Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1885.

NEW STATUTES.

Many of the bills passed at the late session of the provincial legislature are of great importance and interest. Chief among them are the public school act, the municipal amendment act, the Chinese bill, and the assize court act. The most important changes in the school act are those relating to the election of school trustees in the city school districts of Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo. An amendment provides that hereafter all persons qualified to vote for school trustees shall be requested to register their names. The register shall be open from the first day of July each year until the 31st day of May in the following year. It shall be kept in the office of the superintendent of education in Victoria, and in New Westminster and Nanaimo shall be in charge of the government agents. For the year 1885 the register will be open for the registration of voters from the time of the passage of the act (Feb. 16) until the 31st day of May. Any householder or freeholder resident in any ward of the city school district for a period of six months previous to the application to register, or the wife of any such, shall be entitled to register as a voter for school trustees in the ward in which he or she resides. Voting is to be carried on by ballot. At the next annual elect[illegible] shall retire and [illegible] shall be elected two for one year, [illegible] three in each ward for two years, [illegible] number of trustees [illegible] two years. The term of office will henceforth be two years, but by this arrangement one trustee for each ward will be elected every year. The municipality amendment act includes several important innovations. The reeve and councillors of municipalities (other than cities) are to receive, in respect to their attendance at council meetings, an indemnity, not to exceed the sum of $2.50 for each member and not to exceed in the whole in any one year the sum of $25 to each member. This indemnity will be acceptable to members of country municipal councils, who have to travel long distances to attend meetings. The term of office of Victoria councillors is altered as follows: At the election of 1886 the councillor in each ward who shall be elected by the largest number of votes shall hold office until the second election thereafter and the other two shall hold office until the first annual election. Thus, at each annual election two councillors shall be elected for each ward in the place of the two retiring ones and the councillor obtaining the largest number of votes shall hold office for two years. Another change made in the municipality act is in regard to the qualification for voters. The following is added to section 19 of the act of 1881; "Or any person who has been a householder in the municipality for six months before the election, at a rental or rent value of not less than sixty dollars per annum, (for Victoria) in the city of Nanaimo forty dollars per annum, and in the city of New Westminster forty dollars per annum." It is also provided that any person shall, if required by the assessor, enter with the assessor his or her name, but no such voter shall be required to register after having once registered. The act to prevent the immigration of Chinese has been so thoroughly discussed already that it is not necessary to enter into its particulars here. This act is claimed to be quite within the powers of the provincial legislature under the "British North America Act" and is already in force. It is declared unlawful for any Chinese to enter this province. Any Chinese who shall come to be fined $50 or in default of payment shall suffer imprisonment with hard labor for any period not exceeding six months. Each case will be decided before a justice of the peace. Any master of a ship who shall bring Chinese to the province shall pay for each Chinese the sum of $300, in default of which he can be imprisoned. The passage of this act is a firm reply to the resolutions recently passed by the Dominion parliament favoring Chinese immigration. The last of the bills to which we will call attention is that fixing the time for the holding of courts of assize and nisi prius, and of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery. The altered times are as follows: At Victoria on the first Monday in April, and the fourth Monday in November each year. At Nanaimo on the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in December. At New Westminster on the first Wednesday in May and the second Wednesday in November. At Yale on the last Wednesday in May and on the Friday following the second Monday in October. At Kamloops on the first Monday in June and the first Monday in October. At Clinton on the second Monday in June and the last Wednesday in September. At Lytton on the second Monday in October, and at Richfield on the second Monday of September.

THE LIGHT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report is very exhaustive. It deals with the whole question of lighting the city, and expresses an unfavorable opinion of the system now in use. With respect to the proposition to return to the old system of illuminating the streets by gas-light—which, by the way, was found wholly inadequate—the committee say: "The gas company offer to enter into a contract for a term of years and to extend the gas mains to any part of the city limits including James Bay, upon conditions set forth in their proposal:

Number Lamps each burning 2 cubic feet per hour.	Per Lamp per month.	Lighting, extinguishing and cleaning—per lamp—first 50 lamps.	Total per month.	Total per annum.
	$	cents.	$	$
100	3 00	75	375 00	4,500 00
125	2 75	75	437 50	5,250 00
150	2 50	75	487 50	5,850 00
200	2 25	75	600 00	7,200 00

"In the event of a contract being entered into for a long term, a further reduction would be make upon the largest number (200).

