Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1888.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fifth Parliament.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

ment agents to educate the inhabitants to higher taxation.

Hon. Mr. Robson—The statement is totally inaccurate. No such instructions were ever issued. If the hon. gentleman will name his authority we will then be enabled to judge whether it is good or bad.

Mr. Semlin would not give his informant's name, but said it might be a government officer. The great fault to be found with the government was the reckless way in which they frittered away monies. The government had this year finally decided to give the relief claimed by squatters, though it had been before them for several sessions. The provincial secretary posed as a temperance advocate, but had introduced his liquor bill as a private member instead of introducing it as a government measure. He claimed to be the champion of prohibition and temperance.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I have never done so.

Mr. Semlin claimed that the hon. gentleman was insincere in his principles, though he might have changed them since last night (laughter.) He had posed as the champion of prohibition and temperance.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Will the hon. gentleman please explain what he means by his inuendo about last night? I have never posed as the champion of prohibition or temperance. I have merely attempted in a humble way to advance the cause of temperance.

Mr. Semlin—I am sorry that the hon. gentleman should have to come to me for a character.

Hon. Mr. Robson—God forbid that I should ever have to go to such a source to obtain a character. I will have sunk far indeed. (Laughter.)

Mr. Semlin again referred to last night's proceedings.

Hon. Mr. Robson asked if the hon. gentleman meant that last night he had abandoned his temperance principles, or what did he mean by his remarks?

Mr. Semlin said the hon. gentleman seemed rather sensitive about last night.

Col. Baker rose and said that he was one of last night's party (great laughter) and he could assure them that the hon. gentleman had his private bottle. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. Semlin was sorry that the gallant Kootenay member should have exposed the hon. provincial secretary. (Laughter.) He would say no more on the matter.

Mr. McLeese, after some delay, took the floor and congratulated the honorable finance minister on his speech. He deprecate, however, the way in which the monies were expended, and thought that if they were going to proceed as they had been during the past five or six years the country would be in a deplorable state of helpless bankruptcy. The honorable member claimed that the million loan was obtained by false representations, and the government had already spent $70,000 more than they had agreed to; they had no statutory authority to arrange for an overdraft, and he would go in to make the government members responsible in the same way as companies directors were. He saw that there was no revote for the Hixon creek sleigh road. There was a revote for the Jubilee Hospital, and he trusted the revote for a sleigh road to Hixon creek would also be made. Before sitting down, though he had a bad cold, he would move in amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair "that the government have been remiss in not protecting the interests of the miner on Indian reserves." Miners who had been compelled to cut timber from Indian reserves had been charged by Indian agents $15 stumpage for cutting lumber for sluices. Mineral rights and timber should be as free an Indian reserves to the miner, as they were on the crown lands. At present miners had to make application and pay fees to the Indian department for such rights. There was another matter that ought to be attended to. Indian agents had issued instructions, prohibiting the sale of hay or grain from Indian reserves, and he thought as the commissioners had been so liberal in their grants to Indians they should allow them to sell their surplus produce. He would therefore move the amendment, seconded by Mr. Ladner.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that while not reviewing the able and statesmanlike speech of the hon. member who had just sat down, he would just point that the grievance on which the resolution of censure was based, was never brought before the government either by himself or any one else. How then could any attention have been paid to it by the government until they had first been made aware of it?

Mr. McLeese said in explanation that it was only lately that he had heard about the latter matter, but miners had complained to him during the past year with regard to the minerals and timber.

Col. Baker said the matter complained of had been considered by the mining committee, and it would have to be a question of consultation between the two governments. The present amendment was a poor means by which to attain the desired end.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys, during the course of his objections to the management of the finances, said his advice to parties intending to come to this country, was that they should keep away while the present government was in power. Referring to the farming community, he said they were a hard-headed lot.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I thought you termed them "chaw-bacons?" (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—I never used such an expression, and when you attribute it to me you utter what you know to be a deliberate lie. (Laughter.)

Mr. Speaker—You must withdraw that statement.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—Well, why do you let hon. gentlemen opposite——

Mr. Speaker—That has nothing to do with the case. You will have to withdraw the expression and don't make a second statement.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—Well, all right. The hon. gentleman proceeded speaking until Mr. Speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 7:45 o'clock.

Mr. Humphreys resumed the debate on the amendment, and continued to address the House for some time, complaining that the appropriation in the estimates for New Westminster district was excessive in comparison with the smallness of the vote for Comox.

