for 6 months, to render collecproposed the insertion of a tax of num on dance houses. The burdy the upper country made lots of took it away, spending nothing. -It may be, but we have nothing

mcken-The Government will then e houses. Make them pay more. alkem proposed that the tax be hurdies took away \$1300 each boo last year. How they got it ew, but they could well afford

ried-Noes-Young. lkem-The bon Mr Young goes in dies, (laughter). g), imposing \$20 and \$30 taxes on

tobacco and gunpowder were on motion of hone Smith and ons selling opium, other than

ing same in preparation of medi-ptions, \$50 for 6 months. mcken moved \$25, which was item passed.

sale, or wholesale and retail merraders \$100 for 6 months. ch would now ask the hon memnaimo to make some proposition ce to clause e.

bgate suggested that the tax he o \$150, to cover the spirit licence. discussion clause e was retained on motion of hon Young, to \$25

ncken, in considering the item o he House that this tax, if enforced one-half of the merchants, who ality nothing more than retail should not be charged any whole

osmos a'so thought the tax exand was surprised at its being The Government could not be e state of the commercial comwhat ought to be done to foster int branch of industry. Hitherto ad shown a general desire to favor ranches of industry, this would of them, and the maximum rate been \$25 for 6 months. He, was fany attempt being made any pose the same tax on wholesale n retail spirit dealers ; the latter easons were always much higher ed upon it as a novel innovation. rce of this country required fosone had suffered to such an eximporters of Vancouver Island. ent their money freely in import. ndise; their merchandise and zone into the interior to baild up

and when a reaction came it fell He had often advocated the of attaching the people to the ; to raise this tax too high would ne people from the Government. aced at a low figure there would ince to complain of. At \$200 affected would have a personal gainst the Government, that uld not only have power in would reach to the utmost exlony, where merchandise travhostile feeling would be created ing anything.

ard thought the tax too heavy fied it could not be collected so would otherwise pay a whole-He would vote for a reduction

dyn knew of men in his district licences, who would suffer ich an amont.

again urged that the tax it was oppressive and would able injury to the country. He ously advise the Government, if to retain the affections of the

em concurred. He referred to which business had been conen Victoria merchants and the aders, the long credit, subseand heavy losses. One failure he extent of only \$60,000 had knowledge been the means of three houses. The merchants the revenue would not be much

nald said although he should 25. he would move in amendbe \$50 for 6 months, on the haif a loaf was better than no

-That's my case, so I shall vote

gate could speak from actual hen he told the House that \$25 as they could afford to pay. endment was lost by the caste chairman. ith, Walkem, Macdonald, De-bgate, Stamp, Franklyn, Helm-

ch, O'Reilly, Birch, Sanders, obson, Crease, Wood. ken-Are the official or the members, I would like to he people?
mos—Vote the whole sum if

in pickle. rose to object to the remarks

rs \$10 for 6 months, including ics, manufacturers and artisa

or more journeymen. ken moved that it be \$5 a year, ite sufficient. Hon members Victoria to understand what g; he instanced dress makers

ning a bare and scanty subsis-uld be driven away by such a

seconded, the tax would inomen. mos opposed the tax. This reached by the Municipal syspay the tax He would not

at hardship would be inflicted every six months, provided to traders engaged in diserchandise, exempting methe tariff and also blackmakers, &c. If the same carried out and the tax not handise they might as well iculturalist.

of Victoria as an argument in support of their views. Such a cry could have no weight in House and ought not to be repeated.

Hon Macdonald moved that the tax be \$10 a-year.. Hon Helmcken replied to Hon Robson, who had objected to the House being made to listen to unpleasant stories. He came there, however, to state the truth openly and holdly. He repeated, if the traders of Vancouver Island were taxed \$20 it would have the effect of driving a useful body of people out of the country. That might be un pleasant to hear, but it was the truth, Many, not only in Vancourer Island but in New Westminster, were struggling hard for a living, whom the tax would induce to leave for the neighboring country and to become he unpleasant to hear but it was the truth. They were committing a grievous wrong, a piece of wickedness, which would recoil on heir own heads. That might be unpleasant o hear, but it was the truth. Where b came from, at all events, they would ereste an odium they wot not of. This too might he unpleasant to hear, but it was, neverthe-

