The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 11.

...UT COMBINATION

...umphreys and Robert-
...n the Stump.

...ere Ready to Enter the Lib-
...the Back Stairs Fail to
...e the Electors.

...lled at The Victoria last
...Fell-Humphreys-Robert-
...was very well attended.
...nt and undistinguished
...ied seats on the platform.
...ned by the appointment
..., M. P. P., to the chair,
...a few of the remarks that
...pening a meeting, called
...ys to first address the

...s was received with faint
...ut any preliminary re-
...ight to the subject of re-
...orks, which he would en-
...erected on the island or
...thought he would do very
...duce Sir John Macdon-
...he first year $150,000 on
...s kind. He proceeded to
...e had said at last meeting
...of reciprocity, railway
...livery, harbor improve-
...through the island,
...nds on the Fraser,
...ich, including the min-
...had been neglected
...entatives. Having ex-
...bjects, it became neces-
...go into something new.
...s now completed and it
..., for us to consider how
...to the best advantage.
...it cost a vessel $1000 per
...dry dock. This was, as
..., an excessively large
...e should be elected, he
...to induce the Dominion
...charges for the Esqui-
...at least one-fourth or
...e San Francisco's dock,
...any effort to derive a
..., After giving Sir John
...eral for making appoint-
...c offices from among
... of the province, he
... representatives of not
...eries what the represen-
... eastern provinces had
... The Eastern provinces
...,000 towards the develop-
...heries, and the represen-
...Columbia had voted
...had asked nothing for
...e (cheers). Nova Scotia
...ring the last few years,
...ays and general improve-
...ng the Chinese question it
...uld have to be settled or it
...se trouble. Canada, for
...the history of a colony,
...wer to arrange a treaty
...s solution of the difficulty
...the same proportion of
...ng to the populations of
..., to come into the Do-
...ians would go into China.
...he difficulties with the
...rovince. he said, if they
... with parsons, lawyers,
... and merchants and coal
...ohn would not be such a
...now. He characterized
...o preserve law and order
... an outrage upon the peo-
... In concluding, he de-
...t to the two great parties
...he would enter the com-
...r and fighter for Sir John
...nd only to Sir Charles

...n said this was the most
...ection contest which he
... the province, The mem-
...rinity"—Fell, Robertson
...—were all taking different
...nxious to be elected, but
... any man to say that he
...d asked for a plumper.
...peare and Baker had
...s to the electors as him-
...er candidates had done in
...known their intentions.
...referred to the necessity
...vements to meet the re-
... an ever increasing com-
...e several subjects taken
...d address to the electors.
...among these was the na-
...hich assisted our manufac-
...our mechanics at home,
...ng them in the United
...eries required protection
...ghts in Behring sea. The
...t require to be pressed
...of Sir John. The neces-
...ring station on the west
...ver island was urgent. He
... the first to call attention
... A law to keep American
...ish Columbia waters was
...r to protect our own. In
...inese question, he would
... a treaty with China pro-
...her people by geographi-
... does with Europeans and
...e action taken by the
...Vancouver he character-
...us." Vancouver was quite
...e appointment of a few
...keeping order and as
... a member of the gov-
...t thing they would know
... of getting a taste of
...ever, he did not advocate
...chise act was condemned.
...all eligible voters were on
... Baker nor Shakespeare
...wa. He claimed if it was
... Dominion government to
...farms it was equally as
...y to establish a school for
...rs). He had been accused
... of being ready to go up
...o enter the liberal ranks.
...ay, he was not the stuff
...it in. A proposition had
...him which would have en-
...n but he had spurned it
... was defeated or elected
...out of the contest with a
...Of Capt. McCallum he had
...ging to say of his charac-
...thoroughly honest, earnest
... charter member of the
...r as he (Robertson) was
...Capt. McCallum had come
...(Robertson) he would not
...m.
...gn, resign.
...us appeal to the working-
... for the men who would
...he was loudly applauded.
...was received with cheers.
...had no enemies) said that
...est mayor Victoria ever
...) At a banquet not
...man proposing the "mayor
...d Fell was a jolly good
...uld not spare him to go
...ughter.) He found that
...lous nonsense was being
... town, but if Fell was "a
..." at home, would he not
... good fellow" at Ottawa?
...e Canadian press, taking
... statements, was calling
...dent and a "straddlebug."
...t he was no "straddle-
...-and-out conservative. He
... Ottawa seeking offices; he
...n the governorship (laugh-
...n gone for another seven
...ing to appointments made
...rovince he eloquently de-
...them to Canadians. Posi-
... with the drydock had
...hree or four deep, but so
... made a single promise.
...inese question, if we
...ny trade relations with
...l place a wall around us to
...ropeans had now almost
...es in China as Chinese
... He claimed that, as
...were coming to Canada
... from China (hisses). We
...ly more gutter children
...ntry. He referred briefly
... of encouragement to the
... and other matters. As
...rowing late and everyone
...stage but himself and the
...orship wisely concluded
...g been accorded to the
...meeting closed.

