

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

New York, March 10.—The ship James Foster from Liverpool has arrived in the lower bay, she took four of her passengers and twelve of her crew, and nineteen of the remaining passengers are sick of fever.

Washington, March 10.—Edmunds offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate information relative to the military importance of the Island of San Juan. Adopted. Edmunds thought the Senate should not hastily divest itself of one of its greatest Constitutional powers.

Washington, March 11.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day, all of which are confirmed: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury; General Rawling, Secretary of War; E. B. Washburn, Minister to France; D. Curtis, Russian Minister.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—The Governor's Message strongly urges the ratification of the amendment to the State Constitution.

New York, March 11.—The steamer from Jacksonville, Florida, succeeded in landing one hundred Cubans and a large assortment of war material near Majorca, where Cepidas is waiting to receive them.

Harrisburg, March 11.—The State Senate has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a strict party vote.

New York, March 11.—Boutwell's appointment is received with much favor, and has had a beneficial effect upon national securities.

Washington, March 11.—A number of bills were introduced into the Senate, including the following: To reorganize the Navy Department; granting two millions acres of public lands for the benefit of the public schools of the District of Columbia; to establish a Department of Indian Affairs.

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Washington, March 11.—Brockley, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, resigned to-day. Brockley attempted to assault Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the street this morning; but the latter escaped. Brockley soon afterwards knocked Mr. Harlan down and beat him, but the crowd interfered.

Atlanta, Ga., March 12.—The State Senate passed the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution without debate—21 to 16.

Washington, March 12.—The joint resolution fixing the day for final adjournment on the last Friday in March 26th. Adopted, 118 to 114.

Banks introduced a resolution to recognize the Independence of Cuba when a Republican form of Government shall have been established, also a resolution to open negotiations for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States.

Schenck introduced his bill to strengthen the public credit, and legalize gold contracts.

Allison moved to strike out the second section; agreed to Fifty-two delegations of Irish republicans from New York tendered Grant their congratulations, and pledged the support of the Irish republicans of America to his administration.

London, March 11.—The Spanish Government has telegraphed to General Duce to suspend the execution of the Cuban insurgents.

Constantinople, March 10.—Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, has returned to St. Petersburg on leave of absence.

Dublin, March 11.—The committee appointed to raise funds for the Fenian prisoners are about to raise funds by subscription for the relief of those who have been discharged from custody.

Madrid, March 12.—Vignola, the Minister of Finance has asked for a loan of 100,000,000 reals to meet the extraordinary expenses of the Government.

Paris, March 12.—The bulletin in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000 francs.

Vienna, March 12.—The Austrian budget has passed a deficit of 3,000,000 francs.

London, March 12.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Lubbock, Mr. Chamberlain of the Exchequer, stated that if the contract with the Inman Steamship Company were sanctioned the steamers of that line would sail from Queenstown every Friday for New York instead of every Thursday, as heretofore.

Quebec, March 11.—During the terrific snow storm yesterday a wooden house at Point Levi was blown to pieces. The family of three persons within it were buried in the snow. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Montreal, Mar. 12.—The snow is 8 ft. deep on the level for many miles on the railroad track. No trains for two days. Four trains from New York are blocked; passengers are well supplied with fuel and provisions. Some of the roads have discontinued operations until April. An avalanche of snow fell on a house containing fifteen persons at Point Levi, four of whom were crushed to death.

Montreal, March 10.—A heavy snow storm has been raging all day. No mail to-day. The mail for the United States was dispatched to St. John's in evening.

Havana, March 10.—The cholera has entirely disappeared from the neighborhood of Santiago. The insurgents are burning the plantations, and scattering general destruction in the vicinity of Manzanillo and Santa Cruz.

San Francisco, March 11.—The steamer Golden Age arrived from Panama this morning.

Produce market.—Flour, sales of 2000, hbls extra and superfine in lots, mostly for local and coast consumption, current rates. Jobbing prices for city brands are as follows: Superfine in sacks 19c; 20c; 24c; 28c; 32c; 36c; 40c; 44c; 48c; 52c; 56c; 60c; 64c; 68c; 72c; 76c; 80c; 84c; 88c; 92c; 96c; 100c.

