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Feb. 17.—A cave-in

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IAL ORDER.

WE WILL FILL IT.

McCANDLESS,

SON STREET.

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MARCH 2, 1894.

VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 11

SEALING REGULATIONS BILL

Senator McCreary's Measure to Carry
into Effect the Recommendations
of the Arbitrators.

Two or More Vessels to Cruise in the
Waters Covered by the
Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative McCreary, the chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, introduced a bill, to-day, which is designed to carry into effect the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which concluded at Washington on February 29, of last year. The purpose of the treaty, it will be remembered, was to submit to arbitration the questions in dispute between this country and Great Britain concerning the preservation of the fur seals. It is understood that the bill has the approval of Secretary Gresham. An effort will be made to have it referred to the Foreign Affairs committee, and, if this is done, it will be considered by the committee at their meeting on Thursday next. The bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., that no citizen of the United States nor any person belonging to any vessel of the United States, shall kill or pursue at any time or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, any seal in the waters surrounding the Pribilof Islands, within a zone of sixty geographical miles (sixty-nine miles in a degree of latitude) around said islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

Sect. 2. No citizen of the United States or any person belonging to a vessel of the United States shall kill, capture or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season, extending from May 1 to July 31, both inclusive, in each year, any fur seal on the high seas, outside of the zone mentioned in section 1, and in that part of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of North latitude and to the east of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the treaty of 1887 between the United States and Russia, and following the line to the Behring Strait.

Sect. 3. During the period and in the waters in which by section 2 of this act, the killing of fur seals is allowed, no vessel of the United States, other than a sailing vessel, exclusively propelled by sail, and such canoes or undecked boats propelled by paddles, oars, or sails, as may belong to and be used in connection with such sailing boats shall carry on or take part in such operations, without a special license obtained from the government, and that no person, or without carrying a distinctive flag prescribed by the government for the same purpose.

Sec. 4. Every master of a vessel licensed under this act to engage in fur seal operations shall accurately enter in his official log-book the date and place of every such operation, also the number and sex of the seals captured each day, and on coming into port before landing his cargo, the master shall verify before his log-book as being a full and true statement of the facts set forth therein, and the certificate is correct in form and has been produced to the collector in the proper way and is not disproved, there is no reason why the man should not be allowed to land. The decision of the collector is therefore reversed.

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Sec. 5. No person or vessel permitted to engage in fur seal operations, under this act, shall employ in such operation any net, firearms, air guns, or explosives, provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to the use of shot guns in such operation outside of Behring Sea during the season when the killing of the fur seals is permitted.

6. The foregoing sections shall not apply to persons dwelling on the coasts of the United States and taking fur seals in canoes or undecked boats, propelled wholly by oars or sails, and not transported or used in connection with other vessels, or manned by more than five persons, in the manner heretofore practised by said Indians, provided that the exceptions made in this section shall not apply to Indians in the employment of other persons, or who shall kill, capture or pursue fur seals outside of territorial waters under contract to deliver the skins to other persons, nor to the waters of Behring Sea, or passing between the Aleutian Islands.

Sec. 7. The President may make regulations to secure the execution of the provisions of this act and modify them, as in his judgment may seem expedient.

Sec. 8. Except in the case of a master making a false statement under oath, in violation of the provisions of the 4th section of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, he shall, for each offence, be fined not less than \$200 or imprisoned for not less than six months, or both, and all vessels or their tackle apparel, furniture and cargo shall be forfeited.

Sec. 9. Violations of this act may be prosecuted in the district court of Alaska or in any district court in California, Washington or Oregon.

Sec. 10. Any unlicensed vessels of the United States shall be found in the waters to which this act applies, and at time when sealing is prohibited, having on board sealskins or the bodies of seals, or apparatus or instruments suitable for killing or taking seals, or if any licensed vessels shall be found in the waters to which this act applies, having on board the apparatus or instruments suitable for taking seals, but forbidden there and there to be used, it shall lie on the owner or master to prove that the vessel was not used or intended to be used in violation of this act or the regulations thereunder.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this act and the regulations made thereunder, shall apply to citizens or subjects and to the vessels of any foreign government, which may signify its consent thereto, and a proclamation of the President declaring that such consent has been given shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.

ANARCHIST BOURDIN'S FUNERAL

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The police have been instructed by the Home office not to allow the anarchist to march behind Martial Bourdin's body to the grave. The making of speeches at the grave-side has also been prohibited.

HOOD'S SAPONARILLA has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Northwest Police Appointment—Lieut.-Governor Howlan Delighted with Messages of Congratulation.

New Leper Hospital at Tracadie—Against the Salmon Regulations—The Duty on Soap.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Dr. G. Pell, of Qu'Appelle, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the Northwest Mounted Police. Lieut. Williams, of London, and Capt. G. Brown, of Toronto, have been made in spectators.

Lieut.-Governor Howlan has been delighted with messages of congratulation on his appointment from all parts of the Dominion.

New Brunswick fishermen are protesting against the salmon fishery regulations, and have sent Mr. Hazen, M. P., here to protest against their enforcement.

Soupmakers from all parts of Canada are here to argue that there be no reduction in the dues.

The Government are calling for tenders for the new leper hospital at Tracadie, New Brunswick.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—(Special)—Commenting on the Supreme Court's decision in the school case, Le Manitoba says: "This decision of the Supreme Court is not a judgment properly speaking; it is but advice in certain particulars, points which the Government submitted. The latter is not bound to follow this advice. The responsibility of the final action to be taken still rests with them. They have often promised justice; and several ministers have already spoken in a manner that admits of one interpretation; the reparation of the wrongs from which we have suffered for four years."

The Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending February 22 were \$732,481; balance February 22, \$160,317.

Mr. Fisher has given notice of a motion in the Local Legislature favoring the abolition of the Dominion Senate.

The result of the post mortem examination upon the body of Paul Blondin shows that his death was the result of the injuries inflicted upon him by Tug Wilson and Wallace, and accordingly an indictment for murder will be laid before the Grand Jury at the next session. Wilson and Wallace are now serving sentences at Stoney Mountain for a murderous assault on Blondin.

John Tucker, of Moosomin, has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for Manitoba, now in session here.

MONTRÉAL MATTERS.

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 22.—(Special)—Much surprise was caused here by the news that Erastus Wiman had been arrested in New York on a charge of forgery. The trouble seems to have arisen out of Wiman's financial deals in connection with the Dun, Wiman Agency. Mr. Wiman took a prominent part in many Canadian enterprises, and was also prominent for a time in the political arena in connection with the Commerical Union agitation.

La Patrie, a French Liberal organ, publishes a violent article denouncing the Government for its attitude towards the Manitoba school question, and declaring that from the beginning to the end of the discussion, it has played the role of cheat and coward.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada, was held to-day. The gross revenue for the past year was \$961,174, and expenditure, \$724,791. The paid up capital is \$2,421,600.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST DAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—As soon as the gates of the Midwinter Fair were opened this morning visitors poured in in large numbers, and the indications are that Washington's birthday will be one of the biggest days since the opening. The feature of the morning was the grand parade of all the concessionaires, which was interesting and attended. The weather is fine, and it is believed that the crowds will be greatly augmented this afternoon and evening. The programme for to-night includes an elaborate display of fireworks and the complete illumination of the electric tower.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—(Special)—The Provincial Grand Lodge of A.O.U.W., by a large majority, defeated the resolution to secede from the Supreme Grand Lodge, the effect of which if adopted would have been to separate the Canadian and American branches of the order. The resolution was tabled until the session of 1897.

Ex-Mayor Fleming has filed a suit against the Citizen Publishing Co. and Silas James for \$50,000 for alleged slander.

TO PREVENT DISENFRANCHISEMENT.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—(Special)—In the Ontario Legislature to-day, Mr. Ganon gave notice of a bill to amend the Elections Bill so that mariners and other classes of men similarly employed, who take the oath of allegiance to the United States in order to work there, but who maintain homes in Canada, shall not be disenfranchised.

SPOKANE, Feb. 21.—It is reported here that the Canadian Pacific has let a contract for the building of 250 miles of road between Nelson, B.C., and a point near Calgary. The proposed route is the much-talked-of Canadian West Pass and Tobacco Plains out-of-the Canadian Pacific. Continued it will again reach the main line at or near Revelstoke.

This would give Spokane an all-weather connection with the Canadian Pacific, Corbin system now being completed to Nelson.

Hood's Saponarilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

WORK OF WHITECAPS.

CONON, L.I., Feb. 21.—At daybreak yesterday morning the Long Island railway gateman at the Grand street crossing here, rubbed his eyes and looked skyward. The sight that met his gaze caused a cold shiver to run up and down his spinal column. Suspended in mid-air, within fifty feet of the railroad track, was what appeared to be the body of a man. The face was fearfully distorted and the clothing flapped idly in the wind. Gaspings with horror, the gate-man walked with hesitating steps towards the figure. But his heart turned quickly to curiosity when he found that it was not the body of a man he saw, but a stiff figure with an immense placard on its breast. In its centre was a rough imitation of a skull and cross bones, surrounded by this inscription: "Louis Speyerer."

Louis Speyerer was formerly a corporal in the German army. He was brought to this country last December by his uncle, Guido Speyerer, a resident of this village.

Guido is a carpenter and is an industrious man. He lived in a little house, built by himself with his wife and two sons, respectively 18 and 16 years old. Louis Speyerer is 21 years old. His arrival in the family has been the cause of the breaking up of the household and the hanging of him in effigy by indignant citizens of

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"RIGID ECONOMY."

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Times prints with

approving comments a long letter from J. W.

Cross, who contends that rigid economy is

the only policy open to the United States,

if they mean to remain solvent.

"This has a bearing on the business

of the remainder of the world," says Mr.

Cross, "for economy in America means bad

business everywhere. To keep the Ameri-

can currency on a stable gold basis the ex-

ports ought to exceed the imports by

about sixty-five millions annually. Issuing

bonds is merely a palliative. The country

must take its currency in hand and retrench.

The first necessity is the gradual

withdrawal of some of the

silver or representatives thereof.

The recovery will be slow, but there is

every reason to believe sure. With ordinary

care the United States ought still to be

the best of all the fields for investing

money."

—

SOUNDLY FLOGGED.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., Feb. 23.—A tramp

who tried to assault a woman near Peso,

yesterday, was attacked by a dog, and

escaped. The woman got away and rode

bareback to where her husband was, and

told her story. The husband and neighbors

caught the tramp, bared his back, tied him

to a telephone pole, and gave him an un-

merciful lashing with a blacksnake. The

wife whipped till she was tired, then the

husband, and afterwards the neighbors.

The tramp was then turned loose and hurried away.

—

BOURDIN'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Anarchist Bourdin was

tried to-day. The funeral was attended

by a large crowd. There was no signs of

disturbance until the hearse reached Maryle-

bone road, when some one hoisted a red flag.

This was the signal for an outcry, but the

police charged the crowd, scattering it, and

tore down the obnoxious flag. The crowd

having dispersed, the hearse was driven at a

gallop to Finchley cemetery, and the re-

mains interred. The anarchist leader Grim

attempted to deliver an oration, but he was

seized by the police and hustled outside the

gates of the cemetery.

—

BENHAM AT RIO.

Press Opinions as to the American
Admiral's Course at Rio
Janeiro.Story of Insurgent Defeat in Their
Attack on Nietheroy
Denied.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 23.—A despatch from the insurgent source denied the report that the insurgents were defeated in their late attack upon Nietheroy. The despatch says on the contrary da Gama disabled the Government batteries and captured all their arms and ammunition. The despatch says the Government troops made an attack upon Fort Villegas, but were repulsed, and the launches and boats sunk and four hundred men killed.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on Benham's action in protecting the British ship Nasim from the pirates, said it is difficult to understand why the British fleet is at Rio if not to protect British interests.

The St. James's Gazette says: "Surely Lord Rosebery does not acquiesce in the doctrine that the sole right of intervention belongs to the United States," and adds, "It is humiliating in the extreme that British sailors had to seek American protection."

The Globe says: "Admiral Benham is doubtless at liberty to bully the insurgents, but that is quite a different thing from inflicting injury to the British navy. It should be the duty of the British Government to demand an immediate apology from the United States for the extraordinary acts of its officers."

Despatchers from Buenos Ayres say: It is reported from Montevideo that the whole government fleet, excepting the dynamite cruiser Nietheroy, have gone over to the insurgents and sailed for Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANERO, Feb. 23.—The Bishop of Rio has issued a letter calling the various congregations in his diocese to the observance of an eight day period of fasting and prayer that the war may be ended.

PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The House of Lords this evening agreed to permit the parish councils to hold meetings in parochial school houses. The Duke of Devonshire, leader of the Liberal Unionists, moved that the county councils be made the tribunal to decide upon the compulsory purchase of allotments under the allotments act, with the power of appeal to the local government board. This motion was passed. Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader, proposed a new agreement, which would give parishes of 200 to 500 population the choice between a council and no council. The amendment was approved by a vote of 99 to 76. Lord Salisbury then moved that the Parish Councils be allowed to elect one-third of the trustees of local charities. The amendment was carried by a vote of 72 to 35. The House next agreed to drop the amendment excluding London from the scope of the bill. The Lords finished their work on the bill this evening and sent it back to the House of Commons.

GERMAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The currency commission, appointed by the government to appraise the bi-metallists and agrarians, held its first sitting to-day. Count Bosadawsky, secretary of the Imperial Treasury, in his speech introducing the proceedings said that owing to the recent action of India and the U. S. in currency matters and the continued depreciation of silver, the subjects to come before the commission were of the greatest importance to the commerce and trade of Germany and the world at large. The questions to be considered by the commission demanded earnest and exhaustive examination. The commission's task would be to ascertain whether or not the value of silver could be raised; if it could be raised, what were the best means to that end; how the silver price could be kept stable; and what was the best basis for practical measures that would tend to solve the problem of a distinct agreement of States.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The question of how the awards shall be made in connection with the multifarious exhibits in the different departments of the Midwinter Fair has not yet come under formal consideration, but steps in that direction are being taken by the Fair management, and the following gentlemen have been selected to formulate a system of awards:

Frank McCoppin, chief of the manufacturers building; Prof. Emory Smith, chief of the department of horticulture and agriculture; Lieutenant Hunt, chief of mechanics' arts department; A. Machi, commissioner general for Austria, and Jos. H. Stiles, commissioner general for Great Britain, the East Indies and British colonies.

These gentlemen will take the matter under immediate consideration, and they may be relied upon to formulate a satisfactory system. The three foreign commissioners referred to had experience at the Columbian exposition, and will be able to profit by the workings of the system which there prevailed.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The steamer Oceanic brings the following advices from China and Japan. The inhabitants of a large village named Ku Laou, in Canton Province, fearing that the brigands and bandits who are just now overrunning that portion of the country, might pay them a visit, constructed a strong stone building in the centre of the village in which they deposited their money and jewelry. Towards the end of last month a band of sixty robbers arrived at the village and blowing open the stronghold with gunpowder, plundered its contents, amounting, it is said, to more than one hundred thousand taels. The affair was reported to the authorities who immediately sent off soldiers in pursuit of the freebooters, but up to latest advice they had not been captured.

Two men on the U. S. S. Concord were seized on the 12th ultimo with smallpox, another on the 16th and a fourth on the 18th. They were all immediately sent to the hospital, where one of them died. Smallpox is prevalent in various parts of Tokio since January 1.

A tragic story comes from Gunma, Japan. Tsuob, Zenhiro, fell in love with a girl who refused to become his wife. She married soon after one Zemper. Zenhiro resolved upon revenge. He went into Osawa's house, and before anyone was aware of his coming threw a bomb into the hearth at which Osawa, his wife, her mother and servant were warming themselves. The mother was killed on the spot, while the others were seriously injured but no hope is entertained of their recovery.

ASSIGNMENTS AND PREFERENCES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council gave judgment to-day declaring the Ontario act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvents and bankrupts to be valid. This is a victory for the Ontario Government and reverses the judgment of the Supreme Court, which awarded in favor of the Dominion Government's contention that such legislation was ultra vires of the Province of Ontario. Their lordships declared that the aids provisions at issue, enactments relating to assignments purely voluntary, do not infringe on the exclusive legislative power of the Dominion Government. The merits of the case were heard on December 15, when Hon. Edward Blake appeared for the Province of Ontario and Sir Richard Webster presented the arguments on behalf of the Dominion. The question was whether the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency was exclusive that, though not exercised, the Provincial Legislature was powerless to give even partial relief. Canadian judges had differed on the subject. The Dominion Government were not anxious to maintain the opposite view, though a matter of official duty, they had to contend, and through their counsel did contend, an exclusive jurisdiction, despite the Ontario Insolvency Act of 1887.

Capt. Walbran of the steamer Quadra has notified the Marine department of the existing rock dangers in British Columbia water not mentioned in reports. The department will be glad of all such information.

The deposits in the Post office Savings banks exceeded the withdrawals during January by \$75,000.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

KINGSTON, Feb. 23.—There was a large gathering at the City hall last evening, to greet Hon. H. G. Joly, of Quebec. Edward Angers, Quimell and Costigan had resigned their portfolios, it is needless to say, had no vestige of truth in it.

Lieutenant-Governor Howland was sworn in this morning.

Four hundred and eighty Liberals have been struck off the Provincial voters' lists on accounts of defective applications.

The Marine department has been notified that a carrier pigeon service between Sabie Island Halifax has been successfully inaugurated.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

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BRITISH BEATEN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Advices from Bathurst, capital of the colony of Gambia, West Africa, say that a detachment of sailors from the British warship Raleigh and Widgeman, supported by the West India regiment, landed for the purpose of attacking a slave raiding band under Chief Fodinalah. It is reported the British were surprised by Fodinalah and came to terms with him.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Captain Richardson, commanding the Allan line steamer Sardinian, is dead at Liverpool, Eng., from general debility.

INGERSOLL, Feb. 23.—George F. Garnett, editor of the Ingersoll Chronicle, died from diphtheria, aged 26.

DUNDAS, Feb. 23.—The Patrons of North Wentworth have nominated R. M. Briggs for the Legislature.

BRAMSVILLE, Feb. 23.—The Patrons of Lincoln have nominated Robert Thomson of Grantham, for the Legislature.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—Thos. G. Matheson has been arrested on several charges of fraud by means of forged cheques. He was arraigned at the Police court and pleaded guilty to two charges, involving \$460 each. Sentence was deferred.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Thomas F. Lunn, an operator on the Mergenthaler Linotype machine in the Witness office, has just broken the Canadian record for type-setting, having set 240,050 ems, corrected matter in forty-eight hours. The previous record was 220,500 ems, held by William O'Brien of Toronto.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 23.—Hon. A. S. Hardy, commissioner of crown lands in the Ontario cabinet, has been relieved from the city solicitorship by a vote of the aldermen. He held the position for over twenty-five years.

MESSRS. Browner, Muirhead & Heyd have been appointed to succeed him.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The inquest on the body of Alexander Mainville, 16 years of age, a farm hand, who died suddenly, commenced to-day. The post mortem examination disclosed the fact that the throat was clogged with wheat, partially masticated. Wheat was also found in the pockets. The inquest was postponed.

COMMUNICATIONS SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Commercial Cable, the D'rect Cable and the Anglo-Cable companies to-day issued the following notice: "By order of the Brazilian government, all communications from and to Bahia have been suspended. Messages in transit will go through as usual."

MONTICELLO, Feb. 23.—Jacob A. Moore, aged 85, and Mrs. Jake Raymond, aged 96, the former's housekeeper, were this morning found dead in their residence at Bushville, having been murdered by unknown persons.