...s the name of another
...t is given for nervous in-
...of frm twenty grains too

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SHARPSON, W. R HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) $2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $5.50 per line per month. If inserted in column, "What Some People Say," 20 cents per line each insertion, or $5 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $2.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

From the Daily Colonist, March 12, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

When Uncle Sam and Johnny Bull
Walked out one morning cool,
John pointed to his coast defense,
And shouted: "April Fool."

Nanaimo Coal.

Steamer Woodside returned from Nanaimo at six o'clock last evening with a barge laden with coal.

A Monster Egg.

Mr. Jamieson exhibited a monster goose egg yesterday. It weighed 143 oz., 14 inches longer circumference and 10 inches shorter circumference.

Provincial Supreme Court.

Smith & Clark have been awarded the contract for the construction of the supreme court building on Bastion square. Mr. S. Wright does the brick and stone work.

Sad Intelligence.

Capt. Wm. McDonald of the Nanaimo pilotage, received a letter yesterday from New Zealand, announcing the death of his brother-in-law, Capt. Donald Mackay, who was for many years master of ships on the coast of New Zealand.

Rough Passage.

Those aboard of the steamer North Pacific experienced a rather rough passage across the straits yesterday. The wind was blowing great guns outside and the vessel got the full force of it straight on her bows. Several of the passengers testify to the careful and able handling of the vessel by her trusty captain.

Police Court.

A Russian woman named Mary Burns, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was before the police magistrate yesterday morning. Officer Smith found her lying on Government street, near Fisgard, about 5 o'clock in the morning, dead drunk. She was fined $10, or in default of payment one month imprisonment with hard labor.

Street Crossings.

The council have continued laying stone slabs on the crossings of Government street. Those laid down before the winter weather set in were found to be a great success, as pedestrians had no difficulty in crossing from one side of the street to the other. It is hoped the council will extend operations in that direction to other portions of the city.

Postal Telegraph.

In connection with the completion of the Postal company's telegraph lines to California, Mr. Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, sent this congratulatory telegram to John W. Mackay: "I tender you my sincere congratulations upon the completion of your telegraph line between British Columbia and San Francisco, thus establishing the first competing line between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean since 1877. The competitors then was frail and temporary; that which now exists I believe to be secure and permanent."

Arrival of the Idaho.

The steamer Idaho, in command of Capt. Ingalls, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday afternoon. Owing to the gale that was blowing outside the captain thought it prudent to run for Esquimalt instead of landing at the outer dock. The steamer has a large general freight for Alaska, including a consignment of quartz mining machinery for Douglas Island. Capt. Ingalls formerly ran to this port on the Queen of the Pacific, and latterly has been commanding a steamer on the southern route. This will be his first experience on the Alaska route. He assumed command of the Idaho at Port Townsend, Capt. Carroll relinquishing it for the purpose of taking charge of the Olympian, which will run on the Alaska route this season.

Tired of Life.

A young man by the name of Blood, living near Anacortes, on Fidalgo Island, says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, last Tuesday committed suicide by blowing out his brains. About a year since he was employed by a well-known farmer, Mr. Graham, and there formed an attachment for a young lady living near by. Last Tuesday he took passage on the Idaho for Anacortes, and judging from a letter found on his person, went there to press his suit, insisting to see her, if only through the window. From the information we received, he being disappointed concluded life was not worth living, and to end his unhappy life he resorted to the pistol, killing himself within sight of the house. The young man was about 26 years of age.

The Girls' Own Paper.

We have perused with pleasure the first number of a monthly literary effort with the above title, issued by the girls of the central school. The various departments of the paper have been carefully gotten up, and the editorials and other original matter are not only correct in construction but advance ideas and criticism, and show discernment and humor that are striking evidences of the attainments of the writers. The original parodies on well known poems are excellent and amusing. Altogether the girl pupils are to be congratulated on the excellence of their first effort, and we trust this new means for educating them in a most important branch of their studies—composition—having been voluntarily assumed, will become a permanency.

Interior Cattle.

