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Principle Versus Party.

It has been too common in all countries to consider the exigencies of political parties of more importance than principle and purity. When a course of political action is proposed people do not stop to ask themselves whether it is right or wrong, but whether it would be expedient from a party point of view. A country whose affairs are administered upon such a principle must be content with a very low moral standard. It is a fact which observation and experience have abundantly demonstrated that habitual wrong-doing must eventually weaken one's moral susceptibility as well as destroy the clearness of mental vision. At the present time there is a great political battle being fought out in the United States, and the weapons in the hands of the contending parties are not always such as could be employed by persons concerned for the moral advancement of the nation. Both parties have chosen their leaders, but the choice brings satisfaction to neither. Blaine seems to have been assured of a general support from the Republicans, and Cleveland will doubtless carry the Democratic vote. In both parties, however, there has been a somewhat serious defection, but in each the apparent cause is quite different. The Republican bolters, among whom may be found some of the best men in the country, defend their action on the ground that they have no confidence in the presidential candidate selected by the party. His record, they say, is not clean, and the party leaders have given no pledges looking to the removal of existing abuses. The Democratic kickers against the nominee of that party, on the other hand, belong to an element which rejoices in an atmosphere of scandal. It is the element which for years controlled and disgraced the civic administration of New York city under the manipulation of Boss Tweed, and now seeks under Boss Kelly to influence the national election. When the Tammany ring approves of any scheme, it may safely be inferred that there is a prospect of turning that scheme into a means of profit to the ring. Its favor savors of prospective fraud, and it will be found opposing any party or movement where the hope of plunder and crookedness is wanting. If the opinions entertained of Governor Cleveland by the discontented members of the two parties be founded upon a just estimate of his character, it seems to us he must be the person whom the nation should make its president. This is a time when men should endeavor to plant firmly those principles of government whose growth will be for the honor of the nation. Of Cleveland *Harper's Weekly* says: "His name has become that of the especial representative among our public men of the integrity, purity and economy of administration which are the objects of the most intelligent and patriotic citizens. The bitter and furious hostility of Tammany Hall and of Gen. Butler to Gov. Cleveland is his passport to the confidence of good men." As an illustration of the firm adhesion to correct principle which has been characteristic of this man, the same paper says: "So firm and clean and independent in his high office has Governor Cleveland shown himself to be, that he is denounced as not being a Democrat by his Democratic opponents. This denunciation springs from the fact that he has not hesitated to prefer the public welfare to the mere interest of his party. Last autumn, when the Democratic district attorney of Queen's County was charged with misconduct, the governor heard the accusation and defense and decided that it was his duty to remove the officer. He was asked by his party friends to defer the election, as otherwise the party would lose the district by the opposition of the attorney's friends. The governor understood his duty, and removed the officer some days before the election, and the party did lose the district. This kind of courage and devotion to public duty in the teeth of the most virulent opposition of traders of his own party is unusual in any public man, and it shows precisely the executive quality which is demanded at a time when every form of speculation and fraud presses upon the public treasury under the specious plea of party advantage."

The Cookery of Milk

is very simple, but by no means unimportant. That there is an appreciable difference between raw and boiled milk may be tried by taking equal quantities of the same infusion of coffee, then critically tasting the mixtures. The difference is sufficient to have long since established the practice among all skilful cooks of scrupulously using boiled milk for making *cafe au lait*. I have tried a similar experiment on tea, and find that in this case the cold milk is preferable. Why this should be, why boiled milk should be better for coffee and raw milk for tea, I cannot tell. If any of my readers have not done so already let them try similar experiments with condensed milk, and I have no doubt that the verdict of the majority will be that it is passable with coffee, but very objectionable in tea. This is milk that has been very much cooked. The chief definable alteration effected by the boiling of milk is the coagulation of the small quantity of albumen which it contains. This rises as it becomes solidified, and forms a skin-like scum on the surface, which may be lifted with a spoon and eaten, as it is perfectly wholesome and very nutritious. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Cocoon of a Spider.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, Dr. H. C. McCook stated that, while walking in the suburbs of Philadelphia lately, he had found under a stone a female Lycosa, probably L. ripara Kentz, which he placed in a jar partly filled with dry earth. For two days the spider remained on the surface of the soil, nearly inactive. The earth was then moistened, whereupon she immediately began to dig, continuing until she had made a cavity about one inch in depth. The top was then carefully covered over with a tolerably closely woven sheet of white spinning work, so that the spider was entirely shut in. This cavity was fortunately made against the glass side of the jar, and the movements of the inmate were thus exposed to view. Shortly after the cave was covered the spider was seen working upon a circular cushion of beautiful white silk about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, which was spun upward in a nearly perpendicular position against the earthen wall of the cave. The cushion looked so much like the cocoon of the common tube weaver, Agalena naevia, and the whole operations of the lycosid were so like those of that species when cocooning, that it was momentarily supposed that a mistake in determination had been made.

After the lapse of half an hour, it was found that the spider had oviposited against the central part of the cushion, and was then engaged in inclosing the hemispherical egg-mass with a silken envelope. The mode of spinning was as follows: the feet clasped the circumference of the cushion, and the body of the animal was slowly revolved; the abdomen, now greatly reduced in size by the extrusion of the eggs, was lifted up, thus drawing short loops of silk from the expanded spinnerets, which, when the abdomen was dropped again, contracted, and left a flossy curl of silk at the point of attachment. The abdomen was also swayed backward and forward, the filaments from the spinnerets following the motion as the spider turned, and thus a thickness of silk was laid upon the eggs. The same behavior marked the spinning of the cushion, in the middle of which the eggs had been deposited. The ideas of the observer as to the cocooning habits of Lycosa were very much confused by an observation so opposed to the universal experience. Upon resuming the study after the lapse of an hour and a half, he was once more assured of being right by the sight of a round silken ball dangling from the apex of the spider's abdomen, held fast by a short thread to the spinnerets. The cushion, however, had disappeared. The mystery, as it had seemed, was solved; the lycosid, after having placed her eggs in the center of the silken cushion and covered them over, had gathered up the edges, and so united and rolled them as to make the normal globular cocoon of her genus, which she at once tucked under her abdomen in the usual way.

This was a most interesting observation, which Dr. McCook believed had not before been made. The manner of fabrication of the cocoon of Lycosa had been hitherto unknown to him, and, by reason of her subterranean habit, the opportunity to observe it was of rare occurrence. He had often wondered how the round egg-ball was put together, and the mechanical ingenuity and simplicity of the method were now apparent. The period consumed in the whole act of cocooning was less than four hours; the act of ovipositing took less than half an hour. Shortly after the egg-sac was finished, the mother cut her way out of the silken cover. She had evidently thus secreted herself for the purpose of spinning her cocoon.

Dr. McCook also alluded to another interesting fact in the life history of the Lycosa, which had been brought to his attention by Mr. Allan Gentry A slab of ice having been cut from the frozen surface of a pond about eight or ten feet from the bank, several spiders were observed running about in the water. They were passing underneath the surface, between certain water plants. It is remarkable to find these creatures thus living in full health and activity in mid-winter, within the waters of a frozen pond, and so far from the bank in which the burrows of their congeners are commonly found. It has been believed heretofore, and doubtless it is generally true, that the lycosids winter in deep burrows in the ground, sealed up tightly to maintain a higher temperature.

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SECOND-HAND
Engine, &c., for Sale!
CYLINDER 8x12, SUITABLE for direct action Saw-mill; with Saw Arbor and two 62 inch Spalding-tooth Saws; also, feed gear, donkey pump, and shell boiler. The whole is in good order, and may be seen at the Brunette Saw-mill. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to DEBECK BROS. & CO.
New West., 20th Dec., 1883. [de22tc
100 MEN WANTED
TO WORK ON THE EAGLE PASS Wagon Road. For information apply to MARVIN & TILTON, Wharf Street, or to the undersigned. G. B. WRIGHT.
je28m1
NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of pastoral land situated in the Kamloops Division of Yale District, on a creek emptying into Stump Lake, at a post about 8 miles east of Peter Fraser's, running north 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 80 chains.
DONALD FRASER.
Kamloops, July 3rd, 1884. jly16m2
I. LEHMAN,
Blacksmith & Wagon Maker
Importer and dealer in
Iron, Steel and all Kinds of Hard Wood.
Coach-building, Blacksmithing, Horse, Ox and Mule Shoeing, and General Repairing promptly attended to
YALE..... BRITISH COLUMBIA
je18-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Private School.....Miss Alport
Horse for Sale....Rev. C. Blanchard
Ale and Stout.....Kyle & Tilton
Notice.....Thos. Greenhow
Pic-nic....Caledonian & St. Andrews
Groceries, &c.....McDonald Bros

The British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, July 30, 1884.

The *Globe* says: The associated press performed an astonishing amount of work at the two great conventions lately held in Chicago. Every speech, every remark, made by delegates during the sessions of the convention, was reported *verbatim* and prepared for publication. But no less surprising was the achievement of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which handled all this mass of copy, and carried it with lightning speed to all parts of the world. The associated press alone furnished an average of 27,000 words per day, the special correspondents probably doubled this number several times, yet the whole of it passed over the wires without interfering with the regular telegraphic business of the country.

As usual all kinds of stories are being unearthed respecting the past career of the two presidential candidates. For example, an exchange says: When Grover Cleveland occupied the honorable position of sheriff of Erie County, it fell to his lot to preside at the execution of a couple of men. Both were despicable wretches, one of them the slayer of his own mother. Cleveland, instead of bribing a purchasable creature to put on the ghastly robes that hangmen usually wear, simply obeyed the letter of the law relating to sheriffs, by adjusting the noose about the criminals' necks, and drawing the bolt himself. Consequently, say the Republican organs, he should not be president. There are instances where the fearless performance of duty in the face of natural repugnance and public sentiment would commend a man for a position of trust, and why, even in a case of this kind, shirking would have been more honorable than the course pursued by Sheriff Cleveland is not very clear.

The City Reserves.