Mr. Ladner totally disagreed with the previous speaker on this question, contending that New Westminster district was anything but favored in the way of expenditure, and that every dollar spent there was justly due that district.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir explained that the appropriation for Comox was nearly equal to that of last year, and that a slight reduction was being made in the appropriation for all the districts. He, himself, would be glad to see Comox get even double what it has got; but it could not be helped, and under the circumstances the honorable member should be content; it was a reckless statement, and it was not true to say the government did this through spite, but even if it was so it would serve the hon. member right for the way he had acted during the session. However, he (Mr. Dunsmuir) was friendly to Comox, intending to spend considerable money there this year, and would always do all he could to aid the district. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Turner said in reply to remarks of hon. gentlemen opposite on the finances, and to the attack on what they called his budget speech, though he termed it a simple statement of the finances of the province, he must say that the assault was the weakest one he had ever known any opposition to make on a budget speech. Not one of the facts advanced by him had been controverted, and were it not for a palpable error or two made by the hon. gentleman opposite, which needed correcting, there would be nothing left for him to reply to. The hon. junior member for Cariboo (Mr. McLeese) had made the statement that only 1,200 persons in Victoria had paid the provincial revenue tax last year. In this he was considerably out, for the amount collected under this head was $6,807, representing 2,267 persons. That hon. gentleman had also remarked that with the great amount of the very best material he had made a very poor showing. He was quite willing to admit that with more eloquence he would have made a vastly better showing. He regretted that he had not been able to do full justice to the subject, and was thankful to the hon. gentleman for reminding him that the position of the province's finances was much better than he had made them appear. (Hear.) He would now turn to the remarks of the hon. member for Comox. He hardly knew how to describe his speech. It was as usual well delivered. There was an abundance of words. But when the insinuations and inuendoes against members of the government, and of himself in particular, were taken away, there was nothing left but empty words. The fertility of the brain of that hon. gentleman in concocting false charges against other hon. members was remarkable. He seemed to spend most of his time in endeavoring to filch away the good name of members of this government. He had persisted in this course all through the session, beginning almost the first day with an insinuation against himself (Hon. Mr. Turner), and then in a cowardly way endeavored to shield himself behind the assertion that all he said was of a political nature. The hon. gentleman had that afternoon remarked that he thought of taking a trip to Prince Edward Island in order to make enquiries into some transactions there in 1862. He was not aware whether that hon. gentleman ever traveled under an *alias*. He had known men of his stamp to do so. At any rate if he went to the Island Province, he would recommend him to assume an *alias* before starting, for the people there were noted for their love of straightforward dealing and for their hatred of cowardly attempts to defame a man's character. If that hon. gentleman desired to take a pleasant trip, he would recommend that he take a visit to his old stamping ground in Lillooet. He might there enquire into the wants for childrens' stockings, shoes and so on (laughter), and if he had any of his sessional allowance left he could use it in a beneficial and honest way (hear.) Some parts of the hon. gentleman's speech reminded him of his (Hon. Mr. Turner's) boyish days on the cricket field when he used to buy a penny bottle of ginger-pop. This mainly consisted of froth and fluster, and a spoonful of fluid, not very satisfactory to the thirsty. His (Mr. H.'s) speeches much resembled this ginger-pop. If you blew off the froth there was very little left, and that little of the muddiest character (laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Vernon pointed out that with respect to the construction of works of a productive nature claimed to have been made when the leader of the opposition was chief commissioner, the New Westminster trunk road, although put under contract in 1875, there was not a dollar in the treasury to pay the contractors, and the road was completed and paid for by the Elliott government. If money was to be voted to meet the requisitions sent in by the members, a new loan would be required every other year. There were over two thousand, three hundred miles of roads in the province and a large number of very important and costly bridges, besides some number of miles of trails, and these cost a considerable sum annually to maintain, irrespective of the construction of new roads. The province had expended a very large sum in the construction of these roads and they should not be allowed to fall into decay, more especially as they are in daily use. It was imperative to maintain these works and the government had to be careful when undertaking new works, as, of course, it would be increasing the sum necessary for maintenance annually. As far as possible the new roads contemplated were specially designated in the estimates, the amounts placed opposite the different districts being more especially for keeping in repair existing roads. The hon. gentleman wished that the country was in a position to comply with the requisition of hon. members, but it was a matter of impossibility. The government had endeavored to make as fair a distribution with the funds at their disposal as they could. In a country like British Columbia it was impossible to lay down any basis to govern t e amounts to be appropriated in each districts for public works. Referring to the revenue the chief commissioner showed that after eliminating the money received for the dry dock and the money received for land sales every year throughout the province for the last six years, the revenue had every year steadily increased. It was pointed out that the withdrawal of the forty mile belt from sale or settlement—the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, and the consequent withdrawal of the greater portion of the employees, together with the abolition of the road tolls which contributed from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year—were of course instrumental in preventing the revenue from being as large as it otherwise would have been. Still there had been an increase every year, notwithstanding, and there was every reason to believe the revenue in the future will increase in a very much greater proportion. He would not go into the financial position further because the Opposition had so far made no effort to refute the statements of the Finance Minister. Referring to the amendment before the House he considered that as the province had a reversionary interest in all Indian reserves it was quite competent for miners to search for the precious metals on a reserve. These reserves were, however, selected for agricultural or pastural purposes, where there was little likelihood of finding any minerals. The matter had not been brought to the notice of the government and he did not think the House would favor the resolution placed before it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was about time the hon. member for Comox fulfilled his promised threats of defeating the government, and proving the threat he made against the hon. provincial secretary, as being the most corrupt man in the province. It looked, however, as if the hon. gentleman's threats were empty wind. As to his complaint that Comox was not getting its due, he showed that the district was being dealt with far more liberally now that ever it was when the hon. member was himself a member of the government. If the hon. gentlemen opposite had their way, they would squander all the revenue, because they moved for useless returns to be printed this year which, if carried, would involve an immense outlay of money, and even as it was the printing office was taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the various returns demanded by these gentlemen at a heavy cost. He quoted figures to show how the money had been spent in education and public works, and not on political appointments as insinuated by the hon. members opposite. The whole amount expended by this government for public works and buildings and education, was considerably over $2,000,000, and this showed how wrong the honorable gentlemen were in bringing up such charges which were transparently untrue. Instead of legitimate attack they brought up these charges for the want of something better. The public knew the situation of affairs and the government had the entire confidence of the country. In every bye-election a government supporter had been returned with just one exception, the election of the honorable member for Comox, and this had occurred through a mistake. (Laughter.)