In an interview with a *Columbian* reporter a prominent cattle owner claims that the loss of stock up to the present has not exceeded 10 per cent. of the cattle in the country.

A Jolly Old Rooster.

Hon. A. Bunster was presented by several of the settlers of Mayne island with a fine game rooster as an evidence of their appreciation of the way in which he handled Mr. Gordon at the political meeting.

A Large Panther.

There was brought to the city yesterday from Metchosin a panther shot by Mr. John Weir, an old gentleman of 70 summers. The animal measures eight feet from tip to tip. It was purchased by S. Whittaker, who will preserve it.

The Estimates.

The discussion of the estimates will likely be proceeded with on Monday, when the opposition in general, and the member for Cassiar in particular, will have an opportunity to spread themselves. The discussion on the motion to go into supply, and on Mr. Beaven's amendments, will no doubt occupy several days.

Alaska Boundary Line.

A correspondent requests information in regard to the Alaska-British Columbia boundary. The matter is now occupying the attention of the American and Canadian governments, but so far nothing definite has been accomplished, and it is not known whether practical steps will be commenced this year or not.

Women as Trustees.

Mr. Higgins' amendment to the School Act, investing women with the right to vote, is an innovation which we believe will be generally regarded with favor. As was pointed out by him the principle having been tried in conservative old England and found to work with complete success, there was no reason why the people of this province should not have an opportunity to adopt it if they desired to do so.

Edwin Booth.

It is announced that Edwin Booth, America's great tragedian, will shortly appear for a season at The Victoria. The Abbott company's success here has demonstrated that high-class entertainments will be liberally patronized, and this year lovers of the drama and opera will no doubt have better opportunities than heretofore for indulging in their favorite pleasure.

From Fraser River.

The Yosemite, Capt. Rudlin, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, after experiencing a very rough time in the Gulf. However, she sailed through it all like a duck and arrived in port without any mishap, further than that a couple of the hands were struck by a wave while lashing an anchor, and roughly handled and thoroughly wetted.

Seriously Injured.

L. G. Lowrie was out hunting yesterday morning, and while sitting down eating his dinner a tree fell upon him, seriously injuring him. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital by Mr. Field, a farmer in the district, and at last accounts was feeling a little better under the kind care bestowed upon patients at that hospital. Mr. Field is greatly to be praised for his kindness in the matter, as the road from Metchosin to Victoria is a long one.

The Seamen's Benefit.

Last evening the management of the St. Joseph's Literary and Social Society divided the sum of $92 amongst the shipwrecked seamen of the ship Robert E. Foster, that amount being the proceeds of their entertainment given Thursday evening, forty-seven dollars being divided among the seamen here in town, and $45 forwarded to the agent of the Seamen's Union of Port Townsend to be divided among the men there.

Cruelty to Animals.

A number of sheep were brought down from one of the islands of the Gulf. The individual who brought them to the steamer landing in a boat kept the animals tied by their feet in the boat all night, and when they were carried on board the steamer two of them were so exhausted that they could not stand on their legs, and laid down and died. Such inhuman practice at the hands of their owner should receive attention from the hand of the law.

Temperance Hall, Esquimalt.

The new temperance hall at Esquimalt was formally opened on Thursday evening by a musical entertainment, at which a large number attended. Congratulatory speeches were also delivered. After the conclusion of this portion of the programme, an adjournment was had to the lower hall, where dancing was indulged in until early morning. The hall will form a great convenience to the citizens of Esquimalt as well as to the temperance workers among the sailors.

The Volunteer Force.

A meeting will be held in Denny's hall, Broad street, this evening, to which all who take an interest in the volunteer movement are invited. It is hoped that a large number of our young men, both members and non-members of the militia, will be present and that some enthusiasm may be roused in favor of the cause, for it would not speak very highly of Victoria's loyalty should scarcely a corporal's guard be forthcoming to do the honors of Her Majesty's jubilee year.

Extraordinary Weather.

It had been thought by many that owing to the severe winds that prevailed during the early part of February we would escape the usual March winds. But such has not proved to be the case, for that which started up about 7 o'clock yesterday morning has proved the contrary. Although not so severe as those of last month, yet it blew hard enough to cause the destruction of many fences and insecure sign-boards, etc. However, we have no occasion to grumble, for in this case the bad has brought much good with it as the sky, which has been overcast for the past week, was clear yesterday, the wind having scattered the clouds in all directions. Weather prophets say that a long continuance of good weather may now be expected.

Sir Charles Cunningham.

