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OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A Meeting of the Trustees of said Company, eld on the seventh day of November, 1885, an Assessment of One Cent per Share, was levied upon the apital Stock of the Company, payable forthwith to A. Johnston, Secretary, at the Company's Office Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on FRIDAY, the seventeenth of ecember, 1885, shall be deemed delinquent, and will duly advertised for sale at Public Auction, and nless payment shall be made before will be sold on riday, the 15th day of January, 1886, to pay the elinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B. C.

Quesnelle, B. C., 8th Nov., 1885. nov30dtwwim

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ARTHUR EDWARD McCALLAN,

Maple Bank, Esquimalt, B.C.

ber 25th, 1885. oct7w

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Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

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Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, February 2

A CLEVER RASCAL

Fleeces a Wharf Street House of Valuable Property

And Flees to the Other Side.

A young man, named A. Krellé, came here some time ago from Portland, and embarked in the business of selling goods by sample, and supplying his customers from the stocks of local merchants. He was always very prompt in his payments, a fact that won the confidence of those with whom he dealt. Having established his credit on Friday he went to a Wharf street business house and purchased $900 worth of blankets, agreeing to pay for them the next day. The goods he disposed of for about one half their value to A. Aaronson, the pawnbroker, and late in the afternoon Mr. Aaronson examined his purchase and finding they were of better quality than he had supposed informed several parties of the transaction. The fact came to the ears of the victimized firm and late in the evening officers went to the Puget Sound mail boat to arrest the scamp should he attempt to leave by that route. Unfortunately, the police neglected to watch a small steamer called the Lottie for San Juan Island which sailed about the same hour. Krellé was on board the Lottie and effected his escape. An officer has gone in pursuit, but the prospects of securing the scamp are slight, and even if caught little or no money may be recovered, as he was an incorrigible gambler and a very fast liver. The blankets were bought back by the firm from whom they were obtained for $525.

A Fierce Blaze.

An alarm of fire at 5:40 on Sunday morning, proved to be in some wooden buildings on Fort street above the Royal hotel. The fire department quickly answered the call and in a remarkably short space of time had five streams playing on the fire. Such was the inflammable character of the structures that the flames in a few minutes rendered it impossible to approach it, and the heat almost ignited buildings on the opposite side of the street. The firemen worked energetically and succeeded in confining the fire to the wooden buildings; the chief of which was a two-story building; this was occupied in one end by a Chinese laundry, where it is supposed the fire first broke out at the other end of the lower flat was Mr. Kreller's stucco works, on which there is an insurance of $1500 in the North British and Mercantile. The upstairs was used partly as a storeroom and partly by Mr. Tuckfield's rooms. The latter gentleman sustained the loss of over 100 canaries and the most of his effects. A cottage occupied by Mrs. Thompson, nurse, was totally destroyed with all its contents, Mr. Thompson escaping with but meagre clothing. The adjoining building was partly torn down by the firemen.

The flames were furious and the heat intense, but the firemen worked practically and quietly, and by their well directed exertions prevented what might have been a very serious fire. The success Sunday morning demonstrated the fact that the department under the paid system will exceed expectations, a matter for congratulation.

The loss from the destruction of the buildings is not a serious one. They belonged to the estate of the late Robert Austin and were uninsured.

Marine.

It is reported that the British ship Earl of Dalhousie, which capsized in Mission Bay and was raised, is for sale. Already some San Francisco shipping men are casting eyes on her with a view to purchase and placing her under the American flag.

Ship Lorespring, from New York, has arrived at Honolulu with her crew suffering from scurvy. Two of the number are dangerously affected.

The steamer Alexander left Sunday night to tow the Commodore from Esquimalt to Departure Bay to load coal.

The ship St. Cloud will be towed to sea to-day by the Alexander from Burrard Inlet. She is lumber laden for Sydney, Australia.

Ship G. C. Chapman, Capt. Pierce, 65 days from Callao, arrived in the roads Sunday night.