Wheat—Sales of 800 cks, common, \$1.50; 300 cks, fair, \$1.55; 270 cks, fair, \$1.55; 500 cks, good choice, \$1.60; good to choice lots are still quotable at \$1.60-1.65 per 100 pounds.

Barley—500 cks, fair brewing, \$2.10; 300 cks, good, \$2; market quiet.

Oats—California, \$1.75 @ 2.15; Oregon, \$2.05 @ 2.20 per 100 pounds.

New York—Gold 131 3/4 @ 131 1/2; Liverpool—Wheat dull, prices unchanged, \$1.50 @ 1.80.

Chicago, March 12.—The Tribune's New York special says the appointment of Hamilton Fish was not generally satisfactory to New York politicians.

Portland, March 11.—The steamer Gussie Telfair, from Victoria, arrived this morning.

Legislative Council. Thursday evening, March 11th, 1889. Present, Hons. Havelock, Alston, Helmcken, Crease, Robson, Ring, Trutch, Wood, Ball, Humphreys, Drake, Sanders, Davie, Young, (Presiding).

THE MINERAL LANDS BILL. The amendments suggested in His Excellency's Message were considered in Committee, and occupied a considerable time. A number of alterations were made, the most important being the limitation of the quantity of coal land to be granted to any one company to 1000 acres; the price for which, in the event of purchase, being fixed at \$5 per acre. Some of the clauses were postponed—and the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

THE VICTORIA WATER BILL. Hon. Trutch.—The bill was to enable the citizens of Victoria to procure a good supply of pure water. The preamble of the bill fully expressed the value and necessity of such a supply; as to the sources whence the supply should be obtained, although not yet fixed upon, they were never held within an easy distance of the city and had the necessary elevation to secure the requisite pressure in the city. He had before him three different estimates of the cost of the undertaking, and the amount therein named were not very dissimilar. One of the assessors, however, was \$60,000 less than the amount stated in the bill, so there could be no doubt that \$125,000 would cover all expenditures. Everything would be ascertained before the work was commenced, as to the supply and quality of the water, amount of fall and outside cost. The reason why he, as a member of the Executive, had introduced the bill, was simply because being guaranteed by the Government it would facilitate the raising of the necessary funds, as the Municipal Council was not in a position to obtain the advances. It was also thought advisable as the Government guaranteed the bonds that the construction of the works should be under the supervision of the Government agents, so that the money would be laid out as profitably as possible. The tax would be one-half of one per cent, which he considered would be quite sufficient to provide for payment of interest and sinking fund. The mode of raising the money was the course commonly pursued both in England and the United States; he might instance the Crofton Water Works at New York, which were constructed with money raised in this way. The Company that now supplied the city would be properly considered, although the supply was not good; they had no exclusive privilege or charter. The present measure, although presented to the Council, for reasons stated, under Government auspices must still be regarded as a private measure; hence, any compensation paid to the existing Company must be regarded from that point of view.

Hon. Crease.—The necessity for a supply of water was admitted by everyone, and would be valuable in case of fire, for flushing sewers &c. As to the amount of taxation it would be far more than met by the increased value of property and the advantage proposed to the health and comfort of the citizens. After the works were completed they would become the permanent property of the city, and ultimately be a source of considerable income.