Sir Charles Cunningham, an English nobleman, stopping at the Gilman house, says the *Oregonian*, rang a triple bob major on his bell yesterday morning. The night clerk flew to his room, and found him speechless and with only strength enough left to send in an alarm. It seems that N. Gilmore, a hotel man from Junction City, who occupied the next room to Sir Charles', had on retiring blown out the gas in his room. After enough had escaped to asphyxiate him the deadly stuff wandered into Sir Charles' room, and had pretty nearly done for him when he awoke and succeeded in giving the alarm. The doors and windows were thrown open and fresh air soon restored them to consciousness. Mr. Gilmore, who has not seen his friends at the east for 35 years, left on the Atlantic express yesterday afternoon. During the trip he will patronize hotels where coal oil is used. As for Sir Charles, if he cannot have a whole hotel to himself, he will camp out during the remainder of his stay in Oregon. An unloaded gun is not a more dangerous thing than the man from the country who snuffs out the gas.

WITH commendable promptness Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co. are provided with a stock of U. S. postage stamps.

THE ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

Of the Province of British Columbia for the Financial Year Ending 30th June, 1888.

Public Debt—Interest, $70,050; sinking fund, 30,843; premium and exchange, 350; discount and commission, 800. Total 102,043.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (SALARIES).

Supreme court, $2,760; sheriffs, 2,000; county court, 960; police and gaols, Victoria, 8,272. do. Esquimalt, 840; do. New Westminster, 9,232; do. New Westminster district, 1,740; Kootenay district, 9,040; Cariboo district, 5,784; Cassiar district, 2,760; Yale and Lytton, 3,000; Kamloops, 2,460; Okanagan, 2,460; Similkameen, 2,000; Nanaimo, 6,660; Cowichan, 720; Comox, 720; Lillooet district, 4,200. Total $63,148.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (SALARIES).

Lieutenant-governor's office, $1,500; provincial secretary and minister of mines, 13,990; treasury, 8,400; lands and works department, 9,840; attorney-generals 5,040; land registry office, 9,105; legislation, 1,450; registration of voters, 820; asylum for the insane, 9,400; revenue services, 2,220; assay offices, 2,700; temporary departmental assistance, 2,000. Total, $66,170.

LEGISLATION.

Indemnity to members, $10,800; mileage, 3,000; registration of voters, 50; expenses of elections, 500; contingent fund, telegrams, etc., 450; journals and statutes binding, 1,000. Total, $15,800.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (MAINTENANCE).

Printing office, Victoria, $2,000; assay offices, 750; asylum for the insane, New Westminster, 7,650. Total, $10,400.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

Hospital, Victoria, $5,000; hospital, New Westminster, 3,500; hospital, Cariboo, 4,000; hospital, Nanaimo, 3,000; hospital, Kamloops, 2,500; hospital, Vancouver, 2,000; hospital allowance, Cassiar, 250; in aid of destitute poor and sick, 750; in aid of resident physician at Clinton, 750. Total, $21,750.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (OTHER THAN SALARIES).

Summoning and paying jurors and witnesses, $10,000; prosecution and interpreters, 2,500; expenses of inquests, 1,000; criminal punishments, 500; rewards, 1,000; keep of prisoners, 12,000; rents, 500; special constables, 9,000; transport of prisoners and constables 7,000; miscellaneous, 1,500. Total, $45,000.

EDUCATION.

Education office, $4,480; Victoria City district, 19,140; Victoria district, 6,080; Esquimalt district, 2,920; Cowichan district, 7,220; Nanaimo district, 12,340; Comox district, $2,560; New Westminster City district, 5,610; New Westminster district, 18,640; Hope-Yale district, 14,035; Lillooet district, 3,850; Cariboo district, 3,300; Kootenay district, 1,520. Total, $101,695.

TRANSPORT.

Freight on remittances, $300; traveling expenses of officers on duty, $2,500; keep of horses, 200. Total, $3,000.

RENT.

Government House, Victoria, $48.50. Total, $48,50.

REVENUE SERVICES.

