Provincial Secret

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN

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—BY—

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BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME 22 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882. NUMBER 19

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 2, 1882.

The Executive and Judiciary.

The BRITISH COLUMBIAN has not at all times been able to approve of the conduct of the Judges. Nay, in the discharge of its duty to the public it has, perhaps more than any of its contemporaries, had occasion seriously to differ from them—sharply to criticize their conduct. But in discharging an unpleasant public duty, we have ever striven to temper our words with justice and seek to elevate, rather than degrade, the Judiciary of our country. During the Walkem regime there was manifested a disposition to play at cross-purposes with the Judges, and every opportunity was eagerly seized for the purpose of placing them in a false light before the public, Mr. Walkem himself so far forgetting his position and what was due from the Attorney-General to the Bench as to hold them up to ridicule in the Legislature. It was hoped that this unseemly warfare between the Executive and the Judiciary would cease with the retirement of Mr. Walkem from the political arena; but it would seem that, in this respect at least, Mr. Walkem's mantle has fallen upon Mr. Hett. The objection raised to the three Judges, that not one of all the three could be relied upon to try the Esquimalt election contest case on account of their alleged hostility to the Government was as impertinent as it was unprecedented, and our surprise is that Mr. Justice Gray parleyed with it at all. We cannot help thinking it would have been more consistent with the true dignity of the Bench if he had adopted the course which he intimated the Chief Justice would have adopted. The application was for the issue of a commission to have the Collector of Voters at Cariboo examined as to the names on the list at a given date, and to contend that Mr. Justice Gray, in common with the other two Judges, had, by his decision in the Thrasher case, disqualified himself to perform an act so simple and so clearly defined by statute, was as ludicrous as it was impertinent. Nor would the objection urged by Mr. Hett be any less absurd as applied to the ulterior proceedings. If, upon the examination of Mr. Bowron, at Barkerville, it should appear that the names of two of those who voted for Mr. Hett at Esquimalt were upon the Cariboo list at the time, then would it follow as an inevitable result that these names would be struck off. The law upon this point is so clear and so definite that no Judge, however biassed in his feelings, could possibly act otherwise. The three Judges were objected to and Judge McCreight was clamored for, not because there was the slightest possibility of the one differing from the three in a matter where there could be no room for differing, but simply because the three were on the spot and the one was six hundred miles away in the mountains of the interior, and could not well be available at all,—could not in any case be available without considerable delay. Delay was the sole object of the objection. Right well the respondent knew that whatever Judge sat on the case must issue the commission, and that the inevitable sequence must be the striking off of the two votes and the consequent unseating of the seat from him and giving it to Mr. Pooley. It was because he knew all this that the respondent fought so hard for delay, and was willing to cast a flagrant and most unjustifiable imputation upon the Judiciary in order to gain that object. Apart from the special bearings of the case, there would appear to be every probability of the unfriendly war between the Executive and the Judiciary being continued under the present regime. There is, however, some consolation in the reflection that the duration of the present regime is likely to be exceedingly short.

Scientific Miscellany.

A snake whose entire body had become lignified has been taken from the trunk of a Brazilian tree.

From four observations of Comet Wells of 1882, Herr Thraen, of Dingelstadt, Thuringia, has computed a set of elliptic elements which indicate that a return of that body will not occur for about 3,617 years.

In the Shetland Islands recently a stroke of lightning detached a mass of four hundred tons of rock from the side of a hill, causing it to fall into a road below. The lightning cut a deep rut down the face of the hill.

Prof. Whitney maintains that the earth is gradually drying up—a process which commenced in cretaceous times. The increasing dryness, within the historical period, of Persia, Arabia, the countries around the Aral and Caspian, North Africa and Greece is proved by abundant facts.

Crystals sometimes attain an immense size, one of quartz at Milan being three and a quarter feet in length and five and a half feet in circumference, and estimated to weigh over 800 pounds; while a great beryl at Grafton, N. H., is more than four feet long and thirty-two inches in diameter and weighs not less than 5,000 pounds.

Messrs. Schulhoff and Bossert have worked out anew the observations recorded of the comet of 1812, and from the most probable elements obtain a revolution period of 71.7 years, leading them to believe that the comet will again come to perihelion about the middle of 1883. The uncertainty as to the period of revolution is about three and a half years.

According to John Rogers, F. R. M. S., it is claimed that modern microscopes are made to magnify as much as 32,500 diameters, while some regard 100,000 diameters as possible. Such excessive amplification, however, gives too imperfect results and is attended by too many difficulties to be of any value. The greatest living microscopists are of the opinion that a power of 3,000 or 4,000 diameters represents the highest useful limit of microscopic vision.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, Rev. G. Henslow exhibited potato-tubers which had grown upon the stalks of the plants in the axils of leaves. He also showed plum leaves perforated with small circular holes, caused by the lens action of raindrops which concentrated the sun's rays and burned the leaves. Another exhibitor, Mr. Laxton, sent green, purple and speckled pea-pods—the last a result of crossing the two others.

It has been found that the presence of silica is not essential to plant-growth, but that it may serve valuable purposes is shewn by the researches of Wolff. After fourteen years of experiments on the oat plant, this observer concludes that silica aids in the ripening of grain by causing the early death of the leaves, which is followed by a passage of their nutritive matters to the seeds. Thus in an experiment without silica 30 seeds were produced; with a little silica, 90 seeds; with much silica, 184 seeds. Silica also tends to prevent the absorption by plants of superfluous quantities of essential mineral matter, thus keeping the soil from unnecessary exhaustion.

In a paper upon "electro-mania," Mr. W. Matticu Williams says that the leading fallacy urging electro-maniacs of the present day to ruinous investments is the idea that electro-motors are novelties, and that electric-lightning is in its infancy. Directly following the brilliant discoveries of Faraday, Ampere, and others, came numerous electro-motors, and a parade of the wonderful results obtained with machines which, it was believed, were quickly to supersede steam-engines. This was nearly a half century ago, and electrical progress has been less rapid than many seem to believe. Comparing an electric railway of forty years ago (upon which he himself rode) with one of to-day, and the experimental steam railway of that time with the perfected and ubiquitous modern affair, Mr. Williams affirms that the rate of advance in electricity has been far slower than that of steam during the last four decades. As to electric lighting, it is older than gas-lighting, and its strides have been much less rapid and positive. Sir Humphrey Davy exhibited the electric light in London while the city was dimly lighted by oil-lamps, and before gas-lighting had been attempted anywhere. The lamp used by Davy at the beginning of this century was capable of giving a dazzling arc four inches in length—being vastly more brilliant than modern arc lights. Even the incandescent lamp is nothing new, but was originally invented by a young American named Starr, who died in 1847. This inventor, in whose experiments Mr. Williams shared, tried wicks of platinum and of platinum and iridium alloys, and abandoned them as Edison did thirty years later. Various forms of carbon were then tried, including the indentical form now used by Edison. In fact, this old lamp was almost indentical in all important details with the modern ones of Edison, Swan and others. Its only scientific defect was due to the collecting of a carbon film on the glass globe.

N. C. Polson & Co., druggists, &c., Kingston, express themselves as surprised at the sale of Burdock Blood Bitters in that locality, where patent medicines are hard to introduce, but, say they, "the gross last ordered a few days since, will convince you that the demand is good, and that it is giving satisfaction to our customers."

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I. Subscribed Capital—
Paid-up ..... £ 500,000 0 0
Uncalled 1,500,000 0 0
£2,000,000 0 0

II. Fire Fund—
Reserve £844,576 19 11
Premium Reserve. 319,551 7 0
Balance of Profit and Loss Account 54,367 7 1
£1,218,495 14 0

III. Life Fund—
Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch .. £3,112,500 7 8
Accumulated Fund of the Annuity Branch .. 395,515 3 4
£3,508,105 11 0

IV. Revenue for the Year 1881—
Fire Branch—Premiums and Interest £1,024,460 16 11
Life and Annuity Branches—Premiums and Interest 478,825 14 3
£1,503,286 11 2

jn17

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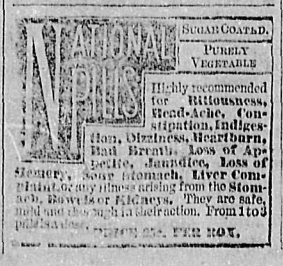

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C. MORTON,

July 1, 1881. au6

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July 28, 1882. jy29

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15 Fat Hogs,
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New West., July 4, 1882. jy5

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135 Acres Under Timothy!