Hon DeCosmos rated the Hon Macdonald severely for this balt and half way of doing hings when they should present a phalanx in favor of resenting the excessive and op-pressive taxation of Government. He proeeded to state that this would be a sure means of creating an agitation against the Government, and come it must sooner of later, commencing at Victoria. In the course of his summary of grievances that must rise up in judgment against the Government, hon gentleman alluded to the fact of duties having been illegally collected between two ports in the same Colony, a similar thing to what had driven a Governor out of

Hon Wood called attention to the dire necessity of the case, and the absolute necessity of procuring money where they could It was, no doubt, very objectionable, but it would throw still greater discredit on them to

throw the country into debt. Hon Crease had the interests of Vancouver Island as much at heart as anyone, but the course proposed by the Government was absolutely necessary to relieve the country from

Hon Macdonald replied to the Hon DeCos mos' remarks with some warmth, upholding the middle course he had pursued, as more manly and sensible than rescriting to the extremes advocated by the hon member, and he took occasion to dissent entirely from the ridiculous cries so frequently heard of rebellion, rods being in pickle, and such bosh as that. This was not the way to gain a point, and he pointed to the fact of most of his amendments having been carried successfully through the House.

After some further remarks from the Hon Robson and DeCosmos the amendment for

### Friday's Sitting.

Council met at 1 p. m. Present-Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Smith, Brew, Ball, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Helmcken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch. MESSAGE

From the Governor enclosing ordinance pursuant to resolution of the measures. Bill read first time. WAVE AND MEANS

Conneil in Committee. Hon Ball in the

|k| Owners of packtrains or wagons used in transporting goods for profit or hire, and 6 months. Postponed.

Bankers \$400 per annum, and \$100 for every other place of business. to \$150; it was nonsense to tax bankers financial point of view.

more than other traders. Hon Crease supported the tax, it was not the banker but the customers who paid it. Hon Robson also supported it. He found that the bankers of Victoria had been pre viously paving \$1000 where they would now be required to pay \$400 for the head office

at Victoria, \$100 for this branch and for each of the outlying settlements which would lighten the tax by 50 per cent. Hon Helmcken was glad to hear the hon member call Victoria the head and this the branch office, because he thought the hon

the Capital was. Hon Robson-People here are not so silly as you think them. Hon Helmcken-Well, I'm obliged to you

gentleman called that the head office where

for the information. . The item passed. [m] Barristers and Attorneys \$50 per

Hon Helmcken moved it be struck out, and would ask hon and learned gentlemen opposite, why they were to be taxed more

than other traders? Hon Wood replied to the effect that all should contribute their nimost towards the present expenses of the country, and it could only be done by taxing the poll as well as the thing. He thought the profession could Item carried.

[n] Physicians and Surgeons \$25 for every 6 months. Hon Helmcken said this should be [struck out for the same reason as the preceding one

Hop Macdonald agreed and reminded the House that physicians attended Lospitals graunitously.

On motion of hon Southgate the item was struck out

Ayes · 10. [0] Persons following any of the occupa-

er \$25 lor every 6 mouths. A discussion arose on this item, hon mem-A discussion arose on this item, non members stating that the clause embraced men Parliament, for its admission, upon such who could not make a living in the country without having to pay a special tax. Several amendments were offered and lost, and the clause passed by the erasure of the word cure the immediate admission of this Colony "Scrivener," and making it read " Convey-ancer or Land Agent or both."

it stood, excepting only the application to officer, selling Government property.) in ad-mechanics. He rated hon members for con-dition to other license in Schedule, \$50 for mechanics. He rated non members for conmechanics the rated non members for conmechanics. He rated non members for conmembers for con of sales, exclusive of Real Estate. Hon Smith moved that the tax be reduced not only for purposes of matual polity and

to \$25 for 6 months and 1 per cent on returns advancement, but to prepare themselves for of sales.

Hon O'Reilly thought the percentage would still be too much for the interior, Hon Robson was opposed to so low a rate enabling any person to take out a license at any time and oppose the regular auc-

A long discusion followed, in which the Hon De Cosmos pointed out to the House how the legitimate business of wholesale and retail dealers was interfered with and the our market by introducing cheap importations from San Francisco. Several amendments were offered and the half yearly necessity for taxing those who made use of subjects other than British ones. That might | tax of \$50 was carried by 10 to 9, and the percentage on sales reduced from two and a balf, to one and a half per cent.