Commission, courts of appeal, traveling expenses, miscellaneous, etc., $7,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Works and buildings, $47,100; Government House, Victoria, 3,100; roads, streets, bridges and wharves, 180,850; surveys, 16,500. Total, 247,550.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Works and Buildings.—Repairs to government buildings, Victoria, $1,000; do. New Westminster, 100; do. Nanaimo, 100; do. Yale district, 200; do. Lillooet, 100; do. Cariboo, including Richfield gaol fence, 250; do. Kootenay, 1,000; do. asylum for the insane, 100; do. gaol at Victoria, 100; do. New Westminster, 100; do Nanaimo, 250; gaol at Kamloops (construction), 5,000; lock-up, Spallumcheen, 500; hospital, Cariboo, 500; law courts, Victoria (construction), 15,000; court house, Nanaimo, 5,000; furniture for government offices, 800; improvement of government reserves, 500; insurance of government buildings, 2,700; public schools, Victoria (repairs), 1,000; do. (furniture), 300; do. construction (ward, including site), 2,500; do. Nanaimo (addition and furniture), 1,850; do. Tolmie (construction and furniture), 1,000; do. East Wellington, 650; do. Kensington, 700; do. Donald, 1,000; do. York (Sumas), construction, 600; do. Aldergrove, construction, (re-vote), 600; do. Coldstream, construction (re-vote), 600; do. Kamloops (addition), 600; do. Centreville, (addition), 400; do. Cache Creek (repairs), 300; do. Vancouver (furniture), 500; do. Maple Bay (repairs, fencing, &c.,) 200; do. throughout the province, (sundry repairs, &c.,) 1,000. Total—$47,100.

Government House, Victoria.—Repairs to building, $250; furniture, 500; fencing, 200; water, 600; fuel and light, 800; improving grounds, 100; gardener, 12 months @ 50, 600; miscellaneous, 50. Total 3,100.

Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Wharves.—Victoria district, $8,500; Esquimalt district, 6,000; Victoria and Esquimalt districts, (bridge repairs) 500; do. (rock crusher, engine and drills) 3,500; Cowichan district, 8,000; Victoria and Nanaimo trunk road, 1,500; Salt Spring Islands and islands at Plumper Pass, 1,750; Nanaimo district, 8,000; Alberni, 2,500; Alberni-Nanaimo road, 1,000; Comox district, (including Qualicum road) 3,500; New Westminster district, 15,000; municipalities in New Westminster district, 6,000; Cowichan municipality, 1,000; trunk road, New Westminster to Yale, 1,000; Yale district, 24,000; Yale district, Thompson river bridge at Kamloops, 5,000; Lillooet district, 5,000; Lillooet district, Fraser river bridge at Lillooet, 17,000; Cariboo district, 7,000; Cariboo district, Hixon creek sleigh road, 6,000; Cassiar district, 1,000; Kootenay district, 17,000; Main Trunk road, 25,000; repairs to trail, Skeena Forks to Germansen creek, 150; Lillooet ferry, (subsidy) 750; Soda creek ferry, 200; colonization roads, Vancouver Island, 5,000. Total 180,850.

Surveys.—Throughout the province, $8,000; railway exploratory surveys, 6,000; exploratory surveys, 2,500. Total 16,500.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

Advertising, $2,500; stationery, 3,700; postage, 2,500; telegrams, 1,500; fuel and light, 2,500; library—legislative and departmental, 350; attorney-general's department, 250; refunds, 1,000; premium on guarantee bonds, 300; fire department—Nanaimo, 500; New Westminster, 500; Vancouver, 500; Barkerville, 500; Quesnelle, 250: Kamloops, 250; reporting judges' decisions, 250; agricultural societies, 750; telephone service, 400; British Columbia Agricultural Association, in aid of a provincial exhibition, 1,000; in aid of building for provincial agricultural exhibition at Chilliwhack, 500; printing, paper and binding 1,000 copies consolidated statutes, 2,500; in aid of prospecting and explorations, 2,000; destruction of wolves and panthers in settled districts throughout the province, 100; transport and accommodation of geological collection, 250; museum, 2,000; in aid of militia, 600; superannuation—monthly allowance to late messenger, D. Deasy, 12 months to 30th June, 1888 @ $40 ⁸ month, 480; miscellaneous, not detailed, 3,000. Total, $31,950.

VOTE NO. 183—IMMIGRATION.

Immigration agent at New Westminster, 12 months to 30th June, 1888 @ $100 ⁸ month, $1,200; office contingencies, including postage, 200; London office contingencies, 500; Edinburgh contingencies, 250; miscellaneous, 2,000; female immigration (assisted), 1,000. Total, $5,150.

MARINE.

During February there was shipped from this province 18,194 tons of coal to foreign and coastwise ports.

The ship William McGilberry, Capt. Dunbar, sailed from Hongkong on Jan. 10th for Victoria seeking a cargo.

American ship Enos Soull, Captain Soull, sailed from Hongkong for this port on Jan. 11. She comes seeking.