It is unfortunate that no scheme of general public improvement can be carried out without opposition. In every community there are individuals who will set themselves up against any enterprise which does not promise direct returns to their own pockets. For many years it has been urged that the interests of this city would be greatly advanced if a number of the public reserves could be disposed of and go into private hands. These reserves are so numerous, so large, and in such close proximity to each other, that they not only present an aspect of unattractiveness, but have all along been a positive injury. After a good deal of agitation the city council applied to the government for permission to dispose of a portion of this useless property. The permission was obtained, the necessary by-law was passed, and on the 8th day of next month the people will be asked to approve or disapprove of the scheme. It is unfortunate that at this late hour opposition should have unexpectedly sprung up, but we are not surprised that this opposition comes from the *Guardian* and its friends. It is seldom that any person who undertakes honestly and disinterestedly to further the true interests of the community will receive anything but opposition from that quarter. Let us look at the objections taken. In the first place it is said this sale will deprive the city of its "lungs." Any person who takes the trouble to view the vast areas lying within the city limits will come to the conclusion that we have a great deal too much lungs. Everywhere one looks, the eye rests upon public reserves which are in a state of unsightly disorder, adding neither beauty nor usefulness to the city. If we had less lungs and more heart, through which the pulsations of advancing trade and busy industry might be felt, we should be placed upon a foundation of more permanent and rapid prosperity. Where waste and useless acres now lie encumbered with stumps and rubbish, we might have hundreds of happy homes. While we shall steadfastly oppose the extinction of the public pleasure grounds, we firmly maintain that these "breathing spots" are vastly out of proportion to our area. It is well known that the primary object of the proposed sale is to provide funds to secure the construction of a branch line to connect this city with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is not yet known definitely how much money will be required to accomplish this object, but it is believed the cost to the city will be under $60,000. Now, it will scarcely be necessary for us to mention at any length the advantages which must come from railway connection. Every person who has reflected upon the position occupied by this city, and the position it will occupy when the C. P. R. has been completed, must perceive that without a railway we can never hope to occupy an influential position among the cities of British Columbia. We have the river, which carries our traffic well into the interior; we have the sea, which gives us easy access to all the world beyond; but without a railway our traffic connections cannot be complete. The time is not far distant, we hope, when the chief avenue of trade in this province, and the connecting link between British Columbia and the rest of the continent, will be the Canadian Pacific Railway. Over that road we expect to receive our principal freights and a large majority of our passengers. Manifestly we must be on the route of that trade if we are to maintain relatively our present position as the chief city on the mainland. The *Guardian* tells us a "tramway would answer every present purpose!" A tramway! The suggestion is almost as insignificant as the source from which it comes. With the main line running to Port Moody or Coal Harbor, and a "tramway" to this city, we must inevitably content ourselves with playing second fiddle to a more favored rival. If the people of this city are satisfied to occupy such a position, let them vote against the by-law by all means. While it is altogether probable that trade going across the Pacific Ocean will seek the ocean terminus of the railway, we have always been of opinion that New Westminster can, if she will, secure and retain the bulk of the provincial trade. This opinion THE COLUMBIAN expressed publicly last year when Port Hammond was set up as a rival to Port Moody. We pointed out that there must always exist a steamboat service from Victoria and the Northern Pacific Railway terminus to this city and up the Fraser; and while that service remained a necessity no provincial trade worth mentioning would go via Port Moody, because the two routes would not pay. The experiences of the present season have fully demonstrated the correctness of that view. Instead of the phantom lines of steamers to Port Moody, of which so much was heard, the New Westminster service has remained intact, and Port Hammond instead of Port Moody is the point at which connection with the railway has been made. If a branch railway had been built to this city Port Hammond would never have attained to the dignity of even a paper townsite, for steamers seeking to connect with the railway would not have gone beyond our own wharves. In the absence of that branch the C. P. N. Co. has gone to the expense of erecting wharves and warehouses at Port Hammond, and the People's Navigation Co., we are told, is about to undertake similar works for the accommodation of its trade. Now, it is of the greatest importance not only that we should have connection with the C. P. R., but that we should have it without delay. In a few months the two principal steamboat companies will have acquired a permanent interest at Port Hammond, and all traffic to and from the upper country will pass by us almost without stopping. By the construction of 8½ miles of railway all this can be prevented; for it would be more convenient for the steamers to transfer their passengers and freight here than at any other point on the river. If we refuse to seize the opportunities which lie before us we must be prepared to take the consequences of our indiscretion; and these consequences must undoubtedly be serious. In another issue we shall endeavor to point out some of the other advantages which seem to us involved in this scheme, and show the absurdity and selfishness of the opposition which has been offered.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally; and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

HORSE FOR SALE.

SUITABLE FOR EITHER SADDLE or Harness. Also—an English Saddle and Bridle. Apply to REV. C. BLANCHARD, Sapperton.
jly30tc

Private School.

MISS ALPORT will re-open her School on **Monday, August 18th.** Will also be prepared to take pupils for the Pianoforte.
New Westminster, B. C. jly20m1

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debt incurred by any person assuming to act for him unless specially authorized by writing signed by him to incur the same.
jly19t4 A. ONDERDONK.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of pastoral land in the Osoyoos Division of the District of Yale, and described as follows: Commencing at the S. E. corner of Sec. 25, Township 8, and running thence North 80 chains; thence West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains, to point of commencement.
THOS. GREENHOW.
Okanagan, B. C., 2nd July, 1884. [jly30m2

—We Have on Hand—

ALE and STOUT

(Quarts in Glass),

T. & L. CIGARS,

(All Brands, at Factory Prices),

HAVANA CIGARS,

—AND—

California Matches!

KYLE & TILTON,
Front St., New Westminster.
(jly30tc)

McDONALD BROS.

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster, B. C.

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Fruit and Confectionery.

Hotels and Private Families will save money by purchasing their supplies at this Store as all Goods are sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Consignments of Fruit will receive the strictest attention.

Orders from the country carefully attended to.

Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

McDONALD BROS.
(jly30m1)

CALEDONIAN

—AND—

ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY

PIC-NIC!

—ON—

Tuesday, 12th August, 1884

—AT THE—

AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS,

New Westminster, B. C.

PROGRAMME.

GAMES & SPORTS.

JUDGES—Senator McInnes, Messrs Laidlaw, Ross and Rankin.

Putting the Heavy Stone, 21 lbs.	$8 00
" " Light " 17 lbs.	6 00
Quoits, 21 yards	4 00
Tossing Caber, 18 ft. long, 9 inches in diameter at butt	8 00
Pole Vaulting	6 00
Throwing Heavy Hammer, 18 lbs., handle 3½ ft.	8 00
Throwing Light Hammer, 12 lbs., handle 3½ feet	6 00

RUNNING & JUMPING.

JUDGES—G. Black, Drs. McLeod & McSwain.

[No Weights allowed in Jumping.]

Running Long Jump	$8 00
Running Hop, Step and Jump	8 00
Standing High Jump	8 00
" Long "	8 00
Running High Jump	8 00
Hurdle Foot Race, 100 yards	6 00
" " 300 yds, 6 hurdles.	8 00
Old Man's Race, 200 yards	5 00
Married Ladies' Race, 100 yards	5 00
Girls' Race, under 15 years	3 00
" " " 9 "	2 50
Wheelbarrow Race	5 00
Sack Race	4 00
Long Race	7 00
Tug of War	4 00

DANCING.

JUDGES—Mrs. McInnes, Mrs. Laidlaw, and Mrs. L. F. Bonson.

Highland Fling	$3 00
Gillie Callum, Sword Dance	6 00
Scotch Reel	6 00
Scotch Reel, for Ladies	6 00
Best Highland Costume, men	6 00
" " " ladies	6 00
Best Piper, Reel Music	8 00
" " March and Pibroch	8 00

(jly30td)

NORMAN'S

ELECTRO-CURATIVE BELT INSTITUTION

Established 1874.

Norman's Curative Electric Belts, Bands, Insoles and Trusses,

Are guaranteed to be the best remedy known for the immediate relief and permanent cure of nervous debility, lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, all liver, stomach and chest complaints, constipation, all diseases of the nerves, genital organs and rupture. Circular and consultation free. **A. NORMAN,**
4 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ontario.

Testimonials that Speak for Themselves.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3rd, 1883.

A. NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir, I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances. I feel stronger and better every day. Yours truly,
R. E. HALIBURTON.

PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 15th, 1883.

A. NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with distressing & vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good. Yours truly,
mh19-6m J. GREEN.

WANTED:

A FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of the Upper Sumas Public School on the First of August next. Apply to
WM. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary Trustee Board.
Upper Sumas, July 15, 1884. jly19td

Teacher Wanted.

A DULY QUALIFIED TEACHER wanted for the Port Moody Public School. Applications must be received before the 1st August next.
R. B. KELLY, Sec.
Port Moody, July 25th, 1884. jly26td

NOTICE.

A STRAY MARE came to my place on on Tuesday, 15th inst.; light bay, with black mane and tail; has two brands. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.
GEORGE BOOTHROYD.
Surrey Centre, July 22, 1884. jly26w1

Mechanics' Institute

A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Institute will be held in the Reading Room, on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, to elect persons to fill vacancies in the Board.
JOHN C. BROWN, President.
July 24, 1884. jly20td

TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 7th day of August next for the erection of a Reformed Episcopal Church in this city. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of Mr. W. D. Ferris.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. D. FERRIS,
W. B. TOWNSEND,
Churchwardens.
T. H. MATHERS, M.D.,
Secy Vestry.
New Westminster, 26th July, 1884. [26t3

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up till Saturday, 2nd August, 1884, for removing Prairie Public School House a distance of about one mile and a half to a site on the southeast side of the Langley Trunk Road.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of the Trustees, Chas. J. Robinson and John Jolly, Langley Prairie. Bonds will be required for the safety of the building while removing.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
ROBERT McKEE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.
Langley Prairie, 23rd July, 1884. 29td

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria, to purchase 320 acres of pasture land, situate near the upper Nicola river, and the junction of C. M. Beck's creek and adjoins land sought to be purchased by C. M. Beak on May 28th, 1884.
The land I want commences at Beak's South West corner stake, from thence due East 80 chains to stake marked "Greaves," thence due North 40 chains to stake marked "Greaves," thence due West 80 chains to stake marked "Greaves," thence *South 40 chains to starting point*—containing 320 acres.
J. B. GREAVES.
Douglas Lake, June 24th, 1884. jly16m2

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, B. C., to purchase 640 acres of pasture land situate in Nicola-Kamloops Dist.
Said land lies about 5 miles S. E. from Chapperon Lake and extends in an easterly direction from stake No. 1 to stake No. 2, 100 chains; thence South 60 chains to stake No. 3; thence West 100 chains to stake No. 4; and North 60 chains to starting point.
The land is bounded on the west by easterly line of L. Guichon's purchased land, on east by small creek, on south by Upper Nicola river, and north by Crown lands.
C. M. BEAK.
Douglas Lake, Upper Nicola,
June 11th, 1884. jly16m2

"Land Registry Ordinance 1870."

Lots 6, 7, 26 and 27, Block XXXII, *Lot 6, Block* XXVII, *and Lots 13 and 15, Block* XXVIII, *all in the City of New Westminster.*

CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE title to the above mentioned lots will be issued to Henry Valentine Edmonds on the 22nd day of August, 1884, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the undersigned in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest in said lots, or some part thereof.
CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Acting Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, 21st May, 1884.
my24-3m

Columbia College!

FOR GIRLS,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

VISITOR, Bishop of New Westminster.
PRINCIPAL, Miss Dawson;
VICE-PRINCIPAL, Miss K. Dawson.

Next Term Begins Sept. 2nd.

Fees: Board and Tuition, $195 per annum. French, Music, Drawing and Washing extra.
APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL.

LORNE COLLEGE

SAPPERTON,

New Westminster, British Columbia.

PATRON, The Marquis of Lorne.
VISITOR, The Lord Bishop of New Westminster.

THIS IS A DIOCESAN SCHOOL for the higher education of Boys and Young Men, embracing also a Junior and Preparatory Department.
Fees [inclusive] per annum, **$225.** The *only extras are for Books, French, German and Singing.*
Next term opens September 8. Apply for prospectus to the Principal,
jly26teag REV. C. J. BRENTON, M.A.

O. R. & N. CO.

NEW SCHEDULE!

IN FUTURE THE STEAMER

"IDAHO"

—WILL LEAVE—

Tacoma FOR New Westminster

EVERY SUNDAY

At 1 p. m. Leave Seattle same date at midnight; leave Port Townsend Monday morning at 8 o'clock; arriving at New Westminster on Tuesday at about noon. Returning, leave

New Westminster FOR Tacoma

Via the Islands,

EVERY WEDNESDAY

At 8 a. m.; arriving at Tacoma Thursday afternoon.
jly26tc C. E. CLANCEY, Agent.