Hon. Helmcken.—The introduction and passing of the Bill had strangely developed on two members of the Government. He did not understand why the Bill had not been introduced earlier so that everybody could satisfy himself as to the propriety of its provisions. As it was, no one had any idea of where the water was to come from, what it would cost, or how it was to be done, nor had any question been asked as to whether the town was in a position to pay for it. He did not consider the Spring Ridge water was so bad as some people said, and as to the supply, every one obtained as much as required. As the member for Victoria he could not consent to allow the Bill to pass at present; more time was required to consider ways and means. He thought they were wrong in supposing one-half per cent. would cover the expenditure for interest and sinking fund—he doubted whether one per cent. under the present assessment would enable them to do it, although the land was assessed higher than its absolute value. The amount collectable at one per cent. would only be \$12,000, and at a half per cent. of course only \$6,000; whereas, it would require \$16,000 to meet the responsibilities. True, it would require one and a half per cent. or three times the amount proposed, and the tax on real estate would amount to two per cent. before they had done. The tax would fall most unequally, because those who had the most valuable property would pay the most taxes, although they were the smallest consumers of water. He did not believe \$125,000 would do it. That sum would only bring the pipes into the city, after which every one would have to pay for taking the water into his own house, and then pay for the water. Did any one know what it would cost for maintenance and management? After the pipes were brought in the Municipal Council could charge what they pleased. So far from the measure giving us cheaper water, it would cost twice as much as it did at present. It would take at least twelve months before anything could be done supposing the Bill passed, so that there was plenty of time to think about it, and it would be time enough to pass such a Bill when they met in that House again. The half per cent. was put on to induce people to go in for the Bill, but if they did they would soon find out their mistake; they grumbled when one per cent. covered all the expenses of the Colony. The Spring Ridge Company would have to be compensated and that would bring the sum up to \$150,000 at least. The cost of such an undertaking was always underestimated. The Spring Ridge Company had obtained a contract because they declared to lay down iron pipes. Their present income even at the high rate charged for water did not pay them two per cent. on their investment.

Hon. Robson.—The hon. senior member for the City was evidently conscious of having a very weak case, and his main argument against the bill was, not by clause No. 1. His opposition was on general grounds and the best refutation that could be offered was in the petition which was now lying on the table, which had been most influentially signed. The bill was desired by all the

principal inhabitants of the city, the ratepayers would not require to amend the bill until the cost of the scheme was perfectly known. In his rambles in search of a dwelling house, he was informed that a well of what was called good water in Victoria, was worth an increase of four or five dollars per month in the rental. He estimated that there were four hundred houses, and if they paid fifty dollars a year for their water, a much lower price than at present paid, that would give \$20,000, which, added to the \$60,000, the sum named by the senior member for the City, would make \$80,000; and supposing the sum necessary for interest and sinking fund to be \$16,000, a margin of \$64,000 would remain to pay off the debentures. No one could say that the Spring Ridge water was good or the supply sufficient; their wooden pipes could not convey the quantity of water required by the population. In New Westminster the lots assessed at a fictitious value, were rated at 2 per cent, which was paid without complaint. If the bill was put off for 12 months it would require two years before the ground could be broken in order to bring in the water.

Hon. Drake.—As member for the city of Victoria he felt he would be neglecting his duty if he did not pay attention to the requirements of the citizens, and there was nothing more necessary to the health and comfort of the inhabitants than a good supply of water. If the property holders thought that the bill would be a benefit, he did not think the Council should throw any obstacles in the way. If the Bill was postponed another session they would be exposed to the infection of another epidemic, hence the sooner it was passed the better. He spoke as the representative of Victoria, and individually as a lot-holder; the lot-holders would be largely benefited by the measure. It was well known that the water obtained from the wells was productive of disease, and when a supply of pure water could be obtained very few would make use of well water. An estimate of the cost of bringing in the water had been made four or five years ago, and the sum then named was \$80,000. If the amount required was larger than the sum named it was for the people to say whether they would expend it or not; and if the people chose to tax themselves for such a purpose it was not for the House to interfere. Five per cent. had been set down for the sinking fund, but he thought possibly should pay a share of the expense, so that one or one and a half per cent. in his opinion was sufficient to set aside for that purpose. No drainage could take place without a proper supply of water, and with the needed supply Victoria would be the healthiest town on the Pacific Coast.

Hon. Humphreys thought the matter was very simple; if the people of Victoria wanted the water they should be allowed to have it; hon. members were legislating for the happiness of the people and should pass the Bill. It was very easy in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, to ascertain whether the people wanted it or not.