The instrument used was a common bar-shovel. Both bodies were terribly mutilated. The only cause for the crime is robbery. Moore having a few days previously drawn his quarterly pension of \$45.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canada's Rejoinder on the Cattle Schedule—A Highway or Railroad.

The U. S. Court Decides in Favor of Withholding Awards from Canadian Exhibitors.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The latest dispatch which the Canadian Government has forwarded to the Imperial authorities on the question of the scheduling of Canadian cattle is remarkable for the pointedness of its language. After reciting the story of the case, and quoting all the medical evidence, the Government deal with the statement of the Imperial Board of Agriculture alleging in the cases of pleuro-pneumonia have existed in Canada during the past few years. This statement, which it is said, on the highest authority, the Canadian Government say clearly insinuates a charge of concealment which justifies the request that they be furnished with the name of the authority.

Meanwhile the Government meets the allegation with a straight declaration that it is entirely devoid of truth.

For several hours to-day the question as to whether an electric railway was a highway, or that its status was the same as a steam railroad, was thrashed out before the Railway Committee.

The Court of Appeal at Washington has decided against Canada in the matter of withholding the awards from certain Canadian exhibitors of agricultural implements.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

PRESIDENT VS. SENATOR.

The contest between President Cleveland and Senator Hill is a most peculiar one, and it is carried on in a very singular way. Mr. Hill, it is said, has procured the rejection of two gentlemen whom Mr. Cleveland has nominated for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court. Both the President's nominees are eminent lawyers, whose fitness to sit on the bench of the highest court in the Republic has been affirmed by the leading members of the Bar of New York. Mr. Hornblower, who was first nominated, received the emphatic endorsement of the Bar Association of that State, and Mr. Peckham's fitness as a jurist is not questioned by any impartial professional man qualified to form an opinion on the subject. If these gentlemen who received the President's nomination are eminently qualified both in character and professional attainments to sit on the Supreme Court Bench, why have they been rejected by the Senate? Simply, it is said, because they are personally offensive to Senator Hill. They both took a leading part in opposing the election of Mr. Maynard, Senator Hill's candidate for a seat on the Bench of the state of New York, a man who is allowed to be morally unfit for that high position. Harper's Weekly in discussing this matter of the President's nominations says:

"Why then were Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Peckham personally offensive to Senator Hill? Not because they were not men of high character, for everybody admitted that they were. Not because they were not members of the Democratic party, for they were known as old Democrats. But because they belonged to the reformatory wing of the Democratic party, and more particularly because they had been active in exposing Mr. Maynard, one of Senator Hill's political confederates, who had committed an act which, under the laws of New York, is a felony, and for which the people of the State buried him at the last election under an adverse majority of more than one hundred thousand votes."

This may have been a sufficient reason for Mr. Hill's opposition to the appointment; but is it that it had weight with other Senators, both Democratic and Republican? Surely Mr. Hill has not influence enough in the body of the majority of which belong to the same party as the President, to secure the rejection of good men who are fit to perform the duties of the position to which they were nominated. Admitting that for party reasons the Republicans would vote against the President's nominee, how is it that Democratic senators could be influenced to reject him? The ways of American politicians are dark and difficult to understand. Strange as it may seem, although a number of Republican senators voted for both Mr. Peckham and Mr. Hornblower, Hill had influence enough with the Democratic senators to prevail upon a number of them to vote for the rejection of the President's nominee, whose only disqualification appeared to be that they opposed the election of a bad man who was Mr. Hill's friend, to the office of judge.

MR. TALMAGE.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage has, it appears, severed his connection with the congregation that met in the Tabernacle. Mr. Talmage is, no doubt, an uncommonly able man. Fanatical people find fault with his style, but he knows how to gather and how to hold a congregation. His printed sermons are almost as popular as his spoken ones. We question if the sermons of any living preacher reach so many people as do those of the Rev. Mr. Talmage. They appear every week in hundreds of newspapers which are read wherever the English language is spoken.

The popular New York preacher has provoked bitter antagonism. One would think by the way in which some men speak and write of him, that he had done a personal injury. He has been called "a clerical quack" and "a mountebank," not by infidels, but by men who profess and call themselves Christians. This is how the New York Evening Post speaks of him:

"His career has been one of false pretences throughout, and he has at last been found out. He was quick to see that there was money in notoriety. He therefore sought notoriety. He perceived clearly the help he could get from the press when the press so generally lapsed into sensationalism, and he therefore made friends with the newspapers. He was always ready to puff 'the wonderful enterprise of the modern press,' and the modern editors were always ready to return his pressing dues of his which he shirked in order to swell his bank account."

The New York Times is hardly less severe. What is the secret of this censure? Does Mr. Talmage deserve these bitter and sweeping criticisms? If he does, it is difficult to understand how he attained the high position he occupied as a minister of the Gospel, and harder still to see how he maintained that position so long; and even now it is not said that he has left the Tabernacle because he was not morally fit to occupy its pulpit. He has hosts of friends and admirers who defend him when he is attacked, and who would support him liberally if he would consent to preach to them. This would not surely be the case if he really is the kind of man the New York Evening Post and other newspapers describe him to be.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

A FIZZLE.

"The Government's silence with respect to the charges embodied in Mr. Kitchen's amendment," says the Times, "was highly suggestive." So it was—suggestive of the stupidity and the feebleness of the Opposition. Mr. Kitchen having, with a want of foresight which seems to be characteristic, undertaken to move a resolution which appeared to be formidable on paper, was unable to support it by anything that had even the appearance of an argument. He made some very discursive and irrelevant remarks about a few unimportant subjects, but said actually nothing in support of the statements made in the resolution or the conclusion to which they led. Mr. Forster, the second of the motion, wandered off on single tax, state socialism, and goodness knows what besides but he took very good care to give the resolution to which he was supposed to be speaking as wide a berth as possible. When he sat down not a word had really been said in support of the resolution before the House. The leading members of the Opposition, evidently struck dumb by their own suddenly in submitting their extraordinary resolution, had nothing to say in its favor. There was a pause. The Speaker having given those who favored the resolution ample time to collect their thoughts and work up their courage to the speaking point, asked in sonorous tones "Are you ready for the question?" There being no response, he repeated the warning, but those who favored Mr. Kitchen's resolution were still silent. The question was asked the third time, but no member of the Opposition was prepared to tackle the task which both Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Forster evidently considered beyond their ability. At last the Speaker rang the division bell. Mr. Brown then, with a look of innocence and a smile which was child-like and bland, said, apparently addressing the Speaker: "Did you ring the bell?" And Mr. Beaven, when he knew it was too late, declared that it was his intention to speak to the resolution.

The Kitchen resolution, which was drawn up with such pains, and which was carefully transcribed, came literally to nothing because there was not a single member of the Opposition who had either the courage or the ability to attempt to prove to the House that it was based on truth and reason. We do not think that there was ever before a resolution of want of confidence that failed disgracefully, solely on account of the incapacity or the cowardice of those who supported it.

AN EXPANDING REVENUE.

Mr. John Grant, in the speech which he made in the debate on the Budget, showed in a very conclusive way that the money expended on improvements by the Government had rendered it easy for the Province to meet its obligations. He showed that in the year 1884-5 the interest to be paid on the Provincial debt was, in round numbers, \$66,000. In that year the Real Property tax, the Personal Property tax and the Wild Land tax combined amounted to only \$42,000, which was not enough by \$24,000 to meet the charges on the Provincial debt that year.

In 1894 the Real Property tax is estimated at \$90,000. Personal Property tax 105,000. Wild Land tax 50,000. Total \$245,000. The Provincial debt charges for that year are estimated at \$187,400. This leaves a surplus from the three sources of Provincial taxation named of \$57,000.

This extraordinary expansion of revenue and its proportion to the interest on the debt prove conclusively that the improvements made by the Government have already yielded a handsome return on the money invested, and that the policy pursued by the Government during the last ten years has been an exceedingly wise one. This testimony as to the success of the Government's policy, is all the more valuable, as it is voluntarily given by one of its opponents. Mr. Grant very consistently contended that the Government should continue to pursue the policy which had produced such good results. He evidently holds that the money judiciously spent on works of development is well invested, and he is right.

CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is one of the most remarkable men of the age. It is very evident that he is an "Empire builder."

He has already been instrumental in making changes in South Africa which must affect it for all time, and he is only, to all appearance, at the beginning of his career. It is owing chiefly to his genius and his energy that the war in South Africa was so short and came to so happy a termination. Lobengula was a formidable adversary to a weak and irresolute government. If the authorities in Mashonaland had temporized with him and his imps, if they had been afraid, or if they had deemed it impolitic to meet him boldly in the open field, the settlers would have lost confidence in them and would have now abandoned the country and left its defenceless inhabitants a prey to the ruthless Matabele.

At a banquet in his honor at Cape Town Mr. Rhodes gave his hearers a short history of the late war in Mashonaland, in which he justified the course which he had pursued and the conduct of the settlers.

He had tried, he said, in every way to prevent the war. Was it likely that any human individual who had been loaded with the Mafeking railway, with the telegraph to Nyasaland, and the extension of the railway through the fly country from Beira, was recklessly going to chuck himself into a struggle with the last ruthless power of barbarism that existed in South Africa? But the situation was such that no man with a claim to humanity could submit to, and the result was almost amusing, when one remembered that the Matabele

power had been destroyed by a band of 600 colonists, mostly tradesmen. They had vanquished a barbarian power equal to that of the Zulus, a savage power with which Her Majesty's Government would otherwise have had to deal, at great cost.

"Surely," Mr. Rhodes added, "this ought to satisfy them in England, but it did not." He then went on to criticize sharply the sayings and the doings of the Aborigines Protection Society, which, in his opinion, ought to be named the Aborigines' Destruction Society. That society, according to Mr. Rhodes, had made mischief in Matabeleland. They had advised Lobengula to work his gold himself, and not to give it to adventurers. When the African despot received this letter, and another from Her Majesty, in favor of Mr. Rhodes, which Lobengula regarded as merely "nominal," he did what he considered his duty in the premises, which was to murder the man who had advised the concessions to the "adventurers and seventy of his people, women and children. When remonstrated with afterwards he said: "Oh! but the greyheads told me to do it," alluding to the committee of the Aborigines' Protection society.

These amiable gentlemen are not always judicious. Lobengula, the scourge of the aborigines, did not need their help, but something entirely different. The kindest thing that could be done, with regard to him, as far as the aborigines were concerned, was what Mr. Rhodes and the six hundred settlers have done, namely, to deprive him of the power to kill and to torture the aborigines. His system was a brutally cruel one, and, if all accounts are true, it reduced the unfortunate natives, whom the society had bound itself to protect, to a state of almost idiocy.

Mr. Rhodes, too, was the author of a scathing satire on that notable philanthropist and humanitarian, Mr. Henry Labouchere, who, it appears, had also taken the African Attila under his protection.

It is an anomaly said Mr. Rhodes, that a cynical sybarite in London who devotes his time to the vilification of any one who becomes above the average and includes in that the family of our Sovereign—it is an anomaly that the man should appear to a thinking community, I refer to the electors of Northampton, but they require to be educated, they require to be told that the little England which he advocates is destruction to that industry, and to have pointed out to them the necessity of the mother country in its future interests keeping well with the colonies. If he does not, with foreign powers becoming more and more exclusive, England will be in a position similar to that of a ship out of which the provender has been taken but in which the rats are left.

The work which Mr. Rhodes is doing is to open up and to colonize a large part of the African continent as well as to create a new and more extensive market for British manufacturers. His methods may not meet with the approval of some sentimental people, but if he succeeds in making a great wilderness productive and in extending and strengthening the British Empire, it will perhaps be shown that these advantages would not, under the circumstances, be gained in other ways and by other means.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

It is becoming more and more evident that the people of Great Britain will be required, and that too before very long, to judge between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Commons is evidently determined to push the disagreement to the bitter end. It refuses to make the slightest concession, and will not listen to any proposals of compromise. The matters now in dispute are of comparatively small importance. The Times says: "It was perfectly easy for them (the Government) to have relieved both the Parish Councils Bill and the Employers Liability Bill of controversial matter, retaining unpaired almost all the objects proposed to be accomplished when those measures were adopted as integral parts of the policy of the Gladstonian party. It is tolerably plain that the Government are not anxious to deal with any of the important questions they pretend to be eager to solve on the basis of compromise." What the Liberals are doing is to push matters to such an extremity that the issue will be, not whether this measure or that measure shall assume a certain shape, but whether the House of Lords shall have any right to take a part in legislating for the country. The members of the House of Lords appear to understand perfectly well that this is to be the main, perhaps, the sole issue, when the appeal to the people is made.

The Liberals are doing all they can to make it appear that the dispute is not between the two branches of the Legislature, but between the House of Lords and the people. They take it for granted that the House of Commons is the people, and that in rejecting or materially modifying the measures passed by that body, the Lords are placing themselves in antagonism to the nation. The Peers, and the Conservative party generally, do not accept this as a fair statement of the dispute. They deny that the House of Commons, as it is at present constituted, represents the wishes of the people of the Three Kingdoms, and that, consequently, when the House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill and made amendments to the Employers Liability Bill and the Parish Councils Bill, it, so far from opposing the will of the nation, did what the nation desired. They hold that, in so far as the questions now before the people are concerned, the House of Lords more truly represents the nation than the House of Commons. This is the ground which Mr. Chamberlain, who was once the leading Radical in Great Britain, takes, and he, although acting with the Conservatives to preserve the integrity of the Empire, has not injured his Radicalism.

The demand which the Lords and those who uphold them in the stand they have taken for an immediate appeal to the people,

is the clearest proof that they believe that they are in accord with the majority of the nation, and the coldness with which the Government regard the proposal for a dissolution is evidence that they have no great faith in their own assumption that the House of Commons is virtually the nation, and that its voice must be regarded as the voice of the people.

It will have to be admitted that the alacrity with which the House of Lords and the Conservative party generally hail the submission of the questions in dispute to the people at the polls, and the willingness which they show to abide by the decision of the electors, take from the arguments and appeals of the denouncers of the Peers much of their force. It is seen that it is they and not the Liberals who really acknowledge the sovereignty of the people. The House of Commons, or rather the very small majority of it which acknowledges Mr. Gladstone's leadership, would impose their will on the nation, and would make radical changes in the constitution in the face of evidence that ought not to be disregarded, that the nation, as a whole, does not approve their policy and would undo, as far as it could be undone, much of their legislation. They would without a scruple use the power they have gained, it may be to a great extent by accident, to disintegrate the empire without allowing the people a chance to pronounce upon their policy. Is not this making the House of Commons an unscrupulous oligarchy, and should not the people prize highly the body which has the power to check it in its course and give them the opportunity, before it is too late, to pass judgment on its acts?

It seems to us that the Liberals have made a serious mistake when they placed it in the power of the House of Lords to become the champion of the sovereignty of the people, for that is the position it occupies at the present moment in Great Britain. It would be indeed surprising if the people of Great Britain would consent to the abolition of a body, no matter what may be its faults, which gives them the opportunity to pronounce upon the policy of a Government which may be, and which very probably is, in opposition to their wishes.

RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To THE EDITOR:—The Rev. Mr. Macleod struck the key-note of the coming battle with the introduction of Biblical education into our present purely secular public school institutions of British Columbia, in his late sermon, reported in your DAILY COLONIST. Whatever may be his faults he, at least, has the courage of his convictions, and has stated them with great clearness and force on this thorny subject. For many a time a clique of avowed secularists, and with semi-secular propensities, dominated the educational affairs of this Province as connected with the free educational system.

These secularists not only succeeded in driving the ministers of religion out of all office and place in the direction of the educational system, but also in eliminating the Bible and prayers out of the daily routine of school life.

Since then a reaction has set in. A better element now controls our public interests and the time is ripe for the restoration of what the experience of all nations shows is the only sure foundation and guarantee for public morality. We believe the worthy Doctor's statements will be endorsed by the representatives of every church in the country, they be Roman or Protestant.

1. Selection from the Old Testament, including the history of the Israelites and the Proverbs of Solomon—the best guide for youth anywhere to be found.

2. The whole of the New Testament.

3. Teachers to qualify in general examinations for certificates, as at home, in biblical knowledge.

Some simple form of prayer for opening and closing the schools.

At the annual meeting of the Loyal Pacific Lodge, C. O. O. F., it has been decided to apply for a charter in the Independent Order. The Canadian Order in Vancouver are merging into the Independent Order.

The License board to-day declined to grant licenses to the Fountain, Terminus, Jubilee and Germania saloons.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 22.—The cold spell continues and there was more ice in the river to-day than yesterday. Above Langley the river is frozen over.

The funeral of Mrs. G. E. Corbould took place to-day and was very largely attended. The remains were taken from the house to Holy Trinity cathedral, where Bishop Sillitoe officiated, the service being short and very simple. Afterwards the cortège reformed and proceeded to the Sapperton cemetery, where the interment took place.

The members of the Westminster and Vancouver Bar and the Columbian Methodist college attended in a body. Vancouver and Victoria were represented, and nearly every business and professional man in the city was present. The floral tributes were very beautiful.

Indians are making big hauls of steel-head salmon at the mouth of the Sumas river with still nets, contrary to law.

A Anderson, representing the Toronto Tailoring Establishment, tried to get orders yesterday without paying the house charge to retailers. The police got on to him but he escaped capture till late last night, when he was overhauled and made to discharge \$25.

Two detectives were over from Portland this week looking for Geo. W. Edgar, a forger. He was located at Mission City, but their hunt was so clumsy executed that Edgar got wind of their presence and vanished.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held last night. The election of officers was deferred to an adjourned meeting.

A female Orange lodge has been organized at Saanichton.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 23.—No. 4 Company, B.C.G.A., commenced their annual drill to-night, and will drill nightly until further orders.

H. G. Victoria, B. C., February 22, 1894.

PALMERS, Feb. 22.—Several unauthenticated rumors are afloat concerning the prospects of a duel between Audinet Gilbert and Senor

Emperor William and his family will go to Abyssinia on March 15. The Empress, for whose health the German court physician recommends the change, will remain in Abyssinia six weeks. While there she, and perhaps the Emperor, will be visited by Emperor Franz Josef.

The demand which the Lords and those who uphold them in the stand they have taken for an immediate appeal to the people,

is the clearest proof that they believe that they are in accord with the majority of the nation, and the coldness with which the Government regard the proposal for a dissolution is evidence that they have no great faith in their own assumption that the House of Commons is virtually the nation, and that its voice must be regarded as the voice of the people.

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Government purpose organizing at once, in view of the approaching general elections, On Tuesday evening next a meeting will be held, when arrangements will be made for a thorough canvass of the city and districts and very probably candidates will be nominated. There has been a good deal of wild speculating as to who will or will not seek election; but, so far, nothing is definitely known, though Mr. Bryden is looked upon as a possible and entirely popular candidate for North Nanaimo.

The funeral of the unfortunate young German miner, Peter Beyer, drowned in Diver lake, Wellington, yesterday, took place this afternoon under the auspices of Court Robert Dunsmuir, A.O.F., of which order the deceased was a respected member.

The untimely end of poor Beyer is a matter of sincere regret to the whole Wellington community, among whom he was extremely popular.

NANAIMO, Feb. 23.—The first piles for the new wharf were driven to-day.

The Citizens' Building Society is increasing in popularity. Already five hundred shares have been disposed of.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 23.
BOARD OF TRADE.

Improvements Desired as to Lights,
Beacons and Buoys—The
Angeles Ferry.

Life-Saving Arrangements on the Van-
couver Island Coast—Use of
the Quadra.