Steamer Queen of the Pacific arrived on Sunday evening from San Francisco, and left yesterday for the Sound.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Cleared—Steamer Barnard Castle, Nanaimo; schooner Reporter, Port Townsend. Sailed—Ship Red Cross, Port Townsend; bark Eldorado, Puget Sound; British schooner Teresa, Victoria.

POULTRY.—To the recent California poultry show Mr. G. A. Perrin, of this city, sent several scops of his justly celebrated birds. He has received letters from the managers of the show stating that the Partridge Cochins lost in weight on the trip and would not be exhibited. The game fowls arrived too late for exhibition and one of the writers said that if they had been exhibited they could not have been beaten as there were no better birds on the ground. Mr. Perrin has since received several letters from San Francisco parties asking him to sell the fowls.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU, secretary of state, met his constituents at St. Jerome on the 20th ult. He spoke for one hour and a-half and was followed by Mr. Beaubien in denunciation of the Riel hanging. Mr. Chapleau afterwards replied and was carried on the shoulders of his friends to his hotel. No resolutions were passed; but the tone of the meeting showed that the public feeling in the constituency had undergone a great change, and that the government are far from being in a minority in the district.

INSANE.—A man named Fitzgerald, a native of New Brunswick, was discovered yesterday morning roaming about the streets without shoes or stockings. Mr. T. D. Cyrs, who is acquainted with the man, sent for a policeman, who went after him and discovered him on Quadra street almost divested of his clothing. A passing cab was hailed, and the insane man taken to the jail where an examination of his case will take place. Those who know Fitzgerald give him a good character and say that family troubles have upset his mind.

AN EVENT.—Bunting was flying on the Sardoux on Monday in honor of the addition to Capt. Buckmen's family of bouncing twins.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1886.

Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Stephen.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Allen said he had been misreported in the Times, with regard to several remarks. What he had said was that he had been requested by his constituents to do away with cost of drydock construction at any sacrifice; and that it was for that reason he had voted for the Settlement bill, one of whose provisions was the deeding away of the Peace river lands. His remarks referring to merchants closing out business if the Chinese left were confined to the town of Lillooet. He asked whether it was true that Chinese had been made to pay $15 mining license, and if so that the act might be repealed.

Hon. Mr. Duck said that $15 each for mining licenses had been collected from Chinese in certain districts.

PETITION

From N. Shakespeare, M. P., and others regarding private bill for local insurance company, was received.

ADJOURNED DEBATE LIEUT.-GOV'S SPEECH.

The speaker alluding to the amendment made by the leader of the opposition, said that to allow it would be a reflection upon the house as well as upon the ministers, and this being so, it was inadmissible. (May, page 336, 8th edition.)

Mr. Beaven said no vote of the house had ever been recorded upon this question by this parliament and how the authority quoted could be made to apply he could not understand.

The speaker said the amendment if made two years ago would have been perfectly in order. The question had been then dealt with by a majority of the house, and any reflection contained in the amendment to the speech merely tended to cast a reflection upon the action of the house, at the same time that it contained no motion to rescind anything that had then been done.

Mr. Beaven appealed from the speaker's decision to the house, with the result that the ruling was sustained by a vote of 18 to 6.—Messrs. Galbraith, Beaven, McLeese, Semlin, Grant and Helgesen voting in the negative.

The speaker said he would also refer the question to the speaker of the Dominion commons for his opinion.

Mr. Dunsmuir, speaking of the Island railway, said it had opened settlement; although he maintained the government were encouraging that settlement for the good of the country somewhat at the expense of the company, by employing guides to pick out the best pieces of land. It was true that Chinese had been employed on the work, but it was not true to say that the railway had been built by them. In one month the greatest number of Chinese employed was 530; and the fact that nearly 71 miles were graded showed there must have been other than their labor employed. In comparison with this was the fact that on the Onderdonk section of the Canadian Pacific there had been as many as 6,000 Chinese at work at one time. If he had the bargain to make again he would spurn the $750,000 bonus from the Dominion government in favor of the conditions of the island railway bill of 1882 passed by the late government, as that bill gave the land to the company at once. He contrasted the favorable conditions offered to the Clements company, one provision being that the road should be completed to Nanaimo by 1886. He could say that his line would be completed and in running order by 1st July, 1886, although his company commenced construction two years after the passage of the Clement's bill. [Hear, hear.] He was no advocate of Chinese labor, but was getting rid of them as fast as he could [applause], all he employed now being 131. One thing he would say that the local government had done all it could against the Chinese which was more than could be said of the previous government, as the leader of the opposition should not forget that there was a bill passed when he was in office for the collection of a special tax from Chinese, and which act, when contested, was not defended by the then attorney-general. How was this fact for the consistency of the present opposition? However, misrepresentation might serve designing men for a time, honesty and truth would always prevail, and this would be the case when the acts of the government were all made known. A progressive government made a progressive people [Hear, hear].