The American bark Escort, Captain Waterhouse, sailed from Hongkong on January 10th for Victoria, seeking a cargo.

The Norwegian bark Rosenburg, Capt. Johnson, has sailed from Shanghai, China, to Puget Sound, to load lumber. Destination unknown.

Sealing schooners Kate, Favorite and Triumph, which left for the west coast a few days since, returned yesterday, seeking shelter from the storm. The former vessel is in Victoria harbor.

Steamship Idaho arrived at the wharf in Esquimalt yesterday afternoon from Port Townsend. She will arrive at the outer wharf as soon as the weather moderates and will then leave immediately for Sitka.

Messrs. J. & W. Grace, of San Francisco, have libeled the American bark Nellie May, now in Port Townsend, for non-payment of commission on charter party—from Burrard Inlet, B. C., to Australia—of last year.

The North German Lloyd's steamer Rhein, which grounded on Hog Island while on her voyage from Bremen for Baltimore, got off this morning and was expected to arrive in Baltimore yesterday afternoon.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. D. Helmcken continues to improve in health.

J. M. Blaikie, New Westminster, is at the Clarence.

Capt. McIntyre, of the ship Richard III., is in the city.

Henry Fry, of Cowichan, arrived by train last evening.

J. Coigdarige and W. B. Smallfield returned from the mainland last night.

Our thanks are due Capt. Wilson, of the steamer North Pacific, for favors extended.

D. J. Munn, manager Bon Accord Canning company, Fraser river, is in the city.

Jno. Hendry, manager R. C. P. company, New Westminster, returned home this morning.

Judge Boultbee, Rev. Mr. Shildreck D. A. McFarland arrived from Vancouver on the Louise.

Capt. Jas. Carroll, the veteran Alaskan commander, arrived over on the Idaho, and is at the Driard.

Judge R. A. Jones, the recently appointed chief justice of Washington Territory, has arrived at Seattle.

The Crown Prince of Germany, owing to late additions, is now the happy possessor of no less than seventy-two decorations. His breast looks as if it were armor-plated.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That as a test of sobriety try to eat raw oysters with a knife.

That Bernhardt will take well in Washington. She has no surplus to reduce.

That navigator's most dangerous strait is a whisky straight.

That Mammas can always marry off their daughters by a little clever manipulation.

That there were exported last season from Prince Edward Island 21,000 cases of lobsters, most of them to Europe.

That the fashionable collar for gentlemen this spring will be higher than ever. It is enough to raise one's choler to think of it.

That "shoveling brimstone against the east wind" is the Providence *Journal's* picturesque term to describe Joseph Cook's lecturing.

That at a recent socialist banquet one of the tribe arose and, in a thundering voice exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I drink to the extinction of the aristocracy and of thirst."

That a copy of the original Latin edition of the "Letters of Columbus," printed in 1493, has just been sold at Cologne for $1,650, the highest price ever paid for a book in Germany.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

Amendments Made to the Public School Act.

Hon. Mr. Robson's "Public School Act, 1886" amendment bill which was read a second time and passed through committee yesterday, proposes the following changes respecting the qualifications of teachers:

For third class, Grade B, there is no change.

Candidates for third class, grade A, certificates must obtain forty per cent of the total number of marks attached to the subjects of examition for that class and grade, and not less than thirty per cent of each subject, instead of fifty per cent and thirty per cent as heretofore.

For second class, grade B, certificates forty per cent of the marks attached to each of the subjects of examination for third class certificates, and not less than thirty per cent of the marks attached to each of the subjects of examination peculiar to that class and grade, and fifty per cent of the total number of marks attached to the subjects of examination for that class and grade, instead of sixty per cent of the total number of marks.

For second class, grade A, forty per cent of the marks attached to each of the subjects of examination for second class, grade B, certificates, and not less than forty per cent of the marks attached to each of the subjects of examination peculiar to that class and grade, and sixty per cent of the total number of marks attached to the subjects of examination for that class and grade, instead of seventy per cent of the total number of marks.

For first-class grade B, 40 per cent. of the marks attached to each of the subjects of examination for second class, grade A, certificates, and not less than 40 per cent. in each of the subjects of examination peculiar to that class and grade, and 60 per cent. of the total number of marks attached to the subjects of examination for that class and grade.

For first class grade A, 40 per cent. of the marks attached to each of the subjects of examination for first class, grade B, certificates, and not less than 40 per cent. in each of the subjects of examination peculiar to that class and grade, and 60 per cent. of the total number of marks attached to the subjects of examination for that class and grade or he must be a graduate of a British university, who has proceeded regularly to his degree, and must satisfy the examiners oi his knowledge of the art of school discipline and management.

