## FRIDAY, PEBRUARY 22, 1895.

THE DECEPTIVE CRY.

those who say that they are in favor of Laurier for Premier do not give him credit it possible to establish English free trade in this Dominion they freely admit that it cannot be done, but they add, " Laurier has no intention to introduce British free trade: he talks about it, but he can do nothing more." This admission shows that some at free trade. They have, perhaps, a grievance the Government's candidates, no matter

ant or so blinded by spite and prejudice according to these supporters of his, he has are; if they do not suit you, so much the mission has been appointed by the Dominion government, acting conjointly with a comentered upon. If he should prove successful he must tinker the tariff. He will have to take off some protective duties, and as he cannot do without a revenue he must impose new duties in their place. If Mr. Laurier is such a politician as some of his publicanism when he visited the United supporters represent him to be he is the States. He evidently was not deeply imlast maninthe country that any honest elector pressed by the majesty of the sovereign peowould think of voting for. He must try ple. That sovereign in the cities does its in some way to redeem the pledges he is work very badly. The City Council of Chinow making here, there and everywhere; cago did not come up to John's notions of and it is certain that while the attempt is official dignity and propriety, and he evibeing made the business of the country will dently did not regard its administration as suffer. Instead of trade being then more either as pure or as effective as it might be. stable than it is now, an era of instability This is what he says of the Chicago City and uncertainty will be inaugurated. Ex. Father in an interview with a reporter of periments of one kind and another will be the Daily Chronicle: made; the new financiers will try to reconcile the irreconcilable—to introduce free trade while depending upon customs duties worshipful council was smoking—and spitdiscernment to see that there will be uncertainty and instability in business as long as the experimenters continue to experiment.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The logical and thoughtful speech which the Hon. Mr. Foster delivered at Sherbrooke will set intelligent men in all parts of the universal cry; and the victors will set intelligent men in all parts of the country thinking. If they ask themselves municipal life are often well what British free trade means for Canada they cannot fail to come to conclusions brigades, police, sanitary and police spectors are all more or less "freed ont." unfavorable to the designs and expectations elections. You may imagine what that of the Liberals. They will see, if trade of means. London is a billiard table compared this kind were established in the Dominion, that nearly all the productions of every country under the sun would be allowed to enter inches above or below the street level, and our ports duty free. This freedom of trade at cross-roads I have measured holes where would apply to manufactured goods as well as to raw products. Canadian manufacturers of all kinds would have to compete with every manufacturing country under the sun. Labor is cheaper, raw manufactures are cheaper and the facilities of production to construct the manufacture are cheaper and the facilities of production to construct the manufacture are cheaper and the facilities of production to construct the manufacture are cheaper and the facilities of production to construct the manufacture are cheaper and the facilities of production to construct the severs are inferior to curs, street lavatories are wanting, and as for the desceration of city beauty it is appelling. Thick, alumy telegraph poles are everywhere, and the overhead railway wrecks property, shuts out light and air, and winds round the town like an iron serpent leaving would apply to manufactured goods as well the stones have sunk nine inches or a foo are very much greater in many of the manufacturing countries than they are in Canada. Cheap goods of all kinds—more than enough eyes of the American workmen to whom he so supply the inhabitants of the whole of spoke to the foolishness of much of the Canada—would be rushed in from the over-talk indulged in on this side of the Atlantic stocked markets of those countries and sold about the " pauper labor of England." He at the lowest possible prices. Canada would be made, as it was made before, under circumstances to outsiders far less favorable. their slaughter market. How could the man- of Great Britain, and one class, the miners, ufacturers of this Dominion resist the flood he declares are "worse off." What he says at their own doors by the foreign producers. the United States is interesting and ought The money that had been invested in most to be edifying to those who in Seattle and of the native industries would be unproduc- elsewhere are so fond of representing the

may be said. It has not. But the reason of this is very plain. England, when free trade off than they are here as the result of our was introduced, was in a position to supply the world with many classes of manufactured goods. It had a large manufacturing population and it possessed everything that was necessary to enable its manufacturers to work with the greatest advantage. To send manufactured goods to England was for a long time like sending coals to Newcastle.