Hon. Wood had ever seen a measure involving such important interests introduced into a Legislature in such a manner, and it was very easy for hon. members in no way interested in voting to tax the people. The bill was most unfair, as it proposed to throw the whole burden on the shoulders of a few property holders. The introducers of the bill should have been prepared with all the necessary data to show the advantages of the bill; but instead of that they had brought in the measure at so late a period of the session that it was quite impossible that that patience could be exercised in examining its details which was absolutely necessary in the case. If they insisted upon passing the bill they would be conflicting with the rules of natural justice, as the first cost would have to be paid by one class of ratepayers, and that class the unfortunate lot holders. Was it fair that lot holders who would not be benefited by the bill should have to pay for the Victoria Water Works? It would not come out of the pockets of consumers at all; if they made owners of houses pay it would be fair enough, but that the honest owner should benefit himself out of the holder of worthless lots was most unreasonable. The cost had been estimated at \$125,000, but it would be \$150,000 or \$200,000. It would be an experiment to Victoria, as no doubt they would make a handsome building at the works, but who, while admiring the architecture would sympathize with the poor lot-holders? It was said that posterity would have to pay it, not at all; our heirs would have to pay it—the lots would have to pay it. The measure was unfair and deceptive at this stage of the session, as it was impossible to give it due deliberation; the discussion would be a sufficient expiation to the public and the best mode of procedure can be fixed upon at some future time. It was proper to give the opponents of the measure time to prepare their opposition; if the signers of the petition had been those who had to bear the burden of the taxation, they would not have signed it. It was no use for members from other towns venturing about at a rate of two per cent. being levied; what was the result? Has the experiment been successful? Many a lot in New Westminster had been brought to the hammer for taxes, that would not have otherwise been paid with the example only served to show how unfair the system of piling all the taxes on lot-holders was.

Hon. Alton desired to see the Bill passed because it would improve the lots, and make them more valuable. The former tax of one per cent. had been grumbled at because it was not applied in such a manner as would improve the land it was drawn from. With the Water Bill passed, there could be no drainage, and everyone would admit how necessary that was for the health of the town. He conceived that the estimate of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works was far too high, the cost would certainly not exceed \$100,000, and four per cent. was quite enough for the sinking fund. Holders of land would not object to one per cent. if so much was required for the purpose. When the people paid for the water in this way they would use more than at present because the supply would always be ample; and in relation to the application of the provisions of the Bill, people would have plenty of notice as provided by the first section. Taxes only for fees real estate in respect to the purpose for which they are levied. If the Bill was not passed we may not have water for the next ten years.

Hon. Ring.—If the Bill was intended to invite discussion in Committee, he would give the second reading his entire support. Hon. Trutch's objections to the bill were so weak that the bill itself was an ample answer. Could anything be fairer than the first clause? If the people were not content with the measure, they had only to say so, and the majority would decide the question. He had gone into the calculations very carefully, and without going over the ground itself, he felt perfectly satisfied with the estimated amount as being quite sufficient for the purpose of the measure. He would go over the ground next summer, and if the cost was likely to be greater than the amount named in the bill, the work would not be proceeded with. If the half per cent. did not produce the amount required other Municipal rates would make up the deficiency, and if not, the general revenue would be appealed to; he thought one per cent. too much. If it was true that the Spring Ridge Company were losing money, who's grounds would there be for a claim for compensation they should have it.

The Bill was then read a second time and ordered for committee at the next meeting of the Council.

The Report on the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Supreme Courts was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till 11 p. m. on Friday.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The "P. S. Barlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other like improvements, in a solid 6 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$32. In 5 oz. case, \$35 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3 oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$30 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$33. In 5 oz. case, \$36 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3 oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$27 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$84 coin. The same in 3 oz. case, \$90 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$96 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$87 coin. The same in 3 oz. case, \$93 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$99 coin.

Howard & Co., Jewelers and Silversmiths, 619 Broadway, N.Y.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:

"Dear Sir, I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough; proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame tremulously shaking. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water; just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of a slight, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. I have since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her, and that long-standing cough, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy."

"To Mr. Tho. Powell, 16, Blackfriars Road, London."

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beady, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Stereopticon can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the W. & B. THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London, are entered on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each Bottle, without which, none can be genuine. Wholesale Agents, L. & B. BERRY, Wharf Street, Victoria. For Particulars, apply to FELL & CO., 10, Fort St., Victoria.

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