

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 2.

THE CITY.

The members of the Coquitlam Council for 1894 are duly announced in the Gazette of yesterday.

Rev. E. Robson yesterday afternoon joined in marriage, at the parsonage, 85 Superior street, Mr. Charles Axelson, of Wellington, and Mrs. Minnie Thom, of Aspen, Col. The happy couple take this morning's train for Wellington, their new home.

A list of the registered dentists of British Columbia, qualifying under section 5 of the Dentistry Act, is given in the Gazette of yesterday. There are twelve practicing in this city, eight in Vancouver, four in Westminster, two in Nanaimo and one each in Barkerville and Vernon.

The January collections in Victoria Island Revenue division were as below:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Spirits | \$ 5,821.33 |
| Tobacco | 1,875.50 |
| Cigars | 295.95 |
| Licenses (Bonded Warehouse) | 20.00 |
| Inspection Petroleum | 218.55 |
| Total | \$11,330.00 |

Tin increasing output of ore from the Kaslo-Slocan mines has caused a reaction in favor of the busy little city on Kootenay Lake. The bright prospects of Kaslo have also induced purchasers of real estate during the "boom" of 1893 to take heart again and the K. K. Land Co. report many settlements of second and third payments long overdue.

Who will succeed Rev. J. E. Coombs in the pastorate of the Catholic church is still an open question. Rev. Mr. Gales, of St. John, having, in reply to the letter of invitation addressed him, practically stated that he cannot accept a call. A meeting of the church board was held last evening, with the object of discussing filling the pulpit permanently, as well as disposing of other important business.

The customs returns for the month of January are as follows:

| Exports. | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Produce of Canada | \$ 20,172.00 |
| Not produce of Canada | 73,344.00 |
| Total | \$ 93,516.00 |
| Imports. | |
| Dutiable | \$163,125.00 |
| Free | 20,315.00 |
| Total | \$183,440.00 |
| Duty collected | \$194,710.00 |
| Chinese and other revenues | 4,573.02 |
| Total | \$ 518,123.02 |

In the Provincial court yesterday the five Japanese steamers were ordered by the court to be sold by public auction, over by the steamer Mogul from Yokohama, were arranged before Mr. Farquhar Macrae, P.M., and upon conviction severally fined \$25, with \$2 costs, or, as an alternative, fourteen days' imprisonment at hard labor. In this disposing of the case the magistrate intimated that the first case of the kind that had been brought before him; others similarly offending would be visited with the full penalty of the law, a fine of \$100 or four weeks' imprisonment.

An injustice was unintentionally done Phineas Manson, in an item appearing yesterday, in which it was stated that he had sold the graveclothes of his dead wife in order to satisfy his appetite for liquor. Those who prepared the body for burial, after the post mortem and coroner's inquest, gave the statement an unequalled denial, and said that the clothing so kindly donated was that in which the deceased was interred. The information was given the COLONIST by those whom it was supposed were in possession of the facts, but who now admit that they accepted hearsay report instead of investigating. The publication of the incorrect statement is regretted, as the COLONIST aims to do justice to none.

A DELEGATION representing the manufacturing interests of the Province, and largely made up of Mainland men who arrived down on Wednesday evening, interviewed the Government on Wednesday morning the subject of the labor bureau bill, and before the Legislature. In the morning, at a meeting at the Diarr, Robert Ward, of Victoria, was elected chairman, and G. R. Major, of Vancouver, secretary. The delegation first waited on Hon. Col. Baker, to whom they were introduced by J. W. Horne, M.P.P., and it was then taken to a meeting with the Ministers should take place in the evening at the Diarr. At this the views of the manufacturers were very fully laid before the Government, who promised due consideration.