EDUCATION The adjourned discussion on hon Macdonald's motion respecting the Common Schools was then resumed in Committee of the

Hon Macdonald asked the house not to close up the Schools, but to leave things as be conceived would one day be the greatest they stood until the Government introduced seme scheme for the whole Colony.

Hon Helmoken moved in amendment that more general scheme be introduced by

Hon Robson thought this was an attempt by hook or by crook to commit the House to a sectional system, which they were not pre- that if we did not seize upon this opportunity pared to admit was the best, and the House it would be years and years before we should very questionable position. It was a very be rid of a government by no means too popunstatesmanlike manner to approach the plar. He here entered into the present consubject on the part of those bon members who dition of this country and the changes professed to be so patriotic, and he could not consent to a system only suited to a tenth

part of the whole Colony.

Hon Wood spoke eloquently in favor of liberal legislation on this question, and the desirability of making every effert to support our public schools, and to induce families to settle and make this a happy home. Hon Helmcken was pleased to hear the

picture drawn of their happy Island home

She was the mother of this country. After a jocular allusion to the state of things on the maioland, the hon gentleman said, it was immaterial whether the hon gentleman (Mr Robson) thought the Island system good or not, they liked it, and simply wanted it to continue until a better one was and better their condition. It was the only introduced from the mainland; he was sure no hon member could oppose that.

A Voice-We have no system here. Hon Helmcken-It only shows how backvard you are.

Hon Pemberton concurred with the motion t was now late in the session and they had yet to get through ways and means.

Hon Crease again spoke in tayor of deal-\$2 50 was lost by the casting vote of the ing with the whole question, as he was not Chairman, and the \$5 amendment was per prepared to settle definitely what the syscarried tem on the Island should be, and if his motion was agreed to it would be taken as a and not compel the Roman Catholic or any other who could not join the common school vor of this resolution. Council providing a standard of weights and to support his own If this was pressed he

Hon Wood pointed out that they were only asked to pass the system, not the money; to allow the machinery which had been established to have vitality. It was perfectly consistent; the 'Fovernor had control over the money, voted and over the Board of Education, and could do as he pleased.

On division, the amendment was lost by 12 Ayes-Helmcken, DeCosmos, Macdonald.

Robson, Young, Brew, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch. Robson's motion to refer to select committee, carried by 13 to 7, and the Hons Crease, Young, Wood, Macdorald, Robson,

No. 27, from the Governor sending down supply bill, \$566,650, which was read first

DeCosmos and Barnard placed on the com-

MECHANICS' LIEN BILL. Kon Robson moved second reading of this

bill, but withdrew it, after some comments bill was drawn in an objectionable form. CONFEDERATION.

The Hon DeCosmos obtained leave to introduce his motion on Confederation in committee of the whole, the hon Brew in the chair. The hon gentleman then moved a resolu-

tion to the following effect :-"That this Council is of opinion that it is expedient to take measures to secure the immediate admission of British Columbia into the proposed Confederation of British North America, and with that view that His Excellency the Governor be requested to tele-graph to Her Majesty's Government and the Governor General of Canada, that it is the desire of this Colony that provision be made in the Imperial Act now before the British agreed; and that His Excellency be reques ted to take suc further measures as will se-

into the Confederation." The hon gentleman said he knew of no question more important in its bearing on

Hon Robson spoke in favor of the item as | [p] Auctioneers (not being a Government the present and future condition of this of the Colony, it would no doubt be sent. any attempts at aggression on the part of

> it was almost the entire wish of the people of this Colony, that the Governor should take this step, to reader their admission secure, leaving negotiations as to the conditions of their admission to be made afterwards. The hon gentleman then quoted a number of care fully compiled statistics, showing the popuductive powers, industries, debt, revenue, expenditure, tonnage, area; imports and exports, and sea and land defensive capabilior we shall stop making them. ties of the country. He then proceeded to show that the assumption of our small debts

would only add 12½ cents to the taxation per head of the entire nation; and enlarged upon the great reduction in the taxation pe capita, of the people of this Colony, that would result from our admission into what They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. nation in the world.