"The corporation would have to furnish posts and street lamps—the gas company have 69 iron posts in position in various streets, which the corporation could purchase at $15 each; and the additional number which might be found requisite could be purchased in Victoria at about $20 each. The corporation already own some 70 street lamps and a further supply could doubtless be purchased at $6 each, or thereabouts. The gas company have about 50 street lamps which they would be disposed to sell at English cost, and charges added.

"Your committee consider that at least 250 lamps would be necessary for a more equal distribution of light than now exists, provided the council should hereafter adopt gas in lieu of electric light.

"While your committee are of opinion that the system at present adopted for lighting the city is entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory, there are many important questions involved, which your committee consider should be carefully dealt with by council in committee of the whole, and with this in view, your committee have gone very fully into the various matters connected with this report, in order that the facts thus presented can be fully discussed by the council, and enable them at an early date to place the important question of street lighting on a more permanent and satisfactory basis."

Appended to the report are several documents relating to the Electric Light Company's contract and only one from the secretary of the gas company, which leads as follows:

VICTORIA, B. C., 3d February, 1885.

To the Chairman of Committee of City Council on Street Lighting:

DEAR SIR—Referring to a conversation held yesterday with your committee I have thought it would be more satisfactory to embody my remarks in a letter, that you may have something definite to refer to in any report you make. In addition to the scale of charges for street lamps which I furnished—our company are prepared to extend the gas mains anywhere within the city limits—including James' Bay ward, provided 5 (five) consumers can be obtained on each line of each block, every street lamp to be counted as a consumer.

In the event of the council deciding to enter into a contract for a long term, we are also prepared to make a further reduction upon the largest number (200 lamps), the gas to all lamps to be supplied through a five-foot burner, all pillars and lanterns to be furnished by the city, the gas company to furnish the burners.

You will also observe a charge of 75 cents a month for lighting, extinguishing and cleaning; this, I believe, is the lowest figure at which the work can be done, but if for a large number of lights the work can be done at a reduced rate, there will be a reduction made on the charge.

I don't remember any further points in our conversation that require repeating.

I am, etc., C. W. R. THOMSON,
Sec'y Victoria Gas Co., Ld.

It is proper that the public should be reminded that in a prior communication to the council Mr. Thomson proposed, in case the council and he should strike a bargain for street lighting, to reduce the rate now charged to private consumers. The secretary has evidently thought better of his "generous" proposition—so unlike the policy of his company—as we observe that both the committee's report and Mr. Thomson's late letter are silent on the subject of a reduction to private consumers. We need scarcely say that we believe the public are utterly opposed to any contract with the Gas Company. They have bled and ground and squeezed and fleeced consumers until at least one-half of those who formerly used gas have discarded it as an illuminator and gone back to coal oil. Moreover, why should the city be required to furnish lanterns and pillars or to pay for cleaning the lamps? Beneath the pretence of making liberal concessions, the Gas Company are trying to get the city into their clutches for a long term of years, at a time when it is clear they are indebted to the city in a large sum for the use of the thoroughfares through which their pipes have been allowed to run for twenty years. In place of the city being called on to pay for gas or supply lanterns and pillars the company should be required to light the town free of charge in return for the privilege they enjoy. The ratepayers have a right to be consulted as to any contract that may be proposed with the Gas Company or the Electric Light Company.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Complete List of the Alterations

On the 3d of March Sir Leonard Tilely moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the tariff of Customs duties and schedule of free goods as follows:

I. By adding to the free list, Schedule B, the following articles now admitted free, by orders in council under authority of sub section 12 of section 230 of the Customs Act of 1883:—

Gas coke, when used in Canadian manufactures only.
Woollen rags.
Steel imported for use in the manufacture of skates.
Musk in pods or in grains.
White shellac for manufacturing purposes.
Jute cloth as taken from the loom, neither pressed nor mangled, calendered, nor any way finished, and not less than 42 inches wide when imported, to be manufactured into bags only.
Salt cake, being sulphate of soda when imported by manufacturers of glass and soap for their own use in their works.
Fock grease, or the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil is pressed out.
Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over 1½ inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories.
Locust beans for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.
Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.
Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.
Re-covered rubber and rubber substitute.
Silver and German silver in sheets for manufacturing purposes.
Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner; but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs, and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories.
Cotton yarns finer than No. 40 unbleached, bleached or dyed and not finer than No. 60 for the manufacture of Italian cloths and worsted fabrics.
Steel in sheets of not less than 11 nor over 18; wire gauge and casting, not less than $3 75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.
Red liquor, a crude acetate of alumina, prepared from pyroligneous acid for dyeing and calico printing.
Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing.

