

THAT BRIDGE AGAIN

City Barrister Advises Council Not to Trammel Itself With Any Conditions

Suggested by Tramway Company - The Ward By-Law Passes Second Reading.

Alderman Glover was the only member absent at last evening's regular meeting of the city council.

Victoria, Oct. 19, 1896. (Without prejudice.)

Gentlemen - We have to acknowledge receipt of a letter of the date from the city clerk in reply to ours of the 15th instant.

"The city will agree with the receiver and the Consolidated Railway Company to replace the said bridge by a permanent bridge of sufficient strength and stability and properly constructed to carry tramway traffic of all kinds within two years from this date, such bridge to be available for the purposes of the Consolidated Railway Company and their successors and assigns upon the terms of section 33 of the agreement set out in the schedule to the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Company Act, 1894."

The suggestions contained in our letter as to construction were not intended to indicate the character of the bridge which should be sufficient for all classes of the company's traffic, but only to indicate the character of the temporary bridge which the company would at present accept (at considerable inconvenience and loss) on the condition above mentioned.

It seems to me the city should not trammel itself with conditions whatever. For the present and during the existence of the injunction it will be necessary to comply with the terms thereof that it (the bridge) be made of sufficient strength and stability to carry the cars. This is a matter for engineers to settle. Not for the council or railway company.

W. J. TAYLOR.

Ald. Humphreys moved that the letter from the Tramway Company be referred to the city's legal advisers.

Ald. Partridge stated that he had visited the Point Ellice bridge and found that nothing was being done, as no lumber could be secured.

Ald. Marchant pointed out that the tramway company was a bankrupt concern, having appointed a receiver, and it was strange such an institution as that could hamper the work of the city.

Ald. Partridge opened with the statement that the act gives police magistrates a judicial position as distinguished from the executive authority they may have to administer the ordinary laws of the province, and is therefore unconstitutional.

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city engineer got full power in the matter if he could not push the work more expeditiously he should give way to some one who would.

The city engineer and the city solicitor wrote again with reference to the Kingston street tangle. They pointed out what might be done to get the fences back and get the sidewalk built.

The city solicitor spoke with reference to the legality of the curfew by-law and the enforcement of the milk-by-law. The report was similar to one given by him last year.

Ald. Williams moved the following resolution: "That the council invite the co-operation of the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo and the boards of trade of the province requesting that each of them appoint a committee consisting of three members to act in conjunction with and determine the best means of bringing about direct railway communication with the coast cities, and the mining sections of East and West Kootenay; that the committee from the Victoria council consist of Ald. Marchant, Wilson and the mover, the first meeting to be held in the city of Vancouver, Tuesday December 2nd, 1896, and that the city clerk be instructed to arrange with the council and boards of trade above mentioned and that also the Reeves of the municipalities of Delta, Surrey and Langley be invited to attend said meeting."

Ald. Williams said it was absolutely necessary from a commercial point of view to secure railway communication with the Kootenay district. Unless railways are secured the mines might as well be in Ontario as far as they will commercially benefit the coast cities.

Ald. Macmillan would like to see the road built by the provincial government, and would vote for the resolution only on condition that the delegates from the council would advocate such a course. He moved to add such a rider to the resolution.

Ald. Humphreys considered that it would be better to defer the matter until those advocating the scheme had interviewed the business men of the city. He believed that a public meeting would be held in the city to discuss the matter.

Ald. Marchant could not see that the passage of the resolution would interfere with the work of private promoters. He would advocate the building of the road by the government. The motion was then tabled for one week.

Ald. Williams moved and Ald. Macmillan seconded the resolution asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into the provincial government with the object of securing assistance to build the new road at Elsie Lake.

Ald. Marchant would read the intellectual calibre of the government at less than he does now if the government would consent to grant any monetary assistance to such an undertaking. The mayor surely considered this resolution "an act of justice."

The resolution carried and Ald. Williams, Wilson and Glover were appointed on the committee.

Ald. Marchant moved his resolution asking that a special meeting be called to discuss the possibility of purchasing the purchase of the tramway line. He moved this simply to get the matter discussed to see if anything could be done in the matter, as the property is to be offered for sale by the receiver. The motion carried without further discussion.

