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tic, because the workmen be benefited were too clever to suppose that they would g by stultifying the house orld through the government bill foreordained to be dis- ven looking at it from an point of view, it was not sure, because the introducer it into the house in such a must be materially amended. s to exclude Chinese and t the bill as introduced le upon the rights of miners, hard-working, excluding all not read. Many who have tish Columbia from the old many from Nova Scotia, read nor write. They had families here and the Pre- Council was now going to all their rights in order to ese and Japanese from work- mines. That was the true the bill, and seeing it, the had introduced an amend- se 3 of the bill to remedy tially remedy it. What was t by this bill white labor was ur out, bag and baggage for excluding Chinese. It was measure, then, even from an t of view, because it would terfere with the rights of So far as could be seen the f the Council had not suc- is object. He was glad to e member for Alberni had ther grave error in this bill spect to the remarkable osed to be given to inspectors, as this one of the govern- supporters had pointed out, e them perfect despots. It e them in a position of ab- nny over all the miners of umbia. He did not see how nt of the Council could come a provision in the bill. To ector over the working men in of such absolute authority, wer or method of appeal was constitute a despotic power iners would be the first to re- which was neither right nor n any way. He failed to un- w the member for Vancouver, usually so solicitous for the he working man, Mr. Macpher- have assented to such a power in any bill—to place a despot, or, over the working men. This e weakness of this bill, even oint of view of catching elec- It was badly framed. The told that it was to safeguard of the men working under This was not a fact. The house also, that the working men wanted this bill, to safeguard Might he ask them, yes the men in coal mines employed when they got a chance to do

ph Smith—They can't do any-

ker—Yes; if they do work by hey employ Chinamen. It is no s a safeguard when we see employing Chinamen. I am ly interested in this bill be- my own district there are very coal mines, and we have work- have come there from the old nd from the far East of Cana- y are perfectly contented with tions; they are perfectly con- th their wages; and they are contented with their lot. If becomes law, which, as I say, I h doubt it will, it will inter- the livelihood of some of these men in a manner very detriment- r interests in the future.

lph Smith—Can you prove it?

ker—Yes; I can prove it, be- e of them, who cannot read or l be turned out by this bill. If ot read and write they are to be t of work by this bill. I can also, that there are very excel- kmen in the coal mines of the ry and in this country who can- or write, and who yet are per- mpetent to work in mines just as any other workman in those Some of these men are almost he mines, and they know as well dy could, what the work of a e is, and what they are to do, they may not be able to read. e I say that this is putting a oal miners in this country, and g them from getting work. I ery member of this house must time be perfectly aware of the y in the bill. Do not let this e pass acts which will stultify s.

(Continued on page Six.)

y Escape.—A little son of Mr. f the Gorge road had a narrow rom drowning on Sunday after- Mr. R. M. Jeffrey and his son nding on the Gorge bridge when y the little fellow being carried the current, which at the time ning very strong. Mr. Jeffrey to some boys in a boat below the and they succeeded in pulling the t. He was taken to the Gorge d put to bed, and was not much se for his ducking. It is sup- at he fell off the platform under dge.

(From Wednesday's Daily Edition).

Redistribution Assigned a Day

Ministers Offer No Remark on Resolution But Deny Complicity in Shelving.

Accept Taunt of Drawing Salaries Without Support in House or Country.

After the eventful scenes for Monday, yesterday was devoted by the legislature almost exclusively to routine business—the preliminary skirmish on Mr. Martin's motion with respect to redistribution being the only break in the monotony of the afternoon proceedings—with no evening session. The thorough debating of the redistribution question, with private bills, will occupy to-day; and to-morrow it is anticipated that Messrs. Martin and Cotton will have their personal dispute to settle, the house foregoing other business to watch the duel. The Coal Mines Regulation bill is not likely therefore to reach the committee stage before Friday, when Mr. Dunsmuir is expected to be back in his place.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.15 p.m. Prayers were read by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

The following petitions read yesterday were received and ordered to be printed:

From the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, re closing barber shops on Sunday.

From the Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226, re amendments to Vancouver City Consolidation Bill.

From W. C. Wainwright and others, re ward system amendments to Vancouver City Consolidation Bill.

From J. H. Watson and others, opposing prayers of petition against Vancouver City Consolidation Bill.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the petition presented yesterday by Col. Baker, from C. Kauffman and others of Fernie, in favor of the eight-hour law was out of order as being improperly addressed.