Speaking to clause 6 (work on the dry dock) Mr. T. Davie almost felt inclined to move an amendment to the effect that it was a matter of congratulation that no Chinese were employed on the work, and he had it from Mr. Connolly that it was mainly owing to the representations of the present government that he (Mr. Connolly) felt himself warranted in discharging those Chinese he had under employ. He deprecated any doubt being thrown upon members of the house as to their sincerity on the Chinese question; their earnestness in this respect had been plainly shown.

Mr. Beaven said the discharge of Chinese on the graving dock had been owing to the cry made by the papers. He was glad to know that the contractors realized that the employment of Chinese on public works was not a necessity and trusted that they would carry to and spread this impression in the east [Hear].

Speaking to clause 9 (the only partial success of Chinese restriction) Mr. T. Davie said that the statement that the local restriction act was *ultra vires* of the house was not really correct, as such had not been given as the reason for its disallowance.

Hon. Mr. Smithe explained that Sir Alex. Campbell upon informing him of the disallowance of the act had given no reason for the same; and later Sir John Macdonald had conveyed to him that when a provincial act was disallowed it was not necessarily unconstitutional, but could be disallowed by the higher government if it deemed such act was not in the general interests of the country. Speaking of this he might say that the Dominion government was equally subject in this regard to the Imperial government, which was, however, more guarded in respecting the rights of the Dominion than was the latter in regard to those of the province.

Speaking to clause 11 Mr. Beaven understood that no steps had been taken to appeal from the adverse decision of the supreme court in the matter of the unconstitutionality of certain imposts contained in the Chinese regulation act.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was no expression of approbation or disapprobation on the part of the government respecting the legal proceedings taken. The government had thought it would be well to possess the opinion of the house before taking the serious step of appealing such a question, especially after the adverse decision of two of the provincial judges. Though the appeal had not yet been made, steps had been taken and everything was in readiness to do so, subject, as he said before, to the opinion of the house.

Mr. Galbraith said that surely the attorney-general was more competent to advise the house than to ask its views on a matter involving constitutional points. Of what value would be the opinions of unprofessional members in deciding upon points whose consideration came strictly within the province of the attorney-general?

Mr. Allen here again read a letter from his constituents, asking the repeal of the fee of $15 for Chinese mining licenses. He was solid on the question himself, but was in the house in a representative capacity.

Mr. Galbraith, alluding to the coming Colonial Exhibition, hoped the government had seen that the mineral resources of the province would be properly represented there.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said the Dominion government had taken the matter in hand in a very liberal spirit. A Dominion official [Mr. Jessop] had been instructed and was preparing extensive collections for the exhibition, but that carriage on them and other expenses would be defrayed by the province.

Mr. Cunningham thought the increased cost of administration of justice was largely due to the indiscriminate sale of liquors to which he thought was greatly due the distress among the railway and other working hands in the province. "Drink" was the explanation of most prisoners in gaols as the cause of their crimes. He thought dealers in the liquor traffic should be made largely responsible for the results. He was in favor of adding to the clause a reference to the looseness of our license laws. He thought the cost of liquor license should be increased.

Mr. McLeese said the government had shown laxity in the administration of justice. He referred to the fact that an outlaw in the Chilcotin country was still at large.

Clause 23. [Water rights for irrigation]. Mr. Semlin said if vested rights were only to be dealt with there was no need for a commission; but if the object was merely to determine rights that were to accrue, it could be dealt with by a committee of the house. The proposed expense was unnecessary.