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Notice to Builders.....B. Springer
Notice.....G. E. Corbould
Special.....Methodist Church

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 2, 1882.

Important Distinction.

Some of Mr. Armstrong's defenders, when beaten at every other point, will say "Well, at any rate, he succeeded in securing large appropriations for the District; and that, you know, covers a multitude of sins;"—and when pressed for particulars, they invariably fall back upon the $86,600 appropriated in 1874. Now, that, or nearly all that appropriation was for the portion of the Provincial Trunk Road lying between Ladner's Landing and Yale, and was not, therefore, a District appropriation at all. Every year some twenty-four thousand dollars is voted for maintaining that portion of the Trunk Road lying within the Yale District; and with precisely the same show of reason might the members for Yale take credit for that as an appropriation obtained for their District. But so far from such being the case, the members are ever careful to point out that such amount is for a provincial work, and cannot be counted for the District. The fact is the member for New Westminster had no more to do with obtaining that appropriation than any other member. The necessity for supplying an essential link in the Trunk Road being conceded on all sides, the money was unanimously voted for it as a Provincial work. Had so large a sum been asked for as a District appropriation it is safe to say a large majority would have been found voting against it. If the reader will refer to the estimates for this year he will find under the head of "Roads Streets and Bridges" the following items:

New Westminster District....	$4,000
Trunk Road, Ladner's to Hope.	1,000
Yale District.....	4,000
Main Trunk Road.....	39,000

It must be sufficiently apparent, therefore, that if the $1,000 can be claimed by the members as a District appropriation for which they are entitled to take credit, the $39,000 can be claimed in like manner by the Yale members; and if so, it follows as a logical sequence that the Yale members, notwithstanding that they were hostile to the Administration, have been in the habit of obtaining many times as much as any other District. But so far from claiming anything of the kind, the Yale members will combat the idea. We are told that Mr. Armstrong goes even farther and claims the amount expended upon the Lunatic Asylum as a District appropriation! We suppose we shall next hear that the Esquimalt members claim credit for having obtained for their District the hundreds of thousands of dollars sunk on the graving dock. The one claim would have just as much reason in it as the other. The simple truth is that, in so far as District appropriations are concerned, New Westminster has never received anything like her fair proportion.

Sans Attorney-General.

It will not be forgotten what a hunt Mr. Beaven had for an Attorney-General, and after all he was compelled to take an obscure Victoria lawyer and a cousin. He is about to lose his cousin. He (the Attorney-General) was declared elected by the splendid majority of *one*, and two votes are about to be struck off by the Court, thus giving the seat to Mr. Pooley by a like majority. A desperate fight is being made for delay. More than that cannot be hoped for. Much of that cannot be expected. But what we desire more particularly to point out is the embarrassing dilemma in which the Executive will then be placed. There will not be another available man for Attorney-General. "Lawyer Gibbs" might be got; but Gibbs has no seat and might experience considerable difficulty in procuring one. True, Mr. Hett might possibly find another seat; but the doubt, delay and occasion would weigh heavily upon an already weak Government. Nor can they hope to hold on without an Attorney General till the house meets. Such an officer is a present necessity, and nobody who would at all be likely to find a seat will take it. The conclusion would, therefore, appear to be irresistible that with the unseating of Mr. Hett, which is now admitted on all sides to be a foregone conclusion, the Beaven Government must fall. It will not only be *sans* an Attorney-General, but it will be in a hopeless minority.

Dodging the Main Question.

When a member joins a ministry with whose policy he has differed and seeks re election it is customary for him to state that he has the Premier's permission to inform his constituents that the policy has been changed to so and so—that is to say provided he *has* induced the Government to change its policy at all. During the greater part of last session and after the session up till the 12th of August Mr. Armstrong was, or professed to be very pronounced in his opposition to the policy of the Government, notably so in respect to the dry-dock and the denial of increased representation to this District. Having joined that Government and returned for the endorsement of his constituents, the orthodox thing for him to have done was to have stated distinctly what the policy of the Government is now on these two points. But he did not do so. He was as mute as an oyster on the subject, and when challenged on the point, all he would say was that he could not be expected to reveal the policy of the Government—that the Government could keep their secrets, if the Opposition could not keep theirs. Now we contend that neither the Government nor Mr. Armstrong had any right to expect New Westminster to endorse the acceptance of a portfolio by her representative unless reasonably assured that their policy had undergone a radical change, at least in respect of dock and representation. We go further and say that only one conclusion is possible—that the Government *has not* changed or even modified its policy in these respects, and hence Mr. Armstrong's resort to a weak and palpable subterfuge as an excuse for silence on the very points upon which it was his duty to speak out plainly. Viewing all the circumstances in the light of common practice, this is the inevitable conclusion.

The Railway Lands.

In another column will be found a very sensible letter from Mr. Docksteader, which touches upon some matters of vital concernment to the Province, more particularly to this section of it. More than once the prospective importance of Port Haney has been pointed out in these columns; but it is to the urgent duty of opening up the railway lands for settlement that we desire more particularly to advert. That the precise locality indicated by our correspondent presents an exceptionally favorable field for settlement the writer has long been aware, and there cannot be a doubt that as Port Haney springs into importance the inducement to settle upon the lands adverted to must be proportionately increased. Is it not a lamentable reflection that, with such lands as these locked up at the very market door, we have ship-loads of food products for man and beast coming in from California and Oregon and Washington Territory, and hundreds of thousands of dollars which should be retained in the country to enrich our own producers flowing out in an impoverishing stream? Why do these lands continue to be bolted and barred against settlement? Did not the Dominion authorities promise last winter that the embargo should be removed? Why, then, this continued delay? What are our representatives about? Surely it is their duty to insist upon this matter receiving immediate attention; and if it be true that the local government is still the obstruction, the people have a right to know it.

Forgery, is it?

The *Standard* of yesterday suggests that Mr. Armstrong's letter to Mr. Smithe, congratulating that gentleman upon the Opposition victory, "is a barefaced and malicious forgery," gotten up by the Opposition for the purpose of influencing the present election. We fancy it is just about such a piece of forgery as a letter written last year by a certain person (we cannot say gentleman) in this city to a commercial agency, grossly libelling one of the most respectable and successful firms in the country—the contemptible writer of which, when fairly cornered, owned up and begged off, paying the whole expenses incurred in legal proceedings taken against him. Would the editor of the *Standard* like to have the name of the author of this letter? If so he can have it. As for the genuineness of Mr. Armstrong's letters to Mr. Smithe, including the particular one in question, the originals may be seen at this office by any person who is in doubt. The suggestion of "forgery" is simply ridiculous, and only shows the terrible straits of the organs in their attempts to defend the political traitor whom, in desperation, they have been forced to receive with open arms. They are welcome to him and all such as he.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company to construct and work a Railway from a point in the City of New Westminster to some point near the 49th parallel, north latitude, between Semiahmoo Bay and Township Sixteen in the District of New Westminster, British Columbia.

GORDON E. CORBOULD,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

New West., Sept. 1, 1882. se2

(Government Gazette please copy.)

Notice to Builders

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to Saturday the 9th day of September, at noon, for erecting an Hotel and two Dwelling Houses at Moodyville, B. C.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office here, where all other particulars will be given.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MOODYVILLE SAWMILL CO., LIMITED,
B. SPRINGER, Manager.

Moodyville, B. C., Aug. 31, 1882. se2

Direct Importation

E. BROWN

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

L. BROWN

BEGS TO INFORM THE RESIDents of New Westminster and vicinity that he is constantly receiving from Europe shipments of choice

Wines,
Spirits,
Liqueurs,
English Ales,
London and
Dublin Stout,

Which he will supply

IN BOND or DUTY PAID,

In Quantities to Suit Customers.

Also, in constant receipt, direct from

W. A. Gilby's, London,

Fine Champagnes,
Saumur's Claret,
Burgundy,
Genuine Sherry,
Fine old Ports
and Sherries.

E. BROWN,
COLUMBIA STREET,
New Westminster, B. C.

Mechanics' Institute!

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT of the Mechanics' Institute being about to make a large addition to the Library, invite regular subscribers to send in, before the 10th of September, the titles and prices of such books as they would desire to see placed in the Library, each subscriber having the privilege of naming three only—such selections to be subject to the approval of the Board.

N. B.—All persons having books in their possession belonging to the Library are urgently requested to return the same to the Librarian by that date.

THOMAS JNO. TRAPP,
Secretary.