PRIVATE BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Green presented the fourteenth report of the private bills committee asking that the time for the reception of petitions for private bill be extended till Monday next. He explained that the time had expired. To Mr. Joseph Martin he remarked that this did not necessarily mean that the time for receiving bills would be further extended.

The rules were suspended and the report adopted.

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE ACT.

Mr. Kellie introduced a bill to amend the Explosives Storage Act, but expressly denied responsibility for it. He brought it in in this way for private parties in order that it might go before the mining committee.

The bill was read a first time and referred to the mining committee.

REDISTRIBUTION URGED.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN in moving his want of confidence motion regarding redistribution said that he wished to have it distinctly understood that he did not propose this motion for any object except to bring pressure upon the government to do that which was suggested in the motion. Perhaps the house would remember that early in the session he had pointed out the position of this matter and stated that while he was very much opposed to the government and thought its continuance in power most prejudicial to the province, yet he was prepared to undertake to give a loyal support to any measure of redistribution which might be introduced and which was at all fair.

In fact, he continued, he had stated that he was prepared to vote for practically any measure of redistribution that the government might present to the house. He at that time meant that he did not intend his support to be in anyway illusory. He was quite willing to subordinate his views as to what was fair to the views of the majority. His object in that respect was thoroughly bona fide and he did not propose to escape from it.

The resolution in the first place recited what the position politically was at present. He did not suppose the result would be questioned, especially after what had occurred in the house at its last sitting, when they found that on three occasions the government on three want of confidence motions, "was only saved by your vote, Mr. Speaker." It was apparent that the first clause of the resolution could not be controverted. That being so, surely for those who were dissatisfied with the present distribution of the province it was a matter of very serious concern that the country should be liable at any moment, at the whim or caprice of any government member, to find itself suddenly in the midst of an election and be bound to have that election conducted on the distribution of seats, which was opposed so bitterly in this house by hon. gentlemen opposite, or such of them as were then members of the house, when it was introduced here in 1898. He considered the government should assume responsibility to the country if such a catastrophe of that kind occurred and as was likely to occur. Every gentleman opposite had it in his power to force the government to do its duty in this matter. They knew, from what had occurred so far this session that the government would attempt nothing unless forced. As the change of a single vote meant the defeat of the government a heavy responsibility rested on every hon. gentleman opposite not to allow this thing to occur that he deprecated so much.

The second recital stated that the party which the present government purported to represented took strong ground when in opposition against the unfair distribution of seats and to support that statement Mr. Martin read from a report of the debates on the second reading of the redistribution bill, moved on April 23, 1898. Mr. Semlin was then reported as saying that "the bill was the most iniquitous one ever proposed." After a quitation from Mr. J. B. Kennedy's speech

Mr. Helmcken asked: "What did Mr. Cotton say?"

Mr. Martin took no notice and went on quotation from Mr. J. B. Kennedy's speech. Next he read from Mr. Kellie's speech. The Kootenay member "accused the Premier of having neither nerve nor the backbone of a sausage."

"I think," said Mr. Martin, "that we have fallen from grace since the days when such elegant language as that was used on the floor of the house."

Mr. Martin went on reading, giving excerpts from the speeches of Messrs. Hume, Graham, Sword, Kidd, Macpherson and Forster. During the reading of one of the extracts, Mr. Martin said:

"During my long course of politics I have noticed how wonderfully quickly people forget." (Cries of hear, hear, and laughter.)

"Hon. gentlemen laugh at me for that. I defy any member of this house, or any person in this province to point out where, in a matter of principle, I have changed my views improperly, or at least have changed my views and forgotten the stand I had taken a short time before in this province."

He claimed that from what he had said it must be plain to the house and to the country that this bill was not at that time satisfactory to the then opposition. Things had not improved since then upon that score, redistribution was needed but the government did nothing. He noted that Mr. Ralph Smith had announced at Nanaimo that the government intended to bring in a redistribution bill this session but that was the opinion of a private member only. He felt it necessary to put this matter plainly and distinctly before the country so that the country migh know how every member of the house stood upon this serious and important question.

Mr. Clifford seconded the motion.