President A. C. Flumerfelt occupied the chair at a regular meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday, there being also present Messrs. R. P. Rithet, J. H. Todd, C. E. Renouf, H. F. Heisterman, T. S. Fletcher and E. G. Prior. The principal item of business and the first matter brought forward—Mr. Todd having requested an extension of time in which to present his report on the Landlord and Tenant question—was in the form of a report on lights, beacons and buoys, as follows:

"Gentlemen: Herewith is my report on lights, beacons and buoys necessary in waters contiguous to this city, as also those on the northern coast.

"I may add that this report is based on information acquired from Capt. George E. Rodlin, of the S. S. Premier, Capt. S. Williams, of the Barbers Bowowitz, Capt. W. Myers, of the Danube, Capt. Butler, of the Joan, as well as other captains whom opinions are valuable.

"Behren's Island Light at Entrance to Victoria Harbor—It is requested that this light be removed from its present position to McLachlan Point, and instead of a bell rung by hand as at present, that a detonating signal be used, if it is desired to retain the bell, that it be sounded by machinery and not by hand. It is further requested that if the bell is retained that it be not covered in as at present at the top, but left open for the sound to escape.

"The one great reason for asking for the change in position of Behren's Island Light is on account of the rapid building up of the city in the vicinity; the light from so many private dwellings is confusing and misleading to officers in charge of vessels. The question of different colored glasses in the lantern to be the subject of further investigation.

"Brotchie Ledge—It is the opinion that some effort should be made to remove the wreck of the San Pedro as soon as possible and a strong beacon with light attached erected, the base of the beacon painted black and the top white.

"Fiddle Reef, inside Discovery Island—Replace the present open wooden structure by a stone beacon, the base to be painted black, remainder white. It is further suggested that a wooden triangular structure also painted white be added at the top with lantern attached showing red.

"Zero Rock—A stone beacon, painted black, also wooden triangular top as on Fiddle Reef.

"Off Sidney Spit—An iron buoy on west side of West Rock.

"Sidney Spit—The present wooden structure to be boarded up entirely from the base. Paint black at bottom, white at top.

"Anderson Rock, off Moreby Island—A lantern or beacon would be of great assistance here.

"Prevost Island, Portlock Point—A stake light and bell to be worked by machinery, or detonating signal, is urgently required for this point.

"Walker Rock, off Galana Island—A lantern or Beacon would also be of great assistance here.

"Sisters, Gulf of Georgia and Cape Mudge—These are most important points and a light is absolutely necessary, traffic being large.

"Malcolm Island—A light is wanted here, and it is suggested that for the present an ordinary lantern would answer, the light to show red.

"Pine and Egg Islands, in the Queen Charlotte Island district—Both these points require lights; they would greatly assist navigation.

"Junction of Fisher Channel and Lema Passage—This is another important point, and a light would seem absolutely necessary.

"Ivory Island, junction of Millbank Sound and Seaforth Channel—A light is wanted at this place.

"Burnie Island, entrance to Port Simpson—A slate light showing red or green would be of great assistance to navigation at this point. Its close proximity to Port Simpson warrants the belief that the cost of maintenance will not be excessive.

(8d) THOS. B. HALL.

For the Committee.

The report was received, on the motion of Messrs. Heisterman and Renouf, copies being ordered sent to the city's representatives in the Commons.

The communication from the Dominion Government, tabled at the last meeting of the council, in respect to a life-saving station on the southwest coast of the island, being taken up.

Mr. Rithet expressed himself as heartily in accord with the suggestion that some arrangement be made with the Indians to induce them to use their best endeavours in the preservation of life and property whenever shipwrecks should不幸ly occur. There were fortunately too few vessels lost on the Vancouver Island coast to justify the organization of a permanent corps at any particular point. He (Mr. Rithet) suggested that the Board communicate with the Government, pointing out the desirability of negotiations being opened with the Indians, through Mr. Vowell, the superintendent of Indian affairs, with a view to the making of an arrangement of the nature that had been spoken of. The Quadra should also be so that she could leave on an hour's notice in the event of her aid being required.

In this latter connection, Col. Prior referred to the recent loss of the Estelle. Both he and Mr. Earle had written to Ottawa asking that Captain Christensen be allowed the use of the Quadra to search for the missing steamer or those who had been aboard her. The reply received was that if Captain Gardin believed there was reasonable hope of the Quadra saving the lives of the Estelle's crew, the steamer could be taken. Captain Gardin did not think there was any hope, and so the steamer had not gone. It was his opinion, if there was the slightest possibility, not necessarily probability, of one man's life being saved, that the Quadra's services should be available.

After some further discussion of the point, it was resolved that the Board express to the Dominion Government its surprise that the Quadra had not been available to search for the lost Estelle, and emphasized the absolute necessity for the passage of a departmental order making the use of the Quadra possible without any reference to Ottawa in the event of emergency arising.

The secretary of the public meeting recently held at Duncan to consider the question of river obstructions in the neighborhood enclosed the resolutions adopted by the meeting (and which have already ap-

peared in the COLONIST), and asking the support of the board.

An motion of Mr. Todd and Mr. Rithet it was decided to inform the writer that the board is not sufficiently familiar with the details of the question to give an expression of opinion at present, but has referred the matter to the Provincial Government, who have shown that they are giving the subject attention and have provided for the improvements desired in the estimates now before the house.

The Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce sought the assistance of the board in securing remission of pilotage and harbor dues for the steamer Garland, of the Hastings' steamboat company's line, which her owners propose to put on the Victoria run on or about March 1.

Mr. Rithet explained that the pilotage dues had already been remitted, and this would be no doubt satisfactory. The harbor dues were a mere bagatelle not worth considering—a matter of two cents per half year upon every ton of the vessel's register, this amount being the hospital dues collected.

A letter from W. G. Andrewartha, Melbourne, in reference to the Board's feeling as to the development of inter-colonial trade relations was received and filed, the expression of opinion sought having already been forwarded.

An adjournment was taken at 12:30.

THE CITY.

A PANTHER measuring six and one half feet from tip to tip, was brought in to the city from Pedder Bay yesterday.

LETTERS received by the Boscowitz concern the news that there is six feet of snow on the ground at Essington and four at Claxton.

ANNIE MCCOY, the young woman from Vancouver, who has spent the last fortnight in the Rescue Home and the police station, returned to the Terminal City this morning. She has recovered from her morphine madness and refuses to remain longer in the Home.

THE annual meeting of the James Bay lacrosse club was held last evening, President Allie in the chair. The following officers were elected for the current year: H. E. Morton, president; J. E. Thoburn, secretary; W. W. Wolfenden, treasurer; A. Smith, captain; R. Lorimer, vice-captain; H. E. Morton, Thoburn, Wolfenden, F. Schnoter, Lowe, Smith, and W. Bland, executive committee. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

MESSES A. C. WELLS and A. S. Vedder, of Chilliwack municipality, are in the city for the purpose of interviewing the Government on the proposed Sumas dyking bill. It is claimed by the delegation that if the water of Vedder creek is drained into the Lukens, it will simply have the effect of removing the Sumas lands at the expense of those in Chilliwack. The latter believe that the end sought can be accomplished by draining through the Sumas lands, but of course this would cost much more money than the diversion of Vedder creek, as proposed in the bill.

AS ILLUSTRATING the difficulties which beset the exportation of Victoria Chinese residents to the cities of the Sound, a seizure made by the Port Townsend official staff on Tuesday evening comes very apropos. The night was a clear and bright one and the little craft laden with almond-eyed passengers did not get away from Cadboro bay until after midnight. Several hours earlier, friends of the smugglers had received information that the customs people were all advised of the plans of the party and would surely capture them, having been advised as to every detail of their arrangements. The smugglers doubted, and the result was that they were pounced upon at Admiralty Head and all save the leader captured.

THERE is a movement on foot to establish a creamery in Victoria, which, if started and worked successfully, will be of great importance to all the farmers on the Island. The creamery will, it is understood, be of sufficient capacity to handle all the spare milk which farmers living along either of the Island railroads can supply. The milk will be collected at various stations on both roads and sent to Victoria every morning or evening. A large dairy farm near Victoria will also be run in connection with the industry if it starts. An effort to secure the same of the stalls in the city market building is already being made, and it is expected the City council will shortly be asked for the privilege of using them.

IT is reported, on what may be considered good authority, that a very valuable find of coal has been discovered some three miles south of Sumas lake, and that a syndicate of Scotch capitalists have a bond on some of the surrounding property. It is well known that some time ago coal indications were found in the vicinity and a number of Vancouver men finally sent an expert to make some examinations. The vein was traced down the side of the mountain and on the expert's advice some sinking was done, which, it is said, resulted in disclosing a fine vein several feet thick. Negotiations were then begun in Montreal with the Scotch syndicate, who were to send out their own experts and if the find proved as valuable as supposed put a million dollars into developing the property. What is considered the most valuable part of the find is on the Indian Reserve, close to the mountain. A diamond drill is to be used in thoroughly prospecting the ground.

THE Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural association of which Major Mutter, of Somesons, is president, and Mr. G. Hadwen, secretary, will hold a meeting at Duncan on Saturday evening when papers will be read by the following gentlemen: J. R. Anderson, provincial statistician; E. R. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests; E. Hutchinson, the well known fruit grower, Ladysmith; J. A. Sharp, director of the experimental farm, Agassiz. Mr. Chas. St. Barbe will also read a paper on hops. The subjects with which the other gentlemen will deal are not given, but it is safe to say from their names that they will give interesting facts and advice on questions connected with general farming or fruit raising. Besides general questions coming under the scope of the association's objects are invited; members or others whose trees or crops have been troubled with pests are requested to report the same and persons who have choice samples of fruit or unnamed varieties are requested to bring them along. Every one is invited to be present and join in the various discussions.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—This morning's newspapers insist that the Government shall prevent the anarchists from marching in a body behind Martin Bourdin's body to the grave. The anarchists are planning to make Bourdin's funeral the occasion of an elaborate revolutionary display.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY MARCH 2 1894

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Ebenezer Robson.

POINT OF ORDER.

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected to the budget debate being proceeded with, because he held that the standing rules and orders of the house provide a different order of procedure, which he maintained should supersede the order made at last adjournment, that this debate should be resumed at the next sitting. The matter was discussed by Mr. Beaven, Mr. Brown and Dr. Milne for half an hour.

HON. MR. DAVID suggested that as the house was one half worth pressing now to a decision on the point raised, the house should proceed with whatever business naturally had precedence, and resume the budget debate when reached in the regular way.

After some further discussion this was agreed to.

GOAL MINES REGULATION.

MR. KEITH moved the second reading of the coal mines regulation bill.

HON. MR. DAVID said it would be worse than useless for the house to pass an act which would not have the effect desired to be attained by it, and that would be set aside by the courts on the ground of unconstitutionality, because it appears to be aimed at only a class.

It is very questionable if any such bill dealing only with Chinese or Japanese would be constitutional. It is not because a man belongs to the Chinese or the Japanese that he is a dangerous person, but because he has not sufficient intelligence or sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand the orders given him or to make his presence safe, and under the terms of this bill equally dangerous persons are not prohibited from working in the mines. An Indian who knew no English, or no Chinook even, could be employed under this bill, and so could a Hottentot. While perfectly prepared to admit that Chinese labor in the mines should not be encouraged, he felt that a bill of this kind must be aimed at all dangerous people to be effective, and must deal with the subject in a comprehensive way. As he had already informed the house the government have now in course of preparation a bill which will provide for the exclusion of all dangerous persons. He raised the point of order, and asked the speaker's ruling upon it, that the bill being unconstitutional should not be considered by the house.

MR. KEITH—Why did you pass it before?

HON. MR. DAVID replied that the matter was not in the same position before. It is quite true that the house did pass a measure that has proved a dead letter, and this being the case what is the use of passing another?

HON. MR. BEAVEN argued that the Speaker should not be asked to take the position of a judge of the Supreme court in deciding a point of constitutionality.

THE SPEAKER ruled the bill to be out of order with respect to the motion by Dr. Watt for a tax on employers of Chinamen.

MR. KEITH appealed from the ruling of the chair.

HON. MR. BEAVEN supported the appeal, holding that the Speaker was assuming higher authority than that possessed by the Supreme Court of Canada, whose decisions might be reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council. He held that if the legislative assembly sustained the decision it would be closing the doors of the courts of the country against all those who may wish to have the point decided there. He held that the provincial legislature should not consent in this way to limit their powers, but should grasp all they can get.

HON. MR. DAVID, after further discussion, pointed out that on the 27th of March last a decision on a precisely similar question had been given by the Speaker, on a motion by Mr. Kitchen respecting dyking in Sumas, and another decision on a motion by Mr. McKenzie respecting the E & N. railway also afforded a precedent. He held that the point involved in sustaining the Speaker or otherwise was whether or not the house should confine itself to passing effective legislation, or whether it should itself by passing a measure known to be unconstitutional and useless. He was satisfied that when the house saw the bill he would bring in, the members would be satisfied that the measure would deal with the matter in a thoroughly effective way which would stand the test of the courts.

HON. MR. VERNON thought it would be well to postpone a decision so that the members might have ample time to make their minds clear upon the matter. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate on the appeal.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned until Monday next.

WIDE TIRE ACT.

MR. HOENE moved the second reading of his bill to amend the wide tire act, so as to provide that it shall be brought into force in any municipality only on the passage of a by-law to that effect. The bill also gives councils power to alter the provisions of the act to suit local circumstances.

HON. MR. DAVID, after a long discussion mainly adverse to the bill, said he thought it would be a mistake to refuse a second reading, for there were defects in the act of last session which it would be well to remedy now, which he thought might be done if the bill were allowed to go to committee. It would then be a matter for consideration whether it should be passed in the present state or amended in some respects.

The motion for second reading was lost on division of 6 to 10.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.

At 4:50 the house adjourned until 5:05 to give the private bills committee an opportunity to prepare a report, this being the last day upon which the report may be presented. When the house reassembled the committee reported recommending a suspension of the standing orders of the day.

The report was adopted.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

HON. MR. DAVID said as there appeared to be some question as to whether the redistribution bill should have been brought down by a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, and as he wished to proceed in a perfectly regular way—though he thought it was in order as already introduced—he presented a message from His Honor transcribing the bill.

The former order for a second reading was discharged, the message presented and set down for consideration at next sitting.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

HON. MR. DAVID moved that the bill to amend the legal professions act be read a third time.

Motion agreed to and bill read a third time and passed.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT.

HON. MR. DAVID moved the second reading of the B. C. railway act amendment bill. Motion agreed to.

COUNTY COURTS ACTS AMENDMENT.

HON. MR. DAVID moved the second read-

ing of the county courts acts amendment bill. He explained that the object is to adopt in the county courts the practice now prevailing in the supreme court, whereby if on an appeal being heard between two judges they disagree, the matter may be argued again before a bench of three judges. Motion agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS.

MR. PUNCH moved the adoption of the report from committee on the Delta and New Westminster railway bill. Agreed to.

MR. BOOTH moved that the house go into committee on the bill respecting the Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster railway bill.

Motion agreed to; bill reported from committee.

EXPLANATION.

MR. FORSTER explained that his remarks with respect to the Canadian Western Central railway, reported in the COLONIST, referred only to that part of the projected line from Wellington to Seymour Narrows. The house adjourned at 5:55.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1894.

The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Prayers by Rev. E. Robson.

PRIVATE BILLS.

is in doubt he would be glad to explain it again.

HON. COL. BAKER said it appeared to him that the gentlemen opposite were not willing to be convinced, but that their object was merely to tire out the Finance Minister.

DR. WATT quoted from the report of the debate on the bill for the conversion and consolidation of the loans. Mr. Cotton had spoken in approval of them, though he had voted against the government while all the other members of the opposition party had voted with them.

Mr. SWORD said he thought the Finance Minister should give some further explanation.

HON. MR. TURNER replied that he must refer the hon. gentleman to his remarks of the other day, where he thought a very full explanation would be found. He moved that the committee rise and report progress at half past ten to-night.

The committee then rose.

It being 8 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After Recess.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:50, and without any motion was called upon Mr. Martin to resume his post as chairman of the committee of supply.

HON. MR. BEAVEN took the point of order that the house could not go into committee of supply without a motion that the Speaker leave the chair, and that this point might be decided the Speaker was again called to the chair.

HON. MR. POOLEY argued that in accordance with the practice of the house no such motion is necessary.

THE SPEAKER proceeded to consult May's Parliamentary Procedure upon the point; and sharply rebuked Hon. Mr. Beaven and Mr. SWORD, who wished to sit at once against the master, with the remark, "I'll stand no nonsense. I want that understood. I will give you May straight."

HON. MR. DAVIDE pointed out that there were two matters on which the chairman of the committee desired a ruling, one being the character of the discussion and the other the refusal of the leader of the opposition to sit down while the chairman was calling him to order, stated the point he wished to raise. He showed that the latter circumstance was always covered by the rules of order of the house, which distinctly state that when a member is called to order by the Speaker—or by a member acting for him—he must take his seat while the point is being stated.

DR. MILNE claimed that that matter was not submitted by the chairman.

HON. MR. BEAVEN declared that the only point submitted to the Speaker was the nature of the discussion, and that the members of the opposition were quite within their rights in refusing to have a vote to pass in the absence of information which the government would not give.

THE SPEAKER pointed out that there is a regular course in which members of the house may obtain from the government any information desired, and that there had been ample opportunity during the long debate on the budget to make application for any information required to enable them to arrive at a conclusion on the matter. He read from May to show that wilful obstruction on the part of a minority, with no practical object except to delay the proceeding, is no longer to be tolerated. He declared that if a member will not come to order when called upon to do so by the chairman of the committee of the whole, he is then in contempt of the house. The chairman's authority over the committee is as great as that of the Speaker over the house; and if a member will not come to order when he is so directed the chairman may then proceed to act as if nobody has the floor—that is he may put the question. Otherwise, if in place of doing this the chairman again referred the matter to him he would apply the closure.

The chair was then resumed by Mr. Hall, who was formally instructed by the Speaker as above.

MR. FORSTER proceeded with his address, but soon again wandered from the point, and at 2:30 a.m., being called to order, did not take his seat as directed.

THE CHAIRMAN therupon rang the bell for order, and called for the ayes and nays.

At the Halls, Mr. Beaven and Mr. Kitchen sprang up, each saying that he had the floor and intended to speak.

THE CHAIRMAN said he had rung the bell before either of these members rose, and having done so, he intended to take the vote. He then again called for the ayes and nays on the item, and on the result declared it carried.

MR. KITCHEN violently protested that he was on his feet when the bell rang, but if the chairman declared that no member was on the floor, then it was his amendment, to strike out the vote, that had been carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—Order! Will you take your seat!

MR. KITCHEN—No, I will not. I am not here to be bluffed by you or by anyone else!

THE CHAIRMAN—Are you not going to keep order in this committee? I did not notice the amendment on the desk, but I ought to have put it first. I will put it now.

MR. KITCHEN (shouting)—You can't put me down! You can call the sergeant-at-arms if you like!

THE CHAIRMAN—I will certainly have to call the sergeant-at-arms if you do not keep order.

DR. MILNE (excitedly)—You are insulting every member of the house.

THE CHAIRMAN—Order! The question is this—

MR. KITCHEN—The question is that I have the floor and I am not going to be put down!

DR. MILNE, in great excitement, declared that the chairman had been tampered with—"that messages had been sent to this man while he was sitting in that chair, and that is not according to the rules of the house!"

THE CHAIRMAN—The question is this—

MR. KITCHEN (wildly)—You are not going to put this question while I can raise my voice against it! It was my amendment that was carried!