New West., Aug. 29, 1882. au30td

PAY UP!

ALL ACCOUNTS NOT PAID BY the 15th inst. will be placed in the hands of a Collector with instructions.

W. J. FRENCH.

New West., July 4, 1882. jy5

NOTICE.

AN IMPRESSION HAVING GONE abroad that I have disposed of my property at Port Haney, I hereby state that such is not the case.

THOMAS HANEY,
au30tc Port Haney, B.C.

LOST

A BAY MARE, WITH BLACK legs, about 16 hands in height, branded with a small "8" on near hip. Whoever shall bring the same to Mr. Stevenson's Livery Stable will be suitably rewarded by Mr. C. G. Major.

New West., Aug. 29, 1882. au30tc

LOST

ON 19TH AUGUST, BANK OF British Columbia Certificate of Deposit, No. 21-75, in favor of Carl Ericksen, for $60. Payment of this certificate has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon handing the same to the Bank of British Columbia.

New West., Aug. 26, 1882. au30tc

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I intend to apply to the Licensing Court, on the 15th day of September prox., for a licence to sell fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail on the premises known as "Deane's" Brick Building, on Columbia Street, in this City.

R. W. DEANE.

New West., 28th Aug., 1882. au30td

Pacific Coast Steamship Co's

STEAMER

VICTORIA

CAPT. PLUMMER,

WILL SAIL FROM SAN FRANcisco for New Westminster, via Portland, on or about

FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1882.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,
San Francisco,

Or to J. A. R. HOMER, Agent,
mh18 New Westminster.

THE ROYAL WASHING BLUE

THE ONLY BLUE IN WHICH THE clothes can remain for any length of time without specking or streaking—the best article in the market.

C. D. KNIGHT, Manufacturer,
New Westminster,
British Columbia.

☞ In case of clothes being left out in the rain, can put same in Blue over night and they will not be specked or streaked.

(au5tc)

Administratrix Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Re ROBERT JOHNSON, late of Brownsville, District of New Westminster, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Robert Johnson are required to send in the same on or before the 15th day of September, 1882, to the Administratrix, Mrs. A. M. Johnson, New Westminster.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Administratrix on or before the 15th day of September, 1882.

Dated at New Westminster the 21st August, 1882.

A. M. JOHNSON,
au23m1 Administratrix.

W. ELSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR!

LYTTON SQUARE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED AN extensive Stock of New and Fashionable GOODS, I will be glad to receive orders, which will be promptly executed and

☞ GOOD FIT GUARANTEED. ☜

Terms strictly cash.

au16 W. ELSON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, two months after date, I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 or more acres of Crown land, situated on Namoo Harbor, Fitz-Hugh Sound, B. C. Commencing at post near the shore, marked A; thence Northerly, along the shore, and including two small islands, 50 chains, to post B; thence Easterly, 40 chains, to post C; thence Southerly, 50 chains, to post D; thence Westerly, 40 chains, to point of commencement.

No minerals are known to exist on this land.

JOHN CLAYTON.

Victoria, B. C., 15th May, 1882. jy1-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, two months after date, I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 or more acres of Crown land, situated on Kocye Harbor, Fitz-Hugh Sound, B. C. Commencing at post near the shore, marked A; thence Northerly, 50 chains, to post B; thence Easterly, 40 chains, to post C; thence Southerly, 50 chains, to post D; thence Westerly, 40 chains along the shore, to point of commencement.

No minerals are known to exist on this land.

JOHN CLAYTON,

Victoria, B. C., 15th May, 1882. jy1-2m

BOY WANTED

TO LEARN THE PRINTING BUSIness. Must be smart and able to read and write fairly. Apply immediately at THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED INSTRUCtions from Mr. J. W. Howison, late of the Occident Hotel, we hereby give notice that all accounts due him are to be paid to us at our office, Columbia Street, forthwith.

WOODS & TURNER.

New West., Aug. 29, 1882. au30m1

ASK FOR

Union India Rubber Co.'s

PURE PARA GUM

CRACK PROOF

RUBBER BOOTS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Be sure the Boots are stamped *CRACK PROOF* on the heels, and have the *PURE GUM SPRINGS* on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking or breaking. We are now making them with *RUBBER AND ASBESTOS* Soles which will make them last more than twice as long as any Rubber Boots made.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

R. H. PEASE, Jr. } Agents,
S. M. RUNYON, } San Francisco.

au26m3

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL

FISHERIES EXHIBITION,

LONDON 1883.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECeived instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to promote, by all means in his power, the objects connected with the exhibition to be opened in London, May 1st, 1883. The nature of the exhibits desired is explained in the circular notices, which will shortly be issued. A Committee of the Board of Trade has kindly undertaken to assist in securing the successful accomplishment of the important object in view; and the co-operation of the public to ensure a display which will be creditable to the Province will, it is trusted, be cordially afforded.

STORAGE IN VICTORIA will be provided for articles consigned to the care of the undersigned, and the requisite forms of entry supplied.

The early attention of intending exhibitors is requested. Communications on this subject addressed to the undersigned to be endorsed FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Fisheries, B. C.

Victoria, 12th Aug., 1882. au16

W. H. KEARY

WISHES TO DISPOSE OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

STATIONERY!

—AND—

Fancy Goods!

AT COST PRICE!

(EITHER IN LOTS OR BULK)

FOR CASH!

—ALSO—

2 PIANOS

(Cottage, German Make)

Will be sold on the Instalment Principle.

ALL ACCOUNTS due must be paid on or before 15th September next.

Call, Examine, and Secure a Bargain!

OCCIDENT HOTEL

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in the City.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT

IS UNDER THE CHARGE OF AN EXPERIENCED ARTIST.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to announce to the Public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where everything will be found first-class, and at reasonable rates.

The Parlors and Sleeping Apartments are under the superintendence of MRS. AUSTIN.

Private Dining Rooms for Ladies, Families and Private Parties.

A Private Reading Room, commodious, comfortably furnished, and well supplied with books and papers, is provided for the use of guests.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the choicest brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

JNO. AUSTIN,
PROPRIETOR.

COLLEGIATE

—AND—

HIGH SCHOOL

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

RE-OPENS AUG. 30, 1882.

VISITORS:—REV. R. JAMIESON, REV. C. WATSON.

MANAGERS:—W. J. ARMSTRONG, M. P. P., J. S. CLUTE, ESQ., REV. E. ROBSON, C. G. MAJOR, ESQ.

TEACHERS:—

H. M. STRAMBERG, B.A., PRINCIPAL; Mathematics, Classics and History.

REV. W. J. DOWLER, B. A., VICE-PRINCIPAL; Modern Languages, Science and Literature.

L. R. MCINNES, M. D.; Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

MRS. D. ROBSON; Voice Culture and Art of Singing.

Instrumental Music (piano) by a first-class teacher.

The school year consists of 40 weeks of actual teaching, divided into four terms of 10 weeks each.

EXPENSES:—

Tuition, High School, per term, $15.00.
Board, per term, $45.00.
Music (vocal or instrumental), per term, $10.00.
Use of Instrument for practice, per term, $3.00.
Washing, 50 cents per doz.

For circulars, with fuller information, apply to

E. ROBSON,
Sec.-Treas.

New West., July 20, 1882. jy22

Removal of Snags,

FRASER RIVER

SEALED TENDERS, SUPERSCRIBed as above and addressed to the undersigned, are invited to be delivered at this office by or before 4 p. m. of Friday, the 15th September next, for the removal of Snags from the Channel of Fraser River, between Cheam and New Westminster.

About 30 or 40 Snags will probably have to be removed.

The Snags to be removed will be pointed out to the Contractor by the Dominion Government Agent or other agent of the Public Works Department when the work is undertaken, and those snags will have to be removed first which in the opinion of the said agent, most endanger and impede navigation

The snags in every case, including the portions thereof imbedded in the mud, are to be wholly removed, and either destroyed or transported to and made fast in such a position clear of the channel as shall be considered satisfactory by the said Agent.

The whole work must be completed by the 15th December next.

The tenderer is to state the rate per snag for the removal of the whole number of snags that may be required by the said Agent to be removed as above specified.

Payment will be made in three equal instalments proportionate to the progress of the work in the judgment of the said Agent.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit of the sum of $500, made payable to the order of the Dominion Government Agent, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque or certificate will be returned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. S. ROEBUCK,
Secretary.