Mr. Martin said something would have to be done by the provincial government in regard to the water question. Several of the mainland districts were entirely dependent on a sufficient supply of water.

Hon. Mr. Robson said he recognized the necessity of legislation upon this question by the government; but he had remarked that it was far preferable to first take such steps as would place the house in a position to act intelligently upon the subject at the next session of parliament. At present no measure was under discussion—merely the propriety of considering whether steps in the matter should be taken.

Mr. Allen could see no necessity for appointing a commission. There was sufficient practical experience in the house.

Hon. Mr. Smithe remarked that in all the discussion upon water rights no suggestion had been made that the existing law on water rights was in fault. It now transpired that a large proportion of water records now held would not hold water if submitted to the inspection of the supreme court. It was the intention of the provincial government to defend the rights of the old time settlers to the very utmost as against the Dominion government; but how was it possible to do so unless the house was placed in a position to be fully informed on the subject? There were such vital interests at stake that it was not right to legislate hastily and thereby lose to many a holder his record of water rights through some invalidity, due perhaps to the error of an official. He could see no more advisable course than the one proposed by the government.

Mr. Galbraith could not see what was the object of a commission unless it proposed to remedy a grievance.

Hon. Mr. Davie could understand why hesitation should be shown to interference with vested rights. It was far better to anticipate litigation and prevent it as much as possible by a measure that would minimize the possibility of misconception with regard to the possession or ownership of water rights—to get records that would stand the test. Was not the state to step in and protect those persons who had been in *bona fide* possession of water rights for years. It had been urged that the fault laid in the majority of cases with farmers but his experience showed him that the error as often as not was committed by government agents. As to the possibility of Dominion interference with water rights the sovereignty of the soil he took it was still vested in the government of the province, and the best course for those desiring to acquire water rights would be to follow the usual course of posting up notices and making the usual application, as was similarly done under the gold mining act.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved, seconded by the attorney-general, that a resolution thanking his honor for his gracious speech, be referred to a special committee.

Read, and carried.

It was resolved that the address in reply to the speech be presented to his honor by the executive council.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The committee on private bills and standing orders—Messrs. Martin, Orr and Grant.

Private Bills—Martin, T. Davie, John, Semlin, Galbraith.

Public Accounts—Wilson, Pooley, Raybould, Grant, Beaven.

Printing—Orr, McTavish, Allen, Helgesen, McLeese.

CHINESE RETURNS.

Moved by Mr. Beaven, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, that a respectful address be presented to his honor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this house, in printed form, the following papers referring to an act to prevent the immigration of Chinese, 47 Vic., chap. 3, 1884, and an act to prevent the immigration of Chinese, 48 Vic., chap. 13, 1885:—Copies of the attorney general's report to his honor the lieut.-governor; copies of all orders in council, letters or telegrams received or sent by any member of the government; The amount of revenue received under either of the above acts.

The hon. mover said it would be interesting to know the information called for in the resolution. It was claimed by the leader of the Dominion government that he had the right to disallow any provincial act, but he questioned whether such a claim would stand the test of the courts. The provinces had been sustained in other matters, and if the province of Ontario had the hordes of Chinese that we have here, the matter would be very soon tested. It was only through the large provinces that the smaller could hope for relief. He did not imagine that there would be any opposition to the resolution, and if there was he would have something more to say about it.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said there could be no objection to the furnishing of the information. It was a new departure though and a reflection on the printing committee to ask that the returns be printed, as it previously was left to their judgment. He was of the opinion that they should be furnished, and would offer no dissent. If printed, it would take some considerable time before it was brought down.

Mr. Beaven said it was not intended to reflect on the printing committee, but that the information might be furnished in printed form, and then the printing committee could decide whether it should be embodied in the sessional papers.

The motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Beaven, seconded by Mr. Raybould, that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieut.-governor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this house, in printed form, the following papers referring to the "Chinese Regulation Act, 1884:"—A copy of the attorney general's report to his honor the lieutenant-governor; copies of all orders in council and rules and regulations; copies of all letters or telegrams received or sent by any member of the government; the names and appointment of Chinese collectors.