Mr. Kellie moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Martin—"Oh, oh!" He went on to strongly oppose the adjournment. After reading the report of the redistribution bill debate he would think that the word "cowardly" would be parliamentary in this house. If it was he would like to apply that word to the motion; if it was unparliamentary he would withdraw the word. (Laughter.) The effect of that motion would be to place his resolution right at the foot of the order paper. He quite understood that this was an awkward subject for the government ——

Mr. Deane—It is not.

Mr. Martin remarked that Mr. Deane said no; if that was so why had some gentleman put Mr. Kellie up to moving the adjournment?

Mr. Kellie—No one put me up to it. I only asked to have an adjournment till to-morrow.

Colonel Baker—To-morrow is private members' day.

Mr. Martin quite accepted Mr. Kellie's statement that no one had put him up to do this. But he noted that they found that whenever there was a motion for the previous question or anything that was handy for the government, quite innocently, of course, the member for Revelstoke happened to see it.

Mr. Kellie—I rise to a point of order. There is only one case ——

Mr. Speaker—That is not a point of order.

Mr. Kellie—Just allow me one moment ——

Mr. Speaker sternly called the member to order and refused to allow him to proceed.

Mr. Martin continued that of course Mr. Kellie was very simple. He (Mr. Kellie) had not been in the house very long—(laughter)—and did not know that the motion would have the effect of so far throwing back his motion. (Renewed laughter.) Some astute gentleman—would the hon. gentleman stand that?—had hinted to him that it would be, perhaps advisable to do something of the kind.

Mr. Kellie—No, sir.

Mr. Martin—Well, it is very fortunate indeed that a member of the house should be so convenient for matters of this kind. (Laughter.) He does not know that if the government desires it there is no possibility of this debate coming on to-morrow.

"A redistribution bill," he said, "is not dangerous to the country, but it is dangerous to the members of the government who are drawing salaries practically without the support of the country and of the house."

Hon. Mr. Henderson—Not at all.

Mr. Martin said that if the government had the spirit of a mouse it would have done this at once; but not a member of the government moved.

"I am told that this bill will be discussed to-morrow," he pursued.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Martin—So far so good. Then I will not trouble the house with any further remarks at the present moment.

Mr. Speaker—Shall the debate be adjourned?

Col. Baker here made a remark to his vis a vis, the Attorney-General, which was unheard, but Hon. Mr. Henderson's retort was easily taken down. He said: "Don't you be afraid of it; you will get more than you want."

Mr. Eberts—Why don't you stop talking? You are talking all the time."

The adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

SUPREME COURT ACT.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act, Mr. Prentice in the chair. Mr. McPhillips withdrew his proposed clause regarding Full court sittings, and the clause of Mr. Joseph Martin adopted some days ago was retained as follows:

"74. The Full court shall sit at the city of Victoria on the first Monday in February, May and November, and such sitting may continue until the Friday of the week following each said Monday. The Full court shall sit at the city of Vancouver on the third Tuesday in February, May and November, and such sitting may continue until the Friday of the week following each said Tuesday. Provided, however, that the Full court sitting either at Victoria or Vancouver may be adjourned to any day after the term for the sitting above provided for."

Mr. McPhillips moved a new section providing for interlocutory decision in chambers being subject to appeal. The section was chiefly proposed to meet the needs of Kootenay and to allow small matters to be settled in chambers up in Kootenay instead of being brought to the Full court at the Coast. He moved also subsidiary amendments dealing with this subject. The sections were all held over, to be printed and considered later.

Mr. Martin proposed to re-enact clause 88 of the Supreme Court Act, which was repealed last session by mistake.

This was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

BILLS OF SALE.

The house went into committee on the Bills of Sale Act, Mr. Booth in the chair.

There was much discussion on clause 2, which lessened the period in which bills of sale may be registered. It was understood that the boards of trade of Vancouver and Victoria desired the period to be cut down, but up-country people were mostly against it.

Mr. McPhillips first voiced the opposition and moved to strike out the section, so as to leave the time at 21 days, as now.

The bill proposed that in the cities the time should be limited to eight days; in the country districts fourteen days was provided.

Mr. Tisdall stood up for the section as in the bill. In the interests of the merchants of the province he asked that the time be placed at eight days in the cities and fourteen days in the country.

Hon. Mr. Henderson thought the house might well carry out the wishes of the merchants in the cities and reduce the time to eight days, leaving it at 21 days in the country districts.

