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The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, July 25, 1885.

Current Events and Opinions.

Dr. Tanner, the faster, has become a vegetarian and allied himself to the sect known as Faithists. After about a year of this he writes as follows: These people are now organized on a fraternal basis, are living on two meals per diem, and as you see by circular, are carefully abstaining, not only from the grosser animal foods like flesh and fish, but all animal products. I have been identified with this community over one year, joining them at Pearl River, Rockland county, N. Y., June 8, 1884. Previous to that time, since my fast in New York in 1880, I ate sparingly of animal food of all kinds but swine's flesh; since then have rigorously excluded all animal products from my dietary list; and from the unrelenting logic of facts that have come under my observation since my residence in the community of Faithists, I am confident that the time is near at hand when it can be as conclusively shown that "physical and mental vigor can be maintained for any length of time upon a diet which rigorously excludes animal products of all kinds," as that horses, mules, cattle, etc., can retain their normal conditions of health and strength by strictly graminivorous habits. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps has had in his employment thousands of Italians, Turks and Frenchmen, working on the Suez Canal, and has therefore had abundant opportunities to test the relative nutritive properties of vegetable and animal foods. He says that the "advantage of cereals over meat is five to one," and from observations and experiments made on myself and others I am disposed to think that the statement rests on some firmer basis than mere assumption. You will see by inclosed newspaper slip that Count de Lesseps esteems cotton-seed oil very highly as a substitute for pork, lard, butter, etc. The Faithists, like the Frenchmen alluded to, use cotton-seed oil in their salad, soup, bread, cake, pie-crust, etc.; in short, it is the substitute for pork, lard or butter for all culinary purposes; and from our experience with the article we wonder with Count de Lesseps why the "Southern States have for years been throwing away beautiful cotton-seed oil and buying unhealthy pork and lard in its place."

From recent dispatches it is ascertained that Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific R. R., has expressed it the intention of the above railway to commence surveying the route for a branch from the main line of the C. P. R. to New Westminster. The work of survey on this branch will undoubtedly be commenced before the 1st of September, and the process of construction, it is said, will immediately follow the locating engineers. The New Westminsterites have great cause to rejoice over their brilliant outlook for unprecedented prosperity, which will in the near future unquestionably dawn upon them. Some of the prominent business men and capitalists of the above city are deeply interested in the consummation of the Fraser River Valley Railway, which will have an initial point at New Westminster and a point of destination at Semiahmoo bay. * * * In the premise we cannot help commending the business men of New Westminster for their tact, shrewdness, foresightedness and correct business measures. They have not condemned the C. P. R. Co.'s course in not selecting their city as the terminus of that road; rather, on the contrary, they give this road a bonus for building them a branch road from the main line. This offer the C. P. R. accepted, and will shortly commence the survey, location and construction of this branch. Not satisfied with this, New Westminster business men have determined upon connection with the American system of railway at the boundary line on Semiahmoo bay, which will, when consummated, make the above city virtually the terminus of two great transcontinental systems of railway. New Westminster is eligibly situated for a great commercial mart—being located in the midst of one of the finest agricultural districts of the mainland of British Columbia; it is afforded excellent navigation both with the interior and the ocean by the Fraser River; it will be given outlet to the eastern markets through its branch which will connect it with the C. P. R.; it will have connections with Puget Sound and in fact the east with the completion of the Fraser River Valley Railway. By securing these means of communication with the outside world, New Westminster will, beyond a doubt, occupy the same position on the mainland, or in fact to British Columbia, that Portland does to the valley of the Willamette and the state of Oregon. Commerce seeks natural channels, and creates large trade centres at points where the arteries of trade can be tapped in all directions. — *Blaine Journal.*

Women Voters in Wyoming.