H.M.S. GARNET takes in a dock cargo of 60 tons of coal to day, preparatory to sailing to-morrow at daylight. Her first port of call is Asapulco, the next Callao, where she is due next month to meet the flag ship. H. M. S. Garnet is expected to arrive in England by July. A statement should be addressed to the care of the Consul at Panama, H. M. S. Satellite, which is to replace the Garnet on this station, was commissioned at Chatham on the 9th ult. and is a screw cruiser, third-class, 1,420 tons, and 1,400 horse power. Her officers are: Commander A. C. Allen, Lieut. H. Gerald, Lieut. A. Heyman, Lieut. Berkeley Holmes-Sumner, Navigating Lieut. E. W. Smith, Paymaster J. L. E. German, Surgeon Jerome Barry, M.D., Engineer Sidney G. Haddock, Gunner Henry Berry, Boatsteward Edward Jackson, Boatsteward William Boyley. She has a complement of 166 officers and men.

The following Provincial government appointments are officially announced in the Gazette of yesterday: A. C. McArthur, II. Llewellyn; D. F. Douglas, Lardner; A. Craig, Trout, Lake, and J. C. Goppel, Nelson, to be collectors under the Land Revenue Tax Act in the several mining divisions mentioned. J. M. McLaren, of Vancouver, to be a member of the Board of Dental Examiners vice C. E. C. Brown, of Westminster, resigned. A. De R. Taylor, of Ladner's Landing, to be a registrar for the purposes of the Marriage Act, for Delta municipality. George Hanson, M.D., of Clinton, to be coroner for Lillooet district, vice F. W. Foster, J. P., resigned. R. A. Collins, Soda Creek; John Boyd, Cottonwood; James Jones, Barkerville; Joseph Patenaude, 150-Mile House; James Haanny, Wolf Creek, and T. T. McVittie, Fort Steele, to be justices of the peace.

A select party of invited friends gathered at the home of Mr. C. F. Bevan, Simcoe street, yesterday evening, to participate in the festivities attendant upon the marriage of Miss Ella Bevan and Mr. Thomas B. Macabe, representatives of the job and lithographic printing departments of the COLONIST. The wedding was a private one, and hence the very many friends of the contracting parties were unable to personally present the hearty and sincere congratulations which with all good wishes attend Mr. and Mrs. Macabe. The ceremony was at 8:30 o'clock, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., being the officiating clergyman; Mr. W. J. Burns supported his friend the groom, while Miss Rose Ellis was bridesmaid. After the wedding supper, to which about twenty-five sat down, Mr. Macabe and his bride took the steamer Premier on a short wedding journey which will include a brief stay in Vancouver and a visit to each of the neighboring cities to the South.

The Y.L.I. and the Y.M.I. were about equally represented at the card social held under the auspices of the former in Institute hall last evening. The programme provided these in attendance. On Monday evening next the Y.M.I. will hold a social and dance in Harmony hall, when it is expected they will be able to return the friendly courtesies extended to them by the ladies last evening.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette contains the following proclamation, over the signature of the Clerk of the Privy Council of Canada, "His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of October 28 last, in relation to cattle quarantine, of the Eastern frontier of Manitoba, shall be and the same is hereby amended by excepting the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia from its definitions."

SINCE the somewhat sudden disappearance from this city of Prof. Max Gifford, Chief Sheppard, of the city police force, has been in communication with the great violinist's relatives in Portland, the result being that the missing gentleman has been located in Montgomery county, Ohio, where he is connected with the Soldiers Home band. During the Professor's short stay in Victoria he had made himself popular on the violin. He was associated with the staff of the Conservatory of Music, which he joined immediately upon his arrival here.

THE DIOCESAN SOCIETY.

The sixth meeting of this popular association was held last evening in the Cathedral school room. There were some fifty or sixty members and their friends present, and in spite of its being a "smoking" evening, a few ladies were bold enough to come. The programme consisted of a debate followed by music and readings. Mr. Stevenson took the chair shortly after 8 o'clock, and in a few words called upon Mr. Scalfs, who opened the debate in the affirmative on the question whether "The nationalization of the land in this Province would tend to the general prosperity of the community." In a very eloquent speech of not more than fifteen minutes, Mr. Scalfs opened the subject, showing generally how poverty, not only in this country, but in other and older nations, may be directly traced to the existing system of land tenure. He urged his hearers to approach the subject at any rate with sympathy for the sufferings of the poor and an earnest desire to get at the root of the evil.