Mr. Joseph Martin said that to change these laws was playing with edged tools. He did not think this was the right way of getting at the change the merchants wished. It should be provided that no bill of sale should have any effect or force until registered, and the limit of say 21 days should be retained. The bill should not be allowed to date back. He would like also to have the law in this province assimilated to the Bills of Sale acts of Ontario and Manitoba, namely to have an affidavit that the bill of sale was a real security.

Mr. Eberts agreed with Mr. Martin in his desire to protect mercantile men, but he did not agree that a bill of sale should not become such until it was registered. He agreed, however, with the necessity for introducing the contemplated bona fides affidavit provision.

In view of the discussion Hon. Mr. Henderson moved that the section be laid over. Carried.

When section 3 was read,

Mr. Martin remarked amid loud laughter that it affected the Slocan. He would like to hear the views of the member for that district.

Mr Green, with his hat over his eyes, appeared to be asleep.

Mr. Prentice—I draw your attention to the fact that the honorable member for Slocan is asleep. (Laughter.)

Mr. Green—I would like to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that these gentlemen do not know what they are talking about. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

Hon. Mr. Henderson moved a new sub-section providing for the registration of bills of sale in the county courts of Vernon and Grand Forks. The amendment as to Vernon was carried; the other was laid over. A long amendment proposed by Mr. McBride is to be printed for consideration, so progress was reported.

KAMLOOPS GAOL.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Attorney-General: "Is the report true that lately a person has been appointed as guard at the Kamloops provincial gaol who had some time before been dismissed for cause from the employment of the government?"

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: "James Sinclair, who has recently been appointed as temporary guard at Kamloops provincial gaol, during the illness of one of the permanent guards, was in October, 1894, dismissed by Superintendent Hussey, but the cause assigned for such dismissal is not, in the opinion of the government and Superintendent Hussey, now sufficient to warrant the inference that he will not properly perform the duties assigned to him."

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

The bill for the institution of a bureau of labor statistics and councils of conciliation and arbitration (Hon. Mr. Cotton) was read a first time, and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Mr. Helmcken moved the adjournment of the house for the purpose of discussing the question of the salaries of the county court judges. He said this was not a new matter. A little while since the Attorney-General brought down a bill relating to the correspondence passed between the Dominion and Provincial governments relating to the salaries heretofore paid to county court judges acting as stipendiary magistrates. He supposed all had seen in the morning's paper a telegraphed statement in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was reported as saying that he regretted the breach of faith of the provincial government in this matter. The correspondence he had spoken of might support that view of breach of faith. He read extracts from the return. If this treatment was to be meted out to the county court judges it would soon be difficult to get proper and fit men for the positions. This question of docking the salaries of these judges should receive immediate attention. There was a sacred agreement between the Dominion and Provincial governments binding the province to pay these judges the $500 per annum. He sincerely trusted that the government would restore to all these gentlemen the privileges which the house had said they should enjoy, and that they should have the full benefit of the salary which was their right.

Mr. McBride endorsed these observations. The gentlemen who had accepted the positions of county court judges did so on the understanding that their Dominion salary was to be supplemented by $500 from the province. He did not agree with the conclusions that Mr. Martin had come to when he dealt with this matter while he was attorney-general. He could not imagine how it was that the other members of the government agreed with the ex-Attorney-General and allowed these judges to be deprived of the $500. This was a breach of faith. He hoped the government would reconsider the matter and restore to these judges what certainly was their undoubted right.

Mr. Pooley added a few words in support of the views of the two honorable members who had just spoken. The provincial government was bringing the country into disrepute by these repudiations. To draw forth a remark from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the province was guilty of a breach of faith was a very serious matter. The government had disgraced the province by its action. The government should at the eleventh hour reconsider its decision and keep faith with these judges.

Hon. Mr. Semlin was sorry that a political aspect had been introduced into this question by the last speaker. He entirely repudiated the insinuation that there was any petty or personal feeling in the matter. The hon. gentleman was entirely mistaken as to the inspiration of the act by the government. The government took this view that as the Dominion paid county court judges in the other province it should assume the sole liability for such payment in this province.

Mr. Eberts urged the government to make provision in the estimates for the payment of this $500.

Mr. Turner supported Mr. Eberts remarks. A solemn agreement had been made by the province to supplement the salaries paid by the Dominion to the county court judges, and this agreement should be carried out.