HON. MR. VERNON said it appeared to him that this contention, because he thought that when the government were in a position to put people on land, enough laborers would be found in the province, or would come here of their own accord from Eastern Canada and elsewhere without encouragement. He showed, however, that the government in all its legislation had kept in view the encouragement of the laboring and other agricultural classes, and had pursued the most liberal policy in opening up roads and trails, thousands of miles of which had been built by this government and its immediate predecessors, in contrast to the policy adopted by the party of the leader of the opposition when in power. Mr. Anderson explained later that he did not mean assisted immigration, but assistance in clearing the land for no one. He advocated the clearing of land by the government in convenient locations, and letting this out in small holdings. In a discursive debate which followed all the members of the opposition advocated striking out the item, and at 11:45 Mr. Kitchen moved in an amendment to that effect.

At 12:25 lamps were provided for the chairman and for the minister of finance, in anticipation of the disappearance of the electric light.

The committee had not risen when the COLONIST went to press.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—CONTINUED.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 1894.

When the COLONIST went to press at 2 a.m. the sitting which commenced at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon was still in progress, the house being in committee of supply, with Mr. Hall temporarily in the chair. The vote under discussion was the sum of \$4,000 for the salary of a minister of education and immigration. This had been moved at 9:45, and had been made the occasion of a widely discursive address from the opposition, with the evident object of delaying the proceedings.

About an hour was taken up in connection with an attempt on the part of Mr. Kitchen to read, with running comment, the four-column speech delivered by the Minister of Education before the teachers' institute at Vancouver, the protests of the chairman against this irrelevant matter giving rise to a contention on the point of order, in which Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Cotton persistently disputed the chairman's ruling, which finally prevailed and Mr. Kitchen sat down. Then at 2 o'clock Mr. Forster commenced an equally irrelevant dissertation on the general subject of education.

HON. MR. DAVIDE asked the chairman to rule on the question whether or not such a dissertation, with the evident object of delaying the proceedings, was in order.

HON. MR. BEAVEN commenced an address

on the conduct of the government, which he said had provoked the obstructive tactics.

THE CHAIRMAN said it was not in order for Hon. Mr. Beaven to proceed with this address until the point of order had been decided, and in turn called Mr. Beaven to order, requesting him to take his seat.

HON. MR. BEAVEN denied the right of the chairman to order him to take his seat.

THE CHAIRMAN therupon announced that he would refer the whole matter to the Speaker, who was being sent for, took the chair and received the formal complaint from Mr. Hall that the minority were persistently obstructing the business and that his object and orders had been ignored.

THE SPEAKER proceeded to consult May's Parliamentary Procedure upon the point;

and sharply rebuked Hon. Mr. Beaven and the master, with the remark, "I'll stand no nonsense. I want that understood. I will give you May straight."

HON. MR. BEAVEN pointed out that the point was not out of order, though the simpler procedure is to vote directly upon the item.

He then yielded the chair to Mr. Martin, with the remark, "You will observe that every other province maintains a library for the information of its legislature and government and public officials generally; and that there would be no lack of work for the librarian during the recess, in getting the books in the library in order, collecting statistics, and in performing other duties naturally devolving upon such an officer. The amendment was put and defeated, and the item passed. The vote for temporary assistance was also passed.

At 5:34 Hon. Mr. Beaven suggested that the point raised as to whether the amendment was in order should be referred to the Speaker.

This being agreed to the Speaker was called.

HON. MR. DAVIDE quoted from Bourinot to show that the proper procedure is simply to vote for or against a resolution in supply in place of moving in amendment that it be struck out.

THE SPEAKER ruled that the amendment was not out of order, though the simpler procedure is to vote directly upon the item.

He then yielded the chair to Mr. Martin, with the remark, "I'll stand no nonsense. I want that understood. I will give you May straight."

HON. MR. BEAVEN pointed out that there were two matters on which the chairman of the committee desired a ruling, one being the character of the discussion and the other the refusal of the leader of the opposition to sit down while the chairman was calling him to order, stated the point he wished to raise.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said this brought the committee back to the original proposition, which was whether or not they were to have an explanation as to the necessity for the proposed vote for a salary for a minister of education and immigration. After speaking at some length he said he was willing to give a vote if some explanation were made.

HON. MR. DAVIDE said if he thought it would expedite the business of the committee he would gladly repeat the explanation which had already to night been given fully by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, namely, that there had been a press of business which had made the appointment of an additional minister a necessity, and that though since the lamented death of the late Premier there had been one minister less than the number authorized, the same necessity which had before been felt might again arise through the pressure of public business. He felt, however, that the hon. gentlemen opposite did not merely want to kill time, and if such proved to be the case he had no doubt the members of the government side could accommodate them.

Mr. KITCHEN maintained that the committee had had no satisfactory explanation of the necessity for the office. He proceeded to read from the pamphlet recently published on "British Columbia and its resources," and to argue that the information it contains is of no value for immigrating purposes.

HON. MR. DAVIDE, at 3:17, took the point of order that the merits or demerits of this pamphlet had nothing to do with the item before the committee.

THE CHAIRMAN admonished Mr. Kitchen to stick to the question.

MR. KITCHEN resumed his address, declaring his inability to vote upon the matter without satisfactory explanation.

HON. MR. DAVIDE said if the hon. gentleman asked for an explanation which would be satisfactory to him, his request could hardly be complied with, as nothing he (Mr. David) could say would be considered satisfactory by Mr. Kitchen. If the result would be that the committee could then vote yeas or nays he would be disposed to say something more, but if not, the discussion might as well go on without further explanation.

HON. MR. DAVIDE had made a motion to adjourn, which being before the chair, the other resolution could not be regularly put or carried until the matter of adjournment was disposed of.

THE CHAIRMAN proceeded to put the next resolution.

MR. KITCHEN rose in a state of great excitement, claiming that the previous resolution had not been regularly passed.

HON. MR. DAVIDE took the point of order that the chairman was there to decide as to the facts, and that when any dispute arose it should be settled in the regular way by a formal appeal from his decision. He was to think that any member would be allowed to get in another word and was with great difficulty induced to take his seat as directed.

MR. SWORD then argued that Mr. Smith had made a motion to adjourn, which being before the chair, the other resolution could not be regularly put or carried until the matter of adjournment was disposed of.

THE CHAIRMAN proceeded to put the next resolution.

MR. KITCHEN rose in a state of great excitement, claiming that the previous resolution had not been regularly passed.

HON. MR. DAVIDE took the point of order that the chairman was there to decide as to the facts, and that when any dispute arose it should be settled in the regular way by a formal appeal from his decision. He was to think that any member would be allowed to get in another word and was with great difficulty induced to take his seat as directed.

At 12:55 the committee rose, reported the resolutions and asked leave to sit again.

The report was received amidst great applause.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

MR. SWORD again argued that Mr. Smith had made a motion to adjourn, which being before the chair, the other resolution could not be regularly put or carried until the matter of adjournment was disposed of.

THE CHAIRMAN proceeded to put the next resolution.

MR. KITCHEN rose in a state of great excitement, claiming that the previous resolution had not been regularly passed.

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At 12:55 the committee rose, reported the resolutions and asked leave to sit again.

The report was received amidst great applause.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIDE said that the Attorney-General should give some explanation with regard to the bill. He contended that had not been introduced in the proper way, as it should have come in in committee the whole in a series of resolutions—the proper constitutional way. He could not say, after the length of time it had been in incubation, that it is a wonderful document to strike it from the unseemly wrappings.

HON. MR. DAVIDE said he agreed that the proceedings had been a disgrace to the house, and he threatened that if this went on he would have a public exposure. The committee had been trying to transact business with the chairman fast asleep.

THE CHAIRMAN—That is not right. I was not fast asleep. The hon. gentleman may have thought I was, but I knew perfectly well what was going on.

HON. MR. DAVIDE—Isn't it satisfactory?

HON. MR. BEAVEN—What I said was that it is not a wonderful document. He proceeded to argue respecting the manner in which it had been introduced.

HON. MR. DAVIDE hoped the hon. leader of the opposition would not press for a departure from the ordinary rule in the matter and ask him to explain the bill in a subordinate body, which the committee of the whole house is, in place of the house. All that was done now was that the committee should go through the formality of reporting the bill.

MR. SWORD objected to considering it, even in a formal manner, as he thought the government should do it. His Honor to consider the bill with a view to amending it. He did not feel competent to deal with it in any way in the absence of the revised census figures and other information upon which it is based.

HON. MR. BEAVEN pointed out that all this information would be in the members' possession when the bill came to be considered on Monday or such other day as might be agreed on.

HON. MR. BEAVEN contended that to explain the bill now would not be contrary to established parliamentary practice, though it is true it would be contrary to what he considered the wrong practice which has been followed in this legislature. As he said before, the matter should have been dealt with in the form of a series of resolutions, which could afterwards have been embodied in an adjournment for breakfast.

HON. MR. DAVIDE said the committee was doing so, as long might as well continue.

MR. KITCHEN advised Mr. Beaven to go home if he wanted to. "I will hold the fort as long as you like," he heroically exclaimed, amidst unsympathetic laughter from the government benches.

The appropriations for legislation were adopted, and at 7:45 Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that the committee rise and report progress.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Well then, I shall simply say good-bye to the gentlemanly members of the legislature and leave them to their deliberations. I have been accustomed to be treated in this legislature as a man, but I have now for the first time in twenty-five years been treated in a way one might expect from a lot of blackguards.

HON. MR. TURNER—That's pretty cool to say to us here all night and then call us a lot of blackguards.

HON. MR. BEAVEN replied that it was not.

The resolution, \$4,000 for salary of a minister of education and immigration, was put and declared carried at 4:15 a.m., having been debated for nearly seven hours.

On the appropriation for salaries in the lands and works department, Hon. Mr. Vernon explained that the difference in the staff provided for is owing to one of the clerks and one of the dragoons having been struck off, because since the land act had done away with the sale of unsurveyed land the work of the department had been so reduced that their services could be dispensed with. Keeping the Attorney-General's office, Hon. Mr. Davie explained that though the work there is rather heavy for the staff it is thought possible to get along during the coming year with one clerk less, in the interest of economy.

HON. MR. BEAVEN (to Hon. Mr. Beaven)—When you talk that way—a man of your experience—you ought to be ashamed of yourself!

HON. MR. DAVIDE—Will you take your seat?

HON. MR. BEAVEN (to the chairman)—Your disservice to me.

HON. MR. BEAVEN (to Hon. Mr. Beaven)—When you talk that way—a man of your experience—you ought to be ashamed of yourself!

HON. MR. DAVIDE proceeded to declare that Mr. Kitchen had the floor.

MR. KITCHEN demanded that the committee rise and ask the Speaker to appoint another chairman.

ROEDDE VS. NEWS-ADVERTISER.

Judgment Rendered by Mr. Justice Crease Dissolving Partnership and Appointing Receiver.

Review of the Law and the Evidence Submitted in the Case.

(From the Vancouver World.)

Hon Mr. Justice Crease rendered the following judgment this morning in the case of Roedde v. the News-Advertiser:

After a careful consideration of the numerous cases cited and a reversal of the evidence, and after hearing the able evidence of the counsel at the trial, I am of the opinion that the elements necessary to constitute a partnership exist in the case of the agreement which has formed the subject of contention in this suit. It is a partnership for five years, subject to be terminated by effluxion of time, six months' notice from the News-Advertiser company, or breach of one or more of the conditions on which its continued existence depends. The action was for its revision, or for dissolution of the partnership, especially on the latter ground.

A strong and persistent effort was made on the part of the plaintiff to establish misrepresentation or fraud as a ground of revocation, chiefly from inference from some expressions in the statement of claim. But there is no axiom of law more clearly established than that fraud is an allegation which cannot be inferred, but must be especially pleaded, and the pleading must show in what particular the fraud is charged, to enable the party to meet with reasonable certainty what he has to meet and it must be completely proved by the party who brings the charge. There was no such pleading here and I am bound to say there was nothing in the evidence, which even pointed either to fraud or misrepresentation having been used to procure the contract. Indeed, it was all fair and above board, and it was clearly proved that the plaintiff and defendant both entered into the contract with full knowledge, mutual consent and good-will, and with full appreciation of its purpose, under legal advice of the highest character, as thoroughly acceptable to both parties. It was, moreover, reasonable and fair in its terms. How it was carried out is another matter, and the determination of that and the action itself depends on the evidence adduced at the trial.

When, however, we come to examining the evidence, I find that the agreement of the 2nd of November, 1892, is a partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant, which is set forth in full in the statement of defence, has been broken in several material points, not by the plaintiff, who has steadily and faithfully carried out the portion binding on him, but by the defendant in the following particulars. For the defendant has not yet paid the \$3,150, which he was to pay to the plaintiff as the difference between the value of his plant and stock and the one-fourth value of the combined plant and stock, at the times and in the manner prescribed by the agreement, viz.: one half, on March 1, 1893, and the balance on June 1, 1893. As so much of the (\$3,092) has been paid by him to the plaintiff, though at irregular times, and only after several urgent demands, and that term has no doubt been broken, if it stood alone it would be unreasonable on that account alone to declare a dissolution. But on further inquiry from the evidence I find that the defendant, although repeatedly requested, orally and by letter, has systematically avoided giving plaintiff the regular balance sheets, which are so necessary for the existence of any business confidence between partners, and are an express term and condition of the argument."

I also find, and it is admitted in the chief evidence for the defendant, that the business has all along been producing a profit; and plaintiff, who is confessedly thoroughly conversant with the book-bindery business in all its details, and was to be foreman and manager of it, avers in his evidence, from private accounts he has made up of it during its continuance, that it must have been producing a profit of over \$2,000 (the estimate \$2,500) from November, 1892, to December, 1893, and defendant's chief witness admits a profit of over \$1,000; the plaintiff, who estimates his share as \$625, has not received one farthing of it, notwithstanding several requests, in direct contravention and violation of the terms of agreement. I find also from the evidence that the plaintiff has never been given access to the books and accounts of the partnership, as expressly stipulated for by the agreement, at such reasonable time as defendant required to inspect them. He asked for it, but it had been denied him. The only amount he has regularly paid is his weekly wage of \$25, without which the business could not have gone on. Mr. Cotton, president and manager of the New-Advertiser company, presumably under the impression that as an incorporated company for carrying on a newspaper and cognate business, the company was ultra vires in carrying on a bookbindery business in connection with it, denied that the plaintiff was a partner at all with the defendant. But on reference to the act of incorporation, that business was found to be well within the purview of the act—and we had the singular spectacle of the defendant out of court denying the partnership and his counsel in court stoutly maintaining its existence. I also find that the accounts of the partnership were not properly separated, so as to properly sever the amounts paid by the book-bindery from those rightly chargeable to the printing department.

The principal was not examined and the evidence of the secretary of the company was evasive, non-committal and unsatisfactory, showing clearly in the defendant's company, a chronic indisposition to account. There was consequently a general distrust and want of confidence created on the part of the plaintiff at this perpetual breach of important portions of their compact, and naturally a constant discord between them, not mere quarrels and disagreements, which at times harmlessly arise between friends, but caused by the conduct, or rather the misconduct of the defendant in violating the terms of the contract, excluding the plaintiff from ready access to the partnership account and by other unrighteous acts in derogation of their contract.

(Vide Wilson vs. Greenwood, J. S. W., 48; Woodman vs. Whitcomb, 1 J. S. W., 589; Marshall vs. Coleman, 1 J. S. W., 266; Baxter vs. West, 28 L. J. ch. 169.)

Under these circumstances plaintiff applies for a revision of contract, but, considering the good faith with which it was contracted and what had been done so far, though so far short of the agreement by the defendant, revision does not appear to be the most suitable remedy. The proper remedy, therefore, and the only one I shall now adopt is: To declare the dissolution of the partnership. I, therefore, adjudge

and decree that the said partnership be dissolved on the terms set forth in the plaintiff's statement of claim, with costs, and for the purpose aforesaid; let all necessary references and directions be made and accounts taken. I hereby appoint John R. Burton, of the city of Vancouver, receiver of the said partnership and assets.

HENRY P. FELTON CREASE, J.

CHINESE IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The anti-Chinese Sunday School society crusade in Chicago have appointed Dr. J. W. Carr president and C. W. Kunkel, secretary. About forty were present at the meeting on Wednesday night, and these resolutions were passed: "Whereas the representatives of the Mongolian race in Chicago are as a rule degraded from the lowest and most degraded castes in China, and whereas it has become a matter of common occurrence for young unmarried women to place themselves in the way of contaminating influences by giving their services to certain Sunday schools where they are required to be in close contact with members of the Mongolian race; therefore be it resolved that we adopt the following platform:

1. The Chinese in Chicago should be converted and educated.

2. Our young women should be protected.

3. The Chinese should be brought in contact with men and matrons.

4. No church should allow the use of any part of its building to Chinese school classes in which young unmarried women act as teachers.

It is the intention of the society to hold a meeting in one of the churches and invite the superintendents of all Chinese classes to meet them and discuss the best methods of reaching the Chinese through some other medium than the young women of the church. The movement is attracting much attention even among the Chinese themselves, and to-day Ching Jone, of Webster Avenue, signs off his intention of withdrawing from the Presbyterian Sunday school there. He paid the teachers many compliments—but said, "Hong Ching say me more lady teacher, so I'm more Ching Jone." Ching Jone scorns Christianity when taught by men.

FROM APIA, SAMOA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The schooner Schnauze reached here to-day from Apia, via Gray's Harbor, after a passage of sixty-four days and a half. When the vessel was off Gray's Harbor, a distance of thirty-six miles, on February 14, a heavy southeast gale was encountered. The Schnauze was thrown on her beam ends, and to add to the difficulty sprang a leak. Efforts were made to prevent serious damage, but it was impossible to stop the flow of water, and in a short time there was seven feet of water in the hold. On deck was 140,000 feet of lumber. The storm raged furiously, the vessel failed to right itself, and orders to jettison the cargo were given. At once the lashings were cut and the timber floated off. The effect was at once noticeable, as the heavy weight disappeared, and the vessel righted. Besides lumber the vessel brings considerable wreckage from U. S. vessels driven ashore at Apia a few years ago during a heavy storm.

"The cutter Wolcott was sent to guard Deception Pass, to prevent the Fairy from taking the inside route. Then the steamer

THE "FAIRY'S" ILL LUCK.

Captured on Her Very First Trip With Contraband Chinese From Victoria.

When Escape Was Cut Off the Owners Attempted to Blow Up the Steamer.

A Port Townsend telegram of Wednesday to the Tacoma Ledger gives the following particulars of the Customs' seizure at Admiralty Head, briefly referred to in the local columns of the *Colonist* yesterday:

"One of the most important captures recorded in the history of the Puget Sound customs district was made Wednesday morning at Admiralty Head, opposite Port Townsend, by Lieutenant West, of the revenue marine service. It was the result of a systematic patrol of the waters of the lower Sound, instituted last evening by Collector Saunders and Lieutenant West, and the government eight contraband Chinese and a small, new steamer, worth about \$3,500. Collector Saunders had been on duty at Admiralty Head, opposite Port Townsend, by Lieutenant West, of the revenue marine service. It was the result of a systematic patrol of the waters of the lower Sound, instituted last evening by Collector Saunders and Lieutenant West, and the government eight contraband Chinese and a small, new steamer, worth about \$3,500. Collector Saunders had been on duty at Admiralty Head, opposite Port Townsend, by Lieutenant West, of the revenue marine service. 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HAWAIIAN REPORT.

Findings of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Majority Report and That of the Minority—Also a Supplementary Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A volume of nearly 800 printed pages was laid before the Senate this morning, representing the testimony taken by the Senate committee on foreign relations regarding the recent Hawaiian revolution. The majority report exhaustively reviews the facts, the laws and the precedents justifying it, and finds nothing irregular in the appointment of Blount, but in effect says that the evidence taken by the committee leads to different conclusions than those which he formed.