The hon. mover said that the act was some time in force before a decision of the supreme court made it imperative. During the six months in was in force it would be interesting to know its workings.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said there could be no objection to furnishing the information. But in reply to the hon. mover's remarks on printing he could not see any reason if the returns were once in type why they should not be printed with the sessional papers, as it would be merely the cost of the paper. He trusted that the usual course thus deviated from would not be insisted on in future, as it would require a larger staff of printers and additional type.

Hon. Mr. Robson said, in addition, that it would be utterly impossible to keep matter in type until it was decided by the printing committee, whether printed returns should be embodied in the sessional papers.

Moved by Mr. Beaven, seconded by Mr. Grant, that an order of the house be granted for a return of the following, so far as in the possession of the government at the present time:—The number of licenses issued by, and amount of revenue received from, and amount of security given by each collector appointed under the "Chinese Regulation Act, 1884." The number of free miner's certificates issued under the above act and by whom. The number of arrests and the number of convictions, for not being in possession of a license; for employing unlicensed Chinese; of Chinese mining without a free miner's certificate; or person employing any Chinese to work in a mine who is not in possession of a certificate and the amount of penalty received in each case.

The honorable mover, while speaking to the resolution was informed that the act was declared *ultra vires* for this province. He said that as the act was in force for six months it would be well to know how its provisions operated. With regard to the statement that Chinese would not pay the $15 tax he did not see why Chinese should dictate what tax they should pay, especially as it was also stated that interior firms had taken in large sums of gold dust from Chinese, and it could not be from poverty that it was refused. The law should have been carried out, as it was unfair that the treatment of Chinese should be more favorable than that accorded the whites.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he wished to correct the statement of the honorable senior member for Victoria. He never spoke on or objected to the Chinese resolutions or bills, but he would state now that he thought them a lot of clap-trap, and the honorable gentleman knew it. [Laughter] It was no use to pass such bills while they knew at the time that the Dominion only held the power of legislating on this question.

ISLAND RAILWAY LANDS.

Moved by Mr. Raybould, seconded by Mr. Dingwall, That a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant governor, requesting his honor to cause to be sent down to this house copies of all correspondence between the provincial and Dominion governments relating to crown grants to settlers on the Island railway lands. Carried.

LENGTHENING THE DRY DOCK.

Moved by Mr. Helgesen and seconded by Mr. Grant, That a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this house, in printed form, all letters, papers and correspondence between the Dominion and provincial governments in connection with the lengthening of the graving dock at Esquimalt. Carried.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

The Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill intituled "An act respecting the reservation of points of law in criminal cases," which was read a first time; second reading on Wednesday.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES.

The Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill intituled "An act respecting the consolidation of the statute laws of British Columbia," which was read a first time; second reading on Wednesday.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. McTavish moved, seconded by Mr. Helgesen, That now that the great Canadian Pacific railway has been completed, and transport from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean rendered rapid and easy, the federal government be requested to instruct, at its earliest convenience, the department of marine and fisheries to commence, foster, and encourage the cultivation of lobsters and other food fish suitable to British Columbia waters, whether fresh or salt; this house feeling convinced that by so doing the Dominion government will be laying the foundation of an industry which will, in due season, yield large profit, wealth and other advantages, not only to British Columbia, but to the Dominion at large.

The honorable mover said the resolution was similar to that passed by the house some sessions ago, of which the Dominion government had taken no notice, further than that of establishing a fish hatchery on the Fraser. A great deal of money had been spent on the Atlantic coast in behalf of promoting the fisheries product, and very little here.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said he was pleased that the resolution had been introduced, and thought if the matter were followed up the federal government would do something in the direction requested. The government would take great pleasure in forwarding in any possible way the requests of the resolution.

Mr. Orr said that the fish hatchery on the Fraser had proved a success, and 9,000,000 salmon would be liberated this year, and preparations made for the propagation of other varieties.

The resolution carried.

