PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1891.

MR. SPEAKER took the chair at two o'clock.

After prayers by Rev. D. Fraser,

PRIVILEGE.

HON. MR. BEAVEN rose to a question of privilege, with reference to a matter which occurred yesterday, when the report from the Railway Committee was introduced.

The SPEAKER said that he had an explanation to make which he thought would render any remarks by the hon. member unnecessary. He (the Speaker) had directed the sergeant-at-arms to convey the report back to the member for East Kootenay. The sergeant-at-arms, having been previously asked by Mr. Beaven to bring the report to him, and not understanding, (as he has since explained) the direction of the Speaker, carried the report to Mr. Beaven, who, being unaware of the Speaker's instruction, retained it. A few minutes later, continued Mr. Speaker, I was amazed and annoyed to find that the report was in the hands of the leader of the Opposition, instead of Col. Baker's hands, and, knowing nothing of the request of Mr. Beaven, commented severely upon what I conceived to be an irregularity on his part. Since yesterday the matter has been explained by the sergeant-at-arms, and I have now no hesitation in saying that the leader of the Opposition was in no sense to blame for what occurred, and I offer him an apology for what I said.

MR. BEAVEN expressed himself entirely satisfied with the explanation, and the matter dropped.

NEW BILLS.

HON. MR. VERNON introduced a bill respecting land surveyors.

DR. MILNE—Bill to amend the Graveyard Act.

MR. SWORD—Bill to amend the British Columbia Railway Act.

MAIL SERVICE.

MR. MARTIN moved "That whereas at the present time the mail service for the Osoyoos District is a monthly service to Camp McKinney, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of the said district; And whereas it would be for the greatest benefit of the inhabitants of the said Osoyoos District to have the said mail service extended to Rock Creek and changed to a fortnightly instead of a monthly service; Be it therefore Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, praying him to take steps to cause the said mail service to be extended to Rock Creek, in the Osoyoos District, and to change the same to a fortnightly instead of a monthly service."

The motion was carried.

MR. COTTON moved the second reading of the Bill relating to the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone company's Bill.

MR. COTTON explained that the Bill was to enable the company to extend its operations in the Westminster district. They also sought power to amalgamate with other companies so as to be able to supply a more efficient service. The motion was carried, and the Bill read a second time.

NEW WESTMINSTER AND VANCOUVER STREET RAILROAD.

MR. KITCHEN moved the House into Committee on the Bill relating to the Westminster and Vancouver Street railway company, Mr. Smith in the chair.

MR. COTTON said he had no wish to embarass the company, and was therefore prepared to allow of a clause to enable the Lieut.-Governor in Council, if he deemed it necessary, to extend the time.

HON. MR. ROBSON thought that a reasonable extension of time should now be made, suggesting that it be to June or July. He read a telegram from the company announcing that two miles of the road were graded, and that the material had been shipped, but that the company desired to provide against all possibility of accident. He thought it best not to burden the Lieut.-Governor in Council with such a duty as that the member for Vancouver contemplated.

On motion of Mr. Cotton the following new section was added: "That the Company shall complete and equip that portion of its works, equipment, line, and roadway lying and situate between the boundaries of the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, before March 31, 1891."

MR. COTTON said that he would be prepared to allow some concession; but, if the company did not proceed with their work, a new organization would, he had understood, be desirous of obtaining powers from this House next session. He would not object to an extension to March 31st, 1892, instead of to 31st December, 1891.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved to add the Chinese clauses to the bill.

MR. KITCHEN said that, on the introduction of the bill, he had said that there would be no objection to the Chinese clauses; but, yesterday, he had received a telegram from the secretary of the company, Mr. Forin, saying that the contracts had been given out and that the work had been begun. On this account, the insertion of the Chinese clauses might complicate matters, while, so far, no Chinese had been employed.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that the insertion of the clauses instead of injuring the company would benefit it. It was manifest that no Chinese were to be employed, and therefore the clause could not injure them.

HON. MR. ROBSON argued that this was not a public work, and that the insertion of the clause would be an interference with private rights, and at the same time be taking a mean advantage of the company.

MR. COTTON said that it was true neither of the companies had Chinese clauses in their original charters, but it was stated by them last year that they had no objections to the Chinese clauses. Now, however, after the rejection yesterday by a small majority of 16 to 14 of the Chinese resolutions, they plucked up courage and said "don't put in the Chinese clauses." Let the House give practical proof of their desire to restrict the Chinese. There was ample white labor in Vancouver and New Westminster, and it would be considered an outrage were Chinese to be allowed to work on this enterprise.