Dominion Government Agent's Office,
Victoria, B.C., 15th Aug., 1882. au19

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that during my temporary absence from the Province Messrs. Woods & Turner will act as my agents, I hereby authorizing them to receive monies and sign receipts therefor on my account.

J. W. HOWISON.

New West., B. C., Aug. 22, 1882. au23

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE **British Columbian,** the Newspaper on the Mainland of British Columbia. Only $3 a year.

1861. 1882.

THE

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

THE PROPRIETOR, after 21 years of mercantile life in this City, begs leave to report to his numerous Patrons that his Business is prosperous and the outlook for the future is bright. We hope to do a big trade during the present year. We have now in stock a complete assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

With some heavy shipments on the way from the Eastern Markets. We are buying for Cash, getting large discounts, which enables us to sell at much lower rates than formerly. We are determined to keep the COLUMBIA HOUSE to the front, making it, as it has been for years, the leading mercantile House on the Mainland. Our stock is usually so complete that we can fill orders sent to us at cheaper rates than any other House in this City, and we will do it.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
IMPORTER.

New West., Feb. 8, 1882. fe11

BARGAINS!

—AT—

QUESNELLE-MOUTH

—IN—

BOOTS and SHOES

FARMERS' & MINERS'

IMPLEMENTS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE.

THE BEST BRAND OF

Flour,
Bacon,
Beans,
Groceries.

Ready-Made Clothing!

AND A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THIS MARKET.

☞ Storage and Forwarding done at reasonable rates.

REID & HUDSON.

jy12-6m

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the City Taxes for 1882 are now due and payable at the office of the City Clerk.

JAMES ORR, C. M. C.

New West., July 25, 1882. jy26

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 2, 1882.

Read, O, read Armstrong's letter to Smithe!

The High Collegiate School in this city resumed on Monday last.

Armstrong to Smithe: "We may say the matter is now safe in OUR hands."

Mr. John Tod, of Cadboro Bay, the "oldest inhabitant," died on Thursday, aged 91.

The weather has been very warm during the past few days—83° in the shade occasionally.

The people of Manitoba complain of the duty on lumber. They are obliged to import all they use.

The steamer Western Slope took 2,500 cases away from the Richmond Cannery the other day.

The steamer Gertrude, Capt. Odin, returned from Yale yesterday with passengers and way freight.

The steamer Western Slope, Capt. Moore, arrived from Victoria yesterday with freight and passengers.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Gardiner, arrived from Victoria last evening with freight and passengers.

Read carefully our report of the public meeting on Thursday night and do your duty like honest Britons on Monday.

The wheat crop of the United States this year is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels, being 120,000,000 greater than last year.

The steamer Wm. Irving, Capt. Insley, returned from Yale yesterday, bringing the up-country mails, passengers and way freight.

The steamer Gem, Capt. Millard, arrived from Port Haney yesterday. She brought down about a dozen passengers and some freight.

The weather in Winnipeg was sweltering hot early last month, the mercury raising to 105° in the shade and as high as 150° in the sun.

The thud of the pile-driver hammer sounds in our ears. It is the piles for Mr. McDonough's wharf at the foot of Mary street that are being driven.

The United States Congress, which closed its session last month, sat for about eight months and made appropriations aggregating $300,000,000.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that tenders are invited for an hotel and two dwellings at Moodyville. Moodyville is looking up.

H. M. S. Rocket sails from Esquimalt for England to-day. Ten years on this station, the taut little craft had almost come to be regarded as a local institution.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* says the people of the Portage are indignant because the C. P. R. authorities allow their men to work at the depot there on Sunday.

Referring to Mr. Bunster and his defeat, the Winnipeg *Free Press* says: "As a perpetrator of Irish 'bulls' it is safe to say that Bunster has few equals anywhere."

France spent 592,342,045 francs to punish depradations in Tunis to the amount of 178,954 francs — rather worse than the British Afghanistan investment.

During the first week in August the deaths in the city of New York amounted to 1,200, nearly one-half of which were directly traceable to the extreme heat.

Land companies increase at such a rate as to cause apprehension that the great bulk of the public domain in Manitoba and the North-West will be monopolized in that way.

In Montreal, last month, two men were fooling with walking sticks, playing at fencing, when one cracked the other's skull so that he died. They were both the worse of liquor.

Cetewayo has been restored to the throne of Zululand, with the stipulation that the British Government shall have "a power behind the throne" in the form of an "adviser."

Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, when in the Old Country recently, was successful in making preliminary arrangements for bringing a colony of Irish families to the Canadian North-West.

We understand that the New Westminster Companies will send fourteen firemen to the butts this morning. That they may return laden with laurels is the wish of the COLUMBIAN.

Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of old John Brown, has accepted a position in the adjuster's department of the branch mint in San Francisco, which was voluntarily offered her by Supt. Burton.

Kamloops is to have a grand Race Meeting on the 6th and 7th prox. This would seem intended to take the place of the Ashcroft Meeting. The Managers have issued a very attractive programme.

Says the Winnipeg *Free Press*:—Another official car has been added to the rolling stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has arrived here. It is handsomely fitted up, being one of the finest cars in existence.

The Cochrane Ranche Company at Cow River, of which Major Walker is manager, have contracted to supply the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with 500 pounds of fresh meat daily at 7½ cents per pound. They have now 10,000 head of cattle on the ranche.

The Toronto *Telegram* thinks the first blow at Confederation will be struck by Manitoba, the difficulty being that it is too far from Ottawa to be successfully governed from there that of British Columbia, twice as remote? Stranger things have happened than that the Federal Capital shall yet be located even west of Manitoba.

Mr. Armstrong grossly deceived Mr. Craven by assuring that gentleman that he (Armstrong) had a steadfast believer in Mr. Orr. He is now engaged in endeavoring to deceive the electors by statements equally devoid of truth.

A late Ottawa despatch says it is rumored that one object of Sir Charles Tupper's visit to England is to purchase by private tender several thousand tons of steel rails required to finish the British Columbia branch of the C. P. R.

It must now be perfectly clear that Mr. Armstrong joined the cabinet of the Victoria cousins without having exacted or obtained any change or even modification of the ruinous dock policy. When challenged on the point at the public meeting he was dumb!

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. E. Robson, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free; strangers cordially invited. *

COQUITLAM BRIDGE.—The statement of the *Standard* to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. McMullen has taken this work in hand, and, as is his habit, he is pushing it forward with vigor.

THE CITY ELECTION.—The nomination takes place at noon to-day; and the poll will be opened at 8 a.m. on Monday. Mr. Armstrong recommended the electors "to vote early and often." Vote early by all means, but to vote once will be sufficient.

WHEW!—When politely invited by Mr. Ferris to attend the public meeting on Thursday night, Mr. Armstrong waxed very wroth and hissed out, "When a man opposes a MINISTER I consider him a traitor!" Let no dog wag his tail. There is a live "MINISTER" around!

THE SANDHEAD LIGHTHOUSE.—This work, which has been hanging fire for some time, has been taken in hand by Mr. McMullen, C. P. Railway contractor, and will doubtless be carried to completion with that vigor which characterizes that gentleman's general management of public works.

FROM YALE.—The steamer R. P. Rithet, Capt. John Irving, returned from Yale yesterday morning, having 152 head of beef cattle—112 for Mr. Harper and 40 for Mr. Nelson. She had also a large number of passengers and, receiving quite an accession to the number here, left for Victoria about noon.

THE ESQUIMALT ELECTION. — In spite of the frivolous objection and obstruction offered on the part of the Attorney-General, Judge Gray, has issued the desired order for Mr. Bowron to be examined before Mr. Justice McCreight, touching the Cariboo Voters' List. This seals the doom of the Attorney-General. Politically, Mr. Hett has had "a short life and a merry one."

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.—Mr. Armstrong says he had not confidence in the local government on the 11th August when he signed the "Round Robin," but now he has. In other words he had no confidence in it until he himself joined it! It will be seen when the House meets, if not sooner, how far his presence in the government has tended to restore public confidence.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The walls are rapidly rising at the hands of the large force of workmen. Another week and it will in all probability be ready to receive the joists for the second floor. But people are puzzled to understand why Nanaimo should get a thirty thousand dollar building and New Westminster only a fifteen thousand dollar one. Not that Nanaimo should have less, but New Westminster more.

LOCAL RAILWAYS.—We mentioned a few days ago the fact that E. Brown, Esq., of this city, was in communication with the Minister of Railways and with a powerful American syndicate, with a view of promoting the early extension of the American railway system to this city, where it would connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway. In pursuance of that important object the usual legal notice appears in our columns today.