turing population to feed. British free trade, Republic he did not consider it expedient to it will be remembered, will not open a single new market to them. Every country in the world will be free to send into their country farm produce of all kinds, and they will have merely the markets that are now Is it not somewhat singular that many of open to them. It must not be for a moment thought that the countries to which Canadians will open their ports will in gratifor sincerity? When they are asked how is tude or good neighborhood open their markets to the produce of Canada. The experience of England has proved that the countries of which she is the very best customer treat her in matters of trade in the meanest and most exacting way. The Americans have placed many and vexations least of those who shout for Laurier and free restrictions on their trade with Great Britain. trade do not believe either in Laurier or and we Canadians are not in a position to boast of the liberal manner in which we against the present Government—generally have treated the best customer we have. a personal one—and they intend to oppose She admits all our products free. But there has been no spontaneous reciprocity on what the policy of the Opposition may be. our side. We have in our dealings There is no use in reasoning with men with our Mother Country consulted of this class. They care nothing for the only those interests which we considered welfare of the country and they are so ignor. our own. It is not to be supposed, then, if Canada adopts British free trade, that neighthat they do not know that in supporting boring countries will follow our example and Laurier they are opposing the trade policy treat us as we treat them. In fact, by estabthey believe in. It is utterly absurd to lishing free trade as the policy for Canada suppose that Mr. Laurier after promising we would deprive ourselves of the only adthe people of Canada, from Cape Breton to vantage we have in treating for reciprocity. British Columbia, free trade, will, if he is The Yankees would then say to us, as they elevated to power, make no attempt now in effect say to England, " What's the to redeem his promises. Such perfidy would good of talking about reciprocity with you? ruin the reputation and wreck the career of Your market is ours already. You have amount of money actually expended in this the ablest statesman alive. The people of nothing more that you can give us. Why Canada would not tolerate such a course of then should we let you into our market to deliberate double-dealing, as that which, compete with us? Things suit us as they

BURNS ON THINGS AMERICAN.

John Burns did not fall in love with re

ting—the audience in the galleries was smoking—and the clerk held a cigar in his hand as he read out the minutes. One mem-ber flatly accused another of taking \$15,000 as a bribe from a corporation. 'The amount mentioned is too high,' airly responded the incriminated member. The corruption is noredible. Streets are swept, paved, and enaired by contract. Municipal office is repaired by contract. Municipal office is left to the lowest and least reputable citi Fire

It is evident that Mr. Burns opened the does not seem to think that the working men of the United States are on the whole very much better off than the working men

long time like sending coals to Newcastle, What the manufacturing population wanted was cheap food. Free trade gave them this, and the plentiful supply of cheap food enabled England to produce manufactured goods more cheaply than ever. This increased her superiority as a manufacturing country.

British farmers, however, after a time found that the unrestricted competition of colonists and foreigners in their own market pinched them. They made stupendous efforts to overcome it and were apparently successful for a while; but it has at last been found too much for them. Farming has coased to pay in England, and her farmers are looking around them for some means to better the miserable condition to which they have been brought by free trade. British manufacturers by strenuous and persevering effort have been able to hold their own, but the struggle has been a mast expansiting come.

Tather than a man lives in his own house he can be induced to accept a lower rate whose he can be induced to accept a lower rate of wage. Moreover, preference is given to workmen living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses have often to workmen living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses, and miners living in other houses have often to workmen living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses, and miners living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses, and miners living in the companies' houses, and miners living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses have often to workmen living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses, and miners living in other houses have often to workmen living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses

say plainly all he thought. This is his utterance on that difficult subject:

A constitutional monarchy has its limitations—and a plutocratic Republic, run by concentrated impersonal capital, may have deeper sources of evil. But while I am more and more a Socialist and opposed to monopoly, I am more and more convinced that anarchh, the narrowness of the deotrinaire, and the impracticability of the physical force man, must be combated. The day of the agitator is conjugate. The day of the administrator is conjugate. The day of the administrator is conjugate. The day of the administrator is conjugate. The day of the said 18th day of Section 3 and insert the following. alforce man, must be combated. The day sub-section 23 of section 3 and insert the following the agitator is declining, the day of the lowing: "The owner of a mineral claim administrator is coming. Meantime I went shall be entitled to all surface rights, in-

FIFTY SIXTH DAY.

MONDAY, February 18, 1895. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. A petition was presented by Hon. J. H. appointment of police matrons.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill in-

" An act to amend the contagiou diseases (animals) act, 1891." Read a firs MR. HELMCKEN introduced a bill intitul-"An act respecting distress for rent."