HON. MR. ROBSON said he had been burned in effigy in New Westminster because he had objected to the employment of Chinese labor on the railway leading into that city. The line should be drawn so as to prohibit Chinese only on enterprises which were receiving a provincial grant, but to interfere with this company which sought no money grant was just as much as to say to any householder that he should not employ a Chinaman to cook his dinner.

MR. COTTON said the case was altogether different to the condition of affairs at the time to which the leader of the Government referred. Then there was a short supply of white labor, and it was desired to push through the road, but, to-day, the case was utterly different.

MR. HORNE insisted on the insertion of the Chinese clause.

MR. KITCHEN stated that though he had now been requested to secure the non-insertion of the Chinese clauses, he had announced, on the introduction of the bill, that the clauses might be inserted without objection, and he should therefore vote for them.

After a long discussion on the insertion of the Chinese clauses, they were lost on a vote of 15 to 13.

HON. MR. BEAVEN announced that he would bring up the clauses when the bill was reported to the House.

The committee rose and reported.

HON. MR. ROBSON presented a petition, signed by over 1,500 people, with relation to liquor licenses.

The bill relating to gold and other minerals was set down for second reading to-morrow.

BURRARD INLET AND FRASER VALLEY R. R.

MR. KITCHEN moved the second reading of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway bill. The company, he said, had not made their locations, but the road would open up a valuable section of country and would have a branch into the Chilliwhack valley. He could not say when the surveys would be completed, but work was to be begun within two and completed in five years. Carried. To be committed to-morrow.

MR. ROGERS moved the second reading of the

ASHCROFT AND CARIBOO RAILROAD BILL.

MR. SEMLIN objected that this was merely a promotors bill, as the road could not manifestly be built for the capital provided by the amended bill.

COL. BAKER said that roads were generally built by syndicates, who issued bonds, which they guaranteed. The capital stock in itself had but little to do with the building of roads. They were built upon the bonds.

HON. MR. BEAVEN pointed out that, irrespective of the land and money grant for a wide or a narrow gauge road, the company was entitled to a mineral royalty. He held that, on this heavily bonused road, the desire was to take away the safeguards provided, and materially reduce the amount of the capital stock. He had understood and believed it to be true that this enterprise had been offered for sale at an exorbitant figure before the original charter passed the House last year. He knew that persons had made large profits by merely obtaining charters and selling them.

HON. MR. DAVIE was not prepared to throw the bill out. There might be a good explanation, though he had not heard it. The incorporation of this company and the building of the road were of the utmost importance to the province and the district of Cariboo. The amount of the original capital $10,000,000 might have been more than enough to build it. He regarded the selling of charters to capitalists as perfectly legitimate. Capitalists did not usually procure charters, but if the promoters were able to sell them for $20,000 or $50,000 each, there was a guarantee that the road would be built. In that way great advantage would be done to the province. He could only wish that the promoters of the Canada Western could sell their charter for a good round sum, as in that way the building of the road would be assured. In order that there might be more information before the House he moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. COTTON regarded the construction of this road as of the utmost importance. Bonds, he explained, were the first charge upon the company, but he wanted explanations as to why the capital stock was to be reduced from ten millions to one. He differed from the Attorney-General, as to the practice of selling railway charters. We had a country rich in mineral resources yet he would like to know why, though we gave such heavy land grants and royalties we could not get railways built. On the other hand, in Washington they were proceeding rapidly. He hoped the discussion would be postponed until the resolution as to eminent domain of the member for New Westminster District brought up yesterday, were taken up and disposed of.

MR. BROWN should support the Bill, for which he would go further than for most bills. He pointed out that the country was not yet ready for so many proposed railways. In a large number of cases roads could not be built without land grants. We were, however, living too much on capital. It was a poor and wasteful policy to grant charters to promoters for the mere sake of allowing their charters to be sold.

MR. NASON agreed with the proposed adjournment of the debate, saying that on a future occasion he knew his colleague could give better explanations.

COL. BAKER said that this road connected with the Canadian Pacific railway, and therefore came under the Dominion Act.

MR. KELLIE said he understood the Government were going to take steps to do away with the royalty clauses, and he for one should like to see the debate adjourned until the Government's intentions were announced.