Mr. Wolley followed in the negative, and said that if Mr. Scalfs meant to set every one's farming he was distinctly against it, because as far as he could see farming had ruined everyone who had touched it. Mr. Cassidy, speaking in favor of the motion, intimated how the Norman conquerors of England subjugated the beaten race by depriving them of their land. Mr. St. Barbe said that after Mr. Scalfs's address in approaching the subject, he had hoped to be able to explain some of the probable workings of a nationalization of land scheme, but having had to work for the last few days on a committee for the relief of distress in the city he had not been able to give it much attention as he would like. He then attempted to dispose of some of the problems pointed out by Mr. Cassidy and to refute the arguments of Mr. Wolley.

Mr. Archer Martin contended that Mr. St. Barbe had not drawn a correct picture of the property of the farmers, at any rate as far as the Northwestern Provinces were concerned, and combated the general statement that mixed farming did not pay. If the ownership of land were so desirable why had not the vast fertile areas of Northwest America not been more fully populated by Europeans and Americans generally in such unpropitious conditions? He also took exception to some of Mr. Cassidy's premises and deductions, and was of opinion that Mr. Wolley's objections had not been met.

In this stage, the attendance having very considerably increased and a great deal of interest becoming manifest in the debate, a motion for the adjournment until the 5th instant, at the same time and place, was introduced and carried.

The musical part of the evening was then proceeded with. Mr. St. Barbe told a very thrilling story entitled "The Judge's Story." This was followed by an exhibition of club singing by Mr. St. Clair, and by songs by Mr. Wyseman and Mr. Gordon, the latter of whom received a well merited encore. Mr. Scalfs then sang an amusing Irish ditty, and "God Save the Queen" closed the evening's amusement.

IMPORTANT TO CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR:—If I may be so allowed, I take much pleasure in making, through the columns of your paper, an appeal to the secretaries of the cricket clubs of Canada to send me reports of the past season's doings, and to favor me with "averages," "records," list of club officers, and features of interest that would help to make the profits of the American Cricket Annual complete as it is possible to make them. It is the aim of the editor to constantly improve the work, and any suggestion which are made through me will be thankfully received and acted upon if found feasible.

Information regarding any clubs will also be highly received, and I shall be obliged if favored with the addresses of the secretaries of any clubs which have been formed. I have been asked to collect all the matter relating to Canadian cricket played during the past season of 1893, and take much pleasure in making this appeal to all lovers of the "king of games."

Millbrook, Co. Durham, Ont., Jan. 26, 1894.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert to-day issued an order to Rear-Admiral Kirkland directing him to hold himself in readiness to leave by the steamer of February 17 from San Francisco, for Honolulu, and take command of the Pacific Station. Admiral Kirkland will succeed Admiral John Irwin as the naval commander at Honolulu. The change in the command is due to the approaching retirement of Admiral Irwin. In April next Admiral Benham will retire by the operation of law. An order will be issued detaching him from the command of the South Atlantic station, which includes the fleet now in Rio harbor. Admiral Benham, it is learned, will be succeeded by Admiral Stanton, who was detached from the South Atlantic command for saluting Admiral Mello at Rio.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Queen Victoria, the Emperor William and the Prince of Wales will attend the wedding of Princess Victoria Melita, of Coburg, to the Grand Duke of Hesse, both of whom are grand-children of Queen Victoria.

MASS MEETING.

Workingmen Gather at the City Hall to Hear Speeches on Labor Questions.

The Premier Shows That Demagogues, Not Capital, Are Their Real Foes.

The Council chamber of the City Hall was crowded last evening in response to a call for a mass meeting to discuss questions bearing on the labor interests of the Province. Ex-Ald. Bragg, being elected chairman, bespoke a fair hearing for the speakers. Touching on the question before the meeting, he held that the condition of society was worse to-day than it ever was, owing to the extremes to be seen of wealth on the one hand and poverty on the other. The best plan for workingmen was to find out the defects that brought this state of affairs into existence, and if workingmen did a little more thinking and a little more reading, they would be able to act more in their own and in society's interests.