Moved by Mr. McTavish, seconded by Mr. Helgesen, That it is highly desirable that explorations, under the auspices of the Dominion government, of the seas, bays and inlets in the coasts of British Columbia be made, for the purpose of discovering prolific cod banks and other great haunts of deep sea fish, with the object of commencing, encouraging and fostering a deep sea fishing industry, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion government.

Mr. McTavish said the resolution explained itself—it was for the purpose of encouraging deep sea fishing.

Mr. Helgesen thought if the deep sea fisheries were developed it would result in additional prosperity to the province.

Mr. Wilson said it was a fact that herring existed on the coast, but in what quantities or during what season was not known, and until they could furnish necessary information to fishermen they could not be developed.

The resolution was carried.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Moved by Mr. McTavish, seconded by Mr. Theo. Davie, That it is highly desirable that specimens of the various trees, shrubs, and useful plants indigenous to the province should be grown in a plot of land suitable to the purpose, so as to form the nucleus of a botanical garden, and that this house is opinion that the government of British Columbia should, as soon as possible, commence the cultivation of the same.

Mr. McTavish referred to the raise such a garden would be to people coming to the province intending to settle

Mr. Galbraith said that he did not want a botanical garden in Victoria. He wanted every one who came to this province to travel through the country and see the magnificent scenery of the mountains.

Mr. Semlin said that it was impossible to establish a garden of that nature in any particular portion of the province, for what would grow in one belt would not in another, what would grow in the lower portion of the province would not thrive in the arid interior. If gardens were established it would be necessary to have a dozen at different points.

Hon. Mr. Smithe thought that while there would be many difficulties in the way of establishing such a garden, yet the idea was a good one, and it chimed in with his views. They had secured twelve acres near Victoria for a jail site, and this might be improved by the planting of various shrubs and plants to be cultivated by the chaingang to the benefit of the latter and also to the citizens of Victoria and district.

Mr. Cunningham opposed the resolution on the grounds of economy. Roads and bridges were needed in various parts of the province to bring produce to market and until these necessities were furnished he thought it premature to introduce such a luxury as that referred to in the resolution.

Mr. Dunsmuir said that when the Island railway was in working order he would establish gardens similar to Woodward's at San Francisco at Goldstream, and this was one of the benefits that the railway would confer on the island.

Mr. T. Davie said that he thought the introducer of the resolution was entitled to credit for the many sensible motions that he had submitted tending to the improvement of the province. While he recognized the great necessity of roads and bridges, yet he thought that the pleasures of life should be attended to as well as the acquisition of the almighty dollar, and the present idea of adding a beautiful garden should be supported.

Mr. Helgesen said that the resolution did not go far enough for him, and he would like to see every kind of wood that would grow in the province planted.

Mr. Allen would like to support the resolution but there was so many roads and bridges required on the mainland that he could not support it.

The resolution carried.

VICTORIA LOTS.

Moved by Mr. Beaven, seconded by Mr. T. Davie, that a respectful address be presented, to his honor the lieutenant-governor, requesting him to cause to be sent down to this house copies of all orders in council and correspondence respecting the sale of lots in 1884, at James bay, Victoria, stating the number of lots sold and the price sold at; and also respecting the proposed transfer to the corporation of Victoria of the lands and buildings on Bastion square, Victoria, now used as the gaol, police barracks and sheriff's office.

Mr. Beaven regretted to say that the government had sold a number of lots illegally. He had sent a communication to the provincial secretary asking information on the question, but had not been given a reply. He did not know whether other members had been thus treated, but he was sorry to say that this was what had been accorded him. It was a fact that the lots were reserved at the time.

Hon. Mr. Smithe—No.

Mr. Beaven—Had I the Gazette here I could show it. It was well known that the lots were sold illegally and a bill passed by this house to make it legal, which he understood had been objected to by the Dominion authorities. The lots had been locked upon as the property of the city, and when the lots were sold they should have had the money. Power should be given by the legislature for the sale of any lots, as the government had no right to legally deal with them without such power.

Mr. T. Davie said that if he had known the position the hon. gentleman intended to take on resolution he might have thought twice before seconding it.