Note Lost!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certain note dated December, 1881, given by R. W. Deane to William Turnbull, for $50.00, has been lost and all parties are cautioned against dealing in any wise with or negotiating the same.
WM. TURNBULL.
Dated 3rd July, 1884. jly5m1

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to puschase Two unsurveyed Islands in Fraser River lying to the west of the westerly point of Annacis Island and to the south of Sect. 16, B. 4 N., Range 4 west.
ALEX. EWEN.
New Westminster, July 21, 1884. jly23m2

NOTICE.

In the Goods of LEM LOCK, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the late Lem Lock are hereby required to pay the amounts of said indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith. And all persons having claims against she estate of said Lem Lock must send in such claims proved, on or before the 20th August, 1884.
Dated 17th July, 1884.
E. A. JENNS,
jly19m1 Administrator.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of the late WILLIAM CLARKE, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the late William Clarke are hereby required to pay the amounts of said indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith. And all persons having claims against the estate of said William Clarke must send in such claims proved, on or before the 20th August, 1884.
Dated 17th July, 1884.
E. A. JENNS,
jly19m1 Administrator.

JUST RECEIVED

—A Consignment of—

San Juan Lime!

From the "EUREKA CO.," which we offer at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE

jy9tc **HOMER & SON.**

E. G. PRIOR,

Direct Importer and Dealer in

IRON, HARDWARE,

STEEL

—AND—

Agricultural Machinery.

Sole Agent for

Deering Twine Binders, Buckeye Mowers, Watson Sulky Rake, Hoosier Drill & Broadcast Seeder, Haylanders, Chatham Wagons, Minnesota Chief Threshers, Etc., Etc.

Planet Jr. Cultivators.

Government Street,

VICTORIA, B. C.
fe20-6m

—GREAT—

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

CROCKERYWARE,

Dry Goods & Groceries!

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by Public Auction, in W. J. Armstrong's NEW STORE, opposite Trapp Bros., Columbia Street, New Westminster, on

Wednesday, the 30th July,

A consignment of Ten Crates of the best White Granite Ware, direct from Geo. Jones & Son, Staffordshire, England; all of which are assorted, and consist of Cups and Saucers, Breakfast, Dinner, and Soup Plates, Dishes of all kinds, Bakers, Covered Dishes and Bed Room Sets. Also—a large quantity of Dry Goods, Coal Oil, Axle Grease, Olive Oil, Boston Baked Beans, Canned Cod Fish and Mackerel, Concentrated Lye, Washing Powder, Savon Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, Flour Pails, Rolling Pins, Tobacco, Cigars.

ALSO—1 Gale Horse Rake, 1 Reaper and Mower, 1 Cultivator, 1 Johnson Reaper, 1 *Buck Board and set new double Harness*, 1 BAY COLT, 4 years old, broken to saddle and double harness and warranted sound; also, several Sewing Machines and seven doz. Steel Spades.

Sale to take place at 10 a. m. Terms Cash.
T. J. TRAPP,
jly16td Auctioneer.

THOMAS McNEELY,

General Groceries,

Provisions,

Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Tinware,

—AND—

GENERAL DEALER,

LADNER'S LANDING, B. C.
(1y23y1)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my wife, E. A. Deane, holds my power of attorney during my absence, for the collecting of rents, interest, and the selling of property, &c.
jy12tc R. W. DEANE.

LUMBER

SHAKES

SHINGLES

THE Subscribers have on hand a large stock of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Shakes, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Turned Work, &c., &c., which they are now selling cheap for cash.

BRICKS AND LIME,

A job lot now on hand, and will be sold cheap.

ALSO, a quantity of Second Class RUSTIC, FLOORING, &c., which will be sold at bargains, as they wish to clear up their yard.

CONTRACTORS and others who intend building will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL goods furnished during the month are to be paid for on or before the 15th of the following month (unless where there is a special contract), as we intend to sell cheap and keep short accounts.

ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO.
—LIMITED,—
NEW WESTMINSTER.
je4-tc

Port Moody!

To Capitalists, Investors, Speculators, Land Agents, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED is authorized to offer for sale in shares,

Lot 104, Group I.,

Port Moody, containing 130 acres, more or less. This property is centrally situated, about ¾ of a mile from the Harbor Front, at either the Machine Shop Reserve, the Railway Wharf, or the end of the North Road. *It is nearly level land,* easily cleared. The North Road runs along one side of it, and the Clarke Road close to the other side. The adjoining property is held at from $600 per acre up.

PRICE $300 PER ACRE

In shares of not less than 5 acres.

For Terms of Payment and other particulars apply to

HENRY V. EDMONDS,

LAND AGENT,

Columbia St., New Westminster
(jy9tc)

C. P. N. CO. (LIMITED.)

NO CHANGE

—IN THE—

UP-RIVER SERVICE.

STEAMERS WILL CONTINUE to leave New Westminster for Hope (calling at all way ports) as usual, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 6 o'clock.
JNO. IRVING, Manager. THOS. L. BRIGGS, Agent.
(jy12tc)

STATIONERY.

HAVING ESTABLISHED immediate connection with paper manufacturers, we are prepared to furnish the various grades of paper, put up in quarter-ream packages and upwards, at much cheaper rates than formerly. A test lot will prove this fact. Our stock also of miscellaneous books, with the usual lines of goods associated with book stores and stationers, is always kept complete.
T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,
my31-tc Gov't St., Victoria.

FULTON MARKET

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AT

W. J. French's Old Stand

COLUMBIA STREET

(Centrally located for convenience of Ladies ordering), a Market to supply the Public with all kinds of Fresh, Salt and Smoked

Fish, Game,

Vegetables, Fruit,

—AND—

General Farm Produce, &c.,

Where there will always be found a good supply on hand.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE to private houses and hotels, upon orders being left at the office.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public.
☞ Remember the stand—**Two Doors below Trapp Bros.**
WINDSOR & NELSON,
Managers at Market.
JAMES TAFFANDOLE,
jly5tc Manager Fishing.

To the Ladies!

THE UNDERSIGNED take this opportunity of thanking the Ladies for their past favors, and beg to inform them that their

DRESS-MAKING

Department will be continued as heretofore, under the able management of MISS FRITZ-HENRY, and hope for a continuation of their patronage.

JAMES ELLARD & CO.,

London House.
(jly5tc)

Confederation Life

ASSOCIATION.

Guarantee Capital.....$1,000,000

Full Gov'm't Deposit

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

A HOME COMPANY.

This Association merits the confidence the Public is reposing in it from the following FACTS:—

The Security offered to policy holders is unsurpassed by any Company doing business in Canada.
It has no schemes of insurance, but the well-established lines, hence the policy holders cannot be misled as to their contracts.
Its statements to the public can be readily understood, its cash statement showing every item of income and how expended.
Its position is ascertained annually from a detailed valuation in which every item of liability is included.
Its progress has been unexampled in the history of insurance in Canada.
Its policies are indisputable after three years, and non-forfeitable after two years' existence.
Its profits are distributed upon an equitable basis. The profits to one class of policy holders are not lessened to give larger profits to any other class, which method affords superior advantages over the uniform bonus plan of distribution.
Liberal Conditions as to Residence and Travel.

J. K. MacDONALD,
Managing Director.

T. R. PEARSON & CO.

Agents, New Westminster.
je7-3mo-alternate.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE Express for Yale and above will close at 12 m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. For Victoria, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m.
F. HOMER,
je21-tc Agt. B. C. Ex. Co.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase five unsurveyed islands in Fraser River, lying to the south of lot 458, group I, and containing 150 acres, more or less.
HENRY A. HICKS.
JAMES MORAN.
June 17th, 1884. je21-2m

Land Registry Ordinance, 1870

Lots Nos. 789 and 792, Port Hammond, being Subdivisions of Lot No. 278, Group I, New Westminster District.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF Title of James Orr to the above mentioned Lots, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1882, has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of such Certificate, Notice is therefore hereby given, that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.
CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Acting Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, 27th June, 1884. [m1

LOOK OUT!

For this Space. It belongs to

WILLIAM McLEAN,

Real Estate Agent and Conveyancer, Port Moody, B. C.
ja16-tc

ST. MARYS CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED.)

Capital, $48,000.

A Division of Surplus Stock will take place on

OCTOBER 22, 1884

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

SHARES for SALE $2 EACH.

This is the best investment in the country. Send for prospectus and full particulars to
JAS. THOMPSON, President. H. A. L. WHITE, Sec'y-Treas.
St. Mary's, Ont.
AGENTS WANTED. BIG COMMISSION.
(jy9m1)

Westcott House!

PORT HAMMOND, B. C.

Mrs. W. S. Westcott,

PROPRIETRESS.

MRS. WESTCOTT begs to announce to the travelling public that she has leased the hotel at Port Hammond lately occupied by Mrs. Sinclair, which she has entirely rearranged and neatly furnished new throughout, and named as above. The house will be conducted strictly as a first-class country hotel, where travellers may at all times depend upon finding best accommodation and polite attendance at reasonable prices. jy9m3

D. DOCKSTEADER

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES and

GENERAL DEALER,

Port Haney, B. C.

MR. DOCKSTEADER also conducts in connection with his Store, a

Boarding House!

AND RESTAURANT,

Where travellers can always be accommodated with comfortable, clean lodgings and meals cooked in the very best style and consisting of every delicacy the market affords in its season, at moderate prices. j28m3

Latest Arrivals!

—AT—

MRS.

EMMA GOLD'S

Just Received, EX STR. IDAHO, a magnificent stock of

Latest Style Shoes!

From one of the best manufactories in the world. These shoes embrace all the finer lines, and are of a style and quality

NEVER BEFORE SEEN

In this Province. Call and examine for yourselves.

—ALSO—

8 Cases Tweeds & Diagonals

From 75 cents to $3.50 per yard.

The Largest Stock of

Gentlemen's Hats,

The best styles, and the best value, in the city. je28tc

The British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, July 30, 1884.

The run of salmon continues fitful and precarious.

The county court sits in this city next Wednesday.

Remember the meeting of the Mechanics' Institute at 8 o'clock to-night.

Capt. Moore is building a screw steamer to run between Victoria and Chilliwhack.

The names of successful tenderers for hospital supplies appear in our Victoria despatch.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. McDonald Bros. which appears in this issue.

It will be seen from our Victoria dispatch to-day that Rev. Mr. McKay has arrived in that city.

It is expected that an esteemed citizen will make one of Columbia's fair daughters happy this morning.

Remember Mr. Trapp's extensive auction sale which begins at 10 o'clock this forenoon. See advertisement and handbills.

The str. Idaho arrived from Tacoma on Monday afternoon with one passenger (Mrs. Swinson) and 35 tons of freight. She leaves at 7 this morning on her return trip, and may be expected back next Tuesday forenoon.

Messrs. Smith & Fudger, of Toronto, have presented a very handsome silver cup for competition in the athletic club of this city. The cup is on exhibition in the show window of Messrs. Trapp Bros.' store on Columbia st.

In noticing the Deighton Hotel, at Granville, some weeks ago, the printer made it the "Brighton," which is quite another place. The Deighton is kept by Mr. Alex. Johnstone, who never loses faith in the magnificent future of Granville and Liverpool.

We are requested to say that the corner stone of the new church to be erected at Clover Valley will be laid with Masonic honors on Wednesday, August 6th, under the auspices of Union Lodge No. 9, of this city. The ceremony will begin at 11 a.m.

Among our special despatches this morning will be found a lot of most interesting news, relating to the capture of the west-coast Indian murderer, the new gold discoveries at Skeena, and latest intelligence from the cholera regions and the Egyptian seat of war.