Arthur Dutton being called to the platform, introduced his remarks by alluding to the fact of the defects that had lately cropped up at home. There were men in the city who were willing to contribute to the relief of the poor and to give them only half a day's work for a full day's work. He did not believe in this. Half a loaf was better than no bread, but if a man had to do work of a full loaf's value to earn half a loaf, it was not fair. (Applause.) He believed in the old motto, "Give a man a fish, and he will eat for a day; give a man a hammer, and he will live." It was not right to take advantage of a man's necessities to exploit him. Men had been induced by corporations advertising to come here, and now that they were here stranded, why did not the corporation furnish them with work? It was said a man might live on \$3 a week, but he would not like to make the experiment. There was nothing to drive a man harder than hunger, and when there were men suffering from the pangs of hunger, here were these would-be philanthropists to-day in the city anxious to get a cheap notoriety by giving workingmen \$1 a day. The speaker then touched on the Chinese question and remarked that the Coal Mines Regulations act to exclude Chinese, when brought in just before the general election by Mr. Meale, passed without any question of unconstitutionality, but since election the Government had repealed the act. Measures put on the statute book to help the workingman were left there just as long as the Government wanted to get some advantage from them, and no longer. Mr. Dutton went on to denounce organized labor from the benefits of the Labor Bureau act. He claimed that when the law was passed, the Government intended to pull the wool over the eyes of unorganized labor. He accused the Government of sending troops to Nanaimo in hopes that an overt act would be committed that would enable the troops to get a chance to shoot some of the miners down. He concluded by charging the workingmen to see that they were registered, and that they would be able, on account of the numbers, to put any one they pleased in the Legislature.

Thos. Keith, M.P.P., spoke of the franchise as the only method by which workingmen could make their strength felt. Unfortunately, as he argued, was a means to elevate not only the laborer, but also the whole human race. Let the laborer educate himself and use their knowledge intelligently at the ballot box. A man who did not care to have himself registered was a mean, cowardly dastard, to stand idly by while there were wrongs to be righted. People were laboring under the subject of redistribution, and accused the Government of not bringing redistribution when the people wanted it, but just when it suited themselves. On the Chinese question he explained the stand he had taken in the House on the subject. He contended, and with applause, that the Chinese were not necessary to any of the industries of the Province.

J. C. Brown, M.P.P., spoke of the present distress, saying it was strange that a new country like this men were unable to earn a livelihood. Proceeding to touch on the Chinese question, he held there could not be a prosperous white population and a large Chinese population side by side. (Applause.) Although he admitted that some British Columbia industries would close so far advanced without Chinese, he was willing to take his chances, on that and hold up both hands for the exclusion of Chinese. He for one set his face against sending out pamphlets advertising the province, and holding men here who, when they came, could get nothing to do. People would come here quite fast without that. The cities of the province were growing too fast, in population for the needs of the country, a fact borne out by imports of food products last year amounting in value, including duty and middleman's profits, to over \$3,000,000. While this was true, about 90 per cent. of the land was in somebody's pocket. That was what kept the province back and in the cause of the depression at present. Capital was wanted for the country, no doubt, but if the men in the country were given a chance to take advantage of their natural resources it would be better than bringing capital in. He claimed that the revenue of the province was decreasing instead of going ahead, and alluding to the Parliament buildings bill said that he was unwilling to say anything on that subject, as he knew Victorians differed with him on it. Speaking of capital, he said the theory of money seemed to be to invite men with capital here and give them a present of its resources on condition that they were graciously pleased to give our own people a chance to work for them and help to make them become millionaires.