Mr. Beaven—You can withdraw your name if you wish.

Mr. T. Davie—I do not wish that, but when I seconded the resolution I thought that the information asked for should be furnished, and still think so. But I do not second the opinions expressed by the hon. mover, and think that when the matter asked for is submitted to the house it will be time to express an opinion on it. He did not think that the matter of building a court house on the property should be pushed, as it was against his opinion, and he also thought the wishes of a majority of the ratepayers of the city. He thought that a vote of the electors of Victoria should be speedily asked on the question and if they decided as to a court house or the establishment of any other building, their wishes should be observed.

Mr. Wilson objected to the suggestion of allowing the electors of Victoria decide as to the disposal of the property. The voters of any particular portion of the province had no right to state what should be done with so valuable a piece of provincial realty.

Mr. Grant thought that as it solely concerned Victoria electors, the decision should be left to them as to the disposal of it. The reserves of New Westminster were allowed to be disposed of suitable to their wishes.

Mr. Pooley favored the opinion of Mr. Wilson, and thought that no particular portion of the province should decide the disposal of any provincial property.

Mr. Helgesen would support the motion if the land was given to Victoria for a public market. It was necessary and would be a great convenience.

Mr. Beaven said he did not wish to take any advantage of his colleague from Victoria, and the latter could withdraw his name if he so wished.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the leader of the opposition had stated that a letter forwarded to him as provincial secretary had been unanswered, and inferred that it was for political reasons that this had been done. He received several thousand letters during the year, and hon. gentlemen could easily see how one could be unintentionally overlooked. If there was any intention such as the hon. gentleman's remarks had conveyed, he would not be fit to hold a position in this house. He considered himself incapable of committing such a mean, contemptible act, and he was sorry that the hon. gentleman should even suggest that he had done so.

Hon. Mr. Smithe asked, as he was ill, that the house might adjourn till Thursday next.

This was readily assented to by the leader of the opposition and the house so adjourned.

What Some People Say.

That George C. Barnes, the fastest typesetter in the world, is a native of London, Canada. Joseph W. McCann, the next fastest, is a native of Dublin, Ireland.

That the Captain Crawford killed in Arizona, was not the poet-scout, "Jack" Crawford.

That Cincinnati, Ohio, has enforced a Sunday closing by-law.

That a report that Parnell had been assassinated in London on Sunday was contradicted yesterday.

That the bank of Ritzinger Bros., Indianopolis, Indiana, failed yesterday for a large amount.

That Montreal accuses Chicago of originating the case of smallpox which produced the epidemic in the former city. And now when a Canadian visits the city by the lakes he goes disinfected.

That Mr. Norquay claims the right to watch his constituent vote, which moves the Manitoban to assert that he has outgrown his boots.

That Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts has been ordered to leave London at once for Burmah, to confer with Lord Dufferin respecting the pacification of the country.

That there is great dissatisfaction expressed in Paris with the hired nurses who have replaced the Sisters of Charity driven out of the city hospitals by the anti-cleric movement.

That Editor Stead has ceased to be connected with the Pall Mall Gazette.

That now is the session for a parliamentary advocate of woman's rights to introduce a bill entitling them to vote.

That certain verses submitted to us for criticism were written by a local amateur. The subject was styled, "It couldn't be Worse." We have read the poem, and think the heading most appropriate.

That a snow-melting machine which, it is asserted, will melt snow as fast as fifteen men can shovel it in, has been tried with success in New York.

That the mental condition of Princess Christian continues to cause alarm. She will shortly proceed to the south of France for change of air and scene.

That the offer of a Chicago merchant to pay several thousand dollars per annum for the privilege of suspending an illuminated business poster from the pulpit of a fashionable church in that city has been respectfully declined.

BROKE HIS ARM.—Officer Welch, through falling off a bench in his own house on Sunday, fractured his arm. Pending his recovery, a substitute has been appointed.