II. Also by adding the following unenumerated articles to the free list:

1. Precious stones, viz.: agate, amethyst, aqualafarine, bloodstone, carbuncle, cateeyes, cameo, coral, cornelian, crystal, chrysolite, crosordolite, emerald, garnet, intaglio, inlaid or incrusted stone, onyx, opal, pearl, ruby, sardonyx, sapphire, topaz, and turquois, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.
2. Bichromate of soda.
3. Sulphate of iron (copperas).
4. Indigo (auxiliary).
5. Fancy grasses, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured.
6. Oil-cake meal.
7. Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the minister of customs.

III. By adding to the following articles now on the free list, the explanations and additions attached to each, respectively:

1. Bolting cloths of silk or worsted not made up.
2. Borax, not ground or otherwise manufactured.
3. Duck, for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.
4. Mineral waters (natural), not in bottle.
5. Pitch (pine) in packages of not less than 15 gallons.
6. Pumice and pumice stone—ground or unground.
7. Quercitron or extract of oak bark—for tanning.
8. Rosin—in packages of not less than 15 gallons.
9. Steel railway bars or rails—not including train or street rails.
10. Tar (pine), in packages of not less than 15 gallons.

IV. By repealing all duties chargeable under any act now in force on any of the articles hereinafter mentioned except so far as they are the same as those hereinafter mentioned, and substituting therefor the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned respectively:—

1. Costume cloths, serges, and similar fabrics under 25 inches wide, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
2. Winceys of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
3. Pickles and sauces, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
4. Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum is a part, a specific duty of 40 cents each.
5. Cutlery, not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
6. Red prussian of potash, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
7. Mouldings of wood, plain, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
8. Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
9. Picture frames, as furniture, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
10. Imitation precious stones, not set, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
11. Manilla hoods, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
12. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
13. China and porcelain ware, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
14. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockinghamware, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
15. House furnishing hardware, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
16. Chains, iron or steel, over nine-sixtecnths of an inch in diameter, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
17. Acid acetic, a specific duty of 25 cents per imperial gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
18. Tissue paper, white and colored, when imported by manufacturers of artificial flowers for use in their factories, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
19. Glucose syrup, a specific duty of 2 cents per pound.
20. Carpets, Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
21. Plate glass not colored in panes not over 30 square feet, a specific duty of six cents per square foot.
22. Plate glass in panes over 30 and not over 70 square feet, 8 cents per square foot.
23. Plate glass in panes over 70 square feet, 9 cents per square foot.
24. Colored labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also ticket posters, advertising bills and folders, a specific duty of 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
25. Sheet iron, hollow ware, and all manufactures of sheet iron not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
26. Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
27. Axle grease and similar compounds, a specific duty of 1 cent. per pound.
28. Cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, 27½ per cent. ad valorem.
29. Extract or fluid beef, not medicated, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal so much of schedule A of chap. 15, 42 Vic., as imposes a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on undress felt for the makers, and the following parts of chap. 13, 46 Vic, entitled "An Act further to amend the tariffs of duties of Customs," viz., Item No. 7 of section 2 and all of section 5 of the said Act; also to repeal section 9, chap. 15, 42 Vic., entitled "An Act to alter the duties of Customs and Excise," and to enact as follows:

In determining the dutiable value of goods there shall be added to the actual wholesale price or fair market value thereof at the time of exportation to the principal markets of the country from whence the same have been imported into Canada, all cost of inland transportation, shipment and transhipment, whether by land or by water, with all expenses included from the place of growth, production, or manufacture to the vessel in which shipment is made, and to and at the port from which such vessel finally clears for her outward voyage direct to Canada.

When any manufactured article imported into Canada is separate parts, each such part shall be charged with the same rate of duty as the finished article on a proportionate valuation, and when the duty chargeable thereon is specific, or specific and ad valorem, an ad valorem rate of ad valorem duty equal to the specific, or specific and ad valorem duty so chargeable, shall be ascertained and charged upon such parts of manufactures.

Also, to add "partridge, prairie fowl, and woodcock," to the articles the exportation of which is prohibited by sec. 9, chap. 13, 46 Vic.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to prohibit the importation to Canada of all goods manufactured or produced by prison labor, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, gaol, or penitentiary, and to attach a penalty to any such importation.