MR. SEMLIN moved for a return showing at what point actual construction was com-menced on the Canadian Western Central Railway, as stated in preamble to Bill No. 91, "An act respecting the Canadian West-ern Central Railway." What was the nature of this work? And what was work? Agreed to.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Dr. Walkem moved : " Whereas a comission appointed by the government of the United States, for the purpose of delimiting the boundary line between the territory of Alaska and that of the Dominion of Canada: and whereas, owing to the contiguity of the territory in dispute, the interests of the pro vince of British Columbia are materially affected by the settlement to be arrived at; and whereas the government of the pro-vince of British Columbia have in the past taken active steps in bring ing about the measures adopted by the Dominion government for the location of the line of demarcation, and its early and expeditious determination; and have repeatedly brought to the attention of the authorities at Ottawa the great importance of obtaining all the territory rightfully that of Canada within the terms and meaning of the treaty governing the same : Therefore be it enacted, that a respectful address be presented from this house to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to move His Excel lency the Governor-General to consider the great desirability of British Columbia being directly represented in the negotiations for the settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the territory of Alaska, and that no effort may be spared to secure for this province all that was originally con templated under the terms of the treaty of Great Britain with Russia." He explained that the Dominion government does not appear to grasp all the points at issue in connection with this matter.

HON. MR. TURNER recognized this as an

opportune resolution, as it would be a mat-ter of great importance to this country for have the southern boundary of Alaska laid out as defined in the original treaty, instead of according to the incorrect version made by the United States which the Dominion appears to have adopted.

MR HUNTER stated that he had called

the attention of the Dominion government te the mistake in the United States version of the treaty so long ago as 1877 when Hon. Edward Blake was minister of justice, but though that government are fully advised of the matter strange to say no steps have been taken to correct the mistake. He therefore favored the resolution. Hon. Col. BAKER also spoke in its favor.

Resolution agreed to. CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY,

MR. SWORD moved to add to the bill be fore the house : " Section 8 of the Canada Western subsidy act, 1889, is hereby re-pealed, and the following substituted there

"8 The lands acquired by the company shall not be subject to taxation, upless and until the same are used for other than railway purposes, or leased, occupied, sold or allenated, or until the lapse of a period of five years after the same are acquired, whichever shall happen first; but after the whichever shall happen first; but after the expiration of such five years the company may select such lands as they wish to re-tain, which shall then be subject to taxa-tion, and such lands as they do not wish to retain shall be open to pre emption or pur-chase under as liberal provisions as the lands of the native industries would be unproductive, and the industries that had been fostered with such care would languish for a for lower wages than those of the United and all property other than the lands afore said shall be exempt from provincial and municipal taxation until the expiration of the rail.

States.

States.

States.

Of the provincial stock all gas supplied by such company charge any citizen more than municipal taxation until the expiration of the rail. ten years from the completion of the railway, or ten years from the date fixed by statute for such completion, whichever may

first happen."

THE SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order, coming from a private member, as dealing with crown lands and to a certain extent an interference with the revenue.

MR KITCHEN again moved his resolut forbidding the employment of any Chinese or Japanese by the company in any way. THE SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order as an amendment by a private member to a government bill, and interfering with the revenue by imposing a tax on Chinamen.

The ruling was appealed against by Mr.
Semlin, and decision on the appeal was postponed while the Speaker prepared a written ruling.

Hon. MR. DAVIE presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor returning the bill (No. 51) to amend the companies sot, and suggesting certain amendments. These, it was explained, are principally to provide for removing doubts which may have arisen through elerical errors or omissions, and do not interfere with the effect of the bill as essed. The amendments were considered in com

nittee, Mr. Ebents in the chair, and reported to the house.

The house went into committee on the bill (No. 93—Hon. Col. Baker) to amend the coal miners set, Mr. Kidd in the chair.

administrator is coming. Meantime I went out a coemopolitan; perhaps I came back with a sneaking regard for my own country.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

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Plant Session of the Seventh Parliament.

ing section: "13 On and after the passing of this act it shall be unlawful for any alien, unless he declares his intention of becoming a British subject, to hold any claim by loca-tion, but this shall not refer to any location nade by such alien before the passage of this act

Hon. Col. Baker heartily supported the otion, as he thought the country ought to have the advantage of development from whatever source.

Hon. Mr. Davie commended the loyalty expressed by the hon. gentleman, but did not agree that the restriction put into the bill since its introduction, and which it was now proposed to strike out, is a wise one. He pointed out that Kootenay is very largely indulted for its description. indebted for its present development to the people of the neighboring territory of the United States, and until some greater need for such a provision appears he thought it would be very ill advised to make it law.