Burdette has evidently worked upon a farm. He remarks: "Where the zephyrs dimple the fields of golden rye, I hear the song the harvesters are singing clear and high. I hear a note that rises above the reaper's hum. I know the driver's tried to clear the cog-wheel with his thumb."

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Scotch gathering is to be held in this city on the 12th August. It has been arranged to have the meeting on the agricultural ground, but if the weather is fine we would suggest the park near the asylum as infinitely superior for the purpose.

Some time ago Mr. B. Eickhoff was fined $5 and costs for driving too fast over the plank road, and Mr. Trapp was fined $4 and costs for driving too fast on the street. Yesterday Mr. W. Wilson was brought up on a similar charge, but the police magistrate imposed no fine at all. This is hardly "even-handed justice."

Rev. W. W. Percival, who has been appointed to succeed Rev. C. Watson at Victoria, seems to have been much esteemed by the people whom he leaves at St. John. Before his departure for this province he was presented with a purse of $200 from his own congregation, $150 from the Presbyterians, and $50 and a silver tea service from the Orangemen.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Jas. Wilson, superintendent of the telegraph and signal service in this province, and Miss Webster were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mary street. The newly-wedded pair left by the str. Yosemite at 7 o'clock for Victoria, and carry with them the best wishes of many friends and of THE COLUMBIAN.

The Ajax and the Agamemnon are, says *Truth*, admitted to be failures, which is not satisfactory, inasmuch as they took nearly eight years to construct, and, from beginning to end, cost close upon £1,100,000. A private firm on the Thames built an ironclad of 6,000 tons for a foreign government in two years, which not only embodied all the latest improvements, but cost only a quarter of the amount which has been squandered on the fantastical "experiments," the Ajax and Agamemnon.

A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pains consequent upon female weaknesses and irregularities, I consider it without an equal."

POLICE COURT.—On Monday an Indian and a white man were let in for the usual amount for being drunk. Yesterday morning Mr. W. Wilson was charged with fast driving, and got off by paying costs. Messrs. Hendry and Henderson, managers of the two sawmills, were charged with obstructing the street with lumber. Both pleaded guilty to the soft impeachment, and the court allowed them time to remove the obstructions.

FROM SPALLUMCHEEN.—A correspondent, under date of 2nd July, writes: "The crops in Spallumcheen are looking as well, if not better, than ever before. The late rains have done this. Repairs to roads are being rapidly pushed forward. A new line of road has been located by Mr. Patterson from the head of Swan Lake to Pleasant Valley. There is a great demand for beef cattle and hogs, but at the present time nearly all are bought up. The latest sale of hogs on foot was 9 cts. Rain still continues to fall. Haying is well advanced."

FROM EAGLE PASS.—We take the following extracts from a letter received the other day in this city from one of the men employed on the Eagle Pass wagon road. The letter is dated Eagle Pass, July 13, and says: "This road is being built from Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River, a distance of 45 miles. It runs through a heavily-timbered country, covered mostly with cedar and white pine. * * * They have now about 150 men at work, and they build two miles per week. There are still about twenty miles to be built, and it is expected to be finished this fall. The C.P.R. will come down the pass; the trail is open through to the end of the track; it is about 120 miles from our camp. Quite a number of people are now coming over the trail. There will be chopping enough next summer clearing out the right-of-way, as the timber begins above Kamloops and extends all the way across."

THE RIVER MOUTH.—The snag boat Samson returned from the mouth of Fraser River on Saturday. Capt Grant reports that the buoys are all placed in position on the new channel, and all steamers may enter the river by that route. Capt. Deveroux, under whose superintendence the buoys were put down, is greatly pleased with the new channel, and believes it will be permanent. We repeat the hope that Capt. Grant will be allowed to deepen the channel, as he proposed, to 15 feet at low water. It would require only about 2 weeks work, and the benefits would be very great.

THE CATERPILLAR PLAGUE.—There is more cause to fear the ravages of the black caterpillars, which are at present devouring the thistles, than was expected. Reports have reached us that the insects, having eaten nearly all the thistles, are now feeding on all kinds of vegetables. Mr. W. G. Fonesca, one of the old residents of this city, informs the *Sun* that the caterpillars were observed in immense numbers in 1867, when their voracity was not satisfied with thistles only, and they considerably damaged all kinds of vegetables. He says they never appeared before or since until this year. —*Winnipeg Sun.*

CITY COUNCIL.—Council met on Monday night. Present, the Mayor and Couns. Curtis, Johnston, Elliott, and Hendry. A letter was read from S. Burns applying for lease of water lot; also from H. Maloney calling attention to street obstructions at sawmills. Contract for sidewalk on Agnes st., from Douglas to Ellice sts., was awarded to Hoy & Fry at $25 per chain. It was ordered that a drain be constructed on Blackie st. Several documents were presented referring to steam fire engines, and the mayor was authorized at once to negotiate with J. D. Ronald, Brussels, Ont., for a $3,800 engine. Council adjourned to Friday, 8th August.

CAPITALISTS COMING.—The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of July 15th contained the paragraph following: "A party of representative business men and capitalists of Chicago arrived in St. Paul yesterday in a special car. The leaders of the parties are C. D. Blair, president of the Merchant's National Bank, and W. L. Gray, president of the Hide and Leather Bank of Chicago. There are about a dozen gentlemen in the party, and they left yesterday afternoon over the Northern Pacific, for the purpose of visiting the Yellowstone National Park. From there they will go to Portland, Puget Sound, British Columbia and Alaska. The trip will be an extended one."

UNEQUAL JUSTICE.—Five men attacked a woman in a London street, and a woman passing cried "shame." The five men turned upon her, and although she took refuge in a shop she was thrown down and terribly abused. The woman who owned the shop threatened the assailants with a poker, when one of the men took the poker from her hand and struck her a blow, from the effects of which she died two days afterward. The man who struck the fatal blow was sentenced was to ten months' hard labor, and one of his companions received four months only. Immediately after this two women were indicted for stealing some linen from a linen-draper, and were sentenced by the same magistrate to five years' penal servitude. Evidently there are still disgraceful anomalies in the administration of British Justice, and substantial ground for many of the appeals and protests of the woman suffragists.—*Globe.*

SUMAS ROADS.—We have received a letter from Mr. Jno. Musselwhite, of Upper Sumas, complaining bitterly of the condition of the roads in his neighborhood. A similar communication was received from the same gentleman a few months ago, but we believe the piece of road he then asked for has since been built. We have stated over and over again that it is manifestly impossible for the government to construct all the needful roads at once. From every settlement comes the same cry, that the roads are in a dreadful condition. But it is an undoubted fact, to which every man in the district will assent, that the present government is exceeding any former administration in its liberal provision for roads and other permanent improvements. There are doubtless many cases of hardship, but probably these will be satisfactorily adjusted in the course of time. For the benefit of Mr. Musselwhite we may say that we understand it is the intention of the government to undertake an extension of the road system at Sumas this year, and when the season closes we hope there will be very little left for him to complain of. It seems to us the government has shown itself fully alive to the great importance of road making, and desirous to meet the wants of the various settlements as fully as the revenue will permit. In view of this fact, those who have so long waited with patience for roads may, perhaps, still extend their patience for a limited period with the assurance that their grievances will be adjusted with as little delay as possible.

Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

From Victoria.

RETURN OF ROYCROFT & INDIAN MURDERER.

Rich Gold Finds on the Skeena.

[Special Telegram to the Columbian.]

VICTORIA, July 29.—The str. Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the North-west coast last evening, bringing Supt. Roycraft and the Indian who murdered poor Yoemans; also, 3 Indian witnesses. The work of capturing the murderer appears to have been well managed, and reflects credit upon the supt. of police and the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Elliott. The Indian freely confesses the crime, and claims to have been irresistably impelled thereto under the impression that Yoemans had killed his son. The news from the coast is important; rich

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS

having been struck on Lone creek, a tributary of Skeena river, 80 miles above Aberdeen. A man known as Jerry took out $600 in less than two days. On Lost gulch, a short distance above Lone creek, Harry McDame and J. O'Brien took out $1300 in three hours crevicing. One piece weighed $87, and was exhibited at Skeenamouth. The gulch is 15 miles long. Crowds have left the canneries for the new gold fields, and many more would have gone but for the scarcity of mining implements and provisions. Mr. Cunningham has about $1200 in coarse gold from Lone creek, taken in trade. The pieces range from the size of a bean to a pigeon's egg. Every one on the Skeena is jubilant at the discovery of gold.

THE RUN OF SALMON

has been enormous. At the Owekayno cannery on River Inlet, 120,000 cases were filled in 26 days. The Wannuck Packing Co. on the same Inlet, and the Quashela cannery on Smith's Inlet, have also filled. The Inverness, Alert, Windsor, Balmoral, Cunningham, British American, and Chanticleer canneries all send down the same report—more fish than they can handle. Ex-supt. Todd has been appointed a commissioner under the peace preservation act, and will henceforth reside at Yale. The lunatic asylum supply contracts have been awarded as follows: Groceries, Newfielder & Ross; clothing, W. J. Jeffree; meat and vegetables, Robt. Dickinson; coal and wood, Joseph Wise; bread, Mrs. Harvey; milk, McLeannan. Business shows signs of renewal here during the past few days. Rev. Mr. McKay, new minister of St. Andrew's church, arrived here to-day, and will go up on Friday.

Chilliwhack Public Meeting.

(Reported for the Columbian.)

There was a large meeting of electors at the Town Hall, Chilliwhack, on Saturday afternoon, to hear what their representatives, the Hon. John Robson and Mr. James Orr, had to say. D. Gillanders, Esq., was unanimously chosen chairman and Mr. Geo. W. Chadsey acted as secretary. The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, called upon Mr. Robson to address the meeting, which he proceeded to do for the space of over an hour and a half.

The hon. gentleman adverted to the tour made through the district by himself and others about two years ago, when seeking the suffrages of the electors, and congratulated the settlers upon the marked improvement visible on every hand. At every turn fields, freshly reclaimed, waived with ripening corn, beautiful new dwellings and capacious barns met the eye. He referred to the principal measures which he had promised to support and said that he had endeavored to fulfil these promises.

The Settlement Bill, although not giving Columbia all that her people had been taught to consider her due, constituted a fair and honorable compromise, and he contended that its provisions were calculated to confer material benefit upon our people, if faithfully carried out by Canada. He contended that the province had really conceded no valuable consideration to Canada under that measure. The lands in Peace river about which so much had been said and written, were no less British Columbia territory than before. For all substantial purposes of revenue, these three million acres were just as much ours as ever, with this important difference that, in the hands of the Federal government, they were likely to prove revenue-producing many years sooner than they were likely to become in our own.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to review the history of the Graving Dock, which had for years absorbed revenue that ought to have been available for roads and bridges on the mainland. Not only had the government of which he was a member succeeded in prevailing upon the Dominion government to take over that work and complete and operate it at Federal expense, but they had induced that government to return to our treasury every dollar of provincial revenue improperly squandered upon it. By this means the province had been relieved of a crushing burden, and returned to it a large sum, which had been secured to the mainland for the construction of much needed roads and bridges, and it was in this way that the settlers in this magnificent district had been enabled to secure about seven times as much for these purposes during the past two years as had been available during the two years before.

Promises had also been made at the last general election respecting the unsatisfactory condition of the judiciary, and some very emphatic talk indulged in about "the judges being made for the people, not the people for the judges." Since entering the government, however, he had learned that the judges were not so easily managed. Arrangements had been made, however, by which the machinery of a very complete county court system would soon be set in motion throughout the province, and certain of the supreme court judges assigned to the mainland. Unhappily this arrangement had met with temporary defeat on account of the severe indisposition of the judge assigned to this district, but the interruption would soon cease, and New Westminster would rejoice in a resident judge and Chilliwhack in a county court.