An Elphinstone, from the audience, came forward in stentorian tones and said that he was not a political but a labor man. He was of platform, platform, brought him to the front, when he mounted the platform and asserted the right of the workingman to rise against oppression. He believed that there were good men on both sides of the line, and that neither side, but there were self-seeking men on both sides. At one time the workingmen were called the rag-tag and bob-tail in the old country. Now that they had votes it was very different. In reply to some one who suggested that he should speak on the Chinese question, the speaker, amid much amusement, said that certain classes did not suit certain men, and if the whites did not thrive in tropical climates, it seemed equally true that Orientals would not thrive here.

Mr. Howell believed that before justice could be got for the workingmen they must unite and send their own candidates to the Legislature, independent of any party. The one great question to interest the workingmen, now that an election was imminent, was not the squabbling of the parties in the Legislature, but it was their duty to register their votes and make themselves felt on election day.

Mr. Bragg held that labor had one great friend—that was capital—and had one great enemy—that was the capitalist. Capital and labor worked amicably together until capitalist money took all the wealth away from labor.

Here, amid tremendous applause, Hon. Mr. Davis made his appearance, and in response to an invitation took the platform. He remarked in opening that he had only been present a few minutes, but thought from what he had heard since his arrival that he could very well tell what had been the lines of the discussion, and he could show in a very few words the other side of the question. He had many years ago read the fable of the fox and the antelope, in which a fox in trying to drink out of a well fell in and could not climb up, and presently along came an antelope and wanted to know what the fox was doing in there. The fox replied he was just enjoying himself drinking the cool water and enticed the antelope to jump in also. No sooner had the antelope jumped in than the fox jumped on the well, and in reply to the antelope's question as to what he was to get out of it, replied, "Oh, I'm out and that's all I care."

Now this was precisely the way of these gentlemen like Mr. Howell, who were going to make the workingmen so prosperous if they only followed their advice. Workingmen should look out that they were not left in the unfortunate position of the antelope. Workingmen, no doubt, were suffering wrongs, and undoubtedly all men were not angels and many did not recognize the golden rule, but what these men told them one man might live in luxury. Now, he believed himself in good wages, and he did not doubt wished to see labor raised, but if capital were curbed the very reverse would be the case. The man who produced wealth had labored to obtain it, as wealth stored up labor practically, and had got the money, and he would not like to see where it could not be touched unless he were willing. Now, if such a man were shown where he could profitably utilize his wealth, well and good, but if the capitalist were told that if he put it here he would lose his right to control it, he would very soon go where his rights were respected. Were they to believe that the men who build houses and put up logging camps were the enemies of the workingman? On the contrary, they were the best friends that labor had, while these political agitators are men who do not find work for laboring men. The employer of labor was the man who should be encouraged, but if he was to be made a target to be shot at by the rag-tag and bob-tail, and where then would the rest of us be? (Applause.) The present time was stagnation all over the world, not because of lack of money, but because there was a feeling of insecurity, and capitalists would not lay out their money. The capitalist here to-day was doing the best he could for the laboring men when nine out of ten employees of labor were keeping their industries going. Some positive loss to themselves. (Some cries of no.) Those who doubted could ask the banks how things stood, and could find the pain of mind and exertions employed to make to keep their concerns running. He knew where he was, and while they found it hard to keep their heads above water, these labor agitators were frightening capital away. There might be some who desecrated from this, but the men he saw before him were doing the truth. Turning to the land question, it was true that large blocks of land were locked up around Victoria, but the gentlemen who mentioned that forgot to add that whereas ten years ago it had been assessed at \$50 an acre, the taxes had been assessed at \$750 an acre. It had been the policy of the present Government to make the land productive, and not allow it to lie idle. The land productive, and the Opposition had charged the Government with giving away the public lands—that was a stupid argument. If the Government held on to all the land taxes would, instead of being levied on land, be collected by direct taxation. Now if a man owned a piece of land and there was the wild land tax provided, but on a man who improved his land the tax was light. That was the condition at the present moment. He spoke of the large and valuable tracts of land in the Nechaco and elsewhere that were recently surveyed and held for the province, whom the Government were anxious to encourage, and scored the demagogues for claiming all the houses to themselves and what they would do if they were only in power. He did not believe in small wages, but surely when times were hard it was better to work for small wages all the year round than to work for only a part of the year and get higher pay. His remarks must commend themselves to all sensible men and it was only those who did not dare to hear the truth who objected to them. (Applause.)