The committee conclude that the President of the United States has not been a party to any irregularity or any impropriety of conduct in his high office. The committee find nothing worthy of criticism in the negotiation of the treaty of annexation with the Provisional Government of Hawaii. In the opinion of the committee, the only substantial irregularity that existed in the conduct of any officer of the United States, was that of Stevens in declaring a protectorate of the United States over Hawaii, and in placing the flag of our country upon the Government building in Honolulu.

The report is concurred in by the Republican members of the committee who characterize it as an exceedingly able document, but dissent on five points:

(1) They condemn the appointment of Commissioner Blount as unconstitutional.

(2) They say executive orders placing the navy in the harbor of Honolulu under the orders of Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis were without authority of law.

3. That the order of Blount to Admiral Skerrett to lower the flag was unlawful and susceptible of being construed as unfriendly to the Provisional Government, and they regard the intercourse of Mr. Blount and Mr. Willis with the deposed Queen as violative of international law, and unwaranted.

4. They consider the President had no right to re-open the pre-determined legality of the Provisional Government.

5. They regard any discussion of the personal intentions or good faith of either Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis immaterial, inasmuch as what they did in regard to the reinstatement of the Queen was simply the performance of a task commanded of them by this administration.

The report of the minority, all without denying or conceding the correctness of other portions of the report, dissent from that portion of it: "Which declares that the only substantial irregularity in the conduct of Stevens, the late minister, was his declaration of a protectorate by the United States over Hawaii." While exempting from censure Captain Wilts of the Boston and his officers, they add, "we cannot avoid the conviction that the inopportune zeal of Minister Stevens in the project of annexation of the Islands to the United States caused him to exceed the proper limit of his official duty, and of his diplomatic relations to the Government and people of those Islands. His conduct as the public representative of this Government was directly conducive to bringing about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthrow of the Queen and the organization of the Provisional Government, the landing of U.S. troops and the attempted scheme of annexation, and upon this conclusion his conduct is seriously reprehensible and deserving of public censure."

Senators Butler and Purple file a supplementary report in which they say that while the question of annexation was not submitted to the committee they think it proper to say they are heartily in favor of the acquisition of the islands by the United States in a proper manner, but not by taking advantage of international dissension, for which they believe the United States in some manner responsible.

BAYARD DISCONTENTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Mail and Express prints a circumstantial cable from London, asserting that U.S. Minister Bayard is anxious to return home. It is said that the various functions in which he is called upon to participate, on account of his official position, are very objectionable to him as he has never been very fond of society. It is recalled that he manifested similar aversion to social life when in Washington. It is also said the climate of London does not agree with him. A cablegram asserts that Mr. Bayard has already sent a communication to President Cleveland which has been answered, but the exact tenor of these letters is not known. The Express publishes in connection with this a Washington special in which Senator Gray, of Delaware, pronounces the report untrue, but gives no ground for this denial.

NORMAN L. MUNRO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Norman L. Munro, the well-known publisher, who died on Saturday night, had been complaining for some time of terrible cramps in his right side, and it was decided, after consultation of the physicians, that he was suffering from appendicitis, and an operation was decided upon. The operation was performed Friday afternoon. Shortly before 3 p.m. Mr. Munro became delirious; three hours later he was in extremis, and he passed away at 6:20 p.m. in his wife's arms. The operation disclosed a gangrenous growth. The poison had so tainted the patient's blood that there was absolutely no chance for his recovery. Mr. Munro's eleven-year-old son is now dangerously ill at Dobbs' Ferry with the same complaint, but it is thought that his youth will serve him in good stead and his recovery is looked for. Mr. Munro was born in Millbrook, N.Y., 50 years ago.

INSURGENT STEAMER SUNK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special from Montevideo to the Herald says an official telegram has been received here from Rio, announcing that the insurgent steamer Jupiter was sunk on Thursday morning by the batteries of Moltethay. It is also reported that four steamers and ten torpedo boats of President Pizot's squadron left Bahia on the same day. The destination of this fleet is not known.

A special from Rio Janeiro to the Herald says: The government battery in Port Madre opened fire on the rebel transport Mercurio on Saturday morning. One of the shots from the fort struck the boiler of

the transport, causing an explosion. Many of the insurgents who were on board the Mercurio were drowned, but it is not known how many were lost. The insurgent forces under General Pinti were defeated in San Gabriel by the Castillians. According to a dispatch just received here, Major Penetro, of the insurgents, was killed. It is now reported that General Isidoro Fernandez is still alive, though rumors of his death have been persistently circulated. The latest report states that he is the prisoner and is accompanying the rebel army. The vanguard of the loyal forces under General Hippolyto attacked the rebels near Dom Pedro, and defeated them. Sixty-three of the insurgents were killed. A detachment of the Government army has been dispatched to engage the rebels under General Tavaréz, who is in the vicinity of Punta de Santa Maria.

PRACTICAL UNION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Sir Geo. S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., of the English army, now stationed in Malta, in the course of an article in the March number of the North American Review, published to-day, replying to Andrew Carnegie's suggestion of a union between England and the United States, suggests a measure of co-operation between the two countries, which, he says, would represent as much practical union as is possible, considering the magnitude of the commerce between the two nations.

Sir George says it is of extreme importance to both that the ocean routes of the world should be inviolable, and here, he thinks, is a basis for union which will endure. Did the two countries form a naval league, combining their fleets, they could dictate peace throughout the sea highways of the world. The advantage would be increasing to American people, since it becomes impossible for them to abstain from the responsibility of a great nation. Such abstention would be incompatible with the effective maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

The Samoa affair taught a lesson that if ultra-contingent possessions have so far been eschewed, the time of their necessity must soon arrive. Whatever may be the temporary settlement of Hawaii, that important outpost of the North Pacific must become American soil, and Captain Mahan has clearly indicated another part of the world where annexation will soon be needed. With the Nicaragua canal, which American enterprise will certainly complete, must open a new era of responsibility, as President Cleveland evidently recognizes, while South America reveals a vista too extensive for present consideration.

If, therefore, the assumption by the United States of its rightful position among the nations is inevitable, no step could be so wise, safe and natural, the writer thinks, as a naval league of armed neutrality with Britain. As to the settlement of the questions arising between the two countries, Sir George suggests that an Anglo-American council could effectually deal with most of them. As a last resort arbitration would still be available.

WORLD'S FAIR RELICS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A schooner heavily loaded with the huge logs and tree trunks out of which the Washington State building at the World's Fair was constructed, will sail out of the harbor of Chicago some time during the month of May. The destination of the schooner will be Cherbourg, France, and thus the French republic will come into permanent ownership of one of the most interesting features of the greatest international exposition ever held.

The Washington State building was one of the most interesting of the State buildings at the fair. The timber used in its construction was brought to Chicago with the bark on. The logs were so long that three flat cars were coupled together in order to secure loading capacity of sufficient length. Many of the timbers in the building are three feet square and 140 feet long. It is the intention of those who purchased the building to set it up in France exactly as it stood on the World's Fair grounds.

Captain John Prindville wished to secure the charter for the carriage of the building. "I have no doubt that the charter can be secured," he said to day. "The only limitation as to the vessel is that it must be small enough to go through the canals in the lower St. Lawrence river. The load will make a safe risk, and there should be no difficulty, I think, in securing a load for the round trip. We can send it over there during the month of May all right."

If all these logs were reduced to boards twelve inches wide and one inch thick there would be 400,000 feet of lumber.

VASQUEZ IN FLIGHT.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, Feb. 26.—Orders have been sent by General Polcaro Bonilla, who is now supreme in Honduras, to all his forces, and to all officials of the overthrown government, to pursue the conqueror President Vasquez at the beginning of his flight at 8 o'clock in the evening, a way out of the city having been purposely kept open for the troops of General Bonilla, who wished to avoid the bloodshed possible, although he did not want Vasquez to escape.

The fugitives had not gone a league on the way before the number was reduced to 300 by desertion.

General Bonilla entered the deserted palace at 9:30 the same evening, the whole city being already in his possession. Little damage was inflicted upon the capital by the siege, the bombardments having been directed mostly against the barracks. Good order prevails throughout the city to-day, and all the political prisoners, including Vegas and Sanlose, have been freed.

Every department of the republic, except

Amara, has formally declared itself in favor of General Bonilla, but Governor Vassalle will doubtless surrender now.

SELON SUES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—F. C. Selous, who was prominently identified with the South African company massacre of the Mataboles, it is said, will shortly bring an action against Henry Labouchere's paper, Truth, asking damages for libel. The Truth has strongly opposed the action of the company in driving the Mataboles from the territory owned by them, and Mr. Selous, among others connected with the company, has been severely attacked by Mr. Labouchere.

FOR FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Romanian Government has thanked the Pope for his appointment of Bishop Zardelli, of St. Cloud Minn., to the Archibishopric of Bucharest.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Senlis says that Mr. Vincent, the French administrator at Dogana, has been killed by the son of a native chief.

FOR FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Leo Lauthier, the anarchist, who stabbed and seriously wounded M. Georgievitch, special envoy of Savoie to France in November last, was today sentenced to life imprisonment.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The anarchist, Paul Witt and Petersdorff, charged with publicly inciting to violence, were to-day sentenced to prison for nine and three months respectively.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—Several slight earth-

quake shocks have been felt here during the past few days. The first was observed on Friday evening; the second, which occurred on Saturday morning, shook the houses in the east end quite easily.

CAPITAL NOTES.

McGreevy and Connolly Reported in an Unsatisfactory Condition of Health.

They Will Be Released To-day—New Steamer for the Australian Service.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—To-morrow Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Connolly will be free men. Dr. Church, the gaol physician, informed me to-night that in January he wrote to the Government respecting the health of the prisoners. On Saturday last, after a visit to the gaol, he again wrote stating that he found the health of Connolly and McGreevy much more unsatisfactory, and, in his opinion, further confinement would result disastrously. The Cabinet considered this report to-day, and decided to recommend to His Excellency that the prisoners be released. The Governor-General will sign the order to-morrow.

Mr. Hubbard, of the Australian line, to-day received a magnificent model of a new steamer for the line when a third vessel is

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Serious Fire at Kaslo—Alberni Settlers Propose to Deal Summary with the Chinese.

Mining Notes—Vancouver License Commissioners—Dinner to Mr. Mara, M.P., at Kamloops.

(Special to the Colonist)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 24.—A. M. Beattie has received his exequatour from the Imperial Government as Hawaiian consul at this port.

The official letter accompanying the exequatour stated that the delay was caused owing to the uncertain condition of affairs in Hawaii.

G. E. Evans Thomas, lessee of the opera house, has leased the formerly vacant stores in the Abbott block and fitted them with small stage, dressing rooms, etc., for theatrical purposes. It is to be called the Chamber of Music.

A meeting extraordinary of the Vancouver Bicycle club takes place on March 12.

A branch bicycle club, devoted to long rides, to the exclusion of racing, is organizing. The long rides will develop some good five and ten miles later on.

J. Van Bokkelen, late customs officer, left yesterday for San Francisco.

Vancouver's annual winter skating is over. During the very brief season over 1,600 people visited the rink.

Mr. Heany, grand vicar-chancellor of the Manitoba Grand Lodge K. of P., is in the city.

Misses Baker and Lessou, the well known Water street commission merchants, have sold out to Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co., late of Brandon.

The Board of Works has refused the Tram Co. permission to lay a double track on Granville street.

A. W. Wright, of Vancouver, has been appointed Police Magistrate at Kaslo.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. MacInnis, librarians at the Free Library, out of the goodness of their hearts, have started an employment bureau. The unemployed young men flock into the library and are all to be found there. Their names are entered in a book, and citizens are requested to notify Mr. and Mrs. MacInnis if they require odd jobs done. The young men take turns in earning a dollar or two—or sometimes only a square meal, which is welcome. These young men are not citizens; they have drifted in from other places.

Henry Finch & Co. are making good progress with their snow, on which they intend to erect a submarine pumping machine. The interested parties have every hope of pumping up gold by the bucketful. The other claims are also making great preparations, so there are lively times expected here during the early spring.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel.)

D. D. Dubig has returned from Vancouver and has started his men to work on his claim at Bootane creek. Mr. Dubig is an old Canario miner, and superintendent of the opening of the Van Winkle claim for the past year. He has been engaged as foreman for Mr. J. M. Buxton, and has located several places claims near here. The dredges are waiting for their machinery, the snow being completed. The result of this experiment is anxiously awaited by all. If it proves a success, we have no fears in regard to the future welfare of our town.

The winter, which has been so remarkably fine, has ranged the past few days, the thermometer going down to zero, with a strong wind from the north.

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WINTERSWESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 24.—The Union Ice Co., of Tacoma, contemplate starting ice making and will have a cold storage plant here right away.

The weather has turned milder and rain is falling, but the ice still holds in the upper reaches of the river.

The Westminister woolen mills have been leased by Charles Bowyer & Co. for four years, and will be reopened in a few weeks.

Rev. G. R. Maxwell will preach the annual sermon to the K. of P. Lodges here at St. Andrew's church to-morrow.

A dozen people have left for the Mid-winter fair within the last two days.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 26.—The schooner Maid of Oregon came from Puget Sound yesterday with a cargo of oats and hay for the C. P. R. dining cars and hotel service, with what they took out for private parties, will have a total harvest of about 1,800 tons.

On Monday Mr. Keenan died of old age at Vickery's ranch, being upward of 90 years old. He was commonly known as "Dad" Keenan, and came to California from Belfast, Ireland, during the gold rush to the gold fields. He mined there in '49, and in '53 came to British Columbia.

A. H. Lynn-Brown, arrested on Friday at the instance of W. J. Uawin for receiving money under false pretences, appeared on Saturday morning before J. Maltooh, P.M., and pleaded not guilty. Evidence was taken proving the receipt by Brown of the money, and the advertisement in the Inland Sentinel as emanating from Kennedy Bros., publishers of the New Westminster Columbian. On Monday George Kennedy arrived and was engaged by them to collect and solicit. He was to report weekly, but for four weeks they had not heard from him, so they decided to cancel his appointment by advertisement. The charge was then dismissed and Lynn-Brown made a settlement with Kennedy Bros.

On Tuesday evening a complimentary dinner was tendered in the Grand Pacific Hotel to J. A. Mara, M.P., on the eve of his departure for Ottawa. The menu was excellent and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Ald. Furrer presided. Mrs. Mara and family came up on the express on Wednesday morning and were joined by Mr. Mara.

H. B. Smith, C. E., has completed the survey on which to calculate the cost of the proposed bridge across the Thompson river.

Costley & Blair, who have been working at Griffin lake getting out ice for the C. P. R. dining cars and hotel service, with what they took out for private parties, will have a total harvest of about 1,800 tons.

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Another promising hydraulic claim developed during the summer of 1894, is the Wyott-Hydraulic Mining company owns about five miles of gravel benches, located by J. Peteron, of New Westminster, last summer, when much of the gravel was found to run from \$2 to \$10 per cubic yard, while all of it was gold bearing. Water will be taken from the Chilcoot river, about five miles distant. About one mile of steel piping will be required between the end of the ditch and the monitor, and about 2,000 inches of water will be used from a supply which is inexhaustible. The company intend spending about \$25,000 during the summer. Below the Wyott about a mile Captain Livingston Thompson, as manager of Hatzic, is prospecting the Crowfoot claim. The prospects so far are said to be very good.

KASLO.

KASLO, Feb. 26.—On Saturday night a fire destroyed nearly all Front street buildings between Third and Fourth streets, thirty buildings being burned, including all the hotels except the Leland and Green Bros. and Wilson's stores. There was very little insurance. The other parts of the town escaped.

Word has been sent

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

A MESSENGER OF PEACE.

The Hon. Mr. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, took a journey, a week or two ago, to Ontario on a noble mission. His object was to attempt to bring about a better understanding than now appears to exist, between the people of Ontario and the people of Quebec. He told his hearers in Toronto that he did not come to them as a politician nor as a delegate from his co-religionists in Quebec, but simply as a witness. He is a Protestant who has lived all his life among the Catholics of Quebec.

If there is a man in the Dominion who can testify to the treatment received by the Protestant minority in Quebec it is Mr. Joly. And he is a witness who can be relied upon implicitly. Among politicians he is a veritable Bayard, without fear and without reproach. He is an honest man through and through. This is how the Montreal Witness speaks of Mr. Joly in its article on his visit to Ontario: "It ever there was a knight without fear and without reproach Canada possesses one in Mr. Joly, and every one who admires nobility of character and purpose will wish him success in his mission."

Mr. Joly's address is plain and straightforward. He meets the different charges bluntly and frankly. His testimony is that the French majority in Quebec is Canadian Roman Catholic. The provinces do not attempt to curtail in the slightest degree, the rights of the Protestant minority of other races. They enjoy the fullest liberty of worship and of conscience. In the matter of education they are justly treated. If they do not get their proportionate share of the public and political offices, it is not from any intolerance in the matter of religion, but from the natural greed of the majority to grasp all the good things within their reach. Mr. Mowat was not long ago constrained to show that Catholics in Ontario do not get their proportionate share of the offices, and, when the amount of salaries is considered, the disproportion is greater still. "If that," says Mr. Joly, "is the case in the best governed province of the Dominion, where there is abroad a spirit of generosity and justice and toleration, if his honorable friend (Mr. Mowat) was obliged to defend himself from the charge of being too generous to the minority, could he not ask his hearers to apply to the French-Canadian majority the same rule which they applied to themselves? When the weight of gravitation which impels the majority to take more than its share prevails to such an extent in Ontario, could they blame Quebec?"

That the French Canadians are ready to treat their Protestant fellow subjects in political matters liberally could be proved by Mr. Joly's own experience. He, a Protestant, was chosen by the French Catholic Liberals as their leader. When he represented them in selecting him they were doing themselves and their party an injustice, they replied "No, we do not understand it so. We will keep you and we will never lose a Liberal vote on account of you being a Protestant." The constituency, Lotbiniere, which he represented in the Quebec Legislature for twenty-five years was exclusively Roman Catholic. He was from time to time opposed by Roman Catholics, who, in Mr. Joly's words, "availed themselves of the religious question against him; they had reminded the people that he was a Protestant and had asked them how they could trust him with their dearest interests. The only answer they got was 'We prefer a good Protestant to a bad Roman Catholic'."

There is one provision of the Quebec law which Mr. Joly pointed out that shows both the fairness and the tolerance of the majority. "In case of seizure and sale by Sheriff's warrant of property the first charge is any assessments that may have been levied for the building of churches, parsonages, and the maintenance of churchyards. But by clause 2,011 of the civil code, so careful are the majority not to force the minority to aid in maintaining the churches of the majority, that it is provided that property sold in cases where Protestants are interested shall be free from this regulation."

Mr. Joly warned his hearers not to take the utterances of a few bigots and unscrupulous politicians as the expression of the principles and the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of Quebec. They no more represent that majority than do the extremists in Ontario represent their fellow-countrymen. It is, however, unfortunate that the well-disposed and tolerant in Ontario and Quebec seldom make their voices heard, while the intolerant and those interested in exciting religious and racial jealousies and strife make, in proportion to their numbers and their influence, a great uproar. It is no great wonder that, both provinces, the rash and ill-considered utterances of those few are taken for the deep-rooted opinion of the silent many. The Montreal Witness, which could hardly be expected to be on the side of liberality and kindness in such a matter as this, speaking of the proneness of the people of the two great provinces of the Dominion to misunderstand each other says "Those who know most of both people know that neither intends to be intolerant and have only to be convinced of the tolerance and good will of each to the other to stop sowing and threatening one another, and to shake hands and become friends, as they are brothers." This is the truth. All that the people of the two races and religions need in order to have a higher appreciation of each other is to know each other better. Mr. Joly's mission will, we trust, have the effect of bringing

about that good understanding between the inhabitants of the two provinces which is absolutely necessary for the peace and the welfare of the Dominion.