Gov. Warren of Wyoming Territory, in a letter addressed to a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, gives the following testimony in regard to the practical working of woman's suffrage in that territory:

"I have been a citizen of that territory ever since its organization, and was a resident there before its organization, while it was yet a part of Dakota, and from my experience and observation I am compelled to say, in justice to the women of Wyoming, that woman suffrage has not 'lowered the grade of public officials' in that territory. On the contrary, our women consider much more carefully than our men the character of the candidates, and both political parties have found themselves obliged to nominate their best men in order to obtain the support of the women. As a business man, as a city, county and territorial officer, and now, as Governor of Wyoming Territory, I have seen much of the workings of woman suffrage, but I have yet to hear of the first case of domestic discord growing out of it. Our women nearly all vote, and since, in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil. While I had no hand in passing the act which gave to women this privilege, I must acknowledge its success now after fifteen years trial, and I will add that no attempt to repeal the law has been made for ten years, and none, I believe, is contemplated; for the practical workings of woman suffrage commend it more and more to favor among men and women as they understand it better and know more of its fruits. It has been productive of much good in our territory. If the women of Massachusetts are as intelligent and public-spirited as those of Wyoming (and I have no reason to doubt they are), their political influence will be for good government and public order. Certainly this is the case in Wyoming."

This, in the facts recited, is certainly a very strong statement in favor of woman suffrage. The results of the experiment in Wyoming Territory have not been harmful to either sex, but rather beneficial to society; and the people there, according to Gov. Warren, have no idea of changing their law on this subject.—*Independent.*

Raising the Dead.

In the current number of the *Asclepiad* Dr. Richardson recounts his "Researches in Resuscitation," and suggests some serious reflections on the questions of what is death? When does death occur? May life be restored after actual death?

By combining "artificial circulation" with artificial respiration, a dog was restored to life one hour and five minutes after being killed by an overdose of chloroform, the heart being perfectly still, and passing into rigidity. Animals that have been killed by suffocation, the heart and other viscera displayed by partial dissection, were so far brought into a state of muscular irritability that the experiment was stopped from motives of humanity, i.e., lest the mutilated body should return to conscious sentient life.

Frogs poisoned by nitrate of amyl were restored after nine days of apparent death; in one case after signs of putrefactive change had commenced.

Various methods of effecting these resuscitations are described; the most original and effective being that of pumping warm defibrinated and oxygenized blood into an artery in such a manner that the stroke of the pump shall correspond with the natural pulsations of the artery, and to the stroke of the heart, which is thus awakened to its customary work.

The action of peroxide of hydrogen in reanimating the blood and restoring animal heat in a really dead body is quite startling.

The agent upon which Dr. Richardson most relies in protracting the period that may elapse between apparent death and restoration of life, is one that by no means suggests itself to the uninitiated, viz., "extreme cold." This reliance is based on the fact that it suspends the aggregation of the blood corpuscles in the minute vessels; the contraction of the capillaries: the occurrence of *rigor mortis*; putrefactive change in the blood; and, more especially, that it retards or completely prevents the coagulation of the blood.

What I have read in this paper, and have heard in conversation with its author, appears to me to justify the conclusion that a drowned or suffocated man is not hopelessly dead so long as the bodily organs remain uninjured by violence or disease, and the blood remains sufficiently liquid to be set in motion artificially, and supplied with a little oxygen to start the chemical movement of life.

An ingenious New York lady has invented a way to travel with much money without anxiety. She had a travelling-dress trimmed elaborately with buttons. The cheaper ones contained gold pieces neatly laid between the wooden molds and covered with cloth in the usual fashion. The costlier buttons were stuffed with United States notes. As fast as she required cash she clipped off a button.

Lord Salisbury was a newspaper man. While still Lord Robert Cecil he contributed to the columns of the *Chronicle*, a Liberal paper, editorials. The Marchioness, who is a daughter of Justice Anderson, was a contributor to the *Saturday Review*.

The richest bootblack in America is Patrick Malloy, whose stand is opposite the Adelphi Hotel, Saratoga. He owns two houses and has a fat bank account. He saved his earnings.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME 28 — NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885. — NUMBER 8

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mh15-tc

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By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Quesnelle, B. C., 26th June, 1885.
4jy1m

Notice to Debtors.
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18jy1m MRS. T. R. McINNES.