DOSEN'T LIKE PUBLIC MEETINGS.—When asked to have a public meeting called in order that he might explain his position, Mr. Armstrong replied, "I can explain my position to my friends privately, and I don't want to explain anything to my enemies." Just so. That suites him exactly. A story to suit each and no two alike. And then if many of his "explanations" were made in public their truthfulness might be challenged, which would be very inconvenient, you know.

YALE-KOOTENAY ELECTION.—To the returns already published we are only able to add the Nicola vote, which was 21 for Barnard; 14 for Robinson and 6 for Vernon. This makes the figures stand 217 for Barnard; 107 for Robinson, and 31 for Vernon. It will be seen now that the deposit money of Messrs. Vernon and Robinson will inevitably go towards meeting the expenses of the election. Robinson will come in second, but already he has less than one-half of the votes polled by Barnard, and the distance between him and the victor will certainly continue to increase to the end of the race.

Just received returns from Okanagon, and Duck & Pringle's, giving Barnard 24, Robinson 3, Vernon 30.

POCKET CUTLERY.—T. R. Pearson & Co. have received an assortment of Pocket Cutlery direct from England.

Scrofula is a depraved condition of the system often hereditary, and characterized by indolent tumors, glandular affections, bad blood and a low condition of vitality that tends toward consumption, which is really Scrofula of the Lungs. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Scrofulous diseases from a pimple to an Abscess, by purifying the blood, correcting the secretions and giving a healthy tone to each organ.

JUST RECEIVED—50,000 Shipping Tags, 100 gross Chalk Crayons, and a large consignment of Stationery and Fancy Goods.—T. R. PEARSON & Co.—*Adv.*

Slandering the People.

At the public meeting on Thursday night, Mr. Armstrong said that there is no such thing as political principle in this Province—that it was only a question of dollars and cents. That is certainly "measuring other people's corn in his own bushel." Let the electors, on Monday, repel the foul slander by recording their votes against the slanderer.

POLITICAL TREACHERY.

New Westminster, 28th July, 1882.

DEAR MR. SMITHE.—Yours of 26th inst. to hand. I thank you most sincerely for your very kind congratulations and I must say that I regret very much that you were not returned in the same way. I am pleased that Mr. Orr is returned for our district as he is a strong supporter of mine and I believe Mr. Robson has stated that he will work in harmony with me. I have not heard the result of the Yale district vote yet. Lillooet is against the Government. Comox and Cariboo not heard from. Yale will give US two, and I think Cassiar will do the same. Give Comox to the OTHER SIDE, leaving 16 to 9 for the government side. We may say the matter is now safe in OUR hands.

Believe me to be most sincerely yours,

W. J. ARMSTRONG.

The Political Meeting.

Candidates Before the Electors.

The meeting called by Mr. W. D. Ferris to consider the political situation took place on Thursday night, and was very largely attended. On motion Mr. D. S. Curtis took the chair, and at once called upon

Mr. W. D. Ferris to address the meeting. Mr. Ferris said he appeared before the electors to ask their suffrages as their representative in the Local Legislature, Mr. Armstrong having accepted a portfolio. It was not often that a newly-appointed minister, coming for the approval of the electors, was met with opposition. This course was only taken when there were some extraordinary circumstances connected with his acceptance of office; and in this case the circumstances were very extraordinary. He had no doubt there were many present who signed the requisition asking Mr. Armstrong to accept nomination as representative of this city; and it would be recollected that Mr. Orr, who carried round that requisition, distinctly stated that Mr. Armstrong would undoubtedly support the Opposition. On the strength of that statement he (Mr. Ferris) had signed the requisition, and he believed many other signatures were obtained for that reason which would not otherwise have been obtained. Mr. Armstrong was elected by acclamation as, everyone understood, an opponent of the Government. Shortly after the election he expressed to the leader of the Opposition his pleasure at the result of the contest, congratulating him (the leader) on "our success." A little later he and the two representatives for this district signed a declaration to the effect that they had no confidence in the government. Mr. Armstrong was the first to sign that document, which was drawn up for the purpose of informing the Lieut.-Governor respecting the political complexion of the new House. Three days afterwards Mr. Armstrong was sworn in as a member of that very Government, and now comes to ask the electors to signify their approval of that step. Under these circumstances he felt perfectly justified in opposing Mr. Armstrong's election. If he had obtained a portfolio by honest means, he deserved to be congratulated, and none would offer congratulations with greater pleasure than himself. But he did not get it honestly, but by a species of fraud. The result of Mr. Armstrong's action left the representation of the city and district divided. The two district members could not now work with him, and their influence in the House must be proportionately weakened. He had been credibly informed that Mr. Armstrong had also given Mr. Beaven to understand that if he went over Mr. Orr would go with him. If he (Mr. Ferris) had the honor of being elected as their representative, he would do his utmost to promote the prosperity of the constituency. He would certainly set his face unflinchingly against sinking any more money in that hole at Esquimalt—the dry-dock. For two years we have been left without a bridge over the Coquitlam; and why?—because the country was being drained of its revenue for cement to fill the dry-dock whirlpool! Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars had been swallowed up there already, and, when the dock was completed, he was informed that $40,000 a year would be required to keep it in repair.

Mr. W. J. Armstrong, M. P. P., said he appeared as a member of a partially-formed new Government. He had expected many more charges to be brought against him by Mr. Ferris. If these were all the charges he had to bring, he certainly had very poor ground for opposing him (Mr. Armstrong). In this country politics had nothing to do with principles or party—it was really a matter of dollars and cents. But he had not changed his principles with regard to the dry-dock and other matters. He admitted that he had worked with the Opposition as far as he could conscientiously do. But when he found that the Opposition intended to give only one portfolio to the Mainland, he objected, and would no longer support them. He had made arrangements to have two good live ministers from the Mainland, and he intended that these arrangements should be carried out. With respect to the declaration he had signed, why, it was nothing. It declared that he had no faith in the Government—and he had no faith in it as it then existed. But it did not commit any one to anything. It was not customary to oppose a minister who had the honor to take a portfolio, and he was satisfied the electors would not throw away the opportunity of being represented by a *Minister*, who was equal in influence to six ordinary representatives. He was not at liberty to announce the policy of the Government—that could not be done till the House met—but when that policy came to be announced he had no doubt it would meet the approval of a majority of the people. He denied that he had promised Mr. Orr's support to the Government. All that he said was that he believed Mr. Orr would support the Government—and he *believed so still!*

Mr. Ferris wished to ask Mr. Armstrong a question. Mr. Armstrong consented, if he could ask Mr. Ferris a question also. Mr. Ferris—"What was the difference in the Government on the 11th and on the 14th?" Mr. Armstrong—"Why, sir, all the difference in the world. On the 11th I was not in it: on the 14th *I was there!*" Mr. Armstrong then asked Mr. Ferris what he proposed to do with the dry-dock in the event of his being elected. Would he give it away? Mr. Ferris said he would give it to either the Federal or Imperial Government, or let it lie; but he would not consent to any further expenditure of provincial funds upon it. Mr. Armstrong denied that this could be done, and went on to say that Mr. Smithe had declared on his honor that the signing of the "round robin" would be kept a profound secret unless a majority of the members signed it. Two days afterwards he found that everybody in Victoria knew of it.

Mr. John Robson, M. P. P., said that as a voter in the city, a large property holder, and a representative of the District, he naturally took considerable interest in this contest. Everyone would remember the position of Mr. Armstrong at the last session of the late Parliament. He was one of the most pronounced Oppositionists, stood in the front rank, and one of the most frequently spoken. When he came back for reëlection a requisition was drawn up which he (Mr. Robson) signed, with many others, on an assurance from Mr. Orr that he (Armstrong) came out as an uncompromising Oppositionist. Had it not been for that assurance there were many men who would sooner have cut off their right hand than signed the paper. Mr. Orr and himself had canvassed the District on the distinct understanding that, if elected, they and Mr. Armstrong would work together. They represented to the electors of the District that they were Oppositionists, and that Mr. Armstrong was an Oppositionist, and that it was highly important that the three members from the city and district should work in harmony, as they would thus exert a powerful influence in the House and overcome as far as possible the disadvantages of our want of sufficient representation. When the election was over, Mr. Armstrong had written to Mr. Smithe, leader of the Opposition, congratulating him on the success of "*our party.*" A few days later he had acted the part of a member of the Opposition by having, in connection with Mr. Davie, a leading Oppositionist, applied for the issue of a writ for the Yale election. He might say that the Lieut.-Governor was perfectly satisfied that the Government had been defeated at the general election, but he could not see his way clear to take action on that conviction without some tangible evidence as to the intention of members. Under these circumstances the usual expedient was resorted to. A round robin was prepared for the signature of members elected. Mr. Smithe came up here with one of these documents. It read as follows:

"You are authorized by us to state to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor that the present Local Government does not possess our confidence."