HON. MR. ROBSON said the motion for a bill to repeal the royalty sections was on the paper, but he did not see why that fact should interfere with the second reading. He was perfectly satisfied to accept the bill when dealt with by the railway committee. It could be easily understood that the large capitalization of the company had been an obstacle in the way of forming the company, the law providing that a certain amount of capital must be subscribed and paid up before work was commenced. The cost of the road, however, did not depend on what the amount of capital was, and if the company thought it best for their interests to reduce their stock, he should not object. The road was one of the most important in the country, and should have a particularly strong claim upon the province owing to the immense advantages that it would confer.

MR. ROGERS said there were 73 farmers in the Cariboo district, and three flour mills, with immense tracts of land open for cultivation, all that was required being means of access. It was in addition to the mineral resources an immensely well-favored district.

MR. HORNE dwelt on the importance of this road, and held that every encouragement should be given, by every legitimate means, to roads which would open up the country.

MR. GRANT said that without Cariboo, British Columbia would have been very little, and with railways to it old Cariboo would astonish the province and the entire world. He had been largely interested there and he was sure that railways would do immense things for it, but all the other advantages and resources were as nothing to what might be got out of the mines, and when the Cariboo mines were developed a market would be found for all the immense natural products of the district. What was wanted was railways. He should, after the explanations which had been made, vote for the second reading.

HON. MR. BEAVEN complained that the company formed last session had done nothing. The question was, would this House, by passing this bill, assist in the construction of the road or merely place money in the hands of speculators?

MR. NASON reiterated that the sale of the charter would ensure the construction of the road. He described Cariboo as one of the richest mineral countries in the world, which could only be developed by a railway. It was so far inland that it was almost impossible to work a mine. It had been proved that even the low grade ores could be worked at a great profit, and he trusted every member would give this bill his hearty support. He spoke of the difficulties in the way of road building, but as far as route was concerned it was a comparatively easy line to build, and would be built provided the concessions were granted.

COL. BAKER explained that last year not a few railroads and steam lines had been hindered in their inauguration by the financial crisis, which was one good reason why the road had not been commenced. He should vote for the railway, and all railways that came up.

MR. SEMLIN withdrew his opposition to the second reading.

DR. MILNE asked how the company were going to start the road on one million dollars, when it would take eight million dollars to build it.

MR. STODDARD explained the changes in this bill from the original one, and said that they had been well considered and devised.

MR. KELLIE thought the railway policy of the country was all wrong. He believed in developing the country, but reflected that the province would bitterly regret granting such large tracts of land. The land grants on the island and mainland had materially retarded progress.

The bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Kitchen, the

CHILLIWHACK RAILWAY

Bill—a length of 25 miles—was read a second time.

MR. KITCHEN spoke of the resources of the section and the necessity it had for being brought to the Vancouver market.

MR. MARTIN moved the second reading of the

VERNON AND OKANAGON RAILWAY

Bill. He said it would traverse a district very similar to that of the Cariboo road, and would open up a similar country. It would be of the utmost benefit to the section and to the entire province. The chances were that the mines that would be reached would be of the richest and most productive.

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected that it was incompetent to give the company the right of way through Crown grants without a message from the Lieut.-Governor. He also said that the reference to this in the bill was not printed in italics.

HON. MR. DAVIE said it was quite competent for the House to say that it was in italics, just the same as it was the right of the Speaker to declare that it was six o'clock.

The bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the Companies' Bill, Mr. Hall in the chair.

The committee rose and reported progress.

HON. MR. TURNER submitted a return of exempted and other lands.

HON. MR. ROBSON presented the annual report of the Insane Asylum.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

After prayers by Rev. D. Fraser,

MR. MACKENZIE presented a petition of T. Bryant and 122 others re sale of liquors on Sunday.

RULES AND ORDERS.

MR. BROWN moved "That in the opinion of this House it is advisable that a Commission should be appointed, under the presidency of Mr. Speaker, to revise, during the recess, the Rules and Orders for the conduct of the business of this House." He thought that some of the rulings of the the present Speaker might be very well incorporated in the report of the Commission.

HON. MR. ROBSON gave the member credit for having introduced the resolution. The time had come for a revision in order to modify rules at present existing and to provide for cases that were continually occurring. The rules had been framed for a smaller House than the present, and it might be necessary to provide, with a larger House, for matters that had not at that time presented themselves. It was an unsatisfactory task to have to consult May on every occasion.

HON. MR. BEAVEN concurred, and said that he had expected on the re-appointment of Mr. Speaker that something in this direction would be done.

MR. EBERTS believed that a codification of the regulations and rulings was necessary.

THE SPEAKER agreed as to the advisability, and asked if it were intended to incur any expense.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said this was a mere abstract resolution, to be provided for hereafter.

HON. MR. ROBSON presumed the work would be performed by members of the House.

The motion was adopted.

SPEAKER'S RULING.

Mr. Speaker gave the following ruling:—"I am asked to rule on a point raised by the Honourable the President of the Council—'Whether a private bill may be sent to a Committee of the Whole immediately after or on the same day it has been read a second time?' Rule 44 of this House requires that every Public Bill shall be read twice in the House before committal or amendment: and May (9th edition), page 758, says:—"Private bills * * * in every separate stage, when they come before either House, are treated precisely as if they were Public Bills. They are read as many times, and similar questions are put, except when any proceeding is specially directed by the Standing orders; and the same rules of debate and procedure are maintained throughout.' The same authority (page 552) says:—'When a Bill has been read a second time, a question is put—"That this Bill be committed?" which is rarely opposed, being a *mere formal sequel* to the second reading, not admitting of any discussion of the merits of the Bill itself. When the question has been argeed to, a day is named for the committee. When the order of the day is read in the Commons for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the bill, the speaker puts the question—'That I do now leave the chair?'" Bourinot, although not an authority in this House, is of value in the elucidation of the point raised, as showing the practice of the Canadian House of Commons. That authority (page 532) says: "When a bill has been read a second time (short) by the clerk, the next question will be proposed—'That the House go into committee on the bill on—next, which motion generally passes, *nem con.*, like all such formal motions, though it is quite regular to move an amendment as to the time of committal. When the order of the day for committee has been reached and called in due form, the speaker will put the question—'That I do now leave the chair.'" I have no hesitation in ruling that, under May, a bill whether public or private, as not be committed except it is on the orders of the day for such committal; that it cannot be committed the same day on which it has been read a second time; and that the words, "a mere formal sequel," mean the order for committal, for which a day is set, and not the committal of the bill immediately after the second reading, as has been the practice in this House for some years when dealing with public bills.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

MR. KEITH moved, seconded by Mr. Horne, whereas the "Chinese Immigration Act of Canada" has proven in a great measure beneficial, but in some respects defective, more especially as the 5th section permits vessels to carry one Chinese immigrant to any part of Canada for every 50 tons of its tonnage; but we are of opinion that a much larger restriction should be imposed, and fewer Chinese carried on each vessel, or their importation prohibited. And, whereas, the 8th section imposes only an entrance duty of $50 on every person of Chinese origin entering Canada, when $100 is in our opinion the lowest entrance duty that should be charged, if Chinese are allowed to enter Canada at all; and whereas, the 4th sub-section of the 8th section provides that the entrance duty of $50 shall not apply to any Chinese person who resided or was within Canada on January 1, 1886; and the 13th section authorizes the issuance of a certificate of leave to depart and return to Chinese who wish to leave and return to Canada; but, in our opinion, the entrance duty should apply to all Chinese other than those mentioned in sub-sections (a) and (b) of section 8, and the issuance of the above mentioned certificates should be entirely abolished. Be it therefore resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor, requesting him to move the Dominion government to cause the "Chinese Immigration Act of Canada" to be made more restrictive in the manner indicated."

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the previous question.

After some discussion as to whether the resolution was in order, the previous question was put, and Mr. Keith's motion was carried by 18 to 10, as follows:

Ayes—Semlin, Mackenzie, Kitchen, Cotton, Kellie, Milne, Beaven, Horne, Brown, Forster, Keith, Robson, Davie, Stoddard, Booth, Martin, Rogers, Fletcher—18.

Nays—Sword, Smith, Baker, Vernon, Hall, Pooley, Turner, Croft, Hunter, Anderson—10.

THE LIBEL LAW.

On the motion to adopt the report on the bill respecting "Actions for Libel and Slander,"

HON. MR. DAVIE moved to amend section 5 by inserting in line 2, between the words "publication" and "the," "one clear day must be allowed to elapse between the cause of action complained of and the issue of the writ thereupon, and."

HON. MR. BEAVEN stated that he was under exactly the same impressions as to the Attorney-General's intentions with respect to this bill, in regard to which that gentleman complained that he had been misreported. He contended that every newspaper editor should be notified, if he had happened to commit a libel, and be given the opportunity of correcting or apologizing.

MR. GRANT held that, in all fairness, no newspaper should be prosecuted without being notified, and then, if he did not make reparation, he would be liable for action. It was very possible to make mistakes, but let not the newspaper proprietor be prosecuted until he knew for what he was prosecuted.

MR. COTTON said that the Attorney-General had brought in the clause which he had promised to do. What the member for Victoria asked for would be much more satisfactory, but the House had decided otherwise, and it was only fair to the Attorney-General to say that he had done exactly what he had promised to do.

The amendment was adopted, also verbal amendments to correct errors which had appeared in the Ontario act, and had been carried into this bill. One of them was to insert after the words "say candidate" in section 5, subsection A, the words "whether for a parliamentary or municipal election."

On motion of Mr. Eberts in section 8, line 9, the word "and" was substituted for "or" so as to read "and that the statements complained of were published in good faith.

On motion of HON. MR. BEAVEN, an amendment was made in the 18th line of section 8, to make it read, "unless he satisfies the court judge that the action is trivial or frivolous or." (This is the condition governing the defendant's demand for security for costs.)

The bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL BILL.

The House went into committee on the Pharmaceutical bill, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Section 18, repealing section 3 of the Poison Act (chapter 95 of the Consolidated Acts), together with schedules A and B to the said act, was thrown out.

Some discussion ensued as to the ownership of the prescription, whether it were the dispensing chemist or the patient; and, on motion of Mr. Smith, it was resolved to insert a clause that "every person giving a prescription to a qualified person to be filled shall be entitled to get back the original."

A motion of Hon. Mr. Robson, empowering the Government to appoint a public analyst, was adopted.

A proposal of Mr. Kellie, to restrain unqualified persons from compounding drugs in any part of the province, was withdrawn.

A section was introduced, on motion of Mr. Eberts, to provide that nothing in this act shall prevent any duly qualified physician or surgeon from carrying on the business of chemist or apothecary.

It was further provided that the bylaws of the association shall be subject to the approval of the Lieut.-Governor in council.

The bill having been passed, the committee rose and reported it complete with amendments.

SPEAKER'S RULING.

The Speaker then said "On the 24th inst. the Honorable Senior Member for Vancouver City took exception to a newspaper report that a certain Bill had passed its second reading without a division, the Honorable member contending that, the yeas and nays having been called, therefore there had been a division. When the point was first raised I was of opinion that it was well taken; but having since had access to May (9th edition), page 311, I find that I was in error. May says: "When each party have exclaimed according to their opinion, the Speaker endeavors to judge, from the loudness and general character of the opposing exclamations, which party have the majority. As his judgment is not final, he expresses his opinion thus: 'I think the (contents or) ayes have it;' or, 'I think the (not contents or) noes have it.' If the House acquiesce in this decision, the question is to be 'resolved in the affirmative,' or 'negative,' according to the supposed majority on either side; but if the party thus declared to be in the minority dispute the fact, they say, 'The contents (or not contents), the ayes (or noes) have it,' as the case may be; and the actual minorities must be counted by means of what is termed a division. It is plain, therefore, that the mere taking of the 'ayes' and 'noes' is not a division; and I must reverse my previous ruling and decide that the second reading of the School Bill was carried without a division."

It being 6 o'clock the House rose.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed at 7:30 p.m.

Adjourned debate on consideration of report Mechanics' Lien Law. The bill was recommitted, Mr. Keith in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved his amendments, which practically reconstituted the bill and made it an amendment to the present Lien Act.

MR. BROWN said the House had accepted the principle that the material men should be kept out. The proposed amendments practically enacted a new bill, but kept the present law in force. Workmen now found it impossible to get their money as a rule, and the act was practically in favor of the material man. The House would go back on its decision if they accepted the amendments offered by the Attorney-General. The workingmen would say it was not the act the wanted. The present act was condemned by the workingmen of B.C., they often loose by throwing good money after bad in endeavoring to make use of it. The act proposed to give two justices of the peace jurisdiction in the matter of wages. It was beyond the power of the House to give two magistrates power in this way. If the amendment was accepted workmen could not get their money, because there was no jurisdiction in the case. Rather than put this amendment it would be better to leave the present act in force. The owner would have to keep back a large percentage for 90 days. This was unjust. The contractor might have gone and the unfortunate owner would be left liable. The amendment practically asked them to take back what they had done, and throw out the act proposed by him (Mr. Brown).

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the principle was the same as that of Mr. Brown's, to give the laborer a chance to get his wages. There was no use in making up a long act for that purpose. If a laborer had to go to all that trouble, the Lien Act was worse than nothing. He did not think the provision in the amendments were unconstitutional. The Small Debts' Act was, he considered, constitutional. It was repealed because its provisions were very much abused, and the act was unnecessary, on account of county court judges being appointed. The House had the right in the province to create courts of both civil and criminal jurisdiction. He very much doubted whether a single case could be produced where workmen had lost their money under the Lien Act, and he did not think a case could could be produced.

MR. BROWN said the Attorney-General's one wish and desire was to kill the bill. He had been told before he brought the Act up that the Attorney-General would do his best to crush it. The Attorney-General was going to put in a provisson which he did not know was constitutional or not. He would like to see the material man protected, but protecting the working man was of the utmost importance.

A hot discussion followed, the Attorney-General withdrew his amendments after the first was lost.

A number of long amendments were put in the bill, and the committee rose, reporting the bill complete with amendments.

The House then took up the adjourned committee on "Sale of Tobacco to Minors."

In committee, re. Sale of Tobacco to Minors.

MR. MARTIN moved in amendment, that the act should not apply to Chinamen, other than those coming from Hong Kong. It was lost amid roars of laughter.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Adjourned committee on Bill to Incorporate Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Mr. Smith in the chair. Committee rose and reported the bill complete without amendments.

House adjourned until Monday.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have no doubt that there are many in Victoria besides myself who have read Dr. J. S. Helmcken's letters on the above subject, and who, if the Government would do something like what he suggests, would be only too glad to leave the town, where they can get little more than half work, and work for themselves on their own land. They would be employing themselves when they would otherwise be loafing around the streets. But when one can only muster four or five hundred dollars, that goes only a very little way towards purchasing land, tools, etc., and erecting a house, not to mention food and clothing for the first couple of years. But it appears to me as if the Government wish to discourage in British Columbia a class of people that in Eastern Canada and in other new countries are regarded as the backbone of a country. A dollar an acre is not much, some might say; but it is a dollar too much when one considers the character of the land and the immense amount of labor required to clear it. It is a pity that Mr. Helmcken is not in the House, where he would have more influence than he can exercise now. If the Government would cut down the price of crown land to nothing, cut roads through the land, giving the settlers a chance to earn a few dollars on the roads, it would not be long before Vancouver Island would be settled up, and instead of having to import so much meat, butter, eggs, etc., from Uncle Sam, we should be able to supply the home market ourselves. Of course Victoria and all other towns would reap the benefit. If you can find space in your influential paper for these few lines you will oblige a—

WOULD-BE SETTLER.

CANADIAN INDIANS.

In the January number of the "Chamber's Journal" Jessie M. E. Saxby describes a visit made last August to Pi-A-Pot's reserve near Regina. This reservation is 54 miles in extent, and is the home of 263 Indians. The writer speaks very highly of the way in which the Indians are treated by the government, and says that their houses (tepees) are comfortable, and under the direction of Mr. McKinnon, the farm instructor, their farms and gardens are well cultivated and productive. The decay of tribal relations, and the holding of farms by individuals, is spoken of as a good sign. The Indians are nevertheless rapidly dying out, and Mrs. Saxby incidentally gives a touching picture of the old Indian grandmother fondling the baby who is seldom now to be seen in the red man's home, while outside in the sunshine sits a lad of 17, wasting away in consumption. The most hopeful feature of Indian prairie life is the Industrial School at Qu'Appelle, where, amid favorable surroundings, Indian boys and girls learn habits of steady industry, and are fitted to take their place among their white fellow-citizens. Mrs. Saxby and the Indian officials with whom she talked regard the half-breeds as a much more dangerous class than the Indians. The courtesy and hospitality of the officials connected with the Reserves is warmly acknowledged. The article is an interesting and instructive one, and will give the people of the old country a good idea of one phase of Canadian life.

Napoleon's Head.

NAPOLEON'S head was of peculiar shape, but that did not protect him against headache. Sick headache is a common and very disagreeable affection which may be quickly removed, together with its cause, by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the never-failing medicine for all kinds of headaches.

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Rheumatism	Liver Complaint
Sciatica	Female Complaints
Spinal Diseases	Impotency
General Debility	Constipation
Neuralgia	Kidney Disease
Lumbago	Varicocele
Nervous Complaints	Sexual Complaints
Spermatorrhea	Epilepsy or Fits
Dyspepsia	Lame Back.

RHEUMATISM.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces.

THE STORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

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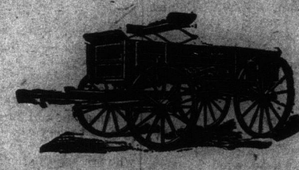

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