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New Westminster, B. C
THE LARGEST STOCK ON THE MAINLAND OF
IRON, STEEL,
CHAIN,
HORSE AND OX-SHOES,
Axles, Springs and Carriage Hardware,
CUMBERLAND COAL, ETC.
ALL OF THE ABOVE I OFFER AT lowest cash prices. Having enlarged the business and procured the latest improved tools in use, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on short notice. I also keep in stock the following articles: Harrows, Iron and Steel Harrow Teeth, Harrow Hinges, Double and Single Tree Irons, Clevices and Shackles, Ox-yoke Staples and Rings, Mail Rings and Wedges, Frows, Cant Hooks, Dog and Chain Hooks, Hay Hooks, etc.
Wagon, Carriage and Buggy Making a specialty.
Parties desiring to purchase will do well to give me a call before going elsewhere
JOHN REID, Foreman
4mh1tc W. R. LEWIS, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

To Printers.....D. Robson & Co
Lorne College....Rev. C. J. Brenton

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, July 25, 1885.

Some American papers are becoming suspicious of the growing friendship which has lately been manifesting itself between Great Britain and Mexico. Mexico, it is said, wants to negotiate a big loan in London, and there are certain wealthy Englishmen who would like to get control of the Mexican railway system. The government seems quite willing to make large concessions to these Englishmen if the success of the public loan is assured. But Americans are afraid that if Englishmen lend money to Mexico, and Mexico becomes a defaulter, Britain may some day occupy that country with an armed force such as has taken possession of Egypt. This is what alarms them.

The Seattle *Post* says: "The alarm shown by the British people at the condition of their navy is strangely in contrast with the indifference shown by the American people, who have no navy at all. There is no doubt that the navy of England is easily a match for that of any other nation, yet the mere suggestion by a few fault finders that it is not quite so strong as it ought to be, brings a delegation of anxious inquirers into the Admiralty Office, and Lord George Hamilton is compelled to assure them that he will order an immediate investigation, and if the navy is not just as strong as it should be, he will make it so. On this side of the Atlantic, we are more complacent. We have no navy to worry about, and accordingly we do not worry. The United States is a great, overgrown China, sleeping in fancied security, but in reality ready to fall an easy victim to any enemy that may choose to come."

The Branch Line.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Base your calculations upon my first telegram. Cambie will make the survey. I leave to-day for British Columbia. J. A. R. HOMER.

This telegram, which was received by the mayor last Wednesday, contains the latest information we have respecting the branch railway. Upon receipt of it the mayor telegraphed to Mr. Cambie asking if he had received any instructions about making the survey, to which Mr. Cambie replied in the negative. The "first telegram" referred to in the above dispatch must mean the one in which it was proposed to offer the syndicate the whole $75,000 bonus on completion of the branch, if completed by the first of January next. We conclude, therefore, that the syndicate must have accepted that proposition, and that we may expect to see this city connected by railway with the C. P. R. by the first of the year. This is quite as satisfactory a prospect as most of us could have reasonably looked for. It is during the short period of severe winter weather that we find our position of isolation from the railway most embarrassing. That period does not come usually until the end of January or the beginning of February, and before it arrives next winter we shall have supplied the missing link in the iron chain that connects us with the world beyond. It is expected that Mr. Cambie will be here in the course of a few days. His instructions will doubtless be sent by mail, as they will necessarily be of considerable length. Mr. Homer ought to be here before the end of next week, and will no doubt be able to furnish some additional particulars respecting the understanding reached with Mr. Van Horne.

Agricultural Exhibition.

On the 1st and 2nd of October the annual exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held on the exhibition grounds in this city. The pamphlets containing prize lists and other information were issued early this month, and all persons throughout the country have had ample notice of the coming event. We hope preparations will not be neglected. In some respects this may be regarded as one of the most important exhibitions ever held by the society. The year of confederation will always be recorded as a notable epoch in the history of British Columbia, and so will the year in which the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed. It is quite within the region of probability that the through road may be opened before the exhibition, and that it may be made the occasion of a special excursion from the east. People beyond the mountains have of late years heard a great many strange things about this province, and are being consumed with a desire to know what *it really possesses in the way of* resources and attractions. Whether the road is fully opened or not, therefore, it is almost certain that an unusual number of strangers from the east will attend the coming exhibition, and their ideas of our provincial agricultural resources may be largely shaped by what they see there. It is of very great importance that the exhibits next October be the best the country can produce. Let our farmers, our lumbermen, our fishers, our miners, our manufacturers, and all who are engaged in developing the resources of the country, do their utmost to make such a show as may place this province where it ought to be in public estimation—in the front rank of the provinces of the Dominion.