After further discussion the clause was struck out on division, Messrs. Semlin, Moherson, Walkem and Kitchen voting nay. MR. KELLIE moved to strike out the folowing section: "4 The holder of a mineral claim may, in lieu of the work required by section 24 of the mineral act 1891, as amended, to be done on a claim in each year, pay to the mining recorder in whose office the mine is recorded the sum of one hundred dollars and receive from such reorder and record a receipt for such payment. Such payment and the record thereof n any year shall relieve the person making it from the necessity of doing any work during the year in and for which and upon the claim in respect of which such payment s recorded." He explained that he had received several remonstrances from his constituency about the matter, and he hoped the house would strike out the section as re-

MR HUME also supported the resolution Lost on division; further consideration of eport deferred.
THE SPEAKER read his ruling on the

amendments moved by Mr. Kitchen to anada Western railway bill. MR EBERTS presented the report of the ect committee on the claim of W. P. Baker and sons, respecting their land at Gower Point. They recommend the claim to the favorable consideration of the government. Report received. CARIBOO MINING CO.

Hon Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting bill to amend the act respecting the Cari boo hydraulic mining company.

Message considered in committee, Mr.

Eberts in the chair. Hon. Mr. Daviz explained that the object of the bill acb. The jet of the bill is to enable the government to grant to the company authority to take a is to exten a dam across the outlet of Morehead and Bootjack lakes. He said the company have already spent about half a million dollars, but find themselves hampered for want of water. No private rights or public interests will be injuriously affected by the provisions of the bill.

The fence along the railway is not such a fence as required by this section, every railway company shall be held liable for all damages caused through the insufficiency of such railway fence to prevent cattle or swine from treepassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands." larger quantity of water; and also to erect

Bill reported and read a first time REVENUE TAX.

Hon, MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the revenue tax act, so as to permit the collection of the tax by proceedings before a magistrate.

VANCOUVER CHARTER. MR McPherson moved to strike out sec-MR MCPHERSON moved to surke out section 16 of the Vancouver act amendment bill, this section dealing with compensation to electric and other companies. Lost on

MR. KITCHEN moved to add to that section a provision that it shall have no force or effect in case the companies fail to observe any condition of any contract with the city. Lost on division. Mr. Kitchen then moved another addition to section (e) which, after being altered by the mover from 20. to 1c., and from \$1.50 to \$2.50, was adopted as fol-44 (f. ) The provisions of this section shall

have no force or effect whatever if the gas company charge more than two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand cubic feet for all gas supplied by them, or if the electric light company charge any citizen more than

livision.
It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the

After Recess.

MR. HUNTER, the house MR. HUNTER, the house proceeding with the consideration of the Vancouver charter amendment bill, moved to add to sub-section (6) of section 16: "(e) Providbetter the miserable condition to which they have been brought by free trade. British manufacturers by strenuous and persevering effort have been able to hold their own, but the struggle has been a most exhausting one and there were times when it appeared as if they would be beaten in the race-by some of their energetic and inventive competitors.

But Canadian manufacturers do not possess the supremacy that British manufacturers do not government in the United States and supremacy that British manufacturers and continually increasing manufacturers and continually increasing manufacturers of the country of the Great is three times greater than that among my own fellow-workingmen in Battersea. There you can measure the difference between American and English municipal government."

"Generally, then, Mr. Burns, you would say that men's lives are used up faster and more freely under the American industrial system than in our own?"

"Unquestionably."

When Mr. Burns came to compare the form of government in the United States that the dament in the receive the countil may enter into the lighting of the public streets with the countil may enter into the lighting of the public streets with the countil may enter into the lighting of the public streets with the countil may enter into the lighting of the public streets with the countil may enter into the lighting of the public streets with the countil may enter into the lighting of the public streets with the countil may enter into the lighting of the public streets with the chair. Reported complete without amendment. Bill Mr. Kidd in the chair. Reported complete without amendment to the lighting of the public streets with the chair. Reported complete without amendment to the lighting of the public streets with the chair. Reported complete without amendment to the lighting of the section (6) section (6): "Generally, then, Mr. Ridd in the chair. Reported complete without amendment to the lighting of the public view of the Countil Mr. Ridd in the chair. Reported complete wi

ennedy, though a warning voice said, "It

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. The house went into committee on the

unday observance bill, Mr. Graham in the MR. KENNEDY submitted the new draft of ection 2 which he had made, at the suggessection 2 which he had made, at the sugges-tion of the house. It provided against ex-posing goods for sale or the exercise of worldly labor, with several exemptions, in-cluding the sale of drugs and medicines, the carriage of mails and travellers, furnishing meals in restaurants and hotels, supplying boats and carriages for travellers.

morning newspapers, tram cars "and other works of necessity and charity." MAJOR MUTTER suggested that the act should be put upon trial in the city Westminster, being passed as applicable that place only for the present.