Mr. McPhillips said the present government was not answerable for the inception of this matter, but the government should not have stuck to the strict letter of the law and denied that there was a contract. Of course he believed that the principle was wrong of the province paying anything towards the salaries of judges under the British North America Act, but the payment and control of judges was left entirely in the hands of the Dominion and the Province had nothing to do with the matter really. However, as this agreement had been entered into he thought it should be conceded, and carried out properly. Surely the good faith of the province was not to be called into question for such a small matter as this.

Mr. Higgins said that with the correspondence before the house there could be no two opinions on the subject that the province had entered into a solemn agreement to pay the $500.

HOW LONG?

Mr. Higgins, addressing the Premier just before the house rose, remarked that the house had now been in session six weeks; how much longer was it to be in session?

Hon. Mr. Semlin answered that it would depend very much on the time the members of the opposition occupied on the floor of the house.

Mr. Joseph Martin directed attention to the scandalous manner in which the government was wasting the time of the house. Why, he asked, did not Mr. Deane get up and protest against the government not having a night sitting. They had been there six weeks and there had been absolutely nothing done so far.

"When they ought to have sat, they did not sat," said Mr. Martin and the house roared at the lapsus linguae.

"In other words," he added, "they have done those things which they ought not to have done"—the rest of the sentence was smothered in the merriment of the chamber.

Hon. Mr. Semlin's only reply was: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the house do now adjourn," and the house did, at 6.05 p.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Hon. Mr. Cotton—To introduce a bill respecting the measurement of timber.

By Mr. Robertson—To ask the Finance Minister, "what, if any, securities, were put up by the Atlin Short Line railway, in accordance with the terms of their charter?"

By Mr. Kidd—To ask the Chief Commissioner, "is it the intention of the government to have another inspection made of the 'Burnaby Small Holdings' with a view to determining whether or not the lease-holders are complying with the terms of their leases? If such is the intention, when will the inspection be made?"

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Another Victorian.—John C. Walker, formerly of Victoria and Sooke, joined the Strathcona Horse with the contingent from South Edmonton.

Victoria Clearing House.—The returns from the Victoria clearing house for the week ending February 13 were $590,239, balances $136,400; for the corresponding week last year the totals were $573,427.

Guests of the Governor.—Among the guests at the reception given by Lord and Lady Minto at Ottawa on February 3 were Bishop Perrin, Sir Hibbert Tupper and Senator Macdonald.

Good Luck.—Mr. Summers, of 185 Forst street, who himself has served in the British army, presented the Victoria contingent for the Strathcona Horse with a souvenir in the shape of a horsehoe and Union Jack combined, as a mascot.

Funeral Services.—The funeral of Gordon Prescott, two and a half years of age, son of Mr. James Tait of Oak Bay, took place Monday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Geo. Prescott of the Willows. There was a very large attendance. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Mr. Fraser.

Fay Gets Two Years.—John Fay, charged with assaulting and attempting to rob M. Meiss in the Trilby saloon, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Judge Drake yesterday afternoon in the Supreme court. Beattie, who was connected with Fay when the case was first heard, was discharged.

Sooke's Share.—As a result of the patriotic concert held at Sooke $50.70 has been added to the moneys in the hands of Mayor Hayward for the Mansion House fund. This amount and $1.50 subscribed by Mr. T. Morrow of Sooke road has been received by His Worship from Mr. Edward Milne.

Given a Commission.—According to a telegram received yesterday by Mr. C. E. Pooley, his son Capt. Thomas E. Pooley has been selected for a commission as lieutenant in Strathcona's Horse. Ever since the outbreak of the war Capt. Pooley has exerted himself to be sent to the front and before the war qualified himself for a commission by taking courses at Work Point barracks. He is a good horseman and enthusiastic soldier and will certainly give a good account o himself if an opportunity presents itself.

Unfounded Rumors.—During the past three or four days numerous rumors have been afloat to the effect that information received in this city setting forth that two of the members from Victoria with the first Canadian contingent had been tried by court martial on the charge of being asleep on sentry duty and sentenced to be shot. Absolutely no news further than that contained in Col. Otter's telegram to the militia department a week or so ago has been received in Canada, so the rumors are probably without foundation. Col. Otter merely stated in his report that three men—two from "A" Company and one from "B"—had been placed under arrest for being asleep on sentry duty. Beyond that nothing is known.