Ulysses S. Grant.

On the 4th of May, 1864, Gen. Grant, having been appointed to the generalship of the United States army, began his celebrated Virginia campaign against the confederate rebels. The army of the Potomac at this time numbered about 140,000 men, and the confederate army (under Gen. Lee) numbered 60,000. The first battle under Gen. Grant as commander-in-chief took place on the 5th and 6th of May, 1864, and resulted in a loss of 20,000 federal and 10,000 confederate troops. With varying success and considerable slaughter Grant pushed forward until Lee's whole army was taken (9th April, 1865), and the national forces became complete victors. Jeff. Davis was captured on the 11th of May, 1865. Grant's campaign, therefore, covered a period of nearly a year. He accepted the chief command at a time when the southern cause was certainly not very hopeful; and it may be said to have been only a question of time when the confederacy would be forced into submission. The resources of the north were immensely superior to those of the south, and the blockade of southern ports prevented supplies coming in from foreign countries. But the confederacy was united and determined, and it had brave soldiers led by exceptionally brave and able commanders, and Grant had before him a task which required all the courage and firmness that so strikingly marked his character. His conduct of the campaign has been often and severely criticised. It has been asserted by high authority that his victories were more the result of favorable circumstances and the energy and judgment of his assistants than his own good generalship. This is a point which could not easily be determined; and whatever theories may be advanced, we have the fact that under Gen. Grant the campaign was speedily and successfully brought to a close. There is, perhaps, no American of the century more widely known than Gen. Grant. His nation, in gratitude for his military achievements on its behalf, twice elected him to the presidency, and bestowed upon him many honors. But honors and applause and victory are powerless against the foe which finally conquers all men. Last Wednesday night Gen. Grant surrendered unconditionally, and a nation now mourns the loss of a hero. The disease which carried off this remarkable man is cancer in the tongue. Its ravages were extremely painful, and death may have been a happy release. The end of Grant's life was devoted to the completion of a history of the campaign in which he took so prominent a part, and the appearance of this posthumous work will be looked for with more than national interest. Gen. Grant possessed such a character of honesty and firmness that his history will doubtless be accepted as a correct representation of facts, and may make public some things not now generally known. Canada unites with the great republic in earnest regrets at the death of Gen. Grant, whose name will be known to posterity associated with that of Lincoln, whose memory can never die.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY!

—IS MARKED—

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

ap8ewly

LORNE COLLEGE

Sapperton, New Westminster.

PATRON—The Marquis of Lorne.

VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of New Westminster.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL

Re-Open Sept. 2nd.

Boys fitted for the universities, or for business. Situation pleasant and healthy; thorough training by experienced teachers; assiduous care of health, manners and morals. Boys must be well recommended. Fees very moderate.

Prospectus on application to

REV. C. J. BRENTON, M. A., Principal.

25jy1m

To Printers!

FOR SALE

—AT A—

BARGAIN

A No. 3 WASHINGTON

HAND PRESS

In perfect order, and prints a sheet 24 x 36 in.; with roller cylinders, roller cores, moulds, &c.

A GUILLOTINE

Paper CUTTER

Thirty-two inch knife, and in good order.

☞These machines will be sold at a great bargain, as they have been replaced by others.

Apply to

D. ROBSON & CO.

jy25tc New Westminster.

Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER HOLDING A SECOND Class, Grade A Certificate for the Mud Bay Public School. Application will be received by the Secretary up to July 27th inst. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Mud Bay Post Office. 22jy2t

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING A NEW Church in this City will be received by Rev. Father McGuckin, O. M. I., up to 6 p.m. on Saturday, 1st August.

Plans and specifications may be seen at Louis College.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

New Westminster, B. C.

July 21st, 1885. jy22td

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, ROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of Disease arising from disordered Liver, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO

BUY YOUR

BLANK BOOKS

—AND—

STATIONERY

—AT—

T. R. Pearson & Co's

COLUMBIA STREET.

Largest Stock on the Mainland.

jy15tc

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils,** and **Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

NEW WESTMINSTER

Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society.