MR. BEAVER'S PLAINT.

The complaint on the part of the Hon. Mr. Beaver because a full report of the disorderly proceeding in the Legislature on Saturday morning was given to the public in the Colonist, shows that the Opposition are justly ashamed of their extraordinary conduct. But when Mr. Beaver essays to correct a newspaper report he should take care to be correct and fair in his quotation from the paper. Yesterday he told the House that the COLONIST said he had "called attention to the disorderly proceedings of the Opposition," which, of course, would have been absurd, for the instigator of disorder resulting so disastrously for his party would not naturally call public attention to them. What this paper did say was that he "called attention to the COLONIST's report of the disorderly proceedings of the Opposition." His real grievance is, not that the Opposition were disorderly, but that their discreditable tactics were fully exposed through the press.

THE FIRE AT KASLO.

It would be a thousand pities if the Kaslo conflagration would seriously retard the progress of that promising town. We see that the loss is estimated at \$200,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. It amounts to half that sum it is very considerable. Many of the sufferers are not millionaires, and they will have some difficulty in getting on their feet again. But the recuperative power of these new towns is wonderful. When they are really required, when there are at their back resources sufficient to warrant the expenditure of capital to rebuild them, their recovery from such a catastrophe as that which overtook Kaslo is wonderfully rapid. Kaslo is well situated, and it is surrounded by natural wealth, the extent of which can only be as yet guessed at—sufficient is known however to warrant the highest hopes of its progress and its prosperity. We have hardly a doubt that in a few months not a trace of Sunday's fire will be visible. A larger, a better and a handsomer town will have sprung out of its ashes.

CRYING DOWN OUR CREDIT.

Mr. Brown, who is doing his best to injure the Province by crying down its credit, insists upon it that its revenue is not increasing. An examination of the public accounts will convince any man of sense and intelligence that Mr. Brown is either incredibly stupid or shamelessly dishonest. Below we give a statement of the revenue from 1886-7 to 1892-3:

1887.....	\$ 537,335
1888.....	598,252
1889.....	698,055
1890.....	835,463
1891.....	595,248
1892.....	1,020,002
1893.....	1,012,237

Here we have an almost continuous and a rapid increase. The country which doubles its revenue in seven years cannot but be progressing.

The estimate for the current year ending June 30, '94, is \$1,068,691, and for the year ending June, '95, \$1,178,149. Mr. Brown says \$130,000 included in the public accounts will convince any man of sense and intelligence that Mr. Brown is either incredibly stupid or shamelessly dishonest. Below we give a statement of the revenue from 1886-7 to 1892-3:

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18	

GLADSTONE TO RESIGN.

The Grand Old Man Suffering From a Cataract of the Eye and Other Ailments.

Report That He Will Withdraw To Be Succeeded by Lord Rosebery.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Inquiries made by representatives of the United Press tend to confirm the report that Mr. Gladstone's resignation is inevitable within a few weeks. Since Mr. Gladstone's return from Biarritz, the cataract which has formed in his eye has ripened fast, and Doctors Bond Grainger and other physicians whom he has consulted consider an early operation advisable. The treatment will necessarily involve seclusion in a darkened room for a long time, probably three months, with a complete cessation of all work attended by brain strain, or worry. Mr. Gladstone's colleagues wish him to postpone his resignation of the Premiership until the latest possible moment and to retain a sinecure seat in the cabinet; such as by taking the office of Lord Privy Seal.

The Liberals are divided in opinion as to whether Mr. Gladstone's retirement will be temporary or permanent. Mr. Gladstone himself freely tells his friends that his hearing is going with his eyesight. His health otherwise, is still vigorous. His voice in last night's debate in the House of Commons was full and clear, and his bearing was upright and firm. The Radicals, who believe him an obstacle to the reform of the House of Lords, hold that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the ministry, in a few days, will be final. The story is, however, officially denied. Mr. Gladstone's followers, the Tory press assert, have become exasperated almost to the verge of a panic by the statements of his intended resignation. Though there are still many doubters, the reports of his immediate withdrawal from office find most credence among his supporters.

To-day's Sun T. P. O'Connor, M.P., says: "A competent authority gives it that his eyesight is the actual reason for his resignation, but the situation is further aggravated by the position of a certain member of the cabinet with reference to the naval programme. Nobody has the least idea of what a day may bring forth, though my own opinion is that Mr. Gladstone will refuse to resign."

The Edinburgh Evening News, in commenting upon the report that Mr. Gladstone has resigned and that he will recommend Lord Rosebery as his successor, recalls a speech made by Mr. Gladstone at Manchester, in June, 1886, in which he said: "Lord Rosebery is a man of whom you will hear more than you have yet heard. In him the Liberal party see a man of the future." The same journal adds: "As Lord Rosebery has been for many years an advocate of ending, under the guise of remedying, the House of Lords, even the Radicals incorrigible ought to give him their loyal support. Liberals generally must wait whether Lord Rosebery or Sir William Harcourt the party could go before the country with a chance of success. There can hardly be two opinions. Lord Rosebery is the man."

The Daily Graphic, this morning, says that it has received information that the situation, as far as Mr. Gladstone is concerned, remains exactly the same as it was when Sir Algernon West sent out his statement from Biarritz on January 31. Apart from the contingencies mentioned in that statement, the Graphic adds, Mr. Gladstone intends to remain at the head of the Government and to continue to lead his party in the House of Commons during the coming session.

The Standard (Conservative) says there is no doubt that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone cannot be long delayed, and in a kindly way it refers to the personal aspect of the event. It would be deplorable, it says, if any one in the Opposition should view his retirement with indifference. The Standard predicts that his withdrawal will lead to the disruption of the Liberal party.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The situation has undergone a rapid change in a few days. The situation that was enunciated in the Biarritz dispatch no longer exists. The retirement of Mr. Gladstone is a matter of the near future. The man whom the Liberal party would summon to its headship with preponderating preference is Lord Rosebery. Mr. Labouchere is the centre of the opposition to his candidature mainly because he is a peer. The Irish would be inclined to support either Lord Rosebery or Lord Spencer, but would certainly claim pledges regarding Home Rule from any successor to Mr. Gladstone before giving him their votes."

The Times regards the official denial of the reports of Mr. Gladstone's resignation as equivalent to a decision to postpone what has virtually been determined upon. It is dilated upon the supposed divergence of opinion in the cabinet, especially in regard to many expenditures, and expresses the opinion that after Mr. Gladstone's retirement nobody will be able to hold together the diverse elements composing the present majority in the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery's leadership, the Times adds, would doubtless be more acceptable to the country than the leadership of any other Liberal; but he would be incessantly argued against by the Radicals who would probably receive the support of the Irish.

The Daily News denies that Mr. Gladstone has resigned and refuses to devote any space in discussing the idle talk of a speedy dissolution of Parliament. It says: "Parliament will not be dissolved until the government has exhausted the mandate of the electors or forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons." In discussing the possibility of his infirmity compelling Mr. Gladstone to retire, an event which it hopes is far distant, the News says there is no doubt that Lord Rosebery will succeed to the Premiership and that Sir William Harcourt will become leader of the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience with the Queen to-day, but he did not tender his resignation. The interview was entirely upon state affairs. The Edinburgh Evening News emphasizes its assertion that Mr. Gladstone will retire, and says positively that the Earl of Rosebery will succeed him as premier.

The Westminster Gazette says the retirement of Mr. Gladstone is now merely a question of a short time. Referring to home rule the paper says: "Whoever shall follow Gladstone must nail the green flag to the mast."

The Pall Mall Gazette, as another reason for his retirement, says Mr. Gladstone has never liked the ideals of the new Radicalism. Outside the question of home rule, he is a staunch Whig.

HONGKONG, Feb. 28.—The C.P.R. S.S. Empress of Japan arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day, Feb. 28.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FORESHORE.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Feb. 28.—Dispatches from the Imperial Government relating to the French fisheries question were presented to the Legislature yesterday. Lord Ripon, Secretary of the Colonies, insists that the Legislature should be bound by the promise of the Newfoundland delegates to pass a permanent act for the enforcement of the treaties. Newfoundland sent delegates to London, in 1891 to protest against the passage of the Newfoundland coercion act through the British Parliament. The delegates agreed that Newfoundland would pass a temporary local act to accomplish the same purpose, if the British government withdrew the obnoxious permanent bill and meanwhile the negotiations for a more satisfactory permanent bill could proceed. The British Government agreed to the withdrawal of the bill. The delegates negotiated for the permanent local bill; but, before the final agreement, the majority of the delegates returned home. After their departure the minority agreed to make many alterations in the bill. The local legislature, acting on the advice of the majority of the delegates, refused to pass the bill, but extended the term of the temporary act to enable further negotiations to be carried out. Lord Ripon now insists that the chief point in dispute, viz., the appointment of judges in connection with the carrying out of the act, must rest with the Imperial Government, and asserts that the delegates accepted this agreement in London. He also contends that the minority of the delegates were competent to conclude the negotiations. He declares that the arbitration with France on the lobster question must proceed; but a permanent provision for the enforcement of the treaties must first be made by the legislature. Premier Whiteway will introduce the bill on the subject; but it will probably be defeated.

MR. MORLEY'S RECEPTION.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland the Object of a Resentful Demonstration.

He Is Called Upon to Say Why Promises Have Not Been Fulfilled.

CORK, Feb. 27.—The visit to Ireland of Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has caused a demonstration of the feeling of resentment which the Home Rulers have cherished against him since his refusal to receive a deputation of the Evicted Tenants' Association. Mr. Morley based his refusal on the ground that the Government intended to introduce a remittance bill at the next session of Parliament. This treatment induced the Evicted Tenants' Association of Cork to return to the principles of the old Land League, and they appointed a vigilance committee, whose duty it was to see that the boycotting of land grabbers be rigidly enforced. Yesterday the Fenians paraded the city with green posters, headed in large type with the word "Amnesty." The placards declare that Daly and other Irish martyrs are dying by inches in English prisons, while Mr. Morley's promise to release the political prisoners is still unfulfilled. Continuing, the placard says: "France and the United States have granted amnesty to their political prisoners. Shall England be the only nation in the world to refuse? Speak, John Morley, Ireland demands an answer. God save Ireland."

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.—The Dublin branch of the Irish National League held a special session last night, at which the following resolution was passed: "We avail ourselves of the presence of Mr. Morley to point out that he and the Government have failed to keep the promises made to Ireland." John Barry, M. P. for South Wexford, made a speech, in which he expressed lack of confidence in Mr. Morley, and alluded to Mr. Gladstone as the "Grand Old Human." Violent speeches were made against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley at a large meeting held here on last Sunday.

MINE DISASTER.

ASHLAND, Pa., Feb. 28.—While seven miners were at work this afternoon, in the west gangway of the Boston Run Mine, an avalanche of crop and surface coal swept down upon them and imprisoned them in the dark passage way in which they were laboring. The rumble of the mass of coal and dirt as it swept down the gangway and the clouds of dust that arose from the mouth of the shaft, were too familiar signs of a disaster.

An alarm was given that an accident had occurred. A party of rescuers entered the shaft and, after a short time, a cheer from those nearest the entrance of the gangway announced that some of the men had been found. Two men emerged from the shaft, and they proved to be John and Joseph Wickes, brothers. They said that five more were still imprisoned in the gangway.

And that they were Lewis White, Charles Mohan, Elwood Mingle, James Kramer and William Ervin. All the men live at Franklin and are well known miners. Since 3 o'clock this afternoon the rescue party has been at work clearing away the debris in the gangway, and they hope to reach the shut-in men to-night.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 28.—The five men imprisoned in the Boston Run mine were rescued this evening uninjured.

INJURIOUS TO HUSBANDRY.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—In the Reichstag the debate of the Russo-German commercial treaty was opened. Von Mirbach, on behalf of the Conservatives, gave an explanation of the reason which had decided his party not to support the Government, contending that the treaty would prove an injury to German husbandry greater than the advantages which could possibly follow its passage. Von Bismarck declared that German manufacturers and merchants secured under the treaty an insatiable market. Husbandry profited nothing by the present customs tariff, and the agrarians should direct their efforts toward influencing the Federal Government in favor of practical solicitude for German husbandry. The Government could not surrender at discretion to the demands of the agrarians. Count von Moltke opposed the treaty in the name of the Imperialists. Bismarck urged adoption of the treaty, saying the entrance of Russia into the European commercial community would have important consequences. The House adjourned. It is estimated that the treaty will be adopted by a majority of 30 to 40.

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HONGKONG, Feb. 28.—The C.P.R. S.S. Empress of Japan arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day, Feb. 28.

CAPITAL NOTES.

McGreevy and Connolly Not Yet Re leased—North-Westattle Looking Well.

Salmon Fishing Regulations—Offal and Other Statutory Obligations Remain in Force.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—It is understood to day that His Excellency had before him the minutes of the council recommending the release of Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly, although up to 6 o'clock no information had been received at the Privy Council whether the recommendation had been approved or not.

LATER.—To-night His Excellency signed the necessary papers.

Reports received at the Indian Department are to the effect that cattle on the Northwest ranches are standing the winter well.

The railway mail clerks will make another effort, this year, to secure an increase of salary.

The Supreme court took up the Quebec case to-day.

The salmon fishery regulations for British Columbia have been practically agreed upon by the cabinet. The offal and other statutory obligations remain in force.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—General surprise was expressed in the city to-day when it was learned that the Governor-General had not signed the minute of council recommending the release of Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly. It is currently reported that His Excellency is desirous of obtaining further testimony as to the ill-health of the two prisoners, although Dr. Church's certificate was a very strong one. McGreevy is suffering from kidney disease, and Connolly from an affection of the ear, while both are also affected with insomnia.

Mr. Curran, solicitor general, appeared before the Supreme court to-day and made application for the fixing of a date for argument in the reference on the prohibitory liquor question. It was set down for the first day of the May term. All the provinces will be notified.

The sentence of death passed on Edward Wheary, of Fredericton, a mate, who was convicted of murdering his sister-in-law with an axe, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Mara, M. P., accompanied by Mrs. Mara, arrived in the city. They have taken a furnished house for the session.

Mr. Mara proposes to utilize the fortnight before Parliament opens to the best advantage. To-day he saw the Postmaster-General, and prevailed upon him to call for separate tenders for a daily and a weekly service between Kaslo and New Denver.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—(Special)—The Conservatives held a political demonstration to-day. There was a very large attendance to listen to addresses on the political issues of the day from members of the Quebec Cabinet. Among those present, and who made addresses, were Premier Tallon, Provincial Secretary Pelletier, Treasurer Hall, Attorney General Casgrain and Minister of Agriculture Beaubien. Mr. Casgrain, the first speaker, in the course of his speech referred to the Manitoba school question and declared that his remarks on this question were made as a citizen and not as a member of the Quebec Government. He said that the Catholics of the Northwest were entitled by guarantees to their separate schools and although the school ordinance might be unconstitutional, he claimed that it was the right and duty of the Dominion Government to disallow it on the ground that it was against the general interest. It was about time that the fate of Ontario and the other provinces were made to understand that the Catholics had rights under Confederation which were intended as a pact. Catholics were doing their best to break the pact but all men of moderation should strive to see that they did not succeed. The French-Canadians, however, did not want Mercier as a leader as there were plenty of Conservatives who would see that justice was rendered to the Catholics.

SEATTLE'S TEAGEDIES.

SEATTLE, Feb. 27.—Two tragedies have taken place here in the last twenty-four hours—an attempted murder and successful suicide yesterday afternoon, and a suicide this afternoon. W. M. White, livery stable man, late last evening, aroused by whisky and jealous of James F. Holt, who he claims was intimate with Mrs. White, shot Holt on sight four times. White walked a block away, put the pistol to his heart and was killed instantly. Holt is alive, but his condition is critical. To-day R. W. Delton, a pioneer of the coast and a skillful engineer and prominent promoter of public enterprises, leaving many tokens of his work in Washington and Oregon, blew out his brains with a revolver. The cause was loss of wealth and impaired faculties. He was tried for insanity on his relatives' complaint, last Fall.

PATTI IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—(Special)—Patti sang before a brilliant audience here last evening as "Martha." There was a packed house, and the famous diva received a great ovation. The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen were present and occupied a box. Lord Aberdeen, at the end of the first act, went behind the scenes to congratulate Madam Patti. When the curtain fell at the conclusion, however, the orchestra did not play as usual "God Save the Queen." The audience stood in embarrassed silence for a few moments, when Lord Aberdeen sang "God Save the Queen" in which he was joined by the audience, who dispersed with cheers. The leader of the orchestra apologized for the omission saying that the orchestra was an American one.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union congress has issued an important manifesto with reference to the Employers' Liability Bill appealing to workingmen not to submit to the London attempt to block industrial progress, and urging them to elect delegates to the national conference to be held on March 17th. This meeting will be followed by a demonstration in Hyde Park on March 18th.

RAILWAY RATES.

FRONT Street and the Business portion of the Town Burned Up.

No Reports of Distress—Energy of the People—Several Attempts at Incendiarism.

SEATTLE, Feb. 27.—The following special report of the fire appears in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The fire burned almost the whole of Front street lying between Third and Fourth streets, only six buildings on the south side being saved. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Bon Ton restaurant, and is said to have been the result of gross carelessness or something worse. It was discovered about 2 o'clock in the morning, and in less than an hour and a half had completed its devastating work. On the north side of the street every building is burned, while on the south side, as a result of stubborn fighting and some dynamite, the blaze was got under control at the Leelanau hotel. Thence to Third street all escaped. Messrs. J. B. Wilson, George Bros. and Dr. Livits' drug store suffer by removal of stock, but the loss is fully covered by insurance. On the north side Mahoney & Lundberg, Alderman Kane, A. W. Wright, James M. Donald, G. O. Buchanan, Goldstein, Ewin, Stone, Almoeur and the Byers Hardware company are the principal losers, and are more or less covered by insurance, although the insurance companies have lately been canceling policies. The customs house was burned, but the books and papers were saved.

Kane has no insurance; Wright has \$1,500 on his house, but nothing on his stock; Mahoney has no insurance; Goldstein, Buchanan and Ewin are insured; Stone has \$1,000 on his building; Almoeur has some insurance; the Byers Hardware Company has \$10,000 on the stock and something on the building. Many tenants have lost heavily, and only a few were able to save any of their belongings. On the south side Fletcher & Fletcher have lost the Grand Central hotel, with partial insurance; Wilson & Perdue lost their building, but saved most of the stock; Stalding's building, occupied by Henderson's store, was uninsured, as was also the tenant, and both lost heavily; Geigerich was able to save much of his stock, but lost the building, though his loss is covered by insurance. Mrs. Gunn, of the Baldwin hotel, got out a portion of the furniture, but had a narrow escape herself. John Ward, of Cesar d'Alone, saved his bar fittings and furniture in a damaged state. He had \$750 insurance on stock, but the polioles on the building were cancelled two or three weeks ago. John M. Burke's building was burned, but it is covered by insurance. The Washington mine had an office in this building, and Mr. Irwin, the secretary, reports that the papers are probably secure in the bank safe. Retallech, receiver of Burke's bank, loses his furniture and other office property, uninsured.