The hon. gentleman asked here to be excused for referring to a matter of an unpleasant nature—the unenviable reputation Chilliwhack municipality had earned for litigiousness and quarreling. While taking a most wise and noble stand against the licensing of a house for the retail of that arch disturber of the peace and happiness of a community, intoxicating liquors, the settlers had become a paradox by earning a reputation for local quarrels and litigation. Municipal institutions might be said to be still on their trial in this province. These institutions had proved a grand success in Ontario and other older provinces. Why shoud they fail here? Our settlers were not inferior to those of Ontario in point of intelligence and capacity for working out such institutions. Why is it, then, that "failure" might not usefully be written across the face of some of our municipalities? In seeking the suffrages of the electors, two years ago, he had advocated the carrying on of government works within the rural municipalities through the machinery provided by such institutions, and he had expressed the belief that, by thus increasing the powers and responsibilities of the councils, the electors would be induced to exercise greater care in selecting the very best men for the important position, and the standard and usefulness of these bodies would be relatively raised and increased. He regretted to find, however, that his expectations in this respect had not been fully realized, and he made an earnest appeal to the municipality of Chilliwhack to cast away the reproach unhappily resting upon it on account of its internal dissensions and litigiousness. Let the different sections meet each other in a spirit of conciliation and fairness, realizing that they were banded together as one community for mutual strength and common good. Let them set an example that other municipalities might copy with advantage.

Promises had been made at the last general election about securing increased representation for this most important district in the legislature; but as no change in that respect could take effect till the present house had run its term, a measure for the redistribution of seats would properly constitute the work of the next session or the one following; and by that time this district would have established its right to a very material increase of representation.

He might be permitted to refer to one important change which had occurred in the representation of the Lower Fraser since the general election—since, in fact, the last session. He alluded to the change by which the city constituency was now represented by a firm supporter instead of a factious opponent of the government. With two members supporting and one opposing the government, the communities on the Lower Fraser practically only possessed the strength of being represented by one member in the house. If three men pull on a rope, two the right way and one the wrong way, the real force for good will be necessarily reduced to that of one man. As the result of the change referred to, there would now be three men pulling all one way, and that the right way.

He was delighted, amongst other signs of progress, to find that Chilliwhack now possessed a militia force. The young men would thus be led to practice those physical exercises and emulate those achievements of martial prowess which enoble men and strengthen nations.

Under our system of party government the functions of a legitimate opposition were scarcely less important factors in promoting the prosperity of the commonwealth than those of the government; but an opposition existed in this province at the present time which it would be little less than an insult to our gracious sovereign to designate "Her Majesty's loyal opposition." The great mission of their delectable organs would appear to be to falsify and misrepresent every act of the party in power—to deceive and mislead their readers. The government had, within the past few days, been attacked for entering into an arrangement by which, for purposes of reclamation, a few thousand acres of marsh land within the Delta municipality is to be conveyed, under certain conditions, to a syndicate, at the reduced price of one dollar an acre. This transaction had been referred to in a public print as "Another Fishy land transaction." Now the only "fishy" thing about it was that a large part of the ground was so low as to underlie a sheet of water containing *fish*. The arrangement itself was, certainly, one in the true interest of the people, inasmuch as it was intended, at a comparatively large expenditure of capital to reclaim a worthless and hopeless bog, and transform it into fruitful fields.

A great outcry had also been made by a very insignificant party against the action of the government in withdrawing temporarily from the market a few hundreds of acres of land on and near Burrard Inlet. These lands are utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, but are eagerly sought by certain speculators on account of their supposed proximity to the terminus of the C. P. Railway. At present, the bulk of this land would be eagerly grabbed up at prices ranging from $100 to $500 an acre, and yet the government are blamed for not throwing it on the market at $1 an acre! Surely it is the bounden duty of the government, holding these lands in trust for the whole people, to see that their full value shall be secured as revenue for the prosecution of such useful public works as shall result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

He was himself, perhaps, the best abused public man in the province. Abuse from a certain source he had learned to regard as the very highest certificate of character He challenged fair and manly criticism, and defied the opposition to convict him of any such inconsistencies as were almost daily trumped up against him in a venal and unscrupulous opposition press. It was very easy to fulminate general and sweeping denunciations against public men, but he fearlessly challenged proof. It was, however, by his constituents he wished to be judged—not by hireling penny-a-liners whose aim appeared to be the concealment of truth and the promulgation of falsehood.

Reference was made to the near prospect of a proper administration of the Dominion railway lands, and various other matters for which we cannot find room.

The hon. gentleman was repeatedly greeted with cheers during the delivery of the address, and resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Orr followed in a brief address, expressing approval of and confidence in the policy of the government.

He was followed by Mr. McGillivray, ex-M.P.P., who paid a high compliment to Mr. Robson and expressed his approval of the policy of the present government.

Mr. A. C. Wells, in a few appropriate remarks, moved the following resolution, which, being seconded by Mr. G. R. Ashwell, was carried unanimously:—

After listening to the able addresses of the Hon. John Robson and Mr. James Orr, our representatives in the legislative assembly, this meeting heartily approve of the general policy of the government of the day and also have confidence in the ability and sincerity of our representatives, that they will faithfully discharge their duties in endeavoring to support and obtain every advantage that tends to the development and prosperity of the province, and more particularly the district of New Westminster. But at the same time we would remind our representatives that we expect them, before the expiration of this House, to put forth their best efforts towards obtaining a constitutional amendment for the readjustment of the representation of the province in the legislative assembly, in order to secure more equitable representation for this important district.

It was unanimously resolved that the secretary send a report of the proceedings for publication in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

IN DIXIE'S LAND.—J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers, it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints.

The largest drug stock on the main land.—D. S. Curtis & Co. jy12tc

Communications.

Burrard Inlet Reserve.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—I should like to inform "Pro Bono Public," through the medium of your valuable paper, that people generally in this province are fully cognizant of this truth, that there is really no extent of what can be called agricultural land near either Granville or English Bay—merely small patches of an acre or two at rare intervals—and all this clamor about wanting the land thrown open for actual settlers is made by little, narrow-minded speculators. For instance, at the present time there are three notable homestead pre-emptions on the False Creek road, and it is fair to say the pre-emptors have not the slightest intentions of farming, but took the land merely for the purpose of speculation. People whose avocations only require their services once a week might certainly perform the necessary homestead pre-emption improvements, but some of the gentlemen don't even make any efforts to do as much as that, but luxuriate in the false belief that they will eventually secure their pre-emptions through political influence. The Hastings Saw Mill's leased land was jumped by logging camp speculators, and all law-abiding citizens trust that the justice they so well deserve will be impartially meted out to them. It would be a great injustice to the old pioneers who have obeyed the land laws were these land grabbers successful in securing this land, and there would be no families lately arrived from the east or anywhere settled in these barren localities. That is perfectly well known. It is all bosh "Pro Bono Public" writing about actual bona fide settlers tilling the land and causing it to thrive. The only thing that could thrive on these lands is the so-called bona fide settler himself, if he thus succeeded in acquiring the land for speculative purposes and sold it for a good figure in the near future. It is to be hoped that he will never again take up valuable space in your paper with such rank humbug and useless twaddle.

SETTLER.

AN OPEN LETTER.—MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO. DEAR SIRS,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectfully yours, JOHN TAYLOR, 190 Parliament St., Toronto.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PARIS, July 25.—Complaint is made at Marseilles that precautionary measures against the spread of cholera have been slackened and that the work of disinfection is not sufficiently thorough. The police have arrested a number of undertakers for selling the clothing and bedding belonging to victims of cholera. Only 3,000 persons are at work in the arsenal at Toulon; 7,000 workmen are usually employed.

LONDON, July 25.—Trevellyan, chief secretary for Ireland, has given the Dublin corporation instructions to prepare for an outbreak of cholera, and empowers the officers to raise a loan to meet expenses incurred in coping with the disease there, and if it becomes necessary to erect temporary hospitals.

PARIS, July 25.—The negotiations between Prime Minister Ferry and the Chinese ministers in regard to the indemnity demanded by France has been suspended, the Chinese representative adhering to their last offer of 200,000,000 francs. Ferry has consented to allow China eight days' delay, and if in the meantime an agreement is not reached, the French squadron will seize Foo Chow.

PARIS, July 25.—The condition of affairs at Arles is deplorable. The water supply is entirely cut off, owing to an accident to the hydraulic apparatus. Numerous funerals of cholera victims have been conducted by men who were generally drunk. These funerals have been greatly retarded by the fact that carpenters refused to make coffins for those who die from cholera. Nearly all the butchers and bakers have left the city, and food is consequently scarce and difficult to obtain. The panic throughout the city is simply indescribable. The epidemic appears extending. At Vintioneglia, Italy, there have been ten deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The amendment to the restriction act, in the opinion of Collector Sears, have not only amended but have extended the act until 1894. Section one says that from and after the passage of this act and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act the coming of Chinese shall be and the same is hereby suspended, etc. This adds ten years to the period of restriction fixed by the original Chinese Restriction Act.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch from Marseilles to the *Times* says: The present epidemic of cholera has not the same virulence that characterized previous outbreaks. It has attacked sickly individuals rather than sections of the population. At Arles many persons become insane through fear. The total number of places in France where the infection has appeared is fourteen

MADRID, July 26.—Correspondents say that negotiations between Spain and America, relative to the new commercial treaty, are at a standstill, as the pretensions of America clash with Spanish interests in Cuba. Spain is reluctant about allowing closer commercial connection between her colonies in the West Indies and America, the latter already taking eighty per cent. of the exports from Cuba.

ST. JOHNS, July 26.—At 10 a.m. the Greely relief started into the bay. The flagship Thetis followed by the Bear and Alert and all the harbor tugs and steam launches with the flags of Great Britain and United States at half mast, and crowded with leading citizens. On all public buildings and mercantile premises flags drooped. The vessels in port displayed national flags in mourning. Thousands of spectators from the shore waived adieus.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES!

(*Special to the Columbian.*)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has just received a telegram from Consul Mason at Marseilles as follows: "There is a marked improvement at Marseilles and Toulon. The choleric deaths there from a daily average of 60 fell to 43 Wednesday, 48 Thursday, 38 Friday, 58 Saturday, 36 Sunday, last night 13. The mortality and cases are also declining. At Toulon the average fell from 40 to 15 total cases reported from various parts of the district. The epidemic is declared severe at Arles and Aix.

PARIS, July 28.—*Figaro* to-day states that Hartmann, the notorious Nihilist implicated in the assassination of the Czar Alexander II., has committed suicide. He was starving and ended his misery by taking poison. No one man has been more prominent in revolutionary affairs on the continent than Leo T. Hartmann. Years ago he was associated with the international movement led by Karl Marx and supported by Karl Kleinst. Later he was secret agent of the German Socialists, and still later an active participant in the Nihilist's campaign of Russia. Fabulous prices have been set on his head, but he seemed to possess a charmed life. "I shall never die the death of a revolutionary patriot," he frequently boasted, "but I must come to it for want of bread." His words were prophetic.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A private letter received in this city from Nogales, Mexico, dated July 25th, states that facts about the yellow fever have been suppressed, and that the plague is daily increasing. The letter states there were 2 deaths at Hermosville on July 19th, 6 on 20th, and 12 on the following day. In Guaymas the fever is not so bad as it was last year.