This declaration was signed by Messrs. Armstrong, Orr, and himself. It will be observed that this document is not an ordinary pledge—it is an official document upon which the Lieut.-Governor was expected to take action of a very grave character. Mr. Armstrong signed it on the 11th, and on the 14th he violated his pledge to accept a portfolio! But Mr. Armstrong was greatly shocked because the pledge of secrecy respecting the round robin had been broken. He (the speaker) had yet to be convinced that the secret was made public until Mr. Armstrong had himself broken the compact most treacherously. Surely when a solemn compact, made in honor, had been shamelessly broken by one party, the seal of secrecy is removed, and the other parties to the agreement are at liberty to make known its contents. Mr. Armstrong had explained the difference in the Government by saying that on the 11th it had him not, but on the 14th it had him. Is it possible for one to find anywhere a more magnificent illustration of the quintessence of egotism boiled down to the size of a needle's point? Mr. Armstrong holds that no Government of which he is not a member could be worthy of his confidence, but he had confidence in any Government which contained W. J. Armstrong! Mr. Armstrong denied that he had promised Mr. Orr's support to the Government; but he (the speaker) had Mr. Deane's word for the statement, and Mr. Deane would not deny it. The position appeared to be this: Mr. Armstrong offered himself to the premier, but the premier refused to accept him—he was of too little value—unless he could guarantee the support of some one else. Thereupon he promised to bring Mr. Orr with him. But he had no right to make use of Mr. Orr's name in that way. Mr. Armstrong asked the support of the electors on a purely selfish ground. He stated that principle did not enter into the politics of this country. If all were such as he had proved himself to be there must be very little political principle indeed. But he (the speaker) was mistaken if Mr. Armstrong would not find enough principle among the electors to reject a man who came to them with such a slanderous statement. But, even on the ground of self-interest, should the city support him? It is a fact beyond doubt that the present Government cannot possibly go on. They may succeed, by continued patching, in retaining office until the House meets; but the moment the House meets they must fall. There is no doubt but Mr. Hett, the Attorney-General, will be unseated, and his seat will go to a prominent Oppositionist. Now, in the event of Mr. Armstrong being elected, what would be the position of the city? Within three months the Government would be defeated, and he would not only be a member of a dead Government, but he has so alienated himself from the district members that it would be impossible for them to work in harmony. Mr. Armstrong claimed that two portfolios would be given by his Government to Mainlanders. He (the speaker) had authority to say that the Opposition programme was to give three portfolios to Mainland members, and one to an Island member, but not a Victorian, and one who is thoroughly opposed to the policy of the present Government with respect to dry-dock and other matters. This would make the new Government practically a Mainland Government. Mr. Armstrong had very adroitly got over two important questions—the dry-dock and representation—by stating that he was not at liberty to announce the policy of an incomplete Government. Now, when a newly-appointed minister came before the electors for reëlection, it was customary for him to explain the Government policy in as far as it relates to questions upon which he had previously differed from them; and we had a perfect right to expect an explanation of the Government policy respecting these two matters at least. It was well known that Mr. Beaven was preëminently the father of the dry-dock. It was well known that he had invested largely in property in the vicinity of the dock, and had above all others promoted it. Is it possible to believe that Mr. Beaven has abandoned the dock for the sake of Mr. Armstrong's support! Mr. Armstrong dare not say that he has, and if he did say it he (the speaker) would seriously doubt the statement. After giving a brief history of the dry-dock scheme, showing that it was from the beginning intended to be a Federal work, and was not to cost the Province a cent, Mr. Robson stated that it had cost the Province already $246,000, and $250,000 more would be required to complete it. Mr. Beaven wanted to know if the Opposition proposed to give the dock away. Certainly they did, on condition that it would be completed and maintained by the Dominion or Imperial Government, as at first intended. It would not lessen the usefulness of the dock, or the benefit which might accrue to the Province. He conceived it to be clearly the duty of this city to elect a man who would work harmoniously with the district members, and not a man who had treacherously allied himself with a Government which cannot possibly stand more than three months. During these three months, it must be remembered, there were no appropriations made, and the city could gain no possible advantage from its representative.

Mr. Armstrong denied that the Opposition proposed to give the Mainland three ministers. He pronounced Mr. Robson's statements "lies," and asked why the Government of his (Mr. Robson's) friends did not get rid of the dry-dock during the three years they were in power. They tried to give it away, but couldn't—no one would take it.

Mr. Robson said the Elliott Government were in negotiation with the Dominion Government with a view to having the dock taken over as a Federal work. The negotiations had been nearly completed when the Elliott Government were defeated and the present Government came into office. One of the first acts of that Government was to cut short these negotiations and go on with the dock as a provincial work. He reiterated his statement with regard to the Opposition programme.

There were loud calls for Mr. James Orr, M. P. P., and in response that gentleman made a brief speech. He said he signed the round robin in perfect good faith, and he didn't care in the least whether it was kept secret or not. At the time of signing it he had no faith in the Government, and he had no faith in it now with Mr. Armstrong as a member. He did not believe the present Government had any intention of abandoning the dry-dock. They would keep it as a political lever by which to gain political power. He was of opinion that it was of very great importance that the three members for the district should work together in harmony. During the canvass he asked Mr. Robson if, in the event of a portfolio being offered to Mr. Armstrong by the new Government he (Mr. Robson) would support him. Mr. Robson said he certainly would. He had received a similar promise from Mr. Armstrong in the event of Mr. Robson's being asked to take a portfolio. It was understood all along that the three members should support each other, and he was exceedingly sorry that Mr. Armstrong had destroyed that arrangement by joining the present Government. He had every reason to believe that at the very time he signed the round robin Mr. Armstrong was negotiating with Beaven for a portfolio!

Mr. Armstrong then rose to speak, but at the same moment three-fourths of the audience got up and began to leave the hall, and the meeting was adjourned with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Altogether, the meeting was orderly, and all the speakers received an attentive hearing. There were a few rowdies who made some attempts at disorder while Mr. Robson was speaking, but without success.

Communications.

Invit'ng Field for Settlers.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—Trusting you will give me a little space in your much prized paper, I wish to say a few words about the inviting field for settlers lying untouched and little known in this vicinity. First of all let me speak of Port Haney, as it is unquestionably destined to become in the near future an important centre not alone for the country lying on this side of the Fraser, but for that on the south side as well.

As you are no doubt aware, there is a splendid farming country commonly known as "Langley Prairie," seeking an outlet at Derby, the liability of the intermediate lands to overflow rendering the old Langley landing unsuitable. Derby is just about opposite Port Haney, and a good ferry would so connect it with this place as to make it a very convenient market. Port Haney is, therefore, just in the right place for a large and important farming district on the other side of the river. It is exactly in the right place for the whole sweep of country along this side of the Fraser from Stave river to the Pitt. But, what is more important still, it is the natural centre and outlet for one of the most desirable tracts of land to be found in this or any other country, lying back between my own farm and the base of the mountain range; and it is to this valuable tract of land that I desire more particularly to invite attention. The soil is rich loam with clay subsoil, capable of producing the finest crops of cereals, roots and fruit. For hay and pasturage it is unsurpassed; and it is withal, well watered and free from overflow at all times. There is, I should say, room for good comfortable homes for four or five thousand people.

Now, it will hardly be necessary for me to point out the obvious advantages of the situation,—within convenient distance of Port Haney, the principal railway station and centre of trade for a large and important stretch of country, and with its work-shops, engine-houses, &c., &c. Besides that, there is the railway by which to reach any other market, and the waggon-road which will pierce the settlement, thus directly connecting it with New Westminster.

Residing, as I do, on the threshold of this most desirable field, I shall be at all times happy to afford any information in my power to intending settlers.

But two things must be done before population can be expected to enter upon this desirable inheritance: A trail should be opened through the centre of this territory, extending from the present settlement to the base of the mountains, in order that those in search of land may be enabled to go in and view the country; and, most important of all, the reservation must be removed and the land made available for settlement. *This is essential and should be done without delay!*

Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space.