Every first-class, grade A, certificate, and every first-class, grade B, certificate, in force on July 1st, 1888, shall be renewable from year to year by the examiners until July 1st, 1893, on the application of the holder of any such certificate, provided the applicant has been employed as a teacher during some portion of the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application for renewal.

A third-class, grade B, certificate shall be deemed good for one year, a third-class, grade A, for two years, a second-class, grade B, for three years, and a second-class, grade A, for five years after their respective dates.

Every first-class, grade A, certificate, and every first-class, grade B, certificate, issued after July 1st, 1888, shall be valid for life, or during good behavior.

The proposed changes will not come into force before July 1st, 1888.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Fifth Parliament.

FRIDAY, March 9.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Reid.

THE OBLITERATED BALLOTS.

Mr. Turner reported that the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the last general election in Victoria had secured additional evidence on which they desired to report to the house. He was informed, however, that the committee having already reported had been discharged.

Mr. Beaven said the report submitted had not been in accordance with the evidence laid before the committee.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the committee had fulfilled the object for which they were appointed and had been discharged.

Mr. Dunsmuir said if the house were unanimous for it he would move that the committee be re-appointed to enquire into the conduct of the last general election for Victoria, to take evidence and report from time to time as occasion may require.

Mr. Beaven objected to the resolution passing without the usual two day's notice being given.

Mr. Dunsmuir—There is evidently something behind the scenes that the honorable gentleman is afraid of.

PEAKE PRESERVATION.

Mr. Orr moved, Mr. Ladner seconded: That an order of this house be granted for a return of all correspondence, telegrams and communications, orders in council, and reports of the superintendent of police, in any way relating to the appointment of a special police force to preserve the peace within the municipal limits of the city of Vancouver.

The attorney-general would be the last one to throw obstacles in the way of information asked for by members of the house, but he nevertheless considered it unjust and imprudent to give information respecting matters which are now pending. He was satisfied that it would be inadvisable and prejudicial to the public interest to do so.

Mr. Beaven held that the documents might be placed before the house, then it would be the duty of the latter to say whether they should be printed or not.

On division the resolution was voted down.

BURRARD INLET LANDS.

Mr. Martin moved, That an order of the house be granted for the return of all correspondence between the department of lands and works, and any officer of the government, or any other person, having reference to a piece of land on the north side of Burrard Inlet and described as lying to the north of lot 204, group 1, New Westminster district. Passed.

READ A FIRST TIME.

Mr. T. Davie introduced a bill entitled "An act to amend the county court jurisdiction act, 1885." Bill read a first time.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt." Bill read a first time.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. McLeese to a question of privilege, called the attention of the government to a resolution passed by the house asking for information respecting the Ashcroft bridge. He hoped something would be done to the bridge to prevent it being carried away.

JURY SERVICE.

The jurors bill, introduced by the attorney-general, was reported from committee complete with amendments.

EDUCATION.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the Public School Act amendment bill. He explained that one of the main objects of the bill was to place teachers upon a satisfactory footing. Those holding first-class certificates were liable to be called up for examination at any time, which was considered a very great hardship and not conducive to the cause of education. He knew of good teachers who had been incapacitated for work by having in addition to their ordinary duties, to prepare themselves for examination. Many of the propositions contained in the bill had been discussed at a convention of the most intelligent teachers in the province who assembled in Victoria last year and the bill was based on suggestions brought forward at the time.

Mr. Beaven said the sooner we struck out the provision of the bill that the possessor of a degree certificate from a British university should be entitled to a certificate as a first-class teacher the better. Though a man might hold a university degree it by no means followed that he was a qualified teacher.

Mr. Semlin wanted to know why the number of marks required to qualify as teacher were lowered. This was lowering the standard instead of raising it.

Hon. Mr. Robson said although the marks had been lowered, the number and general scope of the subjects for examination had been increased, so that the standard had in reality been raised.

Mr. Prior asked the object of the clause providing that the proposed amendment should not come into force until July, 1888.

Hon. Mr. Robson replied that the school act stipulated (in justice to teachers) that one year's notice should be given of intention on the part of the department of education to increase the standard of qualification.

Mr. Higgins asked if the provisions of his school act amendment bill could be incorporated into this one in committee.

Mr. Speaker—Any amendment can be made in committee which is thought necessary.

House went into committee on the bill, Mr. Ladner in the chair.