LONDON, July 28th.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the corn trade says: The weather last week, owing to heavy thunder storms and cold nights, was detrimental to the wheat crop generally; nevertheless there are some splendid fields of wheat which show the finest appearances still in favor of an average yield.

HAVANA, July 28.—The regular troops quartered at Puerto Principe, not having been paid for a long time, and credit being refused them, went to the store, and forcibly supplied themselves with provisions. The fact having been telegraphed to the captain-general, he sent for the director-general of the treasury, who declared that the only disposable money the government had on the island was $30,000 at Villa Clara, which was at once ordered by telegraph to Havana and thence remitted to Puerto Principe. The Spanish war steamer Consepscicon received from Madrid sailing orders, but there being no funds to pay the crew she could not leave. Meanwhile the crew are dying of yellow fever. Up to to-day 16 men have fallen victims. The director-general of the treasury having asked a well known banker, T. M. Borges, for a loan of $100,000, was refused.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The total expenses of the Greely relief expedition are estimated by officials of navy department at about $700,000; the original estimate was $500,000. Some time ago the commissioner of internal revenue issued an order providing that on or after Sept. 1st, 1884, collections of tax or assessment on whisky shall be discontinued. Strong efforts since have been made to have him rescind this order, but without avail, and to-day he notified the petitioners that the original order would be enforced. Under this ruling the tax will be collected on the day it becomes due, and if not paid the property will be distrained by the government.

LONDON, July 28.—A disastrous fire occurred at Marash, Asia Minor; 1,000 shops, 200 houses, 4 hotels, 3 mosques, and many public places were destroyed.

LONDON, July 28.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, arrived at Plymouth this evening. In an interview with an associated press representative Stanley said he had returned to England considering he had completed his work of establishing satisfactory trading stations along the Congo river from its mouth to Stanley Pool, 400 miles by river. When he left the Congo country he was suffering badly from bronchitis, but was much benefitted by the sea voyage. He eulogizes the trading prospects of the country in the vicinity of the Congo river. He considers General Gordon commands a perfectly practicable route of escape from Khartoum, whether by way of Zanzibar on the east or down the Congo to the west coast. If the Nile is blockaded, Stanley considers Gen. Gordon can, during the present season, ascend the Nile from Khartoum to Gondola, a distance of 500 miles, in 8 days; thence proceed to Bokar and Elgapezal and join Lupton Bey, who commands 400 troops, having in their possession £40,000 worth of money. Gordon could then proceed with this addition to his forces to Zanzibar. Should the soldiers refuse to take this journey, or should some other cause prevent the plan, Gordon could cross to Ugarda, reach Stanley station, and proceed down the Congo. Stanley considers the route traversed by Schweinfurt, Samuel and Lady Baker, and the Italian and Austrian misfionaries, cannot be unsurmountable to Gordon, the soldier, traveller and explorer.

PARIS, July 28.—Admiral Krantz, commanding the fleet at Toulon, telegraphs that he is sanguine of a daily diminution in the number of deaths from cholera in that city. Advices from the frontier are very unfavorable. At Vintimiglia the plague is dreadful. It is feared the place will become a centre of infection; 10 cases have already occurred there Seven days' quarantine has been imposed at Mobun. On leaving a tunnel soldiers surrounded the train and conducted the passengers to Lazaret, where they are registered and given a little straw for beds on the train.

CAIRO, July 28.—The inhabitants of Dongola, through Muder Pasha, have sent a dispatch to the general commanding at Assan, declaring their loyalty and expressing regret for their wavering in the past. The telegram is regarded as additional proof that El Mahdi's influence is waning. An Arab trader, Assuam, from Aman, which place he left on the 20th inst., says it was reported that Osman Digma was killed on the 18th inst. by a member of the Dirparens tribe, who vow that Osman was stabbed because he refused to join the rebels.

LONDON, July 28.—Dispatches from Suakim say the friendly tribes on the the mainland near Agig have been massacred. 17,000 rebels are around Suakim, and make nightly attacks upon the town, coming within short range of the garrison. The sailors and mariners landed, but the rebels fearlessly danced and waived their spears in broad daylight.

LONDON, July 28.—In the commons yesterday Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a question concerning the threatened spoliation of Propaganda property in which Irish Catholics are largely interested. The Irish members of parliament decided to send Sexton and Redmond on a special mission to America for the purpose of reviving interest in the national cause and to raise funds to enable the Nationalists to run candidates at the next election.

LONDON, July 28.—It is reported that 500 passengers were massacred at Agig. A letter from Gen. Gordon of the 11th inst. emphasizes the necessity of his remaining to protect Cassalo.

LONDON, July 28.—The latest reports about the plans of the Irish Nationalists indicate they are all at sea on the subject of the Irish-Americans. A national league convention will be held at Boston next month. Parnell, who was going, now says he is not strong enough to stand the ocean voyage. Sexton and Redmond will therefore be deputed to represent the national party, and will sail August 2nd. Sexton offered to attend the Boston convention on his way to Australia, and is entrusted with a special message from London. A leading spirit in the organization of the convention is Ferguson of Glasgow, who is one of the leading supporters in Scotland of Henry George's doctrines. The general opinion is that the long-deferred struggle for mastery between Parnell and Davitt has now begun in earnest, and Parnell's victory is considered certain. It is generally understood that Sexton's visit to Australia is a part of Parnell's anti-Davitt programme, and that he expects to forestall by his influence the efforts of Davitt during the latter's projected tour to Australia.

LONDON, July 28.—The severe check encountered by the French forces in the invasion of Madagascar, although regarded by Englishmen with great interest, occasioned among them but little surprise. That large quantities of arms and war materials have been smuggled into Madagascar from different European ports has been well known to Londoners. Lately two full cargoes of arms and ammunition were shipped to the Hovas from England. Both are still afloat, but are believed to be in charge of persons who will succeed in eluding the French blockade. Several American officers for months past have been drilling the soldiers of the Hovas and superintending the construction of earth works and lines of defense. The pass leading from the coast to Antanario, the capital, is still maintained by Hovas. During May and June last a Hovas emissary passed through England and Germany purchasing the most improved military rifles for immediate shipment to Madagascar. He is known to have expended over £100,000. The British war office has received intelligence concerning the reported defeat of the French. This news came from well known and reliable correspondents and is credited by the government. Paris papers, however, deny and ridicule the report that the French arms have suffered repulse at the hands of the Hovas. Some alarm has been created by the occurrence of two robberies at Windsor Castle, and society papers take advantage of the occasion to correct reports in the newspapers that Clark, the victim of one of these robberies, is John Brown's successor. Clark attends the Queen on her rides and walks and performs some other functions of a gillie; but he has not J. B.'s perquisites and privileges. The chamber where the great lamented died is sealed up and bears a brass plate recording the date of his death and the many virtues ascribed to him by the Queen.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Times* prints a telegram five columns long giving an account of the first English speaking correspondent who visited Marseilles and Toulon during the epidemic. Following are extracts: "I have visited every room in every cholera hospital existing in Marseilles and Toulon, and seen wretched people dying in hospitals and in their own hovels and buried at midnight in cemeteries by the light of torches and lanterns. I have discussed all phases of the epidemic exhaustively with hospital doctors, with priests, and with nurses, and my conclusion is that the much dreaded cholera, probably the most fatal and severe of all diseases to which human flesh is heir, is a thing of which no intelligent community of well ordered lives and well managed sewer pipes need have alarming fear, even when brought into close contact with it, to say nothing of getting into a panic at a distance. The vilest quarters of Marseilles and its adjoining district have furnished most of the cases of cholera, and it is an interesting fact that the largest proportion of them are Italians. I have visited the chief hospitals where I saw 84 patients."

BLOOD RELATIONS.—The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid—pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Down the Yukon River.

[S. F. Chronicle.]

A *Chronicle* reporter called the other day upon Ed. Schieffelin, who last year made a trip of some 1200 miles down the Yukon river for the purpose of prospecting for gold. Mr. Schieffelin has been a prospector from his earliest youth; first starting out in this business at the age of fourteen in Oregon, and for the last fifteen years he has explored this entire western coast, from Alaska to Mexico.

"We hired the H. L. Tiernan," said he. "She was a schooner of 125 to 150 tons burden, and we left this port on June 13th, 1883, and arrived at St. Michael's on July 25th. On August 3rd we got into the mouth of the Yukon river. The scenery is of a most uninteresting description. On the north and west is a low range of hills, on the south and east sides a vast swampy country, covered with underbush and moss. Where it empties into the Behring sea the river is broad having several mouths. At present the principal of these separate streams has not been found, and consequently it is extremely difficult to enter the river. But there is no doubt that there is a main mouth. My reasons for so thinking are that the known channels are too narrow to permit of the passage of the ice packs and drift-wood into the ocean. For 100 miles this river is broad, full of sloughs, islands and bars; it then strikes a range of hills called the Ramparts. The character of the river then changes, and for 150 miles it is deep with a strong current and is from three-fourths of a mile to a mile broad. Then it opens out again into a vast plain or tundra, which lies above Fort Yukon in British possessions. Then again it enters mountainous regions and branches out into various streams."

"Do you think this river is navigable?"

"Of course it is. It is navigable for at least 1000 to 1800 miles. But the country will never amount to anything. The climate will not permit of it. The surface of the land is as completely covered with moss as this floor with carpet. The heat of the sun can never penetrate this moss covering, and it is only in a few places where the land is so exposed as to permit of the sun's rays lighting on it for any length of time. Then the country is so densely covered with a growth of scrub and brushwood that it effectually prevents the ground from thawing and I believe the land is frozen eternally."

"Is there anything to be realized from this country?"

"We can only expect fish and fur. The fish are splendid, the king salmon being especially fine. It beats any salmon that I have ever eaten, even the Columbia river salmon, or anything along the coast. It may eventually become a mining country, but that will be when the rest of our mining country has been exhausted and our miners have nowhere else to go. The difficulties encountered on such an expedition are extraordinary. There are no animals there, and what is more, there is no way of keeping them there. A man has to pack his own supplies directly he leaves his canoe. Besides he has to provide himself with a hatchet, with which he has to cut his way through the brush. He can avoid this by taking to the tops of the mountains and following the moose trails. And then in summer it is worse for it rains so much during this season that a man cannot keep himself dry?"

"Your idea of going up there was for prospecting?"

"Certainly, that was the object of our trip. We were five in the party and we prospected from 1000 to 1200 miles along the Yukon river."

"Did you experience many hardships?"

"We had plenty of hard work cutting and wading through that river, and carrying our hatchets and our supplies is no joke, I can assure you. And then mind you, we were all Arizona men. We had come straight from that hot country and most of us had malaria in our systems. One would have thought that we would not have been able to stand the change from the intense heat to the extreme cold. But we did. There was not a cough nor a cold in our whole party. We all came back stronger with the exception of one who stayed up there. We were in the country eighteen months."

"Have you any idea of going there again?"

"No sir; nor would I advise anybody to go there—not for any purpose—unless he wanted to die of starvation."

"What do you think of Lieut. Stoney's expedition?"

"He claims to have discovered a river which empties itself into Ketzebue Sound. I can hardly see how he can lay claim to such a discovery, as the presence of this river was certainly known to the white resident up there. Nor can it be a very large stream: First, because the Keokuk river is one which heads in that same country and empties into the Yukon some 600 miles from its mouth as also does the Colville river, which runs into the Arctic. Now, both of these rivers rise in the country which lies between the Yukon and the Arctic ocean and which certainly has not sufficient expanse to support any large river."