Going Home.—The Montreal Star of Monday, February 4, says: "The Right Rev. Dr. Perrin, Bishop of Columbia, arrived here this morning by the Canadian Pacific railway from Victoria, B. C., on his way to England. He is staying at the Windsor hotel and will leave this evening for New York, where he will take the American Line steamer St. Paul for Southampton, where he worked for nearly twenty years prior to his appointment to the see of Columbia. He goes home partly for the purpose of bringing back his sister, who is now on a visit to the Old Country, and partly for the purpose of reviving old associations and of bringing himself more closely in touch with the later phases of church work in England. He broke his journey on Saturday at Ottawa, where he was the guest of Bishop Hamilton, and preached in All Saints' church in that city last evening. To-day he called on the Bishop of Montreal and several other church dignitaries. He says that in his diocese, which is Vancouver Island, there are few changes, and the population is rather stationary; but on the Mainland of British Columbia, where growth is rapid, there is much activity, and church extension is very marked in the new districts."

The healthy old man wears his gray hairs like a silver crown. What if he be threescore and ten if there is still fire in his eye, firmness in his step, command in his voice, and wisdom in his counsel. He commands love and reverence. Yet how few wear the mantle of age with dignity. Dim eyed, querulous of speech, halting in step, childish in mind, they "lag superfluous on the stage," dragging out the fag end of life in a simple existence. The secret of a healthy old age is a healthy middle age. The man who takes care of his stomach, who keeps his body properly nourished, will find that the ody does not fail him in old age. The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery lies in the preservation of the working power of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. From this centre is distributed the nourishment of the whole body, the salt for the blood, the lime for the bones, phosphates for the brain and nerves. A sound stomach means a sound man. A man who keeps his stomach sound by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" will wear the crown of gray hairs as befits a monarch, with dignity and ease.

The Board Of Aldermen

Victoria-Chilliwack Railway By-law Passes—To be Voted February 28th.

Victoria Boys of Strathcona's Horse Send Message to Mayor Hayward.

Little outside of ordinary routine business was transacted at last evening's meeting of the city council. The Victoria-Chilliwack railway by-law passed its third reading without debate and will be submitted to the electors for a vote on the 28th inst. Before proceeding to regular business, His Worship Mayor Hayward read the following telegram, which was received with applause:

Mission Junction, B.C., Feb. 13.

To Mayor and Citizens, Victoria:

We, the undersigned members of Lord Strathcona's Horse, who have been chosen by your loyal city to uphold your honor and that of the Dominion in the Transvaal, wish to express as far as words can, the keen sense of your great kindness, sympathy and generosity to us, some of whom, though comparatively strangers to your town, are none the less eager to serve under our old flag and for our beloved Sovereign. Thank you all citizens of Victoria.

Troopers Spencer, Winkle, Elliott, Noury, Fall, St. George Fraser, Fraser, Phildess Woodhouse, Tennent, Harding, Duncan, Damour, Humfrey.

There were present His Worship Mayor Hayward, in the chair, and Aldermen Williams, Kinsman, Cameron, Brydon, Beckwith, Stewart, Yates, Cooley and Hall.

Tenders for iron pipe, for 1,000 feet, 3-inch pipe, were referred to the purchasing agent and water commissioner with power to act.

The special committee, in regard to the laying of a drain on Stadcona avenue, recommended that no action be taken.

Ald. Brydon explained that the committee went very carefully into the matter. The report was received and adopted.

The finance committee reported advising the payment of current accounts, amounting to about $800. Received and adopted.

The motion of Ald. Beckwith urging action on the part of the provincial government towards the establishment of a school for deaf mutes was next taken up.

Ald. Beckwith made a strong plea for the adoption of the report. There were a number of subjects who ought to receive assistance in the province—there were 12 children in the city at the present time who ought to be looked after. It was of course a matter for provincial support and he hoped the government would take the matter up.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee submitted a report recommending several minor suggestions, one being that the matter of the proposed change to the water troughs be left in the hands of the city engineer for report. Received and adopted.

Ald. Beckwith's motion providing for the destruction of a number of wooden buildings in Chinatown in accordance with the Public Health Act, was next taken up.

Ald. Beckwith in support of the motion said he was sure all were impressed with the necessity of taking the action suggested in the motion. Carried.

