the city honorably paid, no matter under what circumstances those debts had been incurred. The Electric Light by-law would be dealt with by the chairman of the Electric Light committee. The Library by-law he briefly explained, and said he hoped it would carry. In conclusion, he said he was only a layman, but if the Attorney General wanted to discuss any questions of law or anything of that kind, why he would be only too glad to explain, and said he hoped it would carry. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Davis replied that so the money would be collected, fourteen days after the third week in September, according to the regulations. Mayor Beaven continued, urging that the sole motto of the Premier was to get the sheriff in possession of the city buildings, and to get the city into litigation. (Laughter.) He admitted having heated very much in making any arrangement for the treatment of smallpox patients

THE BY-LAWS DISCUSSED.

A Public Meeting which Finally Broke Up in Rank Disorder and Confusion. Premier Davis and Mayor Beaven Exchange the Compliments of the Smallpox Season.

the Jubilee Hospital grounds because he was afraid the City Council would not have sufficient control of the management. As to his haggling with Mr. Hayward about the price of the building to be erected on the Jubilee grounds, he had done nothing of the kind. He had simply asked Mr. Hayward, while the building was being put up, how many feet of lumber it would contain (laughter) just so that he could have it in his mind (laughter) and not with the intention of restricting the work in any way (renewed laughter).

Ald. Baker, before speaking to the Sewerage by-law, said he could not understand why the Mayor had called this public meeting, except that he had had "a boil on his stomach." He opposed the Sewerage by-law and the Electric Lighting by-law, and a couple of others, which he did not mention, but said he would vote against the Sewerage by-law, because the connections had not been put in as the work was being done. Contractor McBean: How would you put the Sewerage by-law without any by-law authorizing the work? Ald. Baker—I would have had them put in anyway. A voice—Suppose you get the \$300,000 you want to get the work done, do you, by day labor or by contract? Ald. Baker—Well I would not give the contract to McBean, any way. Contractor McDonald, who figured on the work wanted to get the contract, but the present work on the sewers had cost, it would take not \$300,000 but three or four times that amount to complete it. He figured out that he could have done the work much more cheaply than the contractor had done. Dr. Sprue spoke. Dr. Sprue was loudly called for and responded that the fact that when Mayor Beaven was elected there was a great many who had hoped that these money by-laws would not come up so regularly, but they seemed to come just the same, and he had a persuasion, and almost bullying on the part of some of the other members, that the Mayor finally consented to take hold and then he entered into the agreement with Mr. Joshua Davis, President of the Hospital, who at once gave directions to Mr. Chas. Hayward to go on with the work. As (Mr. Davis) was informed, the Mayor had afterwards repented of his bargain and went to Mr. Hayward and begged him about the proper location of the infectious disease ward, which he thought should be in the building (laughter and applause). About the regulations which Mayor Beaven had declared were unnecessary, all he had to say was to quote the regulations, Mayor Beaven's own organ, which, when the regulations were issued, said: "The sensible regulations issued by the Government will soon cause smallpox to be a thing of the past."

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