FISH DUTIES ON EXPIRATION OF WASHINGTON TREATY.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to provide that, on and after the first day of July next, 1885, all fish imported shall be subject to the duties, and there shall be collected thereon, the following rates of duty, viz:—

Mackerel, one cent per pound.
Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half cent per pound.
Salmon, pickled, one cent per pound.
All other fish pickled in barrels, one cent per pound.
Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, smoked, dried, salted, or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this act, fifty cents per hundred pounds
Anchovies and sardines packed in oil or otherwise in tun boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and a half inches deep, five cents per whole box. In half boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five eighths inches deep, 2½ cents each, and in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three quarters long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and a quarter inches deep, two cents each.
When imported in any other form 30 per cent. ad valorem.
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Oil—Spermaceti, whale and other fish oils and all other articles, the produce of the fisheries not specially provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Provided that the whole or part of the said duties hereby imposed may be remitted upon proclamation of the governor in council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the governments of the United States and the Island of Newfoundland, or either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada in reduction or repeal of the duties in force in said countries.

CIGARS MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

from foreign tobacco to pay an excise duty of $6 per thousand.
Cigars manufactured from Canadian grown tobacco in factories in which foreign tobacco is not used to pay an excise duty of $3 per thousand.
Cigars imported into Canada to pay customs duty of $1 20 per lb. and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Referring to the increase of the excise duty on cigars and leaf tobacco to about 20 per cent., he said it was on account of the fact that the indications were that, owing to the passage of the Scott Act, there would be a considerable decrease in the revenue next year, and it was proposed to make good this decrease by increasing the duty on cigars and tobacco. With regard to the proposed prohibition of the importation of goods manufactured by prison labor, he said it was intended to attach a penalty to any such importation. This was considered advisable as there were three large prisons in the United States, and were we to put on double the duty proposed they would still send in produce to the disadvantage of the artisan who received $2 per day for his work, while the prison labor only cost thirty-five cents a day.

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS AND CHOLERA INFANTUM, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, acts with wonderful rapidity, and Never Fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed. 26

RAND BROS., Real Estate Brokers, will open an office at Coal Harbor in a few weeks. In the meantime, intending investors should call on them at their office in New Westminster, B. C.

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

TORONTO, March 2.—Professor George Buckland, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, died at about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning at the Central Police Station. It seems that deceased gentleman, after leaving his office on Friday, had taken dinner with his son at the latter's residence on Grovesnor-street, and afterwards accompanied him to St. Luke's Church. At the conclusion of the service Mr. Buckland was placed on a Yonge street car, or bus, by his son who requested the conductor to see safely on the sidewalk at the cornor of King and Yonge streets, in order that he might take a King-street car to the Upper Canada College, where he resides. It appears that after reaching the sidewalk the unfortunate gentleman was taken with a fit, and a crowd gathering the attention of the constable on duty was attracted. Being unable to find out who Mr. Buckland was or where he lived, the officer secured a sleigh and conveyed him to the Central Police Station, where died.

LONDON, March 2.—Miss Murray, of Toronto, who is visiting Conductor Mayne's family in this city, while on her way to church this morning was struck and seriously injured by a large piece of ice which fell from the roof of the Bank of Commerce building on Dundas-street. Miss Mayne who accompanied Miss Murray, was also struck, but was only slightly hurt. Miss Murray was picked up senseless, her head and the side of her face being badly cut. She was taken home, and at last accounts was seriously ill.

John E. Moberley, son of George Moberley, barrister, of Collingwood, was killed on a toboggan slide on Thursday night.

It is believed that Radford, the real estate operator is alive and is hiding somewhere in New York City awaiting a compromise with his creditors.

MONTREAL, March 2.—H. Beaugrand, editor of La Patrie, has been elected mayor, defeating J. L. Beaudry by 400 of a majority.

The meeting of the shareholders of La Banque Du Peuple was held here this afternoon, and a resolution passed to reduce the capital one-fourth.

It is proposed to form a branch of the Imperial Federation league in this city.

OTTAWA, March 3.—Sir John stated that the Homestead Act of Manitoba and the Northwest did not apply to lands within the railway belt in British Columbia. The price of the land will be settled after the surveys have been completed. Several applications have been made for land within the railway belt on Vancouver Island, but none have been granted.