Mr. Allan showed the expenditures on roads and bridges in Lillooet district under the Beaven administration for the year 1880 to be $3,400; for 1881, $2,498; for 1882, $3,505; for 1883, $4,443; making a total for four years of $13,846. Under the Smithe government for the year 1884 was expended in Lillooet district for the same purposes, $11,762; in 1885, $10,611, 1886, $19,906; and 1887, $22,850; making a total for four years of $65,129. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McLeese said one of these roads was through a hay meadow.

Mr. Allen characterized this statement as totally untrue and without foundation. The story was merely afabrication of the opposition papers.

Mr. Orr said New Westminster district was the most important one in the province, and the vote set apart for that district was not near large enough by at least $20,000. (Laughter.)

The amendment was then put and lost, 13 to 7.

The original motion being carried on the same division.

House went into committee of supply, Mr. Higgins in the chair.

On the item of $1,000 for journals and statutes binding,

Messrs. Beaven and Humphreys contended that the work was at present being done by an alien, who tendered for one year and was doing the work for two years. He, no doubt, got the work because he had a relative in the house amongst the government supporters.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the gentleman who formerly did this work had the contract for fifteen years, and when tenders for the work were invited last year, the accepted tender was for half the amount charged formerly.

Hon. Mr. Beaven also contended that the present binding was inferior to that formerly furnished.

Hon. Mr. Robson claimed the binding was equally as good as in former years, the binder being guided by certain rules.

Mr. Semlin spoke in favor of having the work done by tender.

The item passed.

The vote for public institutions, maintenance, $10,750, passed without discussion.

Hospitals and charities—$24,750. Passed.

Administration of justice, other than salaries—$40,000. Passed.

Education—$111,635. Passed.

Transport—$3,500. Passed.

Rent—$48.59. Passed.

Revenue services—$7,000. Passed.

Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

House then adjourned.

SUNDAY'S MEETINGS.