There were several buildings pulled down and two or three blown up by dynamite, and among them Byers' hardware building. Where the explosion was very heavy, shattering most of the glass in town and injuriously two or three people, but not very severely. The buildings occupied by the Galena Trading company were severely injured by the explosion, but the stock was not damaged. Business has already been resumed. Most of those burned out are already housed, and there is no report of distress. The disaster has not crushed the energy of the people. Three attempts have been made to burn the town within five weeks. It was totally without fire protection, and the insurance companies had canceled many policies of late.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—An official report from local assembly, 2676, of the Knights of Labor at Hull, Quebec, received at headquarters here, states among other things that the knights of that city propose to hold a demonstration in recognition of the fact that the mayor and nine of the twelve members of the council are members of the order. Hitherto the city council has been composed exclusively of non-unions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Letters are being received daily from Miss Francis E. Willard, who is still an invalid at Henry Somerest's cottage at Reigate, England, giving suggestions to various branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this country regarding the proposed national observance in March next of the nineteenth birthday of General Neal Dow. Advice received at the headquarters in this city state that every State and Territory in the union has been heard from, and that the celebration is being actively worked up throughout Great Britain and Ireland. All over the world temperance workers will take up a collection on the same day for the work of the world's union.

NYACK, Feb. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, held in New York to-day, the following directors were re-elected: Geo. S. Cole, C. E. Platt, A. B. Chandler, Geo. G. Ward, W. H. Baker, John W. Mackay, Chas. R. Hoosier, W. C. Van Horne, James W. Ellsworth, John Mackay Jr., and J. O. Stevens.

BRAZILIAN MATTERS.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 27.—No official candidate has yet been announced, though the presidential election here takes place next Thursday. These tactics of the official party are incomprehensible to the general public.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 27.—A despatch received from the minister at Rio states that it is reported the insurgents have captured Sapo, a town on the coast, eight miles off of Desterro.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres confirms the report of the explosion of the magazine of the insurgent steamer Venus at Rio Janeiro. The commander, two other officers and thirty sailors were killed and fifty marines were wounded.

UNEASINESS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Another despatch from Bathurst says that the uneasiness among the natives is increasing. The powerful Chief Mousaouli, at the head of 5,000 warriors, is expected to join Chief Fododali. All Europeans have been armed, in order to guard the town against surprise. Five hundred troops have left Sierra Leone to reinforce the troops at Bathurst.</

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 27.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor and Aldermen Place Themselves in Line Under the Pruning Knife.

Tenders of the Tramway and Gas Companies for the General Lighting of Victoria.

His Worship Mayor Teague, Ald. Mann, Keith Wilson, Dwyer, Vigilant, Humphreys, Baker, Styles and Harris were present at last evening's meeting of the City Council.

The following communications were reported by City Clerk Dowler since the last regular meeting:

REFERRED TO STREET COMMITTEE: A. C. West and twelve others—requesting that a four-foot sidewalk be laid on the west side of Carr street, from Niagara street to Dallas road.

D. McNaughton and sixty others—desiring that a four-foot sidewalk be laid on Edmonton road, from Fernwood to Richmond road.

REFERRED TO SEWERAGE COMMITTEE: W. P. Winsby—calling attention to the diversion from its natural course of the water from the spring, Spring Ridge, by the construction of the surface drain, and objecting to such diversion.

E. Crow Baker, secretary of the Victoria Electric Light Co., wrote stating that his company were prepared to make an offer for the lighting of the city.

C. T. Dupont, on behalf of the street car company, submitted a tender for the lighting of the city by arc lamps of the same candle power as at present. Provided that not less than 200 lamps are required, the company would supply and maintain the same and keep them lighted during the usual hours at \$9.50 per lamp per month, the lamps to be placed at such points as the city might direct, but that there should not be less than ten lamps per mile of wire. For each additional lamp over 200 and up to 300 the charge would be \$9.25 per lamp per month, and over \$90 per lamp.

C. W. R. Thomson, on behalf of the Victoria Gas company, tendered for the lighting of the city by gas. The company offered measured gas of 18 candle power at \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet for not less than 200 street lamps, the city to furnish pillars and lamps, cost of erecting, lighting, extinguishing, cleaning and repairing. It was estimated that from Cook street to the water front, including James Bay, about 300 lamps would be required, and estimating this on a 3,000-hour basis, the cost would be \$21 per lamp of 18 c. p. including lighting, extinguishing, etc. For 300 high power regenerative gas lamps of 250 c. p. each, \$60. In case the gas company has not a gas main on a street where lamps are required, the company would undertake to lay such main, provided at least three lamps were used on each line of such block. The estimated cost of single jet lamps would not exceed \$20 erected, complete, and of a 250 c. lamp, \$50.

Ald. Harris moved that they be referred to the Electric Light committee to report, but Ald. Mann suggested a special meeting of the council, as the subject was one which the committee could scarcely deal with besides which it was essential that the whole board should be conversant with the subject. He moved accordingly, and Ald. Harris agreeing, it was so resolved.

A. J. Dallain, secretary of the James Bay Athletic association, wrote asking if the council had named a date to decide upon the form the celebration this year of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday should take.

Ald. Munn thought that in view of the number of people passing through to the San Francisco fair, this year would be particularly propitious for a celebration. He was of opinion that this was a good time to move in the matter.

The communication was laid over to enable his worship and the aldermen to talk the matter over.

Mrs. A. E. B. Davie and other ladies wrote endorsing the intention of the council in founding a home for destitute persons, and suggesting that the management of the institution be placed in the hands of the Sisters of Charity, who receive no remuneration for their services, and also stipulating that there would be no interference with the religious opinions of the inmates.

The matter was laid over for a few days.

A communication was received with reference to closer communication between Port Angeles and Victoria, and urging the Council to co-operate with Port Angeles in obtaining a remission of the pilgrimage dues. As the matter has already been dealt with by the dues being remitted, it will not be necessary to act further.

J. S. Yates wrote with reference to an interview between the Council and directors of the Jubilee hospital, with a view to devolving some means of assisting the hospital. His Worship was authorised to name a time to confer with the management of the hospital.

W. C. Pope, clerk of the Police Commissioners, wrote stating that the commissioners consider the present number of police absolutely necessary. The letter was received and filed.

The secretary of the School Board replied to the Council's communication with regard to economy, as reported at Saturday's meeting.

Ald. Baker thought this very plain language, and it seemed to him there might be some redaction made, for instance in the repairs to buildings. He thought the sooner the people knew how much it cost the city to run the schools the better.

Mr. Carlyle and others stated in a letter that they believed it was the intention to lay the line of the V. & S. railway on treble 14 feet high.

His Worship said the council last year accepted the line as proposed by the company, and it was set out in the plans in the Engineer's office. These plans also showed the treble 14 feet high.

Ald. Baker was of the opinion that those people had a grievance, and thought there might be some alteration in the way of changing the grade. He would like the council to examine this street, and also have the city engineer inspect the street with this in view. It was decided to do this, and His Worship appointed this afternoon at two o'clock for the council to go out.

Ald. Harris' motion with reference to designating the monuments, determining centre and side lines of streets, was put and carried.

The Finance committee reported on the disbursements of the week for the different branches of the civic service. The committee also recommended the appropriation of \$1,000 out of the surface drain fund for work in Victoria West.

The Street committee reported on various matters referred to them for investigation. Chief Deasy wrote, objecting to any proposed reduction in the salaries of permanent men on the department, and submitting

several reasons why such a step would have a detrimental effect on the efficiency of the service.

The Council then went into committee on the estimates.

Ald. Munn was the first to apply the axe, at the remuneration of the Mayor and Council. It would be rather ungracious to make reductions in all other branches and not in that of the Mayor and Council. He moved, therefore, that a reduction of 10 per cent. be made.

Ald. Harris was not in favor of reducing the Mayor's salary.

His Worship was willing to take the same course as others.

Ald. Keith Wilson suggested that the other salaries, although the aldermanic salaries could not come under the general cut.

Ald. Baker concurred in this, but Ald. Ledingham warmly opposed the reduction of salaries, especially in the fire department, which was one of the most important branches of the city service. He went into particulars of numerous ways whereby the men of the staff save the city hundreds if not thousands of dollars a year by their ingenuity in devising contrivances for the harnesses, the apparatus and the general service. It would do to cut this branch.

After some discussion Ald. Keith Wilson's motion was put and the Mayor's salary was reduced 15 per cent. and the aldermen 7%.

On motion of Ald. Dwyer that no salaries for \$60 and under should be touched, a question arose as to whether the passage of such a motion would not affect the entire by-law, and besides being out of order in committee would upset the calculations arrived at in the estimates. It was eventually decided to proceed with the consideration of the by-law.

On reaching the Fire department, it was found that in several cases cuts had been taken up to \$9.50 per lamp per month, the lamps to be placed at such points as the city might direct, but that there should not be less than ten lamps per mile of wire.

The committee rose, reported the by-law with amendments and asked leave to sit again.

The Council adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES.

City funds, bank and exchange.....\$122,659 38

Municipal Council (fire, police, &c.).....5,600 00

Civic salaries.....67,365 03

Buildings and surveys.....38,765 50

Streets, bridges and sidewalks.....30,000 00

Miscellaneous expenditure.....27,600 00

Board of Health.....47,000 00

In the item for civic salaries there will be some change as it was found that several salaries of \$60 per month had been reduced, and the Council resolved that salaries of \$60 and under should not be affected, these will have to be placed at their original amounts. The amount for miscellaneous purposes included an appropriation of \$2,500 for the agriculture exhibition; to the Jubilee hospital, \$2,000; and Queen's birthday celebration, \$1,000.

THE LOST "ESTELLE."

Her Wheel and Another Lifebelt Pick ed Up by the "Capitano."

Direct Connection Between Vancouver and the Sound—the "Spinster" Inspected.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—The steamer Capilano arrived in port last evening from Queen Charlotte Sound, with 500 pounds of halibut for the Westminster Fish Co. The trip was a stormy one, and several heavy snow falls occurred, which prevented the fishermen working regularly and more time than usual was occupied on the trip. Capt. Freeman of the Capilano, reports that on the run north, two weeks ago, he kept a bright look out for the wreckage of the ill-fated Estelle above Nanaimo. Nothing was encountered until the vessel entered Johnson Strait about 110 miles above the Seymour Narrows, when opposite Salmon river a life-preserver was picked up in mid-channel, and ten minutes later a pilot wheel was found and taken aboard. Both were brought back to port. The wheel is intact, but appears to have been torn out of the sockets with great violence, a fact which strengthens the impression that the Estelle was wrecked by a fearful explosion of some kind. Although a sharp look-out was kept nothing more in the shape of wreckage was encountered, and at no point where the Capilano touched the Indians know anything of the disaster.

OUT ON THE "PEDEO."

Capt. Lachlan, who represents the owners of the wrecked San Pedro in Victoria, visited the vessel yesterday morning and with the assistance of a diver and a pile-driver, picked up the steam winch and two pumps which had been washed overboard in the gale a few weeks ago. The winch and pumps were located on the rock the San Pedro rests on, some distance from the surface of the water. They are considerably damaged, but can easily be repaired.

VANCOUVER AND THE SOUND.

Capt. J. A. O'Brien, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., is in Vancouver looking into the matter of establishing a daily seashore service between that city and the Sound ports.

The Pacific Coast Shipping Register contains the following information: British bark Astoria, from Victoria to Liverpool Nov. 11, spoken Dec. 15. In lat. 4° N. and long. 22° W.; British ship Asterion, from London to Victoria Dec. 21, spoken Jan. 18 in lat. 18° N. and long. 28° W.; British ship Balochalish, 1,800 tons, Capt. Goudley, on berth at Java for Victoria; British ship C. F. Sargent, on berth at Honolulu for Durban Bay; Chilean bark India, on berth at Valparaiso for Victoria; and the British bark Ladstock, hence with salmon for Liverpool on Oct. 19, spoken Nov. 8 in lat. 23° N. long. 124° W.

Capt. Clarke, harbor master, and Capt. Hughes, of the schooner Pioneer, held a survey on the American barkentine Wrestler yesterday afternoon, and as far as can be learned found her bottom in a dilapidated condition. The examination was, it is understood, held to determine whether she should be abandoned to the underwriters or not.

The Advertising

'Hood's Patent Liver Salve' is within the bounds of reason because it is a salve. It appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is real and it is always fully backed by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's cuts liver fits, consumption, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion,

THE CITY.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS was fined \$20, or one month's imprisonment, yesterday, for supplying liquor to Indians.

The Victoria Transfer Co. have secured the contract in connection with the land transportation necessary in the building of the Esquimalt fortifications.

The young lady of Victoria West who was recently reported to have eloped with her brother-in-law wishes to give the story an emphatic contradiction. She was not in his company at all.

FRED. BAUER, the veteran miner and prospector, who was recently brought into the city from Leech river for hospital treatment, died at the Jubilee yesterday. He was 85 years of age, a native of Germany, and leaves no relatives in this country.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.
Prayers by Rev. A. B. Winchester.

COMPLAINT BY MR. BEAVEN.

HON. MR. BEAVEN, with the prefatory remark that this was the first time he had risen on a question of this character, called attention to the COLONIST's report of the disorderly proceedings of the opposition at the last sitting of the house. He might refer to the impropriety of circulating such immoral literature on Sunday morning, but his chief objection was not to this, but to what he called "the very garbled nature of the report." He claimed he might refer to many passages giving no hint as to what those passages were—but would content himself with one referring to the Speaker. He then read the paragraph dealing with the incidents which occurred when he and Mr. Sward attempted to continue after the Speaker had taken the chair about 2:30 a.m., the disorderly proceedings which had forced the chairman of the committee to call upon the Speaker, and when the Speaker in bringing the house to order made the emphatic remark "I'll stand no nonsense. I want that understood." He declared that he was satisfied that the Speaker had never rebuked him for attempting to argue a point of order. He thought the proper way in which to proceed under the circumstances would be to introduce a resolution summoning the person responsible for the report before the bar of the house, but he would refrain from doing so. He would like to know, however, what good could be done by the publication of such reports, and said that because the COLONIST is the government organ is no reason why they should appear there.

HON. MR. DAVIE remarked that if he thought it worth while he might very fairly rise to a question of privilege with respect to the Times report.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Where is your paper?

HON. MR. DAVIE—I have not got a copy here.

HON. MR. BEAVEN rose to a point of order, claiming that the Premier must not refer to a paper without producing it.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied that, as he said before, it was not his intention to contradict anything. He wished to say merely that when he disposed to find fault he could point out many inaccuracies in the report appearing in the organ of the opposition.

HON. MR. BEAVEN again rose to his point of order that the paper must be produced.

HON. COL. BAKER said that, while the leader of the opposition had spoken of "garbled accounts" in the COLONIST, the paragraph he had quoted was just what all had heard, being exactly what passed in the house.

PRIVATE BILL.

The private bills committee reported the preamble of the bills respecting the Horsetail and Cariboo hydraulic mining companies, proposed.

Report received.

CROWN LAND SURVEYS.

HON. MR. VERNON presented a report on the crown lands surveys for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

IRRIGATION.

DR. WATT moved: "Whereas there are large sections of the interior of our province in which irrigation is necessary to the successful cultivation of the soil; and whereas it would be desirable in surveying the crown lands in such sections of the province that information should be obtained for the use of intending settlers as to the practicability and cost of irrigating ditches for the benefit of such lands; and it is also expedient to amend and extend our present laws with regard to water rights for irrigating purposes; Therefore be it resolved, that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Smith, Semlin, and the mover, be appointed to consider the subject of irrigation as affecting our province, and to report thereon to this house, with such recommendations as to legislation as may be in the interests of the province."

Motion agreed to.

REPORTS FROM MINISTERS.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved for copies of the reports received from the Hon. Theodore Davis on his missions to Ottawa and New York in 1892, and to Ottawa in 1893; the missions of the Hon. J. H. Turner to England in 1892, and to Ottawa and Chicago in 1893; and the mission of the Hon. James Baker to England in 1893; together with copies of the orders in council authorizing each of them to proceed on the said missions on behalf of the province. In moving this resolution he accused two-thirds of the members of the house of taking no interest in the business because they had not moved any resolutions of this character. He reiterated the complaints made by the opposition several times this session about the expense of these trips, and about the Provincial Secretary having attended to private business in England, and said he would not be surprised to find that the minister had made no report.

HON. MR. DAVIE said it appeared to him that this was only an effort to rehash the discussion—if it could be dignified by that name—on the document respecting the Cranbrook estate which the gentlemen opposed had appropriated to their own use, and only in a covert way of repeating the slanders which had already been condemned by the house. The resolution, however, being harmless enough in itself, he would not oppose, but he would like to know how it was that the hon. gentlemen opposite had not moved before now for some of these reports on missions going back as far as 1891. He was not prepared to say at the present moment to what extent formal reports had been sent in by ministers who had been absent on official business, or that such reports are supposed to be called for, though he knew they were often sent. He stated himself that when he went to Ottawa in 1892 he had done some good, and the particulars of what had been accomplished would be found in a letter he had forwarded to the Premier of Canada, which he would lay before the house, with other correspondence relating thereto. Respecting Mr. Turner's visit to England, the result of that with regard to the rearrangement of the debt showed what he had been doing. As to the attendance of the Provincial Secretary at the opening of the Imperial Institute, a motion did not appear to be necessary, but if there was one it would be brought down. In the meantime he would give in advance the papers on his visit to Ottawa in 1892, which he thereupon handed in.

HON. COL. BAKER said that, in addition to what he had already told the house, he might say that while in London he had accepted an invitation to attend a dinner given in celebration of Dominion day, at which there were about 150 prominent persons present, and having been asked to respond to the toast to Canada, he had taken the opportunity to explain how false were the discreditable reports then in circulation about the state of affairs in this province, describing them as merely the appropriation deals with

vapors of a discontented opposition, and the malicious evaporation of party spite. He had not made any formal report upon his visit, but thought that in opposing the machinations of the hon. gentlemen opposite to damage the provincial credit he had given a good return for the expense of the trip, if he had done nothing else.

DR. MILNE seconded the resolution and spoke in support of it.

HON. MR. TURNER said with respect to his trip, a very full report had appeared in the details of all the transactions regarding the loans. He had made no other report.

HON. MR. BEAVEN, in exercising the mover's privilege to speak again in closing the debate, referred to his statement made last week about the I.O.U.'s which he said had been found in the treasury when he called "the very garbled nature of the report." He claimed he might refer to many passages giving no hint as to what those passages were—but would content himself with one referring to the Speaker. He then read the paragraph dealing with the incidents which occurred when he and Mr. Sward attempted to continue after the Speaker had taken the chair about 2:30 a.m., the disorderly proceedings which had forced the chairman of the committee to call upon the Speaker, and when the Speaker in bringing the house to order made the emphatic remark "I'll stand no nonsense. I want that understood." He declared that he was satisfied that the Speaker had never rebuked him for attempting to argue a point of order. He thought the proper way in which to proceed under the circumstances would be to introduce a resolution summoning the person responsible for the report before the bar of the house, but he would refrain from doing so. He would like to know, however, what good could be done by the publication of such reports, and said that because the COLONIST is the government organ is no reason why they should appear there.

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progress of business. It was not till minutes since one of them had been lecturing the government for having done nothing, going so far as to make the remarkable statement that the whole business so far transacted could have been disposed of at one night sitting of a town council, and now another says that they have no complaint on that side about lack of business.

MR. BROWN here rose to modify his former complaint, saying that what he complained of was that important bills had not been brought down until a week or two ago.

MR. SWORD again brought up the matter of the census schedules, asking for particulars as to the population of whites, Indians and Chinese in the Dominion electoral districts.

MR. KITCHEN said unless the information is laid before the house it will be impossible to discuss the bill properly.

HON. MR. DAVIS remarked that this was rather a contradiction of the argument used last year, that the information which these gentlemen now so urgently desire, and in the absence of which the government last year postponed the bill, was altogether useless; and the demand they are now making is surely a justification of the course of the government in deferring the preparation of the bill until they could obtain facts to it.

The house adjourned at 6 p.m.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. A. W. Winchester.