"Are there any white men in that section of the country now?"

"There are, no less than twelve men wintered there this year. They are all prospecting. I think that most of them will come down in the St. Paul, and I am pretty sure they will be disgusted with their venture."

CONSIGNEES.

Per str. Idaho, from Tacoma, July 28—C McDonough, D J Robson, Jas Cunningham, P C Dunlevy, Powers Bros, D S Curtis & Co, Homer & Son, P Belladaux, W H Burr, Jr, Weeks & Foster, Wright & Fergu

Our Story.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

The banking house of the Vernons was known through all the Home Counties as only second to the Bank of England in stability and strength. That is to say, the people who knew about such matters, the business people, the professional classes, and those who considered themselves to be acquainted with the world, allowed that it ought to be considered second, but this opinion was not shared by the great proportion of its clients, the shopkeepers in Redborough and the adjacent towns, the farmers of a wide district, and all the smaller people whose many united littles make make up so much wealth. To them Vernon's Bank was the emblem of stability, the impersonation of solid and substantial wealth. It had risen to its height of fame under John Vernon, the grandfather of the present head of the firm, though it had existed for two or three generations before him. But John Vernon was one of those men in whose hands everything turns to gold. What the special gift is which determines this it is difficult to tell, but there can be little doubt that it is a special gift, just as it is a particular genius which produces a fine picture or a fine poem. There were wiser men than he, and there were men as steady to their work and as constantly in their place, ready for all the claims of business, but not one other in whose hands everything prospered in the same superlative way. His investments always answered, his ships always came home, and, under his influence, the very cellars of the banking house, according to the popular imagination filled with gold. At one period of his career a panic seized the entire district, and there was a run upon the bank, by which it was evident anybody else must, nay, ought, to have been ruined; but John Vernon was not ruined. It was understood afterward that he himself allowed that he did not understand how he had escaped, and nobody else could understand it; but he did escape, and as a natural consequence became stronger and richer, and more universally credited than ever. His son after him had not the same genius for getting money, but at least he had the genius for keeping what he had got, which is next best.

Edward Vernon, however, was not so fortunate in his family as in his affairs. He had two sons, one of whom died young, leaving a little daughter to be brought up by her grandfather; the other "went wrong." Oh, never-ending family tragedy, never ending, still beginning, the darkest anguish that exists in the world! The younger son went wrong, and died also in his father's lifetime, leaving a helpless little family of children, and a poor wife stupefied with trouble. She did her best, poor soul, to bring up her boy to ways the very opposite of those in which his father had stumbled and fallen, and it was supposed that he would marry his cousin, Catherine Vernon, and thus unite once more all the money and prestige of the house. He, too, was John Vernon, and resembled the golden great-grandfather, and great things were hoped of him. He entered the bank in old Mr. Vernon's time, and gave every promise of being a worthy successor as long as the senior partner, the head of the house, lived. But when the old gentleman died and John Vernon became, in his turn, the head of the house, there very soon appeared signs of a change. In the first place, the marriage with his cousin never came to pass; things had seemed to promise fairly so long as the grandfather, with whom she lived, was alive. But after, there was an immediate cooling of sentiment. Whose fault this was nobody knew. She said nothing on the subject, even to her dearest friends; nor did he say anything; but he laughed, and waved aside all questions, as a man who could an' if he would—" His mother, for her part, said a great deal. She ran between them, like an excited hen shaking her tail-feathers and cackling violently. What did they mean by it? What was it for? She asked her son how he could forget that if Catherine's money went out of the business it would make the most extraordinary difference? and she bade Catherine remember that it would be almost dishonest to enrich another family with money which the Vernons had toiled for. Catherine, who was not by any means an ordinary girl, smiled upon her, perhaps a little sadly, and entered into no explanations. But her son, as was natural, scoffed at his mother. "What should you know about the business?" he said. Poor Mrs. Vernon thought she had heard enough of it to understand it, or, at least, to understand the intentions of those who understood it. But what is the use of a mother's remonstrances? The new generation will please itself and take its way. She scolded and wept for years after, poor soul, in vain, and yet could never learn that it was in vain, but began anew, day after day, weeping, entreating, remonstrating, falling into nervous crises of passion a hundred and a hundred times over. How much better for her to have held her tongue! but how could she help it? She was not of that placid and patient nature which can be wise. And gradually things began to go badly with John. He married a young lady belonging to a county family, with no money to keep up her pretensions. He had his stables full of horses and his house full of company. "What is it all to come to?" cried his poor, anxious, angry, disappointed, despairing mother, seeking opportunities to have a few words with him, to speak to him seriously, to remind him of his duty. To be sure, she did a great deal more harm than good. She drew many a blow upon herself which she might have escaped had she been content to allow that his life had passed far beyond her guidance; but the poor lady would not be taught. And it was quite true what John Vernon said. It would take a long time, he told her, before a few horses and pleasant company would affect Vernon's Bank. As the head of that establishment he was expected to be hospitable, and keep almost open house; the country which trusted in him knew he could afford it. The Redborough people went further, and liked to see the confidence with which he spent his money. What could that do to Vernon's? He had never lived up to his income yet, he believed. So he told his mother, who was never satisfied, and went on till the day of her death always seeking a few words with him—an opportunity of speaking seriously to her son. Poor mother! nothing went very well with her; perhaps she was not clever either at managing her children or her money. The partizans of the Vernons said so, at least; they said so of all the wives that were not Vernons, but interlopers, always working harm. They said so also of Mrs. John, and there his mother thought they were not far wrong. But none of her children turned out very satisfactorily; the girls married badly; Edward, her younger son, went into the Church, and never was more than a vicar; and their money-matters would not go right. Certainly she was not a fortunate woman. But she died, happily for her, before anything material happened to realize her alarms in respect to John.

It is astonishing how money grows when it is in the way of growing—when it has got the genuine impulse, and rolls every kindred atom near it, according to some occult law of attraction, into itself. But just as wonderfully as money grows does it melt away when the other—the contrary process—has begun. John Vermon was quite right in saying that the bank justified, nay, almost demanded, a certain amount of expenditure from its chief partner. And he was more, much more than its chief partner. Catherine, though she was as deeply interested in it as himself, took no responsibility whatever—how should she, a girl who knew as much about money as her pony did? She took less interest, indeed, than in ordinary circumstances she would have done, for there was certainly something, whatever it might be, which had interrupted the natural intercourse between the two cousins. They were not at ease with each other, like brother and sister, as everything suggested they ought to have been—not sufficiently at ease to consider their mutual interests together, as partners ought to have done. This, one of them, at least, thought, would have been ridiculous in any case. When his lawyers asked what Catherine thought on this or that subject, he laughed in their faces.

"What should she think? What should she know? Of course she leaves all that to me," he said. "How can a girl understand banking business?"

But this did not satisfy the respectable firm of solicitors who advised the banker.

"Miss Vernon is not a girl any longer," said Mr. Pounce, who was its head; upon which John Vernon laughed, one of those offensive laughs with which a coarse-minded man waves the banner of his sex over an unmarried woman.

"No," he said, "Catherine's growing an old maid. She must look alive if she means to get a husband."

Mr. Pounce was not a sentimentalist, and, no doubt, laughed sometimes too at the unfortunate women who had thus failed in the object of their life; but he respected Miss Vernon, and he was very doubtful of her cousin.

"Husband or no husband, I think she ought to be consulted," he said.

"Oh, I will take Catherine in my own hands," was the cousin's reply.

And thus life went on, very gay, fast, amusing, and expensive on one side; very quiet and uneventful on the other. John Vernon built himself a grand new house, in which there were all the latest improvements and scientific luxuries, which the most expensive upholsters filled with the most costly furniture, and for which the skillfulest gardeners all but created ready-made trees and shrubberies. He filled it with fine company—names which the clerks at the bank felt were a credit to the establishment, and which the townsfolk looked upon with admiring awe: and there was nothing in the county to equal Mrs. John Vernon's dresses and diamonds. What is all that to a great bank, gathering money every hour?—nothing! Even Mr. Pounce acknowledged this. Personal extravagance, as long as it is merely hospitality and show must go a very long way indeed before it touches the great revenue of such a business. It was not the diamonds nor the feasts that they were afraid of. But to be lavish with money is a dangerous fault with a man who is a business man. It is a very common sin, but there is nothing more perilous. In Manchester or Liverpool, where they turn over a fortune every day, perhaps this large habit of sowing money about does not matter. People there are accustomed to ging up and down. Bankruptcy, even, does not mean the end of the world in those regions. But a banker in a country town, who has all the money of a district in his hands, should not get into this reckless way. His clients are pleased—up to a certain limit. But when once the first whisper of suspicion has been roused it flies fast, and the panic with which rural depositors rush upon a bank which has awakened the ghost of an apprehension is even more cruel and unreflecting than other panics. It went on a long time, and where it was that the first suggestion came from, nobody ever knew. Probably it did not come from any one—it was in the air, it struck two people, all at once, talking to each other, and the electricity of the contact found a single syllable of utterance. When that was done, all was done. Everybody had been waiting for this involutary signal; and when it came, it flew like lightning through all Redborough, and out into the roads and lanes—to distant farmhouses, into the rectories and vicarages, even to the laborer's cottage. "It's said as Vernon's Bank's a-going to break," the ploughmen in the fields said to each other. It did not matter much to them; and perhaps they were not sorry that the farmer, who grew fat (they thought) on their toil, should feel that he was also human. The farmers had something of the same feeling in respect to their landlords, but could not indulge it for the furious terror that took possession of themselves. Vernon's Bank! Safer than the Bank of England, was what they had all said, exultingly. Very few of them had sufficient command of themselves to wait now and inquire into it, and see how far the panic was well-founded. To wait would have been to leave the chance of salvation to other men.

Mrs. John Vernon was considered very refined and elegant, according to the language of the day, a young lady with many accomplishments. But it was the fashion of the time to be unpractical, just as it is the fashion of our time that women should understand business and be ready for any emergency. To wear your hair in a high, loose knot on the top of your head, with ringlets straying down your cheek, and across the always uncovered whiteness of your shoulders, and to sing the songs of Mr. Haynes Bayley, "Oh, no, we never mention her," or "The soldier's tear"—could anything be more entirely inconsistent with business habits. Mrs. John would have considered it a slight to the delicacy of her mind to have been supposed to know anything about the bank; and when the head clerk demanded an audience at an unseasonable hour one summer evening she was entirely taken aback.

"Me! do you mean that it is me Mr. Rule wants to see?" she asked of the servant, in conternation.

(To be Continued.)

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Everything in Woodwork

That will be required to

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From bottom to top.

Orders for **Scroll Sawing, Trimming and Shaping,** will be promptly and carefully attended to. We pay particular attention to the manufacture of good, dry

Salmon Boxes,

And we believe our customers will bear us out in saying that we make

The Best Salmon Boxes on the River.

We sincerely thank those who have favored us with their patronage in the past, and beg to solicit a continuance of their favors. During the past winter we have made extensive additions to our Mill, and can now fill orders more promptly and cheaply than ever. We have chartered the steamer "Iris" for the season, and will therefore be able to deliver Lumber promptly. We have also to announce to the citizens of **Port Moody** that we have opened a branch of our business at that place, and will be able to fill orders from there in a few days.

DEBECK BROS. & CO.

New Westminster, Mar 28th, 1884. [tc

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WAGGONS,
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Painting and Repairing neatly done.