Large Gatherings Dispersed by the Police and Military.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Hold League Meetings in Ireland on Sunday—Many Wounded with Bayonets—Officers Charged with Cowardice—Numerous Arrests.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

DUBLIN, April 9.—At Killrush, County Clare, Sunday afternoon, six thousand persons assembled to participate in the proclaimed meeting of the National League that was announced to be held there. Almost as soon as they assembled the police, who had been awaiting their movements, charged upon them and injured a number of them. They also demolished the triumphal arches that had been erected and treated the crowd in a very rough manner. A riot seemed imminent and the Berkshire regiment which had been sent there for the occasion, with bayonets fixed, charged upon the crowd, wounding many of them. They succeeded in restoring order and finally the people dispersed.

A PROCLAMATION BURNED.

At Macroom, County Cork, Dr. Tanner, M.P., attempted to hold a meeting of the League, which had been proclaimed, but he was ejected by the police, and the meeting broken up. The Doctor burned a copy of the government proclamation. Davitt and Jno. O'Connor, with father Corry and other League leaders, left Carmody's hotel at Ennis, Sunday afternoon, and drove ten miles into the country. They were closely followed by a company of eighty hussars under Colonel Turner. Commoner Condon remained in Ennis by preconcerted arrangement and attempted to hold a meeting there, the police, however, had been advised of the Nationalists' plan, and raided the meeting place, injuring some of the people in their attack. Fifty arrests were made.

O'BRIEN SPEAKS.

At Loughrea, O'Brien tried to hold a meeting and attempted to speak to a crowd numbering four thousand persons, who had assembled on the outskirts of the town. As they proceeded to the place of meeting, the police and military obstructed the way and would not allow them to pass. O'Brien addressed the authorities and said he alone was responsible for the meeting and insisted upon his right to address his fellow citizens. The police, however, raided the advancing crowd, which was headed by Father Meagher, the latter counselled the people not to resist the police, but to be quiet. The field was soon cleared. O'Brien continued to speak while the police were dispersing the crowd. He denounced the officers as cowards for not arresting him instead of maltreating the people.

At Kanturk a meeting was held three miles outside of the town.

EVADED THE POLICE.

The latest reports received indicate all was quiet Sunday evening in places where rows occurred. At Macroom, late in the afternoon, Tanner and O'Shea evaded the police and succeeded in addressing the people.

A Sad Prospect.

How many weary broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome and whose prospect is sad indeed. The nervous debility and general weakness of those afflicted with lingering disease is best remedied by the invigorating and restoring properties of B. B. B. tu-th-sat-dw

Ex-Senator Conkling is very ill and fears are entertained for his recovery. He was very low yesterday.

CABLE NEWS.

Goschen Complimented by Gladstone on the Budget—New Taxation Demanded Scrutiny.

The Emperor's Doctors Decorated—Templar Acquitted—Chamberlain Banquetted.

The Crisis in Germany—The Empress Said to be Determined on the Marriage.

Parliamentary Notes.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Commons to-night when a motion was made to pay a salary to Col King-Harmon, Under Secretary for Ireland, Justin McCarthy objected to it, and moved to adjourn the debate on the motion. Among the government benches no notice was taken of McCarthy's objection or motion. Thomas O'Connor then protested against the manner in which the government studiously ignored the objection of the Irish members to conceding a salary to an under secretary. Wm. Smith, the government leader, replied, and said he saw no reason for refusing the salary, that it was customary and that the objections required no answer. The motion for adjournment was then put and defeated by a vote of 169 to 104. The motion for allowing the salary was put the house. O'Connor declared the Parnellites would oppose it at every stage. The motion carried by vote of 184 to 109.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the budget resolutions.

Gladstone said he commended the budget as a whole, but the subject of new taxation demanded close scrutiny.

Goschen thanked Gladstone for his complimentary criticism, and said since he had upheld the whole budget he (Goschen) trusted that the house would accept it.

Sunday's Work in Ireland.

Unionists generally concede that yesterday's work in Ireland was a failure for coercion and look upon Balfour's idle boasts as incentives for frequent repetition of such scenes.

Advancement of Conservative Principles.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Birmingham to-night, eulogized the advancement of conservative principles, which he found among the artisan classes. The unionist cause, he said, was gaining and the government was making rapid progress in useful work in parliament.

Banquetted Again.