Hon Helmcken followed in a good speech in support of the resolution, which he would the present Common School system as in not have favored had the Colonies not been force in the Island be continued until a united. It was clear that British Columbia never would be settled from seaward and that it was from the East that immigration was to flow; he had no romantic iceas about belonging to a great nation, but believed by assenting to it would place itself in a attain a respectable position, and we should be rid of a government by no means too poprecessary to secure its prosperity, believing that this would, if properly worked out, result in a liberal form of government in a far shorter time than any other mode of changing our constitution. It only required some one to sound the note and all would go in for Union, it must come, we must be united to somebody, to Canada or the United States, (no! no!), and if it is to be the sooner it is advocated the better. We should feel more satisfied as a piece of Canada than a piece of British land which Her Majesty's

their neighbors. They had heard by tele-

graph of a bill being submitted to the Im-

perial Parliament for the Confederation of

Canada and the provinces, and he believed

Government never assisted or attempted to assist. Once united, the ove land road would soon find its way across, and people would find it to their interest to come here to settle true mode as all felt and knew of gaining population and settling up the country. Hon Barnard followed on the same side in an able speech, pointing out the benefits that confederation would confer upon us in

sweeping the tide of immigration, and turning the westward line of maica from Canada to this rich country, instead of allowing it to make its escape into the western prairies of It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. the States, with a better country and a betler market awaiting them here. He en lightened the House on the nature and capabilities of the intervening country, for precedent in favor of the existing system. which they could afford to pay a high price, He would prefer referring the matter to a and the fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan select committee to not dealing with it as a lying invitingly open to the settler. If a whole. He was not only in favor of a common school system but of money being dis- admission to the Confederacy, the benefits tributed from the State funds to the support would be enduring, as it was to the East of denominational schools, that cannot con- and not seaward that we had to look for our scientiously form part of the common schools, inture progress, and he felt highly privileged in being able to

Hon Pemberton felt deeply interested in this should oppose it, not because he did not wish subject and believed if the present opportunity to see Vancouver Island have her system, were allowed to pass it would never recur but in order that so important a question again. The chief feature in the scheme was might be deferred until a well matured plan its extreme practicability. It would meet with of general application was brought forward. little or no opposition from the countries af-He was as anxious as any that the teachers feeted by it. If there was an overland railroad not paying rerchants or traders license \$15 and children should not be turned out, and established we should have public works givthey must deal with the question soon, but ing employment to many, and we should not too burriedly. The hon gentleman in the course of his remarks again alluded to Hon Helmcken moved that it be reduced the difficulty that presented itself in a favor it, as it would open out their vast territory, and he believed the Governor himself would favor the movement. This was the time to move while the delegates were in Lon-

don and the Act being passed. Hon Robson favored the reference of the subject to a select committee He cordially agreed in principle with the supporters of this resolution, but their zeal carried them too far in thinking it could be brought about. The message would not reach until the bill had passed, and moreover British Columbia was not in a position for admission, nor could be Smith, Southgate, Stamp, Pemberton, Wood. see the advantage while the great intervening Noes-Hamley, Baroard, Crease, Ball, territory was in its present condition, of transferring our allegiance from the Crown to-Canada. The central country must first fill up was otherwise nonsense, and he deprecated sending the expensive message proposed. It was something to look to and to strive for hereafter, but the process must be gradual and w. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U.S. stamp of it would not do to stop the political coach be-

ore we were ready to get in.

Hon Birch believed the bill would give power to admit this Colony and he disapproved of a telegram being sent-they had seen the result of telegrams before, entirely agreed with most of what had fallen, except perhaps that about the Government, from several hon members, showing that the (laughter) and believed that it was to the east alone that we had to look for population. The Governor would first see what form the proposition took in Victoria, and would require full particulars befrre him before be would move in so important a matter, and the delay of two or three weeks would not therefore signify. He did not say that it was not advisable to see on what terms we could be admitted, but he should not vote for the resolution as it was better not to be in a hurry and to consider the

thing in select Committee. Hon Helmcken read copy of a petition in favor of the proposition, and agained urged that the telegram, which would only cost a triffe, to be sent.

Hon Barnard wished the petition had been circulated, not one British subject up country would say don't do it. After a few observations from hon Cresse the bon Birch suggested that it would be better not to press the resolution to a vote, but if hon members were to wait on His Excellency and request him to send a telegram simply stating the desire that provis-ion should be made for the future admission Fleas, Ticks, Roaches, and everything of the insec



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rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corrup-tion, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases: consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofu-lous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consump-tion which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise

from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

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