Asked by Mr. Dutton how much revenue the grant of land to the E. & N. railway gave to the province, Mr. Davis replied that he could not say directly. He would, however, like to give the history of the grant. The question came up in 1881, when Mr. Walkem and Mr. Beaven were in power. They brought in the Clements act to get a railway between Victoria and Nanaimo. It was passed, granting some 150,000 acres more the province than the Danverses afterwards received, and exempting from taxation till the land was sold. The Clements syndicate failed to float the enterprise, however, and the country crying out for the railway, the Smyth Government, which then came into power, brought in a bill on the same lines, but with a grant of 150,000 acres less, and besides in aid of the settler stipulated that for every acre of the land should be open for settlement at \$1 an acre (applause), and it was only after that period that the rest became the property of the Danverses. He pointed out that the G.P.R. was given a grant somewhat the same terms, and that these large unproductive lands had not been secured without the G.P.R. On the C.P.R. now, between Vancouver and Montreal, 27,000 men were on the payroll, which represented at the low estimate of \$1 a day each, the enormous sum of \$27,000 a day. Surely that was a sufficient answer to those who claimed the country got no good return for the grant to them.

When the Premier, amid applause, finished his remarks, Mr. Howell took exception to being called a demagogue, and said that when the elections came on the Government and the COLONIST would endeavor to put one class against another. The meeting in the meantime was breaking up, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, adjourned.

QUEBEC, Feb. 1.—The "Fancy drive," one of the most attractive features of the Carnival, took place this afternoon. The weather was favorable and the masses were in splendid condition. The procession was the most successful ever seen here.

Mr. Howell believed that before justice could be got for the workingmen they must unite and send their own candidates to the Legislature, independent of any party. The one great question to interest the workingmen, now that an election was imminent, was not the squabbling of the parties in the Legislature, but it was their duty to register their votes and make themselves felt on election day.

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THE COUNCIL TAKE ACTION.

Work Will Be Found by the Corporation for All Who Need It.

A Business Like Course Adopted by the Aldermen in Meeting the Emergency.

The necessity of the hour—finding work for the unemployed—was the business considered at a specially convened meeting of the City Council, held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, there being a full attendance of the aldermen and Mayor Tesque presiding. His Worship introduced the subject by reading a communication from the citizens' relief committee, in which it was suggested that work be provided temporarily at \$1 per day for all who want of employment rendered them deserving of prompt attention. That the time for immediate action had arrived was dwelt upon by the Mayor, and he intimated that the Council had been called together to devise a plan of campaign, and carry it into immediate execution. The city had at its disposal \$20,000 to be expended in street work, but of this \$4,000 had already been used. The question to be considered was what measures should be adopted to best meet the necessities of the sad case.

Various suggestions were at once forthcoming, the chairman of the various committees explaining what work could be immediately undertaken in their respective departments, and the Mayor suggesting that breaking stone for street work was employment at which a good number might make living wages at the regulation rate of \$1 per day. He advised that the steam drill be put in operation on Rockland avenue to furnish a supply of material upon which the hammer men could start operations.

Ald. STYLES remarked that if hand labor was to be employed in stone breaking it would be necessary to stop the steam rock where it could at present disposed of sixty yards a day.

MAYOR TRAGUE—Well, that means employment for sixty men, or thereabouts.

Ald. BAKER—And I wouldn't give one yard of rock broken by hand for two passed through the crusher.

Ald. STYLES—Of course it costs considerably more to break the stone by hand. The Mayor—The question of economy cannot be an emergency like the present one. Men must have work for they must live, and the Council would be remiss in its duty were it to neglect the responsibilities which are just now thrust upon us. The rock-breaking will provide work for the needy unemployed men. Others can be given different kinds of work adapted to the abilities of the different applicants. One man will not be as fit for hard work as another, and discrimination is necessary in allotting the work. We will have to pick the work and sort it out, but we must get something for all to do. We cannot say that the city doesn't need the work done at present, or has not funds available, when men are hungry.