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In Great Variety,

BLACK QUILTED

ALPACA SKIRTS,

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In all the Leading Colors,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

A full line, in English Merinos and Canadian Lambswool,

HOSIERY

Ladies' and Children's, in plain and stripe, Merino and Lambswool.

Infants' Wool Goods

Hoods, Caps, Boots, Gaiters, Infantees, Polka Jackets, and Wool Skirts,

A nice line of Children's Hoods and Hats trimmed with fur,

Black and Colored VELVETEENS, in plain and brocade,

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Black and dark shades, White and tinted,

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Real Torchon, Real Maltese, and a nice variety of imitation Laces,

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A large and well-assorted stock of plain and figured Dress Goods,

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A fine line of Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

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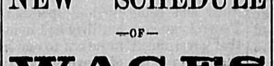
New Westminster, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Railway



NEW SCHEDULE

—OF—

WAGES

—FOR—

WHITE LABOR

—ON THE—

Canadian Pacific Railway

—IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Overseers	$125 00			per month.
Rock Foremen	$3 50	to	$4 00	₩ day
Earth Foremen	2 50	to	3 50	"
Bridge Foremen	3 50	to	4 50	"
Bridge Carpenters, 1st class	3 50			"
Bridge Carpenters, 2nd class	3 00			"
Masons	2 50	to	3 50	"
Stone Cutters	3 00	to	3 50	"
Blacksmiths, 1st class	3 50			"
Blacksmiths, 2nd class	3 00			"
Blacksmith Helpers	1 50	to	2 00	"
Drillers	2 00	to	2 25	"
Laborers	1 75	to	2 00	"
Hewers, 1st class	3 50			"
Choppers, 1st class	2 00	to	2 50	"
Scorers, 1st class	2 50			"

All outside labor 10 hours per day.

All Carpenters to furnish their own Chest Tools.

All Employees to find themselves Bed, Board and Lodging.

Boarding Houses will be convenient along the Line. Board—$5 per week.

It will not be compulsory for Employees to board in the Company's Houses.

Wages will be paid monthly, on the 10th of each month.

A. ONDERDONK,
GENERAL MANAGER.

OFFICE OF THE CONTRACTORS,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
Yale, March 1, 1883.

ALE!

KEHOE & CO. ARE NOW PREPARED to supply the very best Ale from the Westminster Brewery. Orders left with Mr. Chas. McDonough, Front St., shall have prompt attention. ja5tc

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Wood Turner

WANTED. CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT will be given to a thoroughly competent man. Apply at the

mh12-tc DOMINION SAWMILL.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
2nd July, 1884.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Office until the 31st instant, for the position of Melter and Assayer at the Government Assay Office, Barkerville, Cariboo. Salary, $100 per month. Applicants will be required to furnish satisfactory proof as to character and competency.

JNO. ROBSON,
jly5td Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
21st July, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order, published in the British Columbia Gazette of 6th March last, directing that Section 9 of the "Mineral Act, 1884," shall not have effect in the Electoral Districts of Cassiar, Kootenay, and Cariboo, has been rescinded, so far as it relates to the Electoral District of Cariboo.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
jly26m1 Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Land Office, New Westminster, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August next, at the upset price of $2.50 per acre, that piece of Land known and described on the official map of the District of New Westminster as the South-west fractional ¼ of Section 35, Township No. 3; the purchaser to pay for present improvements thereon.

C. WARWICK,
Gov't Agent.

New Westminster, B. C.,
July 24th, 1884. jly26td

NOTICE.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
New Westminster District,
2nd July, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Land Registry Office of the District of New Westminster will be temporarily located at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, until the copying of the records, &c., is completed. Application for registration and other business may in the meantime be made to me direct or through the Government Agent at New Westminster.

R. W. ARMSTRONG,
jly5tc Deputy Registrar

TABLE

Showing the dates and places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer for the year 1884.

SPRING ASSIZES.

(ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.)

Victoria	Monday	7th April.
Nanaimo	Wednesday	4th June.

(ON MAINLAND.)

New Westminster	Wednesday	7th May.
Yale	Monday	19th May.
Kamloops	Friday	30th May.
Clinton	Saturday	7th June.

FALL ASSIZES.

[ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.]

Victoria	Monday	24th November.
Nanaimo	Wednesday	3rd December.

[ON MAINLAND.]

Richfield	Monday	8th September.
Clinton	Tuesday	30th September.
Kamloops	W'dn'sday	8th October.
Lytton	Saturday	18th October.
Yale	Saturday	25th October.
New West.	W'dn'sday	12th November.

20th January, 1884. fe2tc

PUBLIC NOTICE.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Saturday, 30th, August next, for the right of maintaining and operating a Ferry at any or each of the following places, for a term of five years, viz:—

1st. On the Columbia River, about 30 miles below Kicking Horse, at the point where the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses said river.

2nd. On the Columbia River, at the point where the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses said river, near the Eagle Pass.

3rd. On the Columbia River, at a point known as Johnston's Landing, about 30 miles above Kicking Horse.

4th. On the Columbia River, opposite the Spallumcheen River, and about 20 miles above Johnston's Landing.

5th. On the Kicking Horse Creek, at a point where the trail crosses, about ½ a mile above the mouth of said Creek.

6th. On the Kootenay River, at a point known as the Upper Crossing.

The ferry right to extend five miles above and five miles below the respective points indicated.

Any party to whom a charter may be awarded shall provide and maintain a substantial ferry-boat, and proper appliances for working the same, a description of which must be given with his tender.

Tenders shall state the rate of toll proposed to be collected for—

Each Passenger,
" Team with wagon and driver,
" Saddle Horse and rider,
" Loose Horse or Mule,
" Head of Cattle,
" Sheep, Swine, &c.,
" Hundred pounds weight of freight.

Tenders must also state the amount of the annual rental to be paid to the Government for the privilege; and with each tender must be submitted the names of two responsible parties willing to sign a Bond for the sum of $500 as security for the faithful carrying out of the contract.

All officers of the Provincial Government with their animals and freight to pass free.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-general.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 15th July, 1884. jly23td

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Dominion License Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to extend the time for the acceptance of applications for Licenses under the Liquor License Act, in New Westminster District, to the 1st October next, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice.

Dated 15th July, 1884.

W. NORMAN BOLE,
jly16m1 1st License Commissioner

CONTRACT

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL LET A contract to white men or Indians for cutting 1000 cords of shingle blocks, put up at the rate of 100 cords per month. Will pay $2 per cord, and will furnish tools and a house to live in. R. STEVENSON,
je7-3m Chilliwhack.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the District of New Westminster:

Commencing at the NW corner of the Government Reserve, situated on the southern side of English Bay; thence due south, along the western boundary of said Reserve, to its southwest corner; thence due west 110 chains, more or less, to the eastern boundary of Point Grey Reserve; thence due north, along said eastern boundary, to the shore of English Bay; thence easterly, along shore of English Bay, to the place of commencement, containing about 800 acres, more or less.

R. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, B. C. 3rd April, 1884. ap9-tc

NOTICE.

PARTIES LOCATING AND PRE-empting land are hereby notified that land within the limits of the Hastings Saw Mill Company's lease is not open for settlement, and that any one entering thereon will be prosecuted for trespass.

RICH'D H. ALEXANDER,
de8-tc Manager.

Mrs. M. Harrison

HAVING ENLARGED HER HOTEL opposite the Steamboat Landing at Chilliwhack, is now prepared to give the

BEST ACCOMMODATION

To the travelling public. Chilliwhack is **the most delightful Summer Resort in British Columbia.** Splendid drives and delightful mountain scenery. my21-3m.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

MERCHANTS,

WHARF STREET - VICTORIA.

AGENTS FOR

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. for Mainland.

H. C. BEETON & CO.,
36 Finsbury Circus,
London, E. C.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

1 OLD BROAD ST. and 16 PALL MALL, LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

FOR INSURING HOUSES & OTHER Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Vessels; also, Ships building and repairing, Barges and other Vessels on navigable rivers and canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland and in Foreign Countries,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

£1,600,000 STG.

Rates of Premium and every information can be obtained on application to

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Agent for New Westminster.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.'S DISPENSARY,

NO. 11 KEARNEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. SPINNEY, well known as the founder of the Montreal, (C. E.) Medical Institute, and late Proprietor of the SPINNEYVILLE INFIRMARY, would most respectfully inform his patients and the afflicted generally, that he still continues to treat chronic and nervous diseases with unparalleled success.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Remember that procrastination is the thief of time so

COME AND BE HEALED.

It matters not what your troubles may be, come, and let the Doctor examine your case. It will cost you nothing for consultation, so please call and satisfy yourselves whether the Doctor understands your case. If he can cure you he will tell you so; if not, he will tell you that, for he will not undertake a case unless he is confident of effecting a cure.

Parties at a distance wishing treatment, by sending $25 and a minute description of their troubles will receive in return a full course of treatment securely packed so as not to excite curiosity.

DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for every case of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

P. S.—For diseases of short standing, a full course of medicines, sufficient for a cure, with all instructions, will be sent to any address on receipt of $10.

Call or Address
Dr. SPINNEY & CO.,
9 28-1y No. 11 Kearney-st., San Faancisco, Cal.

DR. ALLEN'S

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

26½ Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND SPEEDY CURE OF CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST,

DR. ALLEN, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS A regular graduated Physician, educated at Bowdoin College and University of Michigan. He has devoted a lifetime to the study of the treatment and cure of diseases within his specialty.

YOUNG MEN

And MIDDLE AGED MEN, who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excesses in maturer years, NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCE, LOST MANHOOD, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, pimples on the face, loss of energy and memory, frequency of urinating, etc.

MY HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE

(Having been surgeon in charge of two leading hospitals) enables me to treat all private troubles with excellent results. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have miraculous or supernatural power. I claim only to be a skillful and successful Physician and Surgeon, *thoroughly* informed in my specialty—

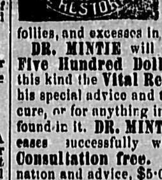
DISEASES OF MAN.

All applying to me will receive my honest opinion of their complaints—No experimenting. I will guarantee a positive cure in every case I undertake, or forfeit $1,000. Consultation in office or by letter FREE and strictly private. Charges reasonable. Thorough examination, including chemical and microscopical analysis of [illegible] advice, $5,00. Office hours, 9 to 3 d[illegible]y, 6 to 8 evening. Sunday, 9 to 12 only. [illegible]all or address

DR. ALL[illegible]N,
26½ Kearney street, San [illegible] Francisco, Cal.

☞ Remember, the [illegible] Doctor has a VEGETABLE COMPOUND, the res[illegible]t of many years of special practice and hard study, which, under his special advice, has never failed of success in the cure of LOST MANHOOD, PROSTATORRHEA, etc.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality of any kind, Weakness, Paralysis, Prostatorrhoea, and all the terrible effects of youthful follies, and excesses in maturer years.

DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit **Five Hundred Dollars** for a case of this kind the **Vital Restorative** (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. **DR. MINTIE** treats all Diseases successfully without mercury. **Consultation free.** Thorough examination and advice, $5·00. Price of **Vital Restorative,** $3·00 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10·00; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secure from observation, and in private name if desired, by **A. E. MINTIE, M. D.**

Those who cannot visit **DR. MINTIE** in San Francisco should send a full and minute statement of their troubles with $25·00, and in return a full course of Medicine will be forwarded, securely packed, so as not to excite curiosity.

All orders for medicine C. O. D. must be accompanied with $1.00 (as a guarantee of good faith), which will be deducted when the package is shipped.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.—Sent on application by letter stating symptoms, sex and age. Communications strictly confidential. jny31-1y

11 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.