A FACT which even political economists are apt to forget is that a manufacturer's rate of profit is not the only essential element to success; the aggregate profit at the end of the year is of far greater importance, and this in most cases is greater out of a low rate of profit than out of a high rate, because of the increased business, which the lower price gives rise to. It was on this principle that Messrs. Tuckett & Son acted in introducing their now famous "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, and to this principle they have ever since adhered. This is one of the reasons why the people of Canada are smoking the best tobacco which can be produced, at a cheaper price than any other people can buy a similar article.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of the funeral of the late P. H. Peters we stated the funeral service at the grave was read by Master Workman Coughlan. It should have been, "was read by Grand Master H. Short, assisted by Past Master J. Coughlan.

MAINLAND FREIGHT.—Van Volkenburgh & Bro., 6 cattle; W. Fisher, 120 bales hay; Sam Clay, 15 cases cheese, 32 bales hay; Thos. Earle, 103 sacks grain; Albion iron works, 8 boxes machinery; Strom & Bo., 1 case furs and a general freight.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Gladstone has defined his cabinet, but several of the gentlemen he has named are not pleased with the positions assigned to them, and it is, therefore, probable that modifications will be made delaying the publication of the official list. The Press Association gives the following as the latest forecast of the new cabinet: Mr. Gladstone, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; Sir Farrer Herschell, lord high chancellor; Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, home secretary; Earl Granville, lord president of the council; H. C. H. Childers, secretary of war. The remainder are liable to alteration, but they will probably be as follows: G. O. Trevelyan, president of the board of trade; A. J. Mundella, president of the local government board; Earl Spencer, secretary for foreign affairs; Earl Roseberry, secretary for the colonies; Earl Kimberly, secretary for India; Mr. J. Chamberlain, first lord of the admiralty; Sir J. M. Morely, chief secretary for Ireland.

It is understood the Queen objects to Mr. Morley because he is pledged to home rule.

Severe rioting is reported in Tandrag. Three election booths were stormed by a mob. The Queen has summoned Earl Granville to Osborne to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily News explains the Queen's delay in summoning Mr. Gladstone by the fact that Lord Salisbury was instructed to make such an arrangement with Mr. Gladstone as, if he had succeeded, would have precluded the necessity of the Queen summoning Mr. Gladstone, but Lord Salisbury was unable to make a satisfactory arrangement.

Members of the last Gladstone cabinet had a meeting yesterday afternoon. Parnillites intend, for the present, to sit with the opposition in the house of commons.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—A fire broke out on the steerage deck of the steamer Nevada at this port to-day. It was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the coming wedding of Miss Gladstone.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert has written to Harper's to acknowledge the receipt of £10 for re-printing his original comic opera. He says he is not reduced to penury despite the fact that he has been pillaged right and left in America. He, therefore, does not feel justified in accepting charity and has sent their cheque to the Victoria hospital for children.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—6:30 p. m.—Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Osborne, and has received the personal command of her Majesty the Queen, to form a cabinet. It is officially announced this afternoon that Gladstone kissed the hand of her majesty on receiving her command.

At the railway station and along the entire route he was greeted with tremendous cheering from the multitude who had congregated to witness his departure.

Both houses of parliament met to-day and adjourned until Thursday, pending the formation of the new cabinet.

The Times this morning says it believes Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James will decline to accept positions in the new cabinet.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—A mutiny occured to-day among the lads on the reformatory ship Clarence, lying in the Mersey. At pronounced signals the lads in a body attacked the officers with belaying pins and other weapons. The officers drew their revolvers and fired into the mutinous mob and tried in vain to force them to lay down their weapons and return to their places. The boys continued their assault and at last compelled the officers to seek shelter in their cabins. The lads then lowered the boats into which they crowded themselves and the boats drifted down stream with the tide. The Clarence's officers, after the departure of the boys, made signals to the authorities ashore, and soon several boats filled, with police put out from shore and called upon the boys to surrender. The youngsters deeming resistance to be useless gave up and were taken back to the ship. The ringleaders were placed in irons and eighteen lads and two officers received wounds in the fight. On the same ship two years ago the lads confined thereon set fire to the ship.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The Freeman's Journal states that if his reason to believe that Gladstone has agreed with Parnell