Ald. Brydon's motion for the laying of a permanent sidewalk on Government street between Humboldt and Courtenay streets was then considered.

Ald. Kinsman could not support the motion. It might result in a big lawsuit. It was worth some consideration. He would like to support it, but could not do so.

Ald. Beckwith thought we should have to face the music sooner or later. The eyesore had been there long enough. It was a question as to whether the city was liable or not, but it had better be decided now.

Ald Yates was certain the city would be liable. The city had a right to make the alteration, but he thought they should first come to some arrangement with the owners of the property regarding the compensation. They ought to be put upon the street level, and no doubt would insist upon that.

The Mayor thought that the council would fare better by arbitrating after the work was done than before. Ald. Brydon had given the matter some thought and he did not see where the liability for compensation came in.

Ald. Yates proposed an amendment providing that the city engineer be instructed to ascertain the cost of the proposed improvement and that the city solicitor report upon the same.

Ald. Kinsman supported the amendment, pointing out that the buildings which would be affected had been erected before the street had been cut down.

City Solicitor Mason gave it as his opinion that there was no doubt that the property owners would have to be compensated.

Ald. Beckwith thought it would be advisable to first get the engineer's report. He would support the amendment. The amendment was lost, the original motion being carried.

The next business was the consideration of the Victoria and Chilliwack railway by-law. Ald. Beckwith moved that it be read a third time.

Ald. Kinsman inquired if there had been any further communication from Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts, and the Mayor explained that the time for a reply would expire on the 19th inst.

Ald. Beckwith saw no occasion for delaying matters. The motion was then put and carried without a dissenting voice, the entire by-law then being finally passed.

Ald. Beckwith then moved that the by-law be brought before the electors on the 28th inst. next, which was carried.

The annual loan by-law was then put through the second reading.

The council then went into committee of the whole in consideration of the foregoing by-law, the Mayor in the chair. The by-law was reported complete without amendments, afterwards being put through all stages.

The inquiry into the workings of the fire department decided upon at the last meeting of the council will be held some day in the early part of next week. Tuesday night was finally decided upon.

The council then adjourned.

In considering the estimates after the council had adjourned, the council passed the same informally, agreeing to appropriate $17,500 for a pumping station connecting with the 16-inch main, and $3,000 for investigating the Sorby harbor scheme.

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PROUD OF CANADA

Glowing Words From Dr. Sproule

Wishes He Could Join Our Brave Boys.

It has been with a great and increasing pride that I have seen the magnificent loyalty, the whole-hearted patriotism of the people of Canada.

Being an old-country-man by birth, and formerly Surgeon in the British Royal Naval Service, I have been keenly aroused by the conflict into which my beloved Motherland has been forced. It has therefore been with great joy and admiration that I have watched this splendid young country spring enthusiastically to the aid of the Empire in her time of need.

From the very first not of alarm both the natural love of my country and the instincts of the soldier have made my heart burn within me, and filled me with longing to rush at once to the front. No man has had a severer struggle with himself than I. But I have realized that there are times when a man sacrifices himself for his country more truly by living than by dying for it. I remembered the many thousands whose health, happiness, and in many cases life itself, depend upon my remaining faithfully at my post. This thought has forced me to do violence to my natural feelings and wishes (which are those of every man worthy, the name) and I have remained here.

But my heart has swelled with enthusiasm and gratification (even while I have grieved at my own inaction), to see the splendid self-sacrifice, the wonderful devotion, the noble patriotism, shown, not only by those who have formed each brave Canadian contingent, but also by those who, though it wrenched their heartstrings, yet consented to let their dear ones go. All honor to those true patriots who have served to bind Canada and Britain more closely together than ever. Their names will in after years be enrolled as benefactors, not only of their country, but of all humanity. For they have had the nobility to avenge a wrong that was not their own merely, but that of all civilized people.

It has grieved me to see the great contrast in the behaviour of the French-Canadians who, unable to throw off their old racial prejudices, have widened the moral distance between themselves and the real makers of Canada—true sons of the mother country.

The same unerring judgment of posterity that will mention with joyous pride the names of these patriots, will point the finger of scorn at those small and sordid souls who could see nothing but their own petty interests, and who, too cowardly to go to the front themselves, have tried to dissuade others; "Cowards" and "Traitors" shall be the names applied to those who, to shield their own selfishness and poor spiritedness, have tried to restrain and hinder the noble enthusiasm of others.