Hon. Mr. Pope said that instructions had been sent to the high commissioner instructing him to restrict sending the class of immigrants complained of from manufacturing centres, and to confine assisted passages to agricultural laborers and domestic servants.

Hon. Mr. Pope said that the amount received on Dominion lands up to date was $4,349,378 from all sources.

WINNIPEG, March 3.—R. Fleming, grocer, of 302 Main street, is reported have skipped to the States, leaving Mr. Bulker, his former partner in the business, liable for a note of $600 held by Messrs. Thompson, Codville & Co.

QUEBEC, March 3.—It is reported that the Dominion government has bought the North Shore railway from the province, paying $6,000,000 therefor.

TORONTO, March 2.—It has just come to light that while taking stock in the branch store (Yonge street) of John Garrett & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Hamilton, immediately before the assignment of the firm, 9,000 pairs of boots and shoes were found to be missing. Detectives have had the case in hand, but as yet have failed to find a clue.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The common pleas divisional court gave judgment to-day refusing the application of DeSouse, an English barrister, for leave to be heard as counsel in the courts of this province without being a member of the law society. DeSouse will Appeal.

The conspiracy case has been set down for trial at the criminal assizes, opening on March 16th.

TORONTO, March 3.—At a meeting of the Toronto Presbytery this morning, Rev. R. D. Frazer was appointed moderator. Reasons were handed in by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, of Cooke's church, why the Presbytery should withdraw his letter of resignation. Revs. Dr. Caven, McLaren and D. J. MacDonnell were appointed a committee to prepare an answer to the reasons and represent the Presbytery case before the synod of Toronto and Kingston.

The brakeman of the central division of the Grand Trunk railway, between Toronto and Belleville, have decided to accept the 5 per cent. reduction for March, April and May, on condition that full wages be paid for February, and that a guarantee be given that wages will be restored to the full rate after May. The reduction has not been in force nine months.

INDIAN HEAD, March 2.—A heavy gale, with sleet and rain, from the north, has been blowing since 11 this morning. Outhouses have been overturned and the tin has been stripped from the roof of Crawford & Robertson's general store.

STRATFORD, March 4.—Thos. M. Daly, long identified with the history of this country, died this morning. He represented Perth county for many years in the Dominion and local parliaments.

Voting on the question of incorporating Stratford as a city took place to-day, resulting in favor of incorporation by 800 majority.

Last evening while the family of Mr. Wm. McBride, headmaster of the Collegiate Institute, where at church, Mrs. Cumming, mother of Mrs. McBride, who had been left in charge of the house, accidentally fell into an open cistern in the back shed, and was drowned.

BELLEVILLE, March 2.—Stephen Clark, who was reported in a dispatch on Saturday to have been attacked with hydrophobia, was seized with convulsions while engaged in family prayers, and before the neighbors arrived was a raging madman, tearing and eating his own flesh until he presented a hideous appearance. When he became rational he stated he was bitten by a mad dog while travelling with a circus in Carthage in July, 1880. During the first four hours his fits were accompanied with barking, growling, heavy panting, and during the intervals the barking of a dog would immediately excite another fit. After being strapped to the bed by seven muscular men, he got loose and cut his face badly in attempting to shave. He pulled off a piece of flesh hanging from his hand and chewed it, being apparently pleased with the taste of his own blood. Physicians think the case is one of hypochondric origin, and at first quite under control.

LONDON, March 4.—M. W. Manville, auctioneer, levanted, leaving numerous creditors behind. He was one of the executors of the Bruce estate, and has gobbled that up. He is in Chicago.

The bylaw providing for the amalgamation with the City of London East was carried to-day by a majority of forty-two.

HAMILTON, March 4.—Robert Smiley, of Burlington Plains, was knocked down by an engine at Waterdown Station, and his leg so badly mangled that it had to be amputated. It is thought he will not recover.

WINDSOR, March 2.—Joseph White, father of Sol. White, M. P. P., died on Saturday. He was the last chief of the Huron tribe, was born in Essex county, and lived there till his death.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 2.—The young man who shot himself through the heart on the ice bridge on Tuesday evening was named C. Weillbacher, of New York, son of a well-known hop merchant. The serious illness of one of the members of the family was the cause of keeping his name from the press.

KINGSTON, March 2.—Lieut. Von Iffland, of the Royal Military College, who died in England, was the foremost all-round athlete of the college. In England he went up for captain's examination and came out first. Study affected his constitution and he went into a consumption.