I am yours truly,

D. DOCKSTEADER.

Maple Ridge, August 28th, 1882.

Important Omission.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN. — In consequence of indisposition, I omitted several matters I had intended to have touched up at the meeting Thursday evening at the Skating Rink, one of which I think of so much importance to the public under existing circumstances that I must request you, however briefly, to mention in your next issue. The matter to which I have reference is the claim this city has upon the Government for the establishment of a High School here, and which I intend to advocate if elected to represent this city, as I have no doubt I shall be.

Yours, &c.,

W. D. FERRIS.

City Council.

The Council met on Wednesday evening. Present—The Mayor, and Councillors Edmonds, Johnston, Shiles, Mathers, Cunningham, and Curtis.

Communications were read from Woods & Turner, respecting superintendence of public works; and from Fishery Inspector A. C. Anderson, respecting the Fishery Exhibition.

The Sunday Closing Bylaw was, on motion, referred to the City Solicitor to report on its constitutionality.

On motion, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was requested to furnish a report of condition and efficiency of the Department.

On motion, it was ordered that the Board of Works be authorized to employ a competent person to superintend any works undertaken during the remainder of the year.

On motion, Mr. Geo. Good's tender for section number 2, Columbia street, was accepted.

On motion, Mr. John Patterson's tender for that portion of Columbia street between Kennedy's bridge and Alfred Terrace was accepted.

On motion, it was resolved that the time for receiving tenders for the work on Simcoe street be extended till Monday, and that it be proceeded with in compliance with petition.

On motion, it was resolved that Messrs. Woods & Turner be authorized to prepare plans and specifications for Elliott street, also plans and specifications for Dallas street.

On motion, it was resolved that the sum of $500 be devoted to the reception of His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

Council adjourned till Monday evening next.

BLUE VITRIOL—Genuine English—For dressing wheat to prevent the smut. Send to LANGLEY & Co., Victoria. Also, for sale—celebrated Condition Powders and Driffield's Black Oils. Both these should be in every stable. mh29

The best evidence of the superior merit and virtues of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the cure of Summer Complaints, is that its popularity and demand is greatest where it has been longest known.

☞ We have just received from England direct a fine line of Fishing Tackle, comprising a splendid assortment of Flies made expressly for this country, and to which the finest trout will rise.—T. R. Pearson & Co.

☞ Now unpacking at Jas. Ellard & Co.'s, the latest fashions for 1882 in Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, Millinery, Laces, &c. Call and examine.

☞ T. R. Pearson & Co. have just received direct from the manufactories in Ontario a heavy invoice of of Stationery, including Letter-presses, &c.

Caution.

We beg to call the attention of the trade and the public to the well-known quality and elegance of finish of our Gold Cases, guaranteed by us to be of eighteen karat Gold, U. S. Mint assay, or of fourteen karat Gold, as may be stamped, and also to our mode of selling the same, charging only for the ACTUAL WEIGHT of the gold used, and not for the base metal comprised in springs, key pipes, filling of crown, etc. To illustrate which a tag accompanies each one of our Gold Cases, which plainly indicates not only the gross weight of the case, but also the Net weight of the gold.

In explanation of the above we desire to say that the old plan of charging for the gross weight of the case, as if it were all gold, worked well enough as long as the manufacturers were content with the amount of brass and steel actually required in its construction; but when the business was degraded into a contest as to who should get the most base metal into the least quantity of gold and call it a *Gold case*, then the time came when, in the interest of dealers in American Watches, it became necessary to adopt a plan of selling, showing the buyer exactly how much GOLD each case contained.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade mark on both case and movement. Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co.;" and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "A. M. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.; sterling silver," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of either distinguishing marks. This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements, and put upon worthless movements of other makers and *vice versa*, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the watches, and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches wholly made by us. It is necessary also, because it is so notorious as to be a public scandal that there is great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from 10 to 20 per cent. from the quality they assume to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low price at which such cased watches have been sold.—AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Waltham, Mass:

British Columbia Agency of Toronto Safe and Lock Works, J. & J. Taylor, Proprietors.

These celebrated safes are made from heavier iron, weighing 20 per cent. more, and have all the modern improvements of the best American Fire and Burglar Safes, including the Sargent Greenleaf Dial Lock. Being of Canadian manufacture, they are duty free, and consequently can be sold cheaper than either English or American Safes.

Fire and Burglar proof vault doors manufactured of all sizes and quality, at prices ranging from one hundred to three thousand dollars.

Detailed specifications for vault work furnished on application to the agents for British Columbia.

no2 M. W. WAITT & Co., Victoria.

British Columbia Directory.

All residents of New Westminster city who do not receive a postal card will confer a favor by sending their name, street, and occupation to the undersigned before the 1st of September, for insertion in the new B. Columbia Directory.

R. T. WILLIAMS,
au23 Broad & Gov't Sts., Victoria.

The indications of the approaching season seem to threaten an unusual amount of the various forms of bowel complaints. Our readers would do well to supply themselves with some reliable remedy like Doctor Fowler's Extract of Wild *Strwberry, as a safeguard against sudden* attacks of Cholera Morbus, Colic, Dysentery, &c., that unless promptly treated are often suddenly fatal.

The nearer we follow nature in the treatment of disease, the more successful we are. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is Nature's Specific for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, and all forms of Summer Complants. It speedily cures Canker in the stomach or bowels, and is safe for infants as well as adults.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.—For twenty-five years has Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry been before the people, and its popularity is to-day greater than ever, because it has proved reliable in the treatment of all forms of Bowel Complaint incident to the Summer season.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Miss White is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils for instruction in the English Branches, at $2.00 per month. French and Music extra to those desiring them. Classes to begin Friday, Sept. 1st, at 9 a.m. Next door to Methodist Parsonage. 2t*

☞ T. R. Pearson & Co. wish to draw attention to the fact that they are prepared to take subscriptions for all Canadian, American and British newspapers and periodicals at publishers' prices, without charging additional for remittance of money.—*Adv.*

MISS WOODS will resume her morning and afternoon classes at the Rectory, Blackwood street, on or about September 13th. Terms, $2.00 per month; music, $2.50. For further particulars apply at the Rectory, Blackwood street. 1m*

FOR SALE.

LOT 2, BLOCK IX.
" 1, " XXII.
" 10, " XXVIII.,
City of New Westminster.
—ALSO—
LOT 4, BLOCK I.
" 8 & 9, " III.
" 4, " V.
" 3, " X.
" 18, 19, & 20, BLOCK XIII.,
Suburban Lands.

Apply to
H. V. EDMONDS,
New Westminster,
or to ALLSOP & MASON,
au30tc Victoria.

FOR SALE:

WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a Cottage and Lot, just above the Drill Shed, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office.

For particulars enquire of
W. H. KEARY,
au23 Columbia-st., N.W.

Our Story.

KITH AND KIN.

(Continued.)

During some fiery moments, in which soul had been lifted above sense, in which self-abnegation had risen supreme, Aglionby had made *his* "great renunciations," and had experienced at the time all the exalted joy which such renunciations bring to those who consummate them. In this walk of an hour with Judith Conisbrough, he, like her had lived through emotion enough to last him for years; at least, it is very certain that life, if constantly distracted by such emotions, could not be carried on: this poor imperfect frame, this godlike reason, would succumb under an uninterrupted succession of such excitements. This is so trite as to be a truism. Yet it is a truism we are apt to dispute when the days have to be lived through which follow—as in Aglionby's case they did—upon the few moments, or hours, or days, as the case may be, of intense, highly-strung, mental life; days so gray, so blank and drear, they are like some bare and solitary rock in a northern ocean.

Through such days he had to pass; for a long blank, uneventful winter followed upon that night of feverish hope and anguish, love and longing and renunciation. He went home and stayed there, and people said how very quiet he was, and how little he cared for any society—except, they added, with surprise, that of Randulf Danesdale. The two men were so utterly dissimilar, said those discerning critics, in tastes, habits, and dispositions, that it is quite marvelous they should have become such sworn allies. So it was, however; like or unlike, they were almost inseparable.