DR. WALKEM observed that anyone wh would try to force down the throats of members such doctrines as those of this Sunday bill, must be off his base. MR. KENNEDY denied that he wished force anything down the hon member's throat, and asked the house to say whether he or the member for South Nanaimo i further off his base. DR. WALKEM said that was for a physi

wished to become rich from our mines should be compelled to make themselves British subjects before they could do so.

How. Mr. Davie compared and report pro-

HOMESTEAD ACT.

The house went into committee on the homestead act amendment bill Walkem) with Mr. Rogers in the chair, MR. SMITH reviewed the provisions of the bill, holding them to be contradictory and unworkable; and he therefore moved that the committee rise.

MR COTTON described the list of animals

included in the exceptions as "like one of the chapters in Genesis where the animals went into the ark.' The motion to rise was lost; and consid rable discussion followed, the committee inally reporting progress.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY. MR. KITCHEN, by consent of the house moved the anti-Chinese clause of which he had given notice with respect to the Canada Western bill. Lost on division. Bill read a third time and passed.

PAYMENT OF WAGES. MR KELLIE moved the second reading of his bill respecting the payment of wages, the object of which, he explained, is to put a stop to payment by time checks and the having of cheques on Spokane banks.

MR Corron thought the bill an objection able one, among other reasons because it would prevent operators in Cariboo from paying their men with I O. U.'s, or other levices obviating the necessity for keeping eady money on hand. Hon. MR. DAVIE said that while this bill

was intended, as he believed, to prevent the recurrence of some hard cases such as have courred in Kootenay, he did not think that it would serve that purpose, while it would be the cause of great inconvenience in compelling employers in remote places to keep large sums on hand in coin instead of paying by cheque.

The second reading was carried on divi sion, and the house went into committee Dr. Walkem in the chair.
On motion of Mr. Sword the committee

rose without reporting, this killing the bill.

CATTLE PROTECTION. MR. GRAHAM moved the second reading of the bill to amend the cattle protec act. The object is to add swine to the list of animals to which the protection of the act

Read a second time, after discussion.

FENCE VIEWERS. MAJOR MUTTER moved the second read ing of the line fences and water courses bill. The object is to prescribe qualification for persons appointed as fence viewers, so that only persons interested shall be chosen.

Read a second time and considered in committee, Mr. Booth in the chair. ported complete; read a third time

MIINICIPAL ACT. Hon. Mr. DAVIE, in the absence of Mr Rithet, moved the second reading of bill to amend the municipal act.

Agreed to

MR. ADAMS moved the second reading of the bill respecting the destruction of wild horses. He said he moved at the request of the stock raisers of the upper country, where these wild horses have become a seriou nuisance.

Read a second time. The house adjourned at 12:50 a.m.

THE CANADA WESTERN CENTRAL

one cent per ampere hour for 16 candle powof light for electricity supplied by such
company for lighting purposes, and in the
event of such companies making charges in
ay
ax cass of the above, the corporation shall
have the right to construct, purchase maintain and operate gas or electric light works,
and supply the inhabitants of the city therewith, without first offering a price for the
works of any company operating in the
city, or expropriating their works under the
provisions of this sub section.

Mr. Cotton's remarks in the house on the
second reading of the Canada Western Centrain Railway bill, he stated he thought that
the indications in this bill that the province is to come under some financial obligation to this road will have a prejudicial
effect on the loan of two million dollars, now
about to be floated. In contradiction to
this, Mr. Editor, I have a letter from a gentheman high up in financial circles, dated
the company operation and
more than the section of the city of Vancouver shall
have the power to pass a by-law authorizing
the purchase, construction, operation and
as works to light the streets, highways, and
public places and buildings, the property of
the city, and for raising sufficient money on
the credit of the city to defray the cost
thereof and the purchase of any land necessary therefor, under the provisions of the
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fing the provisions of the suffect on the loan of two million dollars, now
and supply To THE EDITOR :- I netice in the report of to return.