OTTAWA, March 4.—In the house to-day several bills were introduced, one to prohibit Chinese immigration. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Fort McLeod Telegraph Company.

Sir Leonard yesterday announced a few tariff changes. A number of articles made free by order in council are to be made free by act of parliament. The following articles are to bear 25 per cent., an increase of 5 per cent: Costume cloth, winces, pickles and sauces. Cutlery, umbrellas, and parasols are advanced 5 per cent. to 30 per cent.; china, porcelain, earthenware and stoneware, increased to 30 per cent.; all carpets except wool carpets 25 per cent., an increase of 6 per cent. The importation of all goods produced by prison labor is prohibited and a penalty is attached to their importation after July 1st. The duties on all fish and fish oils are exactly the same as the United States duties which will go in force. This step is taken in retaliation for the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty. The exportation of partridges, prairie fowl and woodcock is prohibited. The excise duty on cigars is doubled; that on cigars manufactured from foreign leaf from $3 to $6, and on those from Canadian leaf from $1.50 to $3. The custom duty on cigars is advanced from 60 cents per pound to $1.20 per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

BELLEVILLE, March 3.—The result of the Carlton church trial is that Rev. M. Allen has been interdicted from preaching until the conference has passed upon the matter. Two charges against him have been proved. Of the charges against Rev. Mr. McCauley, two sections of one charge were proved, but the charge as a whole was not proved. The committee asked his resignation as superintendent of the circuit. Mr. McCauley says he will continue to discharge his duties.

QUEBEC, March 2.—Hubert Mercier, of St. Raphael Chasse, was accidently drowned in the mill dam at his place last Saturday.

KINGSTON, March 2.—Mrs. Thomas Robinson, of this city, has returned from Philadelphia, where she successfully established a claim to property there worth over one million dollars.

Drainage of Victoria City.

TO THE EDITOR:—May I request insertion in the columns of your valuable journal of some remarks of a general character touching the above, intended for the perusal of such of your readers as take an interest in the subject, all-important as it is at the present time. I do so in no spirit of contradiction to the opinions of gentlemen of well known professional ability which you published and commented upon in a former issue. This is no personal or party question. Victoria is now the established capital and a benefit or injury to the city or harbor must affect the entire province as well. Stated generally the opinions referred to seem to point to this conclusion, that it would be desirable to have one uniform system of drainage having its outlet at Ross Bay. To this proposition most persons would readily assent with a single reservation, viz., Is it practicable? I think not, owing to the following obstacles:

1. Unsuitability of levels and want of fall to the distant outlet.
2. The harbor and wharves run north and south in the natural ravines east and west, involving cutting and even tunnelling through rock of the hardest kind to a formidable extent.
3. The cost of doing so would be literally incalculable as the only instances the rock would be unseen till met with.
4. The system would be useless until completed *as a whole* and therefore more likely to benefit the next generation than this.

If the above statements are facts, it follows we may be compelled to use the natural ravines at Rock Bay, Johnson street and James Bay and to drain the city (the southern half of James Bay excepted which as a direct fall to the Straits) into the harbor.

The apparent objections to doing so are too obvious to enumerate, but as an offset there would be several outlets, the work could be done in sections and be commenced immediately.

But is there no remedy for this threatened injury which would enable the drainage to proceed at once and preserve the harbor at the same time? I think there is, and will endeavor, asking the reader's patience, to make it clear. The surface waters of Lake district and parts of Highland and Victoria districts seeking an outlet to the sea through Deadman's and Colquitz's rivers originally formed the Portage inlet, and probably the harbor of Victoria as well. Now, suppose a coffer-dam, faced with stone and containing an ample flood-gate by which the inlet would fill with high tide and discharge previous to slack water at the ebb, constructed a little above Point Ellice bridge, where the width is about 270 feet, and bearing in mind the long interval between high tides, owing to the alternating of tides and half-tides, and recollecting that the inlet above Point Ellice contains an area of nearly 500 acres. Open the floodgate at low water of the inlet previously filled, and what would result?

A large volume of water at a considerable velocity would seek a passage to the sea, carrying with it the sewage, deepening the channel, and in winter when to spring tides of ten to twelve feet is added the surplus water of at least half a dozen very respectable lakes, then 4 to 5 feet above their summer level, acting even on the bar itself.

At James' Bay a similar cofferdam to act as a dyke, excluding the seawater altogether, but having a sluice to allow the escape of sewage and surface water, the ten or twelve acres of rich mudflat sown with suitable vegetation would at once counteract malarial influence. At James Bay the bridge and dam might be in one, but at Point Ellice separate.