The consideration of Ald. Clarke's bridge-by-law was further adjourned and Ald. Marchant's ward re-division by-law was read a second time on the following division: Ayres - Ald. Macmillan, Humphreys, Cameron, Marchant and the mover; Noes - Ald. Williams, Wilson, Partridge and Clarke.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Ald. Partridge moved an amendment to the effect that the by-law be laid on the table until the end of the year and that the question be then referred to the electors. The mayor held that such an amendment could not be offered at this stage, as it was not pertinent to the clause under discussion. Section 3 was then read on the same division as the second reading, as did also section 2.

After further discussion the committee rose and reported progress and the council adjourned at 10:15.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

Question of the Constitutionality of the Act Before the Supreme Court.

Re Small Debts Court Act. This morning the question of the constitutionality of the Small Debts Act came up for a reference to the full court, consisting of Justices McCreight, Walkom and Drake. The case was referred under chapter 5 of the act of 1891, and notice had been given of the reference to the department of the minister of justice for Canada who refused to take any part in the reference, but the provincial government have retained Mr. Cassidy to contest the constitutionality of the act.

Mr. A. G. Smith, D.A.G., appeared for the Crown.

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EMPEROR OF JAPAN BOARD OF TRADE

Messrs. Earle and Prior Attend a Meeting of the Council To-Day.

Questions of Direct Communication With Kootenay Taken Up by the Council.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held this morning at 10 o'clock. The following members were present: D. B. Ker, G. Leiser, T. S. Fletcher, J. H. Todd, A. H. Scaife, G. A. Kirk, B. W. Pearce, Lindsey Crease and the secretary, Hon. Col. Prior and Thomas Earle, M. P.'s, were present also by invitation and reported the result of their efforts to get the recommendations of the board carried out, namely, protection of the deep sea fisheries, prevention of smuggling, aids to navigation, removal of the wreck of the San Pedro, the Songhees reserve settlement, dyking of the Fraser river, dredging at outer wharf, Carmanah Point telegraph, and additional salmon hatcheries.

After the report had been received from the M. P.'s and the minutes had been read, the committee of the board reported upon the request of the secretary of the promoters of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company, and a letter received from H. Wilkinson in respect to another railway proposition, stating that the date before them was insufficient to give an opinion on the merits of either scheme, and they therefore referred the matter back to the council for further instructions.

The committee on harbors and navigation asked for further time to report upon the lights, beacons and buoys most urgently required, and upon the systems of light signalling at sea.

The secretary then read a letter he had received from Mr. F. W. Forster, tendering his resignation as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and reminded the council of the difficulties there appeared to be in getting a chairman for this committee. For some years past Mr. T. E. Haddon had acted in that capacity, and any matters referred to that committee have heretofore been promptly reported upon.

In contrast to this he mentioned an important communication received from the deputy minister of trade and commerce, which was referred to this committee early in September. No report on this letter has yet been received, and now the committee is again without a chairman.

Letters were received from the deputy provincial secretary and deputy attorney-general acknowledging copies of the board's resolutions urging the early opening of the small debts court. A letter was received from the minister of marine and fisheries, dated March 8, 1895, in which he stated that a memorandum with suggestions for effectively protecting the British Columbia deep sea fisheries from the serious depredations of United States poachers, and that the board will be advised later of the action taken thereon. The new Westminister board of trade also wrote asking this board to appoint two delegates to meet a like number from each of the other boards of the province to consider joint action to be taken in the matter of direct railway into the Kootenay country. By direction of the president this invitation was promptly accepted, but the time and place of meeting have not yet been named.

Mr. Leiser's resolution was also considered and discussed as a preliminary to the quarterly general meeting to be held on Friday next. The question of a reception to the ministers now on their way to this province was also discussed, and it was unanimously decided to record their similar courtesies to those actions ministers who previously have visited this city.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15, after sitting two hours.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The full court is sitting to-day with Justices McCreight, Walkom and Drake on the bench. Golden Gate Mining Co. vs. Granite Creek Mining Co. In June the plaintiffs obtained an injunction order restraining the defendants from committing certain trespasses upon the plaintiffs' mining claim. Subsequently the defendants were notified by Robert Stevenson, the manager of the defendants' company, did blast, throw and deposit rocks, earth and other excavation upon plaintiffs' claim. Plaintiffs applied for liberty to issue a writ of attachment against Robert Stevenson for his alleged contempt, and his honor, Judge Mole, made the order. The notice of motion was never served personally on Stevenson, and defendants appealed from the order and the full court allowed the appeal with costs. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for appellants and D. G. Macdonell for respondents (plaintiffs).