Yours respectfully, We should be ready to take full advan

tage of the immense trade that will follow the opening up of China and the rapid fur-ther development of Japan. ner development of Japan. Nanaimo, Feb. 16, 1895.

On Friday and yesterday Inspector Roper and Mr. Tolmie, V.S., inspected several cattle on the outskirts of the city which cattle on the outskirts of the city which were suspected to be affected with tuberoulosis. Close examination convinced them that two of the animals were diseased, and on consultation with the owner it was decided to slaughter them at once. This was done yesterday morning, the post mortem convincing the owner and the experts that the diagnosis had been correct, the owner being well satisfied to have them removed. They were buried in quicklime, and the officer is on the hunt for several other cases elsewhere of which he had been advised.

Sendant's counter claim to go over till November for trial. Plaintiff's claim under the mortgage was afterwards settled by defendant for \$1,330 together with costs. The counter claim remains to be tried in November.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchts and all tis the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

THE CITY

In This city on Friday last Rev. W. Les-lie Clay of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church performed the ceremony which united in marriage Mr. Charles B. Edwards, of Honolulu, H.I., and Mrs. Adele Steinle, of

THE throw-off among the five ties for the prizes in Jamieson's bean guessing contest took place last evening, and resulted in Mr. A. Lee winning the painting, Mr. H. Petticrew the bloycle and Miss Lottle Hickey the

Constables Kavanagh and Conlin arrested Peter, a Siwash, on Johnson street yesterday for having intoxicants in his possession. They also took Ah Gong to the city prison and booked him on a charge of supplying the Indian.

In the city police court yesterday the information of Mr. James Angus charging Mr. E. Crow Baker with assault was dismissed Magistrate Macrae after hearing several witnesses holding that the matter of com-plaint was too trivial to demand the atten-

SATURDAY evening free concerts are this season proving a great success and furnish many pleasant hours for those attending. There were large gatherings and good programmes last evening at the Y.M.C.A. hall, Temperance hall and the Herald street mis-

Next to the inspection, the event which is exciting greatest interest in Garrison Artillery circles is the entertainment which the sergeants have in course of preparation.

Though the date set for it is March 30, arrangements are already in a very forward state, and something quite out of the ordinary is looked for.

THE Hebrew Ladies' Association have made good progress in arranging for the concert they intend giving in the Blanchard street hall on Thursday evening in aid of the synagogue. Among the ladies and gen-tlemen who will take part are Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands, Madame Laird, Miss Smith, Miss Russell and Mr. Agnew. The committee in charge intend making the concert as enjoyable as possible and are working hard for the success of their enterprise.

THE remains of the late John Kermode. who was accidentally killed on Tuesday last, arrived by the Islander last night, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Jones and Mr. C. F. Jones, who had kindly left their homes at Grand Prairie, BC, to escort the body to the bereaved family in Victoria. Mr. Frank Kermode, brother of the deceased, who had met the party on the way down, also re-turned with them. The funeral takes place to-day, at 2 o'clock, from the family resi-

lence, 87 Henry street. THE ball held in the South Sasnich hall on the evening of the 15th inst., in connection with the Agricultural Ass tion with the Agricultural Association, proved in every way a success and an improvement upon its predecessors for which the committee may justly claim congratulations. A conspicuous feature of the event, distinguishing it from the dancing parties of other years, was the entire absence of liquor, this innovation proving thoroughly satisfactory. The Bantly family orchestra supplies tory. The Bantly family orchestra supplied the music of the evening, giving entire sat-isfaction, while the supper, furnished by the association, was a delicious one. The city patrons of the ball, of whom there were a considerable number, returned home by a special train at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE Canada Gazette to hand yesterday contains the list of appointm by the Governor General. As already stated by telegraph Lieut. Col. Prior, M.P., is the British Columbia representative on this oc-casion as he has been in the case of appointments made by Lord Aberdeen's predecessors.

These Aide-de-camps attend His Excellency These Aide-de camps attend His Excellency at the opening of parliament and other state occasions upon which hey may be conveniently present. The complete new list is as follows: Lieut. Col. H. Prevost, 65th Battalion; Lieut. Col. J. A. L. Strathy, 5th Royal Scots; Lieut. Col. A. E. Curren, Hali Boswell, 90th Battalion; Lieut. Col. C. M. Boswell, 90th Battalion; Lieut. Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., B.C.G.A.; Major H. C. Sheppard; Major Griesbach, Supt. N.W.M. Police; Lieut. the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, Mapitoba Dragoons.