Joseph Chamberlain was banquetted by the Devonshire Club to-night. Granville presided, and congratulated Chamberlain upon the result of his mission to America. Hartington, Childers, and many members of the house were present. Chamberlain, in replying to Granville, said he was glad to see so many of his old colleagues present, from whom he had been temporarily disassociated. He gathered from the fact that they were there, that there had been no intermission of friendship and personal regard, and that every Englishman worthy of the name sympathized in the object of his mission. He expressed his hopes that the treaty with the United States would be ratified, and strongly favored confederation of the Colonies. Hartington, in replying to the toast "The Club," said they would be proud of the club which had been created to contribute to the restoring of party power, and should add a still greater honor to itself by its services in contributing towards the reconciliation which unfortunately divided the party.

Relief for the Sufferers.

The Prince of Wales has donated £100 for the relief of the sufferers by floods in Germany.

Preparing to Oppose the Bill.

The second reading of the local government bill is appointed for Friday. A strong combination of both Liberals and Conservatives will oppose it.

Honorably Acquitted.

Major Templar, who was on trial at Chatham charged with selling secrets of the government aeronautical school, was honorably acquitted to-day.

Bismarck's Surrender.

The sudden surrender on the part of the Chancellor is undoubtedly due to favorable declarations having been made on the subject by the Czar, to whom overtures were made. He has very likely withdrawn his objections to Alexander, providing the latter will relinquish all claim to the throne of Bulgaria. A remark frequently heard now among Berliners is, that only priests and petticoats are able to conquer the man of iron.

The Difficulties Existing.

BERLIN, April 9.—The *National Zeitung* says: It is certain that the Chancellor thus far has overcome the difficulties existing in regard to the proposed marriage of Alexander and Victoria, and it also says it is equally certain that Bismarck will resign his office if the difficulties occur again.

The Empress Determined.

The latest report here says: That the Bismarck crisis will probably assume an acute phase again shortly, and that the Empress is determined to prevail in her desire, even if the Chancellor resigns.

Bismarck Suffers by the Floods.

The Elbe is slowly subsiding. Bismarck's Varzin property is greatly damaged by the floods. Bismarck is expected shortly to go to Friedrichsruhe, where preparations are being made for his arrival.

The Chancellor's Consent.

It is stated here in political circles that Bismarck has yielded his position in regard to the marriage of the Princess Victoria to Alexander and the matter is now all settled to the satisfaction of the royal family. The Chancellor's assent to the marriage was obtained by granting him concessions in other directions.

Bismarck's Successor.

In Liberal circles Prince Hohenlope is spoken of as successor to Prince Bismarck as the German Chancellor. It is reported that EmperoreFrederick proposes to address a rescript to Bismarck, in which the foreign policy of Germany will be the main feature and advising special re-appointment with Russia regarding the Bulgarian question.

Doctors Decorated.

Emperor Frederick to-day decorated Drs. Mackenzie and Howell with the order of the Red Eagle. The Emperor in decorating Dr. Mackenzie wrote on a table as follows: "When you came the first time to me I confided in you, because you were recommended to me by my German physicians. Since then I have had occasion by my own experience to value your capability. I am glad to bestow upon you this order in thanks and acknowledgement of your merits, and in memory of my accession to the throne." The Emperor shook hands with Dr. Mackenzie and Drs. Howell and Freibgen.

The Empress Cordially Received.

The Empress Victoria on her way to Posen stopped at Landsborg and Krentzo. Everywhere the Empress was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. The Polish leaders have issued a manifesto in which they ask the people of Posen to sink their national disputes and be ready to give the Empress a hearty and loyal welcome. In reply to an address of a deputation which met her at one of the stations at which she stopped, the Empress said: "Emperor Frederick regretted his inability to come and see for himself the condition of his subjects who have suffered on account of the floods and had sent her in his place to see and report to him." Some of the principal ones who had rendered assistance to the sufferers were presented to the Empress who thanked them in the Emperor's name for the kindness.

The Empress returned to-night from her journey to Posen.

Dined with the Emperor.

There is much comment here over the fact that Von Roggenbach, who was formerly minister to the Grand Duchy of Baden and who is a national liberal, dined with Frederick to-night.

Parliamentary Notes.

LONDON, April 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the speaker read a communication from the German minister, which stated the German Reichstag unanimously resolved that the vote of sympathy at the death of Emperor William, that was passed by the English House of Commons has elicited Germany's deepest sympathy, and her liveliest gratitude, and that it constitutes signal proof of the friendly relations that exist between the two people.

The Liberal members of parliament have decided to oppose any attempt to hurry the second reading of the local government bill.

An Interesting Letter.

Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Earl Carmarvon in which he says he is convinced "that all the rulers of Europe are struggling to prevent a calamity which would result from races, into which circumstances might throw their people." Continuing, Lord Salisbury said: "Now there is reason to hope that the life of the Emperor Frederick may be continued to him and that life is pledged to the advancement of mankind and the maintenance of peace." Referring to Chamberlain's mission the premier said: "I sent Chamberlain to America unfettered by any orders, beyond informing him of the broad views of the government on the subject of the fisheries treaty, and that it was to be a monument which should indicate the peaceful and cordial feeling existing between both nations." Regarding Ireland Salisbury said: "I feel confident prosperity will never return to Ireland until her people realize the hopelessness of attempting to effect political changes by a total disregard for the rights of their neighbors and property.

Commenting on Chamberlain.

The radical papers are quoting Joseph Chamberlain's sinister reference to the successful use of grape shot by the military during the riots of 1863 and suggested that had some equally potent measures been adopted in the Trafalgar Square disturbance they would have been more effective than the course that has been pursued. The radical papers deny that the two cases are parallel and denounce the letter.

Dynamite Scare Over.

The government in view of the inactivity of dynamiters, has withdrawn from public buildings, detectives and policemen who were placed on guard during the dynamite scare three years ago.

What Does It Mean?

Much comment has been raised over the words used by the Emperor Frederick when he decorated Dr. Mackenzie. His expression, "In remembrance of my accession to the throne," may mean he was grateful to the English doctor for saving his life, or because he prevented the decision being made that his disease was incurable and thus prevented a regency.

Popularity of the Empress.

BERLIN, April 10.—The popularity of the Empress has been much increased by her journey to Posen, which was a triumphant progress. She was welcomed by the highest Polish aristocracy in the province, who had assembled at Posen.

Generous Gift.

The Emperor has given 40,000 marks from his private purse for the relief of sufferers by the floods.

Tired of British Rule.

DUBLIN, April 10—Timothy Healy, M.P. presided at a meeting of the National League held here to-day. He said he proved to Chief Secretary Balfour that the people were still willing adherents to the league and that they were anxious to rid themselves of the thraldom of the British Government. If they once got an opportunity they would rise in their strength and shake off the galling yoke.

C. P. R. LAUNCHING OUT.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—It is announced to-day that the Canadian Pacific railway has decided to enter San Francisco. This new policy will quite seriously interfere with the business of the overland roads having their terminus in this port, and will also cut heavily into the traffi of the Pacific coast steamship company. The Canadian line is to make this port the terminus of their trans-Pacific steamers. In order to do this, steamers leaving Hong Kong will touch at Yokohama and Vancouver. John D. Spreckels & Bros. will be local agents of the line, and in return the Canadian Pacific will not run an opposition line to Australia, and will also give the California sugar refinery a special rate, enabling Spreckels to shut the American refinery out of the northern markets.

ACTIVE COMPETITION

will be entered into with the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental steamship companies and outgoing freights on flour and incoming rates on tea and silk will be reduced, and in addition Chinamen will be carried for less than the $50 now charged by these two lines. A similar line of policy will be pursued in regard to eastern freights and local agents will scale down the rates of the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific and other American lines. The Pacific coast steamship company will also be heavy losers. Heretofore they have controlled the trade between this port and British Columbia, and all Canadian Pacific freight has been shipped to and from by these steamers. Under the new arrangement the Pacific coast company will carry no eastern freight and will have a competing line for the northern coast trade.

SHOULD BUSINESS WARRANT

two or three small steamers will be placed on the route by the Canadian Pacific in addition to its China steamers. The freight on steamers will be divided so that all east-bound freight can be discharged at Vancouver. At that port all merchandise shipped at the east for San Francisco will be taken on board and brought here. Going back the east-bound freight will be landed at Vancouver and in its place the vessel will take on board the Chinese freight collected there. Owing to the fact that the new line is not amenable to the laws of the United States and is not under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission it promises to cut heavily into the old established line.

Andrew Carnegie has leased Cluny Castle in Invernesshire, Scotland.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 10.—Another of the big debates of the session commenced to-day. Sir Charles Tupper moved the second reading of the fisheries ratification bill in a magnificent four hours speech. He said that when at Washington he did not meet one prominent man in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with Canada but everybody was ready for commercial union as they knew it would ultimately lead to annexation. Sir Charles explained the treaty at length and acknowledged there had been concessions on both sides, but considered it to be a fair and equitable arrangement of a long-standing difficulty.