The simple fact was that each knew the other's heart. There was something so inwardly similar in their lots, that this likeness alone must have drawn them together; not that any effusive interchange of sentiment, or exchange of confidences, had taken place between them. They had never touched openly on the subjects which lay nearest their hearts. But by bit and bit, over a pipe at this time, during some long dark ride on another occasion, in Bernard's snuggery, or in Randulf's den, they had got pretty clearly to understand what were each other's chiefest hopes and fears, desires or regrets. Randulf knew now that Aglionby's marriage was simply a matter of honor on his side, as to the necessity for consummating which not a doubt had ever entered his mind. Nor had it ever occurred to Randulf to think that there was any way out of it for his friend; they were gentlemen, therefore such a possibility was out of the sphere of their thoughts. That Aglionby was to marry Lizzie Vane, and do all in his power to make her life delightful for her, "understood itself" with both of them, without their ever saying to themselves, "*noblesse oblige.*" Aglionby had never in so many words told Danesdale that he loved Judith Conisbrough, but the other guessed it from a thousand slight signs and tokens, which perhaps could not have been read save by a man who was himself in love. He had first felt certain on the point one day in the middle of February, when, sitting with Aglionby over their pipes, he had casually remarked:

"By the way, I happened to be at Hawes station yesterday morning, by a strange chance, and I saw Miss Conisbrough and her sisters. They were seeing her off to Irkford; she is going to live there, Rhoda told me."

There was a very long pause before Bernard at length lifted his eyes to his friend's face, and said slowly:

"Yes, I knew she was going; I did not know when."

Something in his eyes and voice told Randulf that her going was no small trouble to Aglionby.

Randulf, for his part, had spoken more openly to Bernard of his troubles and intentions.

"Of course I've given her up forever," he said. "A girl may refuse the man she cares for from a thousand reasons; but she would not have held out against my father, as she did, unless she had been in deadly earnest."

"No."

"My father has been goodness itself about it. Not one man in a thousand would have behaved as he has done. He wants me more than anything to get married. I know he is miserable until there are, at any rate, one or two small Danesdales to insure a succession. But he told me—though I know for a fact, you know, that this thing lies nearer to his heart than anything else—he told me, 'Don't marry to please me. Wait five years, if you choose. I shall say nothing.' Of course," continued Randulf, with his slowest drawl, as he knocked the ash from his pipe, "I shall not wait five years—not I! I'll let the worst get over, and then I must look out for a Mrs. Danesdale—a sophisticated young woman, you know, up to everything, who won't care much for me, nor yet expect me to care much for her. One outlives everything, if only one stays above ground long enough. I foresee myself a decent old Philistine, with a stately Philistiness as my consort, and irreproachably well-brought-up daughters coming out at county balls; but" —his mouth twitched—"never one of them all will make me feel as I felt at the bare sight of my little broken-hearted Delphine."

"Feeling like that has got nothing to do with being married," said Aglionby composedly. "But, as you say, only keep above ground long enough, and you may calculate on getting not to care, at any rate."

Adversity did not make Aglionby altogether fuller of sweetness and light than he had been of yore. He told himself, when he thought about it at all, that he was born a crabbed, sour creature; destined to live alone, that he had been too heavily handicapped to go in and win, when the one chance came to him of mating with a spirit which would have softened and made him better. All he could do, had been to glance in at the open gate, to behold the radiant courts of harmony and love, and the soft sunshine within; and then, ere he had time to stretch his hand toward it all, or put his foot forward, the gates had been closed again, and he was left shivering outside in the darkness and cold. He retired to his crustiness and abruptness, as a snail to his shell. He showed to Randulf Danesdale alone another side of his nature. For the rest, he did his duties; attended to the social tasks which were set him, all with a sardonic coolness peculiar to himself. Randulf Danesdale did the same. No one could say of them that they absented themselves from the gatherings of their fellow-creatures to which they were bidden. What was said, and that unanimously, was, that they were the most disappointing young men ever known. Mr. Aglionby, it was remarked, had a way of turning the most harmless and amiable feelings into ridicule, and displayed a readiness to see the worst side of things, to look for the meanest motives behind the most innocent actions, and to shrug his shoulders when sinners were found out, in a way that was most painful to sensitive feelings; while Randulf Danesdale did not appear to have any interest in anything, or if he did talk, he talked in a way that no one could understand.

Mrs. Bryce was still at Scar Foot. More than once she had suggested leaving, and still her nephew begged her to remain, if she did not find it too dull. After all, he had not had a stick or a straw altered at the old house. He had reminded himself that Lizzie would never of her own free will come to it, and why, if the furniture pleased him, as it was, should he make a great upsetting just because it was usual to upset things on the occasion of one's marriage? He left it. Once or twice his aunt asked him if he did not think of going to Irkford, to which he replied:

"Oh, I shall be running over some time soon, but Lizzie was to send for me if she wanted me; and indeed, she gives me broad hints that when a trousseau is preparing, a man is rather in the way than otherwise."

With which explanation Mrs. Bryce had to be satisfied. She too knew perfectly well that Bernard's heart was not in his marriage. She too shrugged her shoulders, and said within herself:

"What a pity! But of course he must go through it."

Thus he remained at Scar Foot, and watched the winter work out its course; and felt the first breath of spring blow over the earth; and saw her gradual awakening from her winter sleep—the trees and bushes taking a first faint hue of green, the skies growing bluer, the days longer; the airs blowing more rejoicingly; the seed time on the farm lands. He watched the plowman, in the few places where corn was grown—for "little corn groweth in Danesdale"—the patient horses toiling in the furrow; the clank of the plow, the rattle of the harrow, the long ridges; the rich hue of the mold as it fell from the sharp plow; the man's voice calling in broad Swaledale dialect to his horses.

He beheld (what he had never seen before) the first spring flowers pushing their way upward to return the smile of the sun, and the kiss of the westerly breezes. To him it was all miraculous, for he beheld it for the first time. Each flower was a wonder to him, nor did he soon forget how one day he had found himself standing beside glorious Stannithforth force, hurling itself tumultuously over its rocks; while all its banks were a waste, a rioting wilderness of primrose and cowslip, and fair anemone, and dainty little pink primulas dotted the marshy spots.

Aglionby would have laughed aloud had any one suggested that he was a poet; yet, why, if he were not a poet, did he feel then that he must shout aloud with the rejoicing waterfall, or fall down and bury himself in those dewy banks of spring flowers?

He watched; as country folk on their part will watch the garish scenes of a theatre, so he spied out how the feet of the spring gradually stole over the mountains, and how, as she advanced, the leaping becks sprang forth to salute her, and swollen with melted snow, leaped like melted snow themselves, from steep to steep, shouting with joy.

Though he could wonder and wonder forever, he could but half rejoice, for where was she who had loved these hills and vales—as he well knew—who had loved beyond all this very "fair Scar Foot?"

Did those eyes of hers turn sometimes with wistful, hungry longing toward the north? Did her feet, as they paced the dingy flags, weary for the springing turf? And when her head ached in the heavy city air, did she not remember the scented breezes that played about the old house beneath the Scar? Did she recall the "field bedewed" which surrounded it, and in which he was free to wander?

One day in the middle of April, as he rode out of the courtyard into the road, he saw Rhoda Conisbrough alone, with a basket on her arm. She was walking lingeringly past, gazing with all her eyes at what was to be seen of the house, the orchard, and farm buildings. When she saw him she started, blushed guiltily, and hastened her pace. Aglionby dismounted in haste, raised his cap and held out his hand.

"Miss Conisbrough! This is a surprise! Were you coming to Scar Foot?"

"To Scar Foot—no! I'm going to Mereside to find some particular moss for Delphine to paint, so I looked in—that was all. You need not think I was going to trespass," she added with a look of defiance.

"I wish you had been," he said wistfully; "never would tresspasser have been so welcome. Since you have come so far, at least step in and rest. Let my aunt entertain you."

"No, I must not," said Rhoda, shaking her head. "But would you really like me to? Would you wish me to enter Scar Foot?"

"More than anything—but there, I must not press you; I know it is against orders. How is Mrs. Conisbrough?"

"Pretty well, thank you."

"And your sisters?"

"Delphine is pretty well too."

"And Miss Conisbrough? You have good accounts of her, I hope?"

"Oh, I suppose so. She has begun to nurse in the hospital, and, as she does not like it, it made her very ill at first; but she is getting over it. Is something the matter with you?"

"N—no, thank you. I hope nothing serious was the matter with her?"

(To be Continued.)

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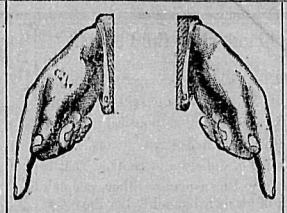

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A. ONDERDONK,

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New West., Aug. 2nd, 1882.

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Victoria, B.C., Aug. 23, 1882. au26m2