A *SPECIAL MEETING* of the above Society will be held in the **Hynck Hall on July 30th,** at 8 p.m., for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual gathering.

All members are requested to attend.

By order of the Chief.

JOHN SPROTT, Secretary.

jy18td

Auction Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE!

I AM INSTRUCTED BY F. H. BOUSfield, Esq., to offer at Public Auction on

Wednesday, 29th inst.

AT 7.30 P. M.

In Webster's Stone Building, all the following valuable Real Estate in the City of New Westminster, viz:

Lot 19, Block 33, Louise Gardens. And subdivided into Town Lots:
Lot 3, Block 34.
Lot 11, Block 5, Suburban.
Lots 1, and 32, Block 7, Suburban.

TERMS AT SALE.

HENRY V. EDMONDS, Auctioneer.

jy15td

Maple Ridge Municipality.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Indemnifying of the Reeve and Councillors of the Municipality of Maple Ridge out of the Municipal Funds.

WHEREAS, it is expedient that provisions be made for indemnifying the Reeve and Councillors of the Municipal Council of Maple Ridge;

AND WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, passed in the Forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, it is provided that the Council may pass a by-law and submit the same to the electors of the municipality for their assent to said by-law for indemnifying the members of the council;

THEREFORE, be it enacted by the Reeve and Council of the corporation of the municipality of Maple Ridge,

1. That the Reeve and Councillors be indemnified to the extent of two dollars for each day or part of a days attendance at any meeting of the Municipal Council of said municipality.
2. Provided always, that said indemnity shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of twenty-five dollars in any one year to each member of the council.
3. The afore-mentioned indemnity shall be paid out of the general revenue of the municipality.
4. This by-law shall be submitted to the electors of the municipality of Maple Ridge on the first day of August, 1885, and shall come into effect on the tenth day of August, 1885.
5. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Indemnity By-law" of Maple Ridge Municipality.

Passed its third reading this 4th day of July, 1885.

Reconsidered and finally passed this day of , 1885.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of a by-law upon which a vote of the electors will be taken on the 1st day of August, 1885, at the Town Hall, Maple Ridge, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a.m., and 4 o'clock, p.m.

JOHN McKENNEY, Returning Officer.

Dated at Maple Ridge, the 15th day of July, 1885. jy18td

GREAT

Clearing Out

SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to make some important changes in their General Merchandise business, beg leave to notify the public that on

Wednesday, 13th inst.,

They will commence a Clearing Out Sale of

Dry Goods!

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES

Carpets,

—AND—

House Furnishings!

The stock is good, well bought, and will be sold

At and Under Cost Prices,

EITHER BY RETAIL OR IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Buyers have now an opportunity that may not occur again of getting splendid bargains.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM & CO.

May 12th, 1885. my13tc

READ THIS

GREAT

CLEARANCE

SALE.

Until Further Notice

TRAPP

BROS.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE

At COST!

The whole of their extensive stock of

Dry Goods!

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishings

CARPETS, ETC.

Consisting of

DRESS GOODS,

In Merinos, from	35	cents per yard.
Cashmeres,	60	" "
Lusters,	16	" "
Plaids, wool,	35	" "
Satteens,	16	" "
Brocades,	35	" "
Silks, black,	1.40	" "
Silks, col'd,	1.00	" "
Satins,	60	" "

DOMESTICS,

In Ginghams, fm	14	" "
Calicoes,	8	" "
Prints, English,	9	" "
Prints, Amer.	8	" "
Piques,	13	" "
Canton Flanls,	12½	" "
Sheetings,	12½	" "
Linens,	16	" "
Cheese Cloth,	7	" "
Diaper "	20	" "
Winceys,	8	" "
Drillings,	15	" "
Duck,	16	" "
Tickings,	16	" "

Table Cloths and Napkins.

FLANNELS,

All kinds and col. fm	35	" "
Cretonnes,	20	" "
Damask, wool,	75	" "

LACE CURTAINS.
BED SPREADS AND QUILTS.
TOWELS, from 8 cts.
TOILET COVERS.
SHAWLS, woolen.
SKIRTS, from 50 cts.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, from 75 cts.
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, from 75 cents.
CORSETS, from 50 cents.
HOSIERY of all kinds and prices from 12