Mr. L. H. Davies replied in a speech consisting chiefly of abuse of Sir Charles. He did not attempt to grapple with the treaty, but said it was a complete surrender of Canada's case.

The Minister of Justice answered Mr. Davies in a speech, which for keen, cutting sarcasm and irrefutable argument, rarely has been excelled in parliament. The house was in a roar all the time he was speaking.

Mr. A. G. Jones moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Gordon is urging the postmaster-general to grant a daily mail service direct between Vancouver and Nanaimo.

The Minister of the Interior received five applications to-day from parties in Dakota anxious to make a second homestead entry in Manitoba.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 11.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Methodist Transfers.

The annual meeting of the Transfer Committee of the Methodist Church was held at Toronto on Thursday. Amongst the transfers are W. W. Baer, from Niagara to British Columbia; G. Carpenter, from British Columbia to Niagara; W. B. Secombe, from British Columbia to Bay of Quinte. The British Columbia transfers take place June 6th.

Liberal Association.

At a meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association held at Philharmonic Hall on Monday evening the following officers were elected: Dr. G. L. Milne, president; Hon. A. N. Richards, honary president; T. J. Burnes, first vice-president; James Walker, second vice-president; J. C. McLagan, treasurer; Ernest V. Bodwell, secretary.

The Sicamous Road.

The new road from Spallmucheen to Sicamous, which has been in an impassable condition from mud is now drying up. A swamp along its course needs draining, and a portion of the road corduroyed. Recent passengers from Rock Creek have been obliged to travel by stage along the route through Grand Prairie to Kamloops. All who are conversant with the country agree that the easiest and cheapest route to construct to Rock Creek is via Sicamous, Okanagon Lake and Pendicton. —*Inland Sentinel.*

New Ranching Company.

A new ranching company was recently founded at Vernon under the name of the Kettle River Ranching Company. The principal members of the company, according to the *Inland Sentinel*, are Messrs. Coryell, Murray and Randall and the property is situated in Grand Prairie, on Kettle river, forty miles below Rock Creek, and 130 miles from Okanagon Mission. Cattle in that district were only fed for three weeks last winter, being turned out on the 28th of January. In the middle of March the grass was quite three inches long.

Concert at Shawnigan.

The first of a series of concerts in aid of the church building fund, was held in the school house, Shawnigan, on Thursday evening last. The attendance was good, the proceeds amounting to $19.50. Following is the programme, which was very well rendered: Pianoforte duet; sacred song, "Welcome to All"; song, "The Bells of Aberdovey"; recitation, "I Remember"; song, "The Flower Girl"; recitation, "The Quaker and the Robber"; song, "The Tight Little Island"; recitation, "Maud Muller"; song, "Wait for the Wagon"; song, "Woodman Spare That Tree"; song, "The Brook." Interval of ten minutes. Pianoforte solo; song, "Beautifcl Star"; recitation, "Out John"; song, "Never Say Fail"; recitation, "Paudeen of Rafferty's Say Voyage"; song, "Loving Evermore"; recitation, "King John and the Abbott of Canterbury"; song, "Hearts of Oak"; sacred song, "Good Night."

EVERY NIGHT I SCRATCHED

Until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887.

Feb. 7, 1888.—Not a trace whatsoever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. GEO. COTEY.

We cannot do justice to the esteem in which CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

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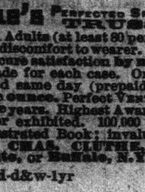
Patented in U.S. and Canada.

TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE



Chas. Cluthe's Perfected Spiral Truss.

Children cured in 2 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 4 months, without any discomfort to wearer. The most perfect system to secure satisfaction by mail. Every Truss specially made for each case. Orders received by 3 p.m. mailed same day (prepaid and registered). Pad only one ounce. Perfect Ventilation. Warranted for Five years. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. 100,000 sold. Send 6c. Stamp for Illustrated Book; invaluable information.—Address, CHAS. CLUTHE, 118 King St. West, Toronto, or Buffalo, N.Y.

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CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

The Great Clearing Sale

STILL CONTINUES AT

A. GILMORE'S

LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS!

Men's Merino Socks, 20c. a pair.

" Cotton " 4 pair for 25c.

Men's Undershirts, 75c. were $1.50.

" " 60c. were $1.00.

REMEMBER

TWENTY PER CENT.

OFF EVERYTHING.

If You Want a Good Suit Cheap Now is the Time.