AMENDMENT PROCEDURE.

DR. WATT moved: "That it be an order of this house that whenever it is desired to amend a section, or subsection, either in a public or a private act, by omitting, inserting, or adding words to the act, section or sub-section, the whole or a material part of the said section or sub-section be repealed and re-enacted as it is intended it should read." The mover pointed out the great inconvenience which arises from the practice often followed now, of mentioning in amendments only the isolated words or clauses proposed to be inserted or struck out, without giving the context so that all concerned may be fully aware when passing the amendment and on future reference to it, of what it means.

HON. MR. DAVIS said he thought the resolution was in the right direction, as the plan there provided for would certainly simplify the drafting of bills and render them more comprehensible, though there might be cases where it would not be conveniently practicable. He suggested therefore that the words "where practicable" be inserted in the resolution. He thought it would have been a good thing if some such rule had been adopted years ago.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said the resolution now before the house followed the line of a resolution which he had moved years ago. He thought instead of being adopted as a mere resolution it should be embodied in the rules of the house or in the constitution act; if passed as a mere resolution the next house could set it aside or do as they liked with it. He objected to the words "where practicable" being inserted because he thought this would allow the members to evade the requirement.

Motion agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

MR. TURNER asked that the house proceed to its orders of the day, and dispose of the motion of want of confidence moved by Hon. Mr. Beaven respecting the financial position.

HON. MR. BEAVEN held that this being private members' day, the private bills on the order paper should be proceeded with.

HON. MR. DAVIS expressed surprise at this contention on the part of the leaders of the opposition, who had over and over again argued that no other business should be proceeded with while a resolution of want of confidence remained undisposed of. It seems, however, that he is perfectly willing to throw aside his own rule when the occasion suits, and to deviate from the practice he has himself laid down. He did not wish, however, to endorse the principle of accepting Mr. Beaven's contentions as rules of the house, though the one he had just referred to is more in accordance with common sense than is usually the case.

HON. MR. BEAVEN contended that he had said nothing inconsistent with the principles he had always laid down, because he held that it was quite proper that private bills should be proceeded with though none of the public business of the province could be taken up.

HON. MR. POOLEY said it appeared to him that the government should not allow any business, private or otherwise to be disposed of in the house if they have lost its confidence and the point could not be determined until the want of confidence motion was disposed of.

THE SPEAKER said he could find no authority making any distinction between public and private business in this respect; and he therefore called the adjourned debate.

CENSUS RETURNS.

MR. KITCHEN rose to a question of privilege respecting the schedules of the Dominion census returns, which he said were in the library when he required them for last evening, but had since been sent back to the Provincial Secretary's office. He asked that the standing orders be suspended so that the house could pass an order that they be sent down forthwith.

HON. MR. DAVIS said if the papers had been returned to the Provincial Secretary's office as stated, they could be sent for without any suspension of the rules or any such order as proposed, and Mr. Kitchin may consult with him in that office or in the library, provided that at night the papers are returned where they may be in some safe custody, as a matter of ordinary precaution.

NAKASU AND SLOCAN RAILWAY.

MR. SWORD rose to a question of privilege respecting the return connection with the Nakasu and Slocan railway. He held that while the railway act provided that the government should not guarantee bonds in excess of the cost of the road, there were included in the return no papers showing what that cost was estimated at, and he therefore moved that an order be made of the house issue for the production of all reports by engineers as to what the cost will probably be; copies of the conditions upon which tenders for the construction were called for, and copies of the tenders received.

HON. MR. DAVIS said the hon. gentleman would find that the action of the government had taken is perfectly within the authority given by the railway act, and that an entirely conclusive and satisfactory answer can be made to the point he had raised. The government had taken good care to supply themselves with the best information obtainable as to the probable cost of the work, though a good deal of this information had been verbal.

MR. SWORD asked if there were no engineers' certificates, as called for by the act, as to the value of the work already done.

HON. MR. DAVIS said there undoubtedly were, but reference to the resolution calling for papers on the subject of the guarantee confirmed his previous impression that these engineers' certificates were not called for. They would certainly be brought down if directed.

MR. SEMIN admitted that the order of

the house with respect to the production of papers had been complied with to the letter, but he would like to add the additional information asked for.

HON. MR. DAVIS said there was no objection to producing this, but there was no necessity for the resolution.

MR. SWOZER said the assurance of the Premier being satisfactory he would by permission withdraw his resolution.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

MR. KITCHEN resumed the debate on the motion of censure of the government moved by Hon. Mr. Beaven respecting the financial liabilities of the province, and the amendment moved by Mr. Brown. Wandering on the subject of the Nakasu & Slocan railway, he declared that the bill placed before the house permits the Canadian Pacific company to sell their old material to the Nakasu & Slocan company at the price of new. It was no wonder, he exclaimed, that as the Attorney General said yesterday, the promoters of the C.P.R. and other great enterprises should not be dissatisfied with the proposals of the province, when they were afforded opportunities like this, and like that of which Hon. Mr. Davis had spoken in Cariboo, when he told the people that they were to get a narrow gauge railway because the C.P.R. were going to utilize for that purpose the material and rolling stock taken on the Lethbridge narrow gauge line.

HON. MR. BEAVEN, no one else rising, remarked that he had something to say before the question was put.

MR. HUNTER said he hoped the Speaker would not declare the debate closed when Mr. Beaven spoke, for he wished to add a few words.

HON. MR. DAVIS asked for a ruling upon the point whether when an amendment is moved the right of reply is retained by the mover of the original motion after his speech on the amendment. The practice of the house has been opposite to that. He waited until those whom they wished to attack were precluded by the rules of the house from replying, and then to make their most untruthful accusations.

HON. MR. BEAVEN rose to a point of order.

HON. MR. DAVIS continued that he was not surprised to find the hon. gentlemen opposite averse to hearing what he had to say. It was, as he had said, their plain to wait until there was no opportunity to reply and then to introduce new matter.

Mr. Kitchen with respect to the material of the C.P.R., which he had told the house was to be used on the Nakasu & Slocan and on the Cariboo railway.

HON. MR. BEAVEN again rose to a point of order.

HON. MR. DAVIS said it was quite in accordance with the plan he had mentioned for the hon. gentleman to call him to order now. It was on the principle that the lie put forward, as he had shown, should get a good start—should trample a mile while truth is pulling on its boots.

THE SPEAKER on the question put to him said that if the mover of a resolution spoke on an amendment he had no further right of reply.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he quite understood that if he spoke now he would have no further right to speak. Proceeding with his address he took up the subject of special warrants, and disputed the statements which he had said had been made by Mr. Hunter with respect to the issue of such warrants by Mr. Beaven's government from 1873 onwards. He declared that the system of special warrants had been initiated by himself, but only in 1873. Regarding what had been said about his property and personal affairs, he did not think that his private standing had been sufficient to do with the legislature.

HON. MR. DAVIS—What have you been doing with Col. Baker?

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he had not been doing anything with Col. Baker, but when the gentleman went to England on his private affairs he should pay his own expenses. The matter of the Cranbrook estate he had dealt with from a public standpoint, and he would have been recreant to his duty if when he saw that advertisement in the press he had not called the attention of the house to it.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Why did you discuss the value of the property?

HON. MR. DAVIS denied that he had ever said one word or passed my opinion as to the value. Regarding the statement which had been made that the opposition were obstructing the business of the house, and were responsible for all the night sitting, for which he maintained the government were wholly responsible through having attempted to pass the estimates by brute force; there had even been talk of applying the closure, which has not been adopted by any other legislative body in Canada, not even in the House of Commons, where a discussion has been carried on for five days and nights, without any suggestion of a closure. As to the Victoria and Sidney guarantees, he denied that he initiated it, though he would not give the house the satisfaction of hearing him say whether or not he approves of it. He repeated his former contention as to the cost of the conversion of the loans.

HON. COL. BAKER pointed out that although that gentleman now said he had not referred to the value of the Cranbrook estate property Hon. Mr. Beaven had occupied the greater part of one speech in running down that value. It is not surprising he said, that the leader of the opposition is becoming frightened about the result of his cowardly act, for he has found outside the house that the effect has been to lower him in the estimation of the public.

HON. MR. BEAVEN declared that it had been urged that much stronger steps should be taken in this matter than those he had thought fit to take, and the only criticism he heard was that he had handled it too gingerly.

HON. COL. BAKER said several perfect strangers to him had spoken to him on the street about the matter, that those he had thought had always supported Mr. Beaven he would never get another vote of theirs after the part he had acted in this matter.

HON. MR. BEAVEN explained and repeated the figures with respect to over-expenditure which he had given before and which Hon. Mr. Beaven now challenged. He said he had not referred to the issue of "special warrants" in 1873, because they were not then described, but he showed that from that date down to 1879 there had been a total of \$225,284 expended in excess of the votes or without any vote at all; and that "special warrants" had been systematically issued by Mr. Beaven's government from their initiation—when they exceeded the "over-votes" and "no-votes"—down to 1883.

In the face of these facts the leader of the opposition had tried the other day to create the impression that the present is the general arrangement which initiated the practice of spending money on special warrants. In 1879, while the Lieutenant-Governor was buckling on his sword for the prostration of the legislature, Mr. Beaven was already hard at work writing out special warrants; and though he now criticizes the government for want of foresight, it is found that in the year just mentioned, the first after these warrants were initiated, that gentleman was engaged during the whole session of the legislature

in drawing special warrants for which no vote was asked until the following year. And the next session the same thing went on all the time the house was sitting.

HON. MR. DAVIS said that Mr. Beaven's point that there was no such thing as special warrants before he created them in 1879, was a distinction without a difference, and did not answer the fact that under his government the proportion of expenditures, in excess of the parliamentary vote, was much larger than it is now. Whether that over-expenditure was met by "special warrants" or not, was insignificant. There's nothing in a name. The fact of over-expenditure remained.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said the assurance of the Premier being satisfactory he would by permission withdraw his resolution.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

MR. KITCHEN resumed the debate on the motion of censure of the government moved by Hon. Mr. Beaven respecting the financial liabilities of the province, and the amendment moved by Mr. Brown. Wandering on the subject of the Nakasu & Slocan railway, he declared that the bill placed before the house permits the Canadian Pacific company to sell their old material to the Nakasu & Slocan company at the price of new. It was no wonder, he exclaimed, that as the Attorney General said yesterday, the promoters of the C.P.R. and other great enterprises should not be dissatisfied with the proposals of the province, when they were afforded opportunities like this, and like that of which Hon. Mr. Davis had spoken in Cariboo, when he told the people that they were to get a narrow gauge railway because the C.P.R. were going to utilize for that purpose the material and rolling stock taken on the Lethbridge narrow gauge line.

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The Colonist.

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W. H. BROWN, Manager. A. G. SARGISON,
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THE ORGAN'S STALE TRICK.

The Victoria organ of the Opposition yesterday evening had recourse to a dishonest device for which it has become somewhat remarkable. It invents a text which does not contain a single word of truth, and from that text preaches a sermon which is necessarily as false as its text. It says, without adding even a shadow of proof in confirmation of its statement, that the Government "entertained the notion that it would be in its own interest to have no discussion (on the Estimates) or as little discussion as possible." There is not a scintilla of truth in this assertion, and it is one of such a peculiar nature that no mere mortal making it could be sure whether it is true or not. It assumes that the person who made it has the power to read men's hearts and to see into the workings of their minds. How was any member of the Times staff to know what notions were or were not entertained by the Government? No one that had a particle of common sense or the slightest regard for the truth would make a statement of this kind, yet the Times builds on it a structure of interrogation, assertion, admonition and condemnation intended no doubt to astound its readers. Taking for granted that its falsehood is truth and its guess undoubtedly certain, it with well-sighed indignation asks, "Whence arose this idea that there should be no discussion in the House over the appropriation of public money—that the sum asked for by the Government should be voted without a question or an objection no matter for what purpose?"

The answer to this is that the idea never arose in any one's mind except in that of the writer of the Times' article; and more than that, the Times knows very well that its "idea" is its own property wholly and solely. Does the Times believe that there is any part of the public so silly, so shallow and so unreasoning as to be imposed upon by such rubbish? Every one knows that the inferences and conclusions drawn from untrue must be untrue, yet the Times goes piling lie upon lie with an air of virtuous indignation that Pecksniff himself might envy.

The plain truth is that when the Government brought down the Estimates, it was within the competence of the Opposition to deal with them fairly, rationally and in a business-like way, or factiously, unreasonably and obstructively. They deliberately chose the latter course. They were not driven to it by the Government. The two ways were open to them, and they, of their own free will, chose the foolish and the unpatriotic one. They showed by their acts that they expected to embarrass the Government, to bulldoze the majority, and to prevent the business of the country being done. But they did not effect their purpose. They were disappointed. "They went for wool and came home shorn."

THE VANCOUVER PREVARICATOR.

The News-Advertiser, in its solemn way, says "The Provincial Government's determination to 'burke' real discussion on the Estimates in detail caused an all night sitting to begin on Friday, the daily session of the House thus continuing for 23 hours and only ending at 1:30 yesterday afternoon in consequence of the physical exhaustion of the criticizing members of the Independent and Opposition forces." If this sentence commenced "It was the plainly expressed determination of the Opposition to obstruct the transaction of business which caused," etc., it would be a statement of the facts as they were. The Opposition did not take the trouble to disguise its intention not to discuss the estimates. The assertion that the Government showed any disposition to prevent "real discussion" is a palpable falsehood. There was no one in the Chamber so simple and so inexperienced as not to see that the Opposition had no idea of entering into a "real discussion" of the

Estimates. Their object plainly was to do all they could to prevent a "real discussion." In this they showed their clumsiness and their stupidity as well as their insincerity. If they had discussed the estimates in an earnest and rational manner the Chairman could not and would not have restricted them in any way. As it was they were allowed to play their game of bare-faced obstruction until the Chairman was compelled by his duty to check them. This is where they made their mistake. If their object was to kill time, they could have gone on with their criticisms in such a way as not to give the Chairman of the Committee a chance to pronounce any of them out of order. But they did not possess knowledge or ingenuity enough to do this. Most of them seem to be laboring under the delusion that if a member when on his feet "keeps the gab a-going," no matter about what, the Chairman does not possess the power to call him to order. They were on Friday night and Saturday morning made to feel that they had formed a wrong estimate, both of their own privileges and the powers of the presiding member. The Opposition failed because they did not begin and did not keep up a "real discussion" of the estimates; and it is most important to deceive the public on the part of the News-Advertiser to assert that it was the Government's determination to Burke such discussion that was the cause of the all-night sitting.

Trying to fasten the blame of the long session on the Government was evidently an afterthought. It is clear that the object of the Opposition was to tire the Government out—*to exhaust both their patience and their energy*. If they had succeeded, they would have gloried in their victory. No complaint would then be heard of an attempt to Burke "real discussions." They would have proclaimed their determination that there should be no discussion until they saw fit to permit it; and by abusing the privileges of debate, the minority would, if the Government were weak enough to give way to them, have virtual command of the House. But they reckoned without their host. They defied the majority; they began the contest; they were beaten with comparative ease. It is therefore, utterly contemptible and transparently hypocritical in their organs, after their defeat, to whine about "real discussions" being Burke.

FEMALE FRANCHISE.

We have been told that the Government of New Zealand is a model Government—that, in fact, it is almost the only part of His Majesty's dominions in which the people rule. The laws in that country, it is said, are made for the benefit of the many, and that the few are obliged to submit or leave the workings of their minds. How was any member of the Times staff to know what notions were or were not entertained by the Government? No one that had a particle of common sense or the slightest regard for the truth would make a statement of this kind, yet the Times builds on it a structure of interrogation, assertion, admonition and condemnation intended no doubt to astound its readers. Taking for granted that its falsehood is truth and its guess undoubtedly certain, it with well-sighed indignation asks, "Whence arose this idea that there should be no discussion in the House over the appropriation of public money—that the sum asked for by the Government should be voted without a question or an objection no matter for what purpose?"

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AN OLD STORY.

The News-Advertiser, very cunningly, as its editor no doubt thinks, tries to make it appear that provision for the additional Minister to be appointed over a joint department of Education and Immigration was first made this year. But this is not the case.

Provision was made for such a Minister two years ago, and, if we do not

very much mistake, the News-Advertiser at the time cordially approved of the establishment of the new Department. But circumstances have considerably altered since 1892, and the attitude of the editor of the News-Advertiser towards the Government has also altered. When it is seen that the proposed appointment of another Minister is no new thing, many of our readers will naturally wonder why the Opposition have kept back their objections to it so long. Is it possible that their hope of obtaining it having vanished, new light on the subject has dawned upon the minds of the patriotic aspirants?

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

John Y. McKane, the boss of Gravesend, N.Y., has been taught a lesson which will never forget, and his fate will be a warning to bosses and others who, in the United States, undertake to run elections independently of the law and by methods of their own.

McKane carried things with a high hand in the ballroom of Gravesend. He was emphatically master of the situation.

He placed in office those whom he favored, and turned out those who offended him; his friends secured all the fat jobs, and those who dared to oppose him felt the weight of his disapprobation in various ways. He had charge of the voters' lists, or rather, he owned the men who made them out. He caused those lists to be staffed outrageously. The town at the last census had a population of 8,418, yet in 1893 there was the astounding number of 8,218 names on the voters' lists. This was an increase of 3,491 over the registration of 1891 and of 2,038 over the enrollment of 1892. It can be seen by this that McKane did not do things by halves. In November last an effort was made to get an honest election in Gravesend, and inspectors were sent to examine the voters' lists of the town; but McKane's creatures gave the officials a very warm welcome. In fact, they drove them out of the place without allowing them a chance even to see the lists, much less do their work. This was too much for the lovers of law and order to bear, and the boss was prosecuted for his election frauds. He was, greatly to his surprise, found guilty and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

McKane had made a handsome fortune in Gravesend. He was a church member, and when in decent society conducted himself like a respectable man. A number of the boss's confederates have been indicted, among whom are two or three "justices."

While the trial was going on, they were bold and confident; since the boss's conviction they have collapsed, and two of them have offered to become witnesses for the State—Queen's evidence, as they would be called here. The papers of both parties in the States rejoice over the conviction of McKane.

GOVERNMENT DEFECT.

MONTEVIEJO, Feb. 24.—Word has come from Santos that it is expected the city will be in possession of the insurgents before the end of the week. There is great excitement in the city. The streets are filled with soldiers and citizens in terror. The loyal troops were defeated by the federales two days ago near Foxima, on the road from Stanare to San Paolo. Nearly every man in Peixoto's battalion was wounded. During the fight the national police deserted Peixoto and joined the rebels in a body. It is reported that the insurgent transport Mercurio has been sunk by a government battery at Ponte Madona. The boiler of the transport burst, killing several men.

SOME OF THE CONSERVATIVE POLITICIANS

THAT ARE VIRTUALLY AGAINST THE ESTIMATES.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Jean Graves, a literary anarchist, was tried in the criminal court to-day for having published a book entitled "Societe Mounant," which it was charged contained incitements to incite to revolution and overthrow existing institutions.

"But the women," Mr. Bakewell says, "are vehement advocates of the education system as it exists, without alteration." It was expected then that the women would vote for prohibition, and for maintaining the education law as it was, without alteration or amendment in the direction of introducing religious instruction into the schools. It was also believed that giving women the power of voting would have the effect of getting a superior class of representatives elected, and of strengthening the Conservative party.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 25.—John Jacob Arnold, now under sentence of eleven years at Auburn for grand larceny, committed when cashier of the Merchant's Bank, and false entries made when county treasurer, has made a full confession, implicating other officers in wrecking the bank and county treasury. The confession has caused a sensation.

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THE VANCOUVER PREVARICATOR.

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