The value of the lands on both sides of the inlet would be enhanced, since high water there would be of longer duration, and cargoes at highest tide could be floated in as through a canal lockgate. But these are mere matters of detail. If nature offers us an easy way to drain the city and improve the harbor at the same time, we ought not to be slow to take advantage of it.

If the work at Point Ellice would supersede or rather supplement that of the dredger, the Dominion government might possibly be induced to make the dam and gate there, and in this connection it is fortunate they are represented here by a gentleman equally able, in such matters, to advise or to execute.

Trusting you will pardon the length of this letter. Yours, obediently,

J. D. PEMBERTON.

Queen's Birthday.

TO THE EDITOR:—The 24th of May is approaching with rapid strides. "Are we going to entertain our visiting friends as in years gone by," or—do as was done last year, make a fizzle of everything and disgust everybody? I, for one say, let us start at once and organize a committee or committees to canvass early, so that whatever form the programme may take it will give intending competitors a chance to get in some sort of condition, more especially as our waters are adapted for a regatta, and we have a young champion oarsman whom we should all assist to bring some orsman to our shore to test his ability.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Excited Thousands

All over the land are going into ecstasy over Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption. Their unlooked for recovery by the timely use of this great Saving remedy, causes them to go nearly wild in its praise. It is guaranteed to positively cure Severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Trial bottles free at A. J. Langley & Co.'s drug store. Large size $1.00. 2dw

MYSTERIOUS JUPITER.

What the Sharpest Eyes Cannot Determine on that Planet.

The problems awaiting solution in regard to Jubiter are almost without number. Telescopists are never weary of studying the markings on his disk. New lines of his varying belts, dots on his surface, changing tints, bright spots near his equator, rifts in his cloud atmostphere, occultations and transits of his moons and their shadows are scanned by eagle-eyed observers, accurately mapped by skilled draftsmen, and laid away to swell the huge pile of observations which one of these days, when the Jovian alphabet has found an interpreter, will reveal the process of world-making going on in a planet so huge in bulk that its primeval fire still burns. The great red spot, visible for years on Jupiter, has come and gone. Its appearance was a mystery, its disappearance is equally unaccountable. It left behind an unsolved problem tangible proof of the equatorial acceleration of the planet. For the bright spots near the equator made a circuit around the planet in five minutes less time than the great red spot that was 40 degrees from theequator. In precisely the same way the spot's near the sun's equator, complete a revolution in less time than those nearer the poles. Here is another link connecting the central luminary, more intimately with his lordly son, and including his developments within the bounds of solar mysteries. When we find out the reason why the equatorial sun spots move faster than the polar sun spots, then we shall learn why the Jovian bright spots moved faster than the great red spot. We shall probably be convinced at the same time that the regal planet is far more in the condition of the sun than his less massive and his less richly endowed brethern. How many ages must roll on before the dawn of the day of certainty succeeds the long night of theory.

SPIRITUALISTIC FRAUDS.

Exposure and Arrest of a Medium and her Husband.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—A sensational expose of a spiritualistic fraud occurred at 1619 Chestnut street yesterday. Mrs. Nanine Miller, a medium well known in New York, Chicago and Denver, has given some wonderful seances at the above number for the last month. Her manifestations have been the talk of the town and have enlisted the attention of a score of scientific men, who have attended the seances, paying an exceedingly highprice for the privilege. The phenomena nonplaussed the gentlemen, who took up much space in the papers to explain it. Professor Johnson of Washington University and Professor Madden of Johnson's commercial College were skeptiri of Mrs. Miller's powers, and to test her they went to a seance with a number of well-known people. When the lights were turned down the audience began singing "The Sweet By and By." Suddenly out from the cabinet came a young man with a pale face and a ghostly appearance. He beckoned to Professor Madden and said he was his brother, who died a number of years ago, The Professor immediately grabbed the ghost and Professor Johnson struck a light and rushed for the cabinet. Meanwhile the ghost set up a terrible shrieking, and Mr. Miller rushed in and was promptly knocked down and sat upon. The lights were turned up and the ghost was found to be Mrs. Miller in men's clothes. The skeptics ransacked the cabinet and brought out two armsful of costumes. "Oh, this is too bad," screamed the ghost, struggling in the arms of the Professor. The whole room was by this time in an uproar, and the skeptics sent for two policemen, who placed the medium and her husband under arrest. The paraphernila was confiscated and taken to police the headquarters, where warrants charging Nannie Miller and her husband, Thomas Miller, with fraud, were sworn out.