Trunks, Valises, Hats, Gloves, Umbrellas, Furnishings,

COLLARS AND CUFFS IN CELLULOID.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

For Cash Only.

A. GILMORE,

Johnson Street.

Ladies and Children will receive more attention in the mornings as we are not so busy then as in the afternoon.

ap5

NOTICES.

TAX NOTICE.

ASSESSED and Provincial Revenue Taxes for the year 1888 are due and payable at my office, Treasury, James Bay.

Real Property Tax, if paid on or before June 30th, ½ of 1 per cent.

Personal Property Tax, if paid on or before June 30th, ⅓ of one per cent.

Income Tax, if paid an or before June 30th, ½ of one per cent.

Wild Land Tax, if paid on or before June 30th 7½ cents per acre,

Real Property Tax, if paid on and after July 1st, ⅔ of one per cent.

Personal Property Tax, if paid on and after July 1st, ½ of one per cent.

Income Tax, if paid on and after July 1st, ¾ of one per cent.

Wild Land Tax, if paid on and after July 1st, 8½ cents per acre.

Provincial Revenue Tax, in each case, *per capita*, $3.00.

C. BOOTH, Assessor and Collector.

ap8-june30

NOTICE.

LILLOOET FERRY.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Tuesday, 1st of May next, for the right of maintaining and operating a ferry across the Fraser River at Lillooet for a term of one year.

All the Government ferry plant will be placed at the disposal of the contractor for use in plying the ferry.

The limits of the ferry shall extend four miles above and four miles below the line of the wire cable.

Tenders must state the sum proposed to be paid to the Government for the privilege, and the rate of toll proposed to be collected for every—

Passenger,
Loaded animal,
Unloaded animal,
Freight waggon,
Spring waggon or buggy,
Head of cattle or horses,
Sheep, pig or goat,
One hundred pounds of freight.

The toll to be collected upon mining machinery shall not exceed one-half the rate to be charged for ordinary freight.

All officers of the Provincial Government, with their animals and freight, to pass free.

With each tender must be submitted the names of two responsible residents of the Province who are willing to sign a bond for the sum of $500, as security for the faithful carrying out of the contract.

W. S. GORE, Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria B. C., April 7th, 1888. ap8

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by deed of assignment bearing date the 4th day of April, 1888, the British Columbia Stationery and Printing Company (Limited), have assigned to the undersigned, for the benefit of their creditors, all the real and personal estate of the said company, including the book debts and other claims owing to the said company. All persons having claims against the company are requested to forward particulars forthwith to the undersigned.

GEO. BERRIDGE,

Room 9 Bank B. C. Building, P.O Box 719, Victoria, B.C. 7th April, 1888. ap8-d6t-w2t

NOTICES.

Mail Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday the 18th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed Contracts for four years in each case, between **ESQUIMALT AND VICTORIA**, and between the **Victoria Post Office** and the **Victoria Station** of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of **Esquimalt and Victoria**, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 6th April, 1888. apr8-3t

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, up to the 20th inst., for the erection of an Indian Agency House at Alert Bay.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Indian Office by applying to

ASHDOWN H. GREEN.

Victoria, B.C., April 6th, 1888. ap7-td

NOTICE.

A SITTING OF THE COUNTY COURT OF Kootenay will be held at Donald, on Thursday, the 26th day of April, 1888.

By command.

JNO. ROBSON, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 20th March, 1888. mr24-1mo

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 22nd March, 1888.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules of Court:—

1. There shall be a vacation in the Supreme Court from Thursday the 29th day of March, 1888, to Saturday the 7th day of April, 1888, both days inclusive, during which vacation no pleading shall be delivered or cause tried.

2. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the delivery of pleadings or trial of causes triable or proposed to be tried elsewhere than at Victoria, New Westminster or Nanaimo.

3. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the trials in vacation when such trials have been ordered before the commencement of such vacation, nor with any trial the hearing whereof has been begun before the commencement of such vacation, nor with the delivery of any judgment where such matter has been argued before the commencement of the vacation, nor with the taxation of costs and the signing of judgments.

4. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with applications for judgment under Rule 75 of the Supreme Court Rules, 1880.

5. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the right of appeal to the Divisional Court from any interlocutory order, or the refusal of any interlocutory order.

6. These rules may be cited as the "Easter Vacation Rules, 1888."

By Command.

JNO. ROBSON, Provincial Secretary.

mr24-td