On the clause coming up which provides that a candidate for a first-class Grade A certificate may obtain without examination if he is "a graduate of a British university," Mr. Beaven moved that these words be struck out.

Mr. Higgins said he would support the motion of the leader of the opposition to strike out the portion of the section which referred to graduates of universities. All holders of degrees were not competent to teach, and he did not think they should be allowed to enter the service without having first submitted to the same examination as less favored teachers had to undergo. He had always opposed the exemption of this class who at one time were considered so superior to other human beings that they were admitted to the franchise in the colony of Vancouver Island by reason of their holding a degree (laughter). There was no protection under the bill as it stood, for hardworking, faithful teachers who had been educated, if not born, in the country and who were liable to be elbowed out of a means to gain a livelihood by a gentleman whose only recommendation was that he was a graduate of a university. Let all teachers stand on the same footing.

Mr. Semlin said we required doctors and lawyers coming into this province to pass an examination here before being admitted to practice, and we should require all teachers to do the same.

Hon. Mr. Robson was almost inclined to think that it would be in the interests of the province to remove the restrictions placed on lawyers and doctors coming to practice here. He had serious doubts as to the justice of asking them to submit to the humility of an inferior examination, and the same principle applied to men who having passed in the best British universities with high honors come here and ask for teacher's certificates. He did not say the possession of a degree made a man a good teacher, but he believed that all other things being equal the university man had the advantage.

Mr. Grant was very glad to see that his friend, the provincial secretary, had changed his mind since the medical and legal bills passed this house. He was of opinion the university man should pass an examination with all others. If he were well up it would be no trouble for him to do so.

Mr. Beaven contended that the only way that all comers could be placed on equality was by requiring all to come forward and stand examination.

On division Mr. Beaven's amendment was lost by a vote of 10 to 9.

Mr. Higgins said he had a new clause to introduce. He moved that women be competent to sit as school trustees, and proceeded to show that out of ninety-nine teachers on the roll thirty-seven were women, while of school children the sexes were nearly equal in number. He believed that what was wanted to make the school system more efficient was an infusion of the female element on the school boards. Women already voted for trustees. Why should they not sit as trustees? Was there anything in or about a woman that unfitted her for a teacher? Let the roll supply the answer in the negative. If women were good enough to be mothers they were surely good enough to be teachers; and if they were good enough to be teachers they were well fitted for trustees. This was not an innovation. The fair sex sat on school boards in England, the States and Canada. All he wished now was that the house should do this simple justice by recognizing their ability and their right.

Mr. Allen said in Clinton there were three school trustees who were all married. If one retired at the end of the year one of the others could get his wife elected and have a majority of the board in his own house.

Mr. Dunsmuir did not like this new fangled idea and could not support the amendment.

Mr. Martin did not think a mixed school board would work well. The honorable member for Esquimalt would withdraw the amendment if he considered the matter well.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that this was no new fangled idea. It had been in vogue in conservative old England for many years, and had proved a complete success. He could understand why a prejudice existed to women taking part in politics, but there certainly could be none to a mother having full control over the education of her children.

Mr. Beaven had much pleasure in supporting the amendment of the junior member for Esquimalt. The principle must be admitted that mothers are the best qualified to say who shall have charge of the education of their children, and if the people of the country desired to place women on their school boards their should be nothing to prevent them from doing so. He gave the amendment his hearty support.

Mr. Dunsmuir wanted to have school boards composed of all men or all women.

Mr. Semlin heartily supported the amendment.

The question on being put was declared carried. There was a call for names. Several members claimed that names could not be taken in committee.

Mr. Beaven claimed that they could.

The clerk then announced the division as follows: Ayes—Higgins, Robson, Beaven, Turner, Vernon, Mason, John, Semlin, McLeese, Anderson, Orr, Stenhouse—12. Noes—Prior, Croft, Dunsmuir, Thompson, Martin, T. Davie, Allan—7.

Mr. Allen moved that the above provision (clause 3) should not apply to communities in the province east of the Cascades.

Mr. T. Davie—I move to add after the word "east" the words "or west." (Laughter.)

Mr. Semlin did not think the honorable gentleman was paying a very great compliment to his district.

Mr. Allen's amendment was lost.

On Mr. Speaker taking the chair the bill was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. Martin, to a point of order, asked for the ruling of the chair as to whether names could be taken in committee or not.

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Mara, the late speaker, ruled that they could not.

Mr. Beaven—That is quite true. But the rules governing the committee are the same as those governing the house, and names can be taken there. The practice followed in the house of commons in Great Britain is to take names in committee and I would like you to