The sentiments of the Mayor were heartily concurred in by the Council, and "to focus the matter," as he explained it, Ald. WILSON moved that the sum of \$1,000 be set aside for the purpose of giving work to the needy unemployed in Beacon Hill park, said work to be done under the supervision of the Park committee, at the rate of \$1 per day as wage.

In explanation of his motion, Ald. Wilson said that it was to be distinctly understood that the work to be done was to be provided with the purpose of relieving distress, and not with the object of accomplishing work already contemplated by the Council. The Council by it did not reduce the wage rate, but merely gave work at \$1 a day in order to accomplish as much as possible with the limited funds at command. No one having the interests of labor honestly at heart could take exception to the method proposed to be adopted.

THE MAYOR—We are creating work to relieve unusual necessities and must see to it that no advantage is taken of the unfortunate condition of those unhappily finding themselves out of regular employment.

Ald. MURPHY—The great difficulty presenting itself to my mind is that we will have two scales of wages in operation in connection with the corporation work. It will be manifestly unfair to say to those who must take work at any price or go hungry, "Here we will pay you \$1 a day," while others for the same labor are receiving \$2. Ald. BAKER suggested that the distressed workmen be put on half time, and receive each \$1 for half a day's work, thus being put on an equal footing with the regular employees of the city.

Other aldermen saw an objection to the course proposed in that it would bring from the Sound and Mainland a small army of men not over anxious to work, but quite willing to put in half days and "loaf" out the remainder of their time.

Ald. LEDINGHAM proposed that to destroy the parallel an hour be dropped and an eight-hour day adopted for the \$1 men. It would be said that each man thus employed did no more work for the city, and no more would be required. As a matter of fact, doing the work in the park would be doing it at a disadvantage, and the money spent now would produce but a half return in comparison with a later expenditure—which, of course, under the circumstances, was not to be thought of.

Ald. MURPHY was not for the Council to direct the relief work to the independent Citizens' committee, providing the money and letting them direct its expenditure, which he thought they were quite capable of doing without the chance of injustice to the city. The Council would not then be establishing a reduced wage rate. It was nonsense to think that \$1 a day was living wages while the price of necessities remained as at present.

MAYOR TRAGUE thought the Council should alone direct the expenditure of the people's money, and that the aldermen were quite competent to discriminate between deserving cases and attempts at imposition. Nor would there be any advantage taken of those who came to the Council in distress for aid.

The discussion ensued was general, and the usual rules of procedure and order were informally suspended so that the opinions of all might be freely and fully ventilated. The consensus of opinion was that the Mayor had stated the position of affairs accurately, and the policy of the Council would not be misunderstood—the money to be appropriated according to Ald. Wilson's resolution would properly come under the head of relief, not wages, and the employment offered was simply as a medium of distributing relief to the deserving. The motion then carried.

On the motion of Ald. Dwyer and Baker, it was next decided that the Council give the Streets Committee power to lay up the steam rock crusher and give work to hammer men, \$500 being set aside for present requirements.

MAYOR TRAGUE having declared this second resolution duly carried, commented that it would now be in order to provide material for the hammermen, and a number could also be employed in connection with the drill. The price fixed for the stone breaking was the usual rate, \$3 a yard, and a fair wage.

It was decided that the unemployed brigade be kept busy in the park and in breaking rock, so as not to conflict with the corporation workmen regularly employed in street work.

Ald. STYLES remarked that the city is suffering from a lack of productive labor, and proposed that the Council equip a number of exploration parties, made up of unemployed volunteers, and send them to investigate the interior districts of Vancouver Island. A premium might be offered for rich mines discovered and productive labor thus be brought forward.

The suggestion did not meet with support, and was dropped.

The Finance committee rushed through a report recommending the appropriations suggested in the resolutions just passed, and the report was unanimously adopted.