R. SPROULE, M.D.

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RUN DOWN BY HER TOW.

Tug Lorne Strikes a Sandbar and Is Struck by Bark Colorado.

It is not very often that a bark, and a dismantled bark at that, overtakes and runs down a fast tugboat. But that is just what occurred in Johnston straits, on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island, at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. The tug Lorne was bound south with the dismantled bark Colorado in tow, when the big tug ran ashore and in turn was run down by her tow, the Lorne's bulwarks being smashed and an immense hole torn in the hull of the Colorado. Luckily the hole in the bark was just above the water-line. Had it been a few inches lower she must have sank with the valuable cargo of concentrates which she was taking from the Treadwell mines to the Tacoma smelter. As it was, it was considered necessary to ship some of the cargo. Four hours after the accident, the Willapa, coming south, picked up the Colorado and towed her to a safe anchorage at Port Harvey, a short distance from the scene of the accident.

Capt. Butler was not in the pilot house when the Lorne ran ashore. He had gone below for a rest, leaving Pilot H. Langley in charge. A very heavy snowstorm sprang up, and it was during this that the tug grounded just off the Adams river. Capt. Butler felt the shock and immediately rushed on deck; but the Lorne could not be moved, and the Colorado had too much headway to be stopped, so the collision was inevitable. The Lorne floated at high water and arrived here yesterday morning, just about the time that the Willapa reached Vancouver with the news. The Colorado will be lightened and towed to her destination.

As far as can be seen neither vessel is very seriously damaged, although the Lorne may require some repairs where she struck.

THE MIAMI SOLD.

Purchased by Messrs. Cohn & Cohn of Seattle for $4,000.

Messrs. Cohn & Cohn, of Seattle, yesterday purchased the wrecked steamer Miami, of San Francisco, which went ashore outside of Oyster harbor, for the sum of $4,000. That includes the vessel, machinery and cargo. A considerable portion of the coal can be saved, as also, it is hoped, many of the fittings of the ship, including machinery. The wrecked Miami stands high amidships, but both ends are nearly submerged. The mishap to the Miami has caused great inconvenience to coal dealers in San Francisco, there being a shortage of fuel in the Bay City.

THE WILLAPA IN.

Arrived From the North Last Evening Via Vancouver.

The C. P. N. steamer Willapa arrived from Northern British Columbia ports last evening, having touched at Vancouver on the way south and laid the foundation for a salvage claim by towing the damaged bark Colorado to a safe anchorage. She had little freight and the following passengers: Archdeacon Collison and J. M. Collison, of Kinlith; Miss McNeil, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Curtis, Mrs. Bidcock, Miss Critch, N. Cartwright and wife and Miss Cartwright, from Alert Bay, and Mr. Lawrence.

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HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Board Asked to Pay Burial Expenses of Free Patients Admitted from the District.

Little else than routine business was transacted at the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital held last evening at the board of trade rooms with President Helmcken in the chair.

The resident medical officer presented his usual report as to the number of patients and days' stay and the cost which last month was $1.22 per patient per diem, which is considered very low.

Donation according to the report of the matron were received during January as follows: Papers and books, Mrs. Christopher; old cotton, Mrs. McRae; illustrated papers, Lieut.-Col. Prior, and magazines, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken.

The steward reported that all supplies were provided satisfactorily, with the exception of butter. He suggested that arrangements be made with one of the British Columbia creameries to supply the hospital. The amount used by the hospital last year was 2,246 pounds. The steward acknowledged a donation of 24 pounds of arrowroot biscuits from M. R. Smith & Co.

The finance committee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to $1,355.07, and added that they recommend the payment of a bill for $82.50 from Thomas Storey for pauper funerals. The report says: "The committee is of the opinion that this bill should be charged to the provincial government. The hospital does not now receive a grant, but the government pays a per capita rate for the number of days' stay of a person admitted and the cost of the burial of free patients should in all cases be paid by the provincial or city authorities. The hospital should not have to pay the cost of cemetery and undertakers' fees."

Mr. Forman said the bill was for men who came from outside the city and of the amount $37 was for cemetery fees.

The finance committee will confer with the proper authorities.

The house committee reported that there was no foundation for the complaints of a patient, which were referred to them for investigation.

There was some discussion on the question of outstanding accounts and the admission of incurables, after which the meeting adjourned.