THE SHOEBURYNESS EXPLOSION.

Caused by an Imprudent Amount of Force in Inserting a Fuse.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The explosion at Shoeburyness yesterday was caused in a singular manner. Col. Lyon had invented some fuse and rocket floats, and desired to make final experiments with them. Gunner Allen undertook to make the attachments between the shells and the fuses. He found his first attempt to insert the fuse into the shell very difficult, and imprudently used to much force and exploded the shell. The explosion knocked seventeen officers and men, who were present to witness the experiment, off their feet. Allen was killed. His arm was torn off and his head nealy severed. The surgeons hoped to save the lives of Cols. Strangways and Lyon, each of whom appeared strong enough to survive the loss of both legs, but neither proved able to withstand the double amputation. Both expired after the doctors had completed their operations.

Captain Adams, an experiment officer, Sergeant Dakin, and Gunner Underwood, injured by the explosion, have since died.

STUCK FULL OF NEEDLES.

An Extraordinary Case Which is Puzzling the Physicians.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Physicians are puzzled over a most wonderful case in Mave Township, a few miles from the city. The daughter of George Weaver, dairyman, recently began suffering from a jogging sensation in her arms and body. The pain finally became unbearable, and a physician was called. He discovered a number of needle points just under the skin, and removed them. This afforded the young woman relief for the time, but a day or two ago she began to feel symptoms of more needles in different parts of her body, and called upon Dr. Jessop to remove them. He extracted six from her right arm, four from her muscles, and two from the flesh at the back of the arm. The removal seemed to cause the patient intense anguish. Altogether twenty-four needles had been removed from her body, and they are still apparently on her breast, sides, and arms. In reply to a question as to how the needles came there, she said that she believed some one shot them into her flesh.

Syrup of Figs.

Nature's own true Laxative. Pleasant to the palate, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and kindred ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the Liver and acts on the Bowels. Breaks up Colds, Chills and Fevers, etc. Strengthens the organs on which it acts. Better than bitter, nauseous Liver medicines, pills saults and draughts. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents. w

London News.

THE ROD IN SCHOOLS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The newspaper discussion that was started some time since on the corporal punishment of children by the whipping of two girls in the Frampton Cotterel school still continues in the city press, and there are no lack of instances showing that now, as in the days of Gay, youths are "lashed into Latin by the tingling rod." The latest contribution to the controversy is a letter from Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshay, well known for her philanthropic efforts on behalf of the poor, who suggests that the stick could be safely banished from the public schools if a system of rewards were substituted. Tacking this motion on to the penny dinner system, she suggests that the reward should take the form of some kind of extra food—an eminently English idea—and offers to contribute £5 a year toward a prize fund. To this suggestion a dean of the Episcopal Church replies:—"A child seduced into obedience by the hopes of a good stomach-full is not moving on a higher plane than another child kept in the path of rectitude by the dread of a whipping admistered *supra dorsum nudum*."

THE DISTRESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Pen painting can scarcely convey more than an idea of the distress prevailing in London at the present time. There is always a very large class living on the border land of starvation, and when a financial pressure comes they fall helpless burdens on public charity. Besides these there is the great army of artizans who live from hand to mouth, who, out of employment, are with their families in dire distress. Sir William Harcourt is at his wits' end to afford relief. He favors emigration, but, unfortunately, those who are suffering most from hard times are the least desired in the colonies. I was speaking to an intelligent merchant, a large employer of labor, and he offers a suggestion, "a very small one," he said laughingly, "but the aggregate of atoms is immensity." He said there are in London about 14,000 police. There are also a great many government officials, such as park constables, liveried attendants at public buildings, and postmen, all clothed by government contractors. These contractors sub-let their contracts, and the work is ultimately done on the sweating system. By this means the profits go to the contractors, and the work is done for the most part by women living in garrets and cellars, who can only earn four or five shillings a week. "Let the work," said the merchant, "be given direct to the workers, and there be half a dozen establishments like the Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico, where the employes have a warm room and sewing machines run by steam, and let the profits go to the people. This would be only a drop in the bucket, but every drop tells. Of course vested interests and private enterprises would protest, but they have had a pretty long innings, and let those who do the work have a share in