A report from the Home committee advised the admission of three men, Messrs. Bates, Barker and Hewing, each of whom has been a resident of the Province for rather more than a quarter of a century. The Council will be indemnified by the Provincial Government for the maintenance of Barker and Hewing.

The report passed.

It was decided that the Council pay an official visit in its capacity as municipal Board of Health to the isolation hospital, at 3 p.m. on Saturday next. The object of the visit is to ascertain that everything is ready for immediate use in the event of epidemic, the authorities being determined not to be taken unawares.

An adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock.

between deserving cases and attempts at imposition. Nor would there be any advantage taken of those who came to the Council in distress for aid.

The discussion ensued was general, and the usual rules of procedure and order were informally suspended so that the opinions of all might be freely and fully ventilated. The consensus of opinion was that the Mayor had stated the position of affairs accurately, and the policy of the Council would not be misunderstood—the money to be appropriated according to Ald. Wilson's resolution would properly come under the head of relief, not wages, and the employment offered was simply as a medium of distributing relief to the deserving. The motion then carried.

On the motion of Ald. Dwyer and Baker, it was next decided that the Council give the Streets Committee power to lay up the steam rock crusher and give work to hammer men, \$500 being set aside for present requirements.

MAYOR TRAGUE having declared this second resolution duly carried, commented that it would now be in order to provide material for the hammermen, and a number could also be employed in connection with the drill. The price fixed for the stone breaking was the usual rate, \$3 a yard, and a fair wage.

It was decided that the unemployed brigade be kept busy in the park and in breaking rock, so as not to conflict with the corporation workmen regularly employed in street work.

Ald. STYLES remarked that the city is suffering from a lack of productive labor, and proposed that the Council equip a number of exploration parties, made up of unemployed volunteers, and send them to investigate the interior districts of Vancouver Island. A premium might be offered for rich mines discovered and productive labor thus be brought forward.

The suggestion did not meet with support, and was dropped.

The Finance committee rushed through a report recommending the appropriations suggested in the resolutions just passed, and the report was unanimously adopted.

A report from the Home committee advised the admission of three men, Messrs. Bates, Barker and Hewing, each of whom has been a resident of the Province for rather more than a quarter of a century. The Council will be indemnified by the Provincial Government for the maintenance of Barker and Hewing.

The report passed.

It was decided that the Council pay an official visit in its capacity as municipal Board of Health to the isolation hospital, at 3 p.m. on Saturday next. The object of the visit is to ascertain that everything is ready for immediate use in the event of epidemic, the authorities being determined not to be taken unawares.

An adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock.

REGULATING THE USE OF BUSINESS NAMES.

New York and Louisiana have statutes forbidding any person to transact business, using the name as partner of one not interested with him as partner, or using the designation "and Company" or "Co." when no actual partner or partners are represented thereby. In the former state the penalty of doing it is imprisonment for not exceeding one year or a fine of not more than \$500, or both. In the latter, the fine of not to exceed \$1,000. Exception is made in New York under certain conditions for the continuance of an established business by a successor, survivor or other person. Commercial business in foreign countries are also exempted. These statutes have been held not to interfere with the use by an individual of fanciful names, such as "Union Towing Company," "Bureka Company," "Alderney Manufacturing Company," nor of "Co.," when it represents the wife of the partner named, though she cannot in reality be her husband's partner in business.

Georgia has a law which makes it unlawful for any partnership to insert in their firm name or style the name of any individual not actually a co-partner, or to continue in such firm name or style the name of a retired partner, the penalty therefore being the forfeiture of \$300 for every violation of the law, the same to be recovered by any person who may prosecute therefor.

In California, Arizona and the Dakotas it is provided that every partnership transacting business in the state under a fictitious name or designation, without showing the names of the partners must file with the state a certificate giving the names and residences of the real partners, and until this is done they will be disqualified from maintaining any action in the state courts on contract made or transactions had in their partnership name.

Massachusetts forbids the use within their respective borders of the name of a former partner, either alone or in connection with others, without his written consent, or if he is deceased that of his representatives.—Indicator.