ALD. WILLIAMS believes that there are a number of public questions now demanding attention or likely to come up in the near future, upon which the members of the city coupoil should lose no time in informing future, upon which the members of the city coupoil should lose no time in informing themselves, so that when the time for action comes the council will be prepared to act promptly and intelligently. For these reasons has bulletined the following notice: "Whereas the regular Monday night's sitting of the council does not afford sufficient time to advance quickly certain most urgent public works, therefore be it resolved that during the months of February, March, April, May and June, the council meet at least one additional night per week (Thursday by preference) and devote the said evening to advance with all possible speed the foladvance with all possible speed the following highly necessary public works: Improvements in connection with water and provements in connection with water sup-ply, electric lighting, street paving, sewerquestion that may be laid before the coun

YESTERDAY in Chambers, before Mr. Justice Walker, Mr. Wootton moved on behalf of defendant to postpone till Novem-ber the trial of Alex. Urquhart (executor of ber the trial of Alex. Urquhart (executor of the estate of D Urquhar.) v Audrew Lang. The trial had been set for to-morrow, but Mr. Wootton applied for the postponement on the ground that a material witness had gone to sea, not to be back till October. Mr. S. Perry Mills, for plaintiff, in opposing the application, stated that his client had brought the action to recover \$1,640 on a covenant of mortgage given by defendant upon 32 shares in the schooner W. P. Sayward; that D. Urquhart and Lang had been partners in 1893 in a sealing cruise and there should be sufficient money from the proceeds to pay off the money due on the mortgage. On the part of Lang, Mr. Wootton as a counter claim held that his client was not a partner in 1894, and that Urquhart had taken the vessel out without the knowledge and consent of Lang, who Urquhart had taken the vessel out without the knowledge and consent of Lang, who claimed \$1,500 for the use of his half interest in the vessel. Plaintiff ple-ded that Lang was a partner during 1894, when there had been a loss on the cruise of \$5,034, half of which should be borne by Lang. Mr. Justice Walkem made an order for the trial of plaintiff's action on the covenant of mortgage to take place to morrow, and for defendant's counter claim to go over till November for trial. Plaintiff's claim under the mortgage was afterwards settled by de-

BOARD

Mr. Cartmel I Report

Motion to Ap

spector L

In the absen Humphrey took meeting last nigh the board being The Victoria asked that all ments undertake day's work instead the table, a copy

C. C. Revens purchasing from ections 43 and form the writer the offer to him not sufficient. low enough. ALD. WILLIAM

letter be referred sioner, held that treated rightly. nough.
The motion wa use Wharf street coal office, and al

street, was referr to report.
D. Cartmel rep To the Worshipf of the City GENTLEMEN :instructions, tran electric light con to inform you t survey of the n plant and beg to I went carefu Hamilton specific compared the mad examined the wo portions removed pleased to say the fully in accordance the materials and factory description

the delays to which ed, and alteration various portions of their work, ar amount of unnece stood that the ab proved by the lat omission I could a tops of the boilers poonducting ma The chimney height, being the There are mor With fairly good these boilers wi the present engi if any spare boilers be ample for all pu There are two

possible use is to s to reduce the The brickwork mountings, the sa piping, feed pum able for the work I examined the though there are this is well design through the necess mine its power, and the transfer of th ff at one-fourth steam 13 8 times, ing 10 pounds al the low pressure will be 33 pounds

for which does no

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The eduction p

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that of the low pr

a quick runni

As regards th contains, at the twentieth of which when the condenser in which at 120 ° v in addition to the the condensing steam, it is the move. The am used varies with this climate may weight of steam that the engine water (or steam) per hour, the to steam and water t remove is 258 gall pumps being hor duplex, will have 6.8 gallons per str of an air pump of more than one hal ber of strokes oug greatest number 170. This is t ought to have if and one-half the ought to have be the rise and fall of tions a surface co supplied and place cylinder without pipe. Then, if t eondenser were principles in mizer" placed in ture could be re saving of 25 per The specification capacity of 14 gall horse-power of the if the above air pr to pump water the exceed that quantification pipe, being sea water, ought the steam piping into holes and receipton the steam piping into holes and receipton the steam piping into holes and receipton the steam piper time.

short time. There is no d it, and as this is ht to be att