BEHRRING SEA INQUIRY.

Active Preparations Being Made for the Commission.

Clerks from Messrs. Bodwell & Irving's office have been busy during the last week gathering sealing statistics at the customs house for the Behring Sea inquiry, which will open here about November 15th. Extracts from American authorities will also be used to back up the contentions of the British side of the case.

Believes Steadfastly.

Never having had a strong constitution, Mrs. Ann Glover, 23 Homewood Ave., Hazelton, was always more or less a sufferer from violent headaches and finally her system became so run down that she was unable to sleep at night and the pains in her head caused such intense agony that she frequently had to rise and use local application in order to get any relief. She lost her appetite and her stomach was in a very disordered condition. Her health improved from the day she began to take Bickman's Kootenay Cure. After taking a moderate amount, she regained her appetite, the pains left her and she was at last able to get the refreshing sleep so long denied her. Mrs. Glover gratefully recommends the medicine and believes steadfastly in its virtues.

Declared before J. F. Monk, Notary Public, August 21, 1896.

SAD HOME COMING

Yukon Miner Arrives in Seattle to Find His Wife and Family Have Left Him.

A Former Lover Supposed to Have Caused All the Trouble.

Seattle, Oct. 20. - People who live in the vicinity of Broadway and Prince William street are discussing with gusto the strange story of Charles Ross, who returned from the Yukon last Saturday evening, to find that his wife and eight children have disappeared. The story extends over a period of many years, and excels in romantic interest that of Enoch Arden.

Charles Ross is a German, about 38 years old, strong of limb, and in the language of the times, a "husler." He lived for a long time in Westmoreland county, Pa., and there was married to a woman, who had a history. Briefly outlined, it is as follows: She was born in Scotland, and when a young girl fell in love with and was engaged to a young man named McIntyre. He followed the sea, and fortune led him to make a voyage during their betrothal. Before he left his sweetheart they took a solemn vow to be true to each other. His ship sailed away, and although the young girl watched each mail anxiously for a letter, it never came. Weeks made months, and months made years, yet no news came of the lover, and it was generally believed that he had been lost in a shipwreck.

The girl accompanied her mother and sister to America, and they settled in Westmoreland county, Pa. There, after a time Ross met the same girl and loved her. They were married about fifteen or sixteen years ago, and from this union came eight children, the oldest being 12 or 13. Several years ago they came to Seattle and settled down. One day they received word that the supposed death of McIntyre was not true. He had returned to his home in Scotland a very rich man. Apparently this unexpected news did not cause any diminution in the affection Mr. Ross bore for her husband. They lived happily, and when he commenced talking of trying his fortune in the far-away interior of Alaska she thought he had better stay at home. But he was anxious to see what the land of strange stories had in store for him, and so sailed March 8, 1895. He made his way far up the Yukon, his trip taking four months, during which time he suffered many and extreme hardships. His indomitable pluck was all that brought him through and placed him in a position where he could dig the yellow metal. He prospered, and, it is said, sent money to his wife and family. Still no word came from his wife, and so he took a trip down to Circle City, expecting to surely find some word awaiting him there. Anxiously he sought the little postoffice, and in a hesitating manner, made so by his fear of not hearing, asked for a letter. He was told that none had come. The word made him half sick with fear that something had happened. He found that a steamer was about to go down the river, and without further hesitation he took passage and came on to Seattle. He was well supplied with money, for in his few months' work he had taken out \$700. He arrived in the city last Saturday evening and took the first car out to his home. He almost rushed up to the house, opened the door and found a strange woman. Almost heartbroken he heard for a letter, and his children had gone away some time last August.

It appears that about a month after he went to Alaska a strange man came to his home. He apparently had plenty of money. Mrs. Ross soon had fine clothes, and one day she and the children went away.

A reporter who had heard something of the story was told that Ross had employed Attorney F. E. Sims to locate his children. If they were in Pennsylvania he would send them money. They had gone to the old country with their mother and did not want to return he would go back to the gold fields and bury himself from the busy world.

Those who believe chronic diarrhea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine cured him of his chronic diarrhea, cured his morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, on Imperial Federation.

Melbourne, Oct. 20. - Lord Brassey, the governor of Victoria, in a speech today on Imperial Federation, said: "It would be wise, if possible, to bring America into a grand defensive league of the Anglo-Saxon race, which would effectively secure the peace of the world."

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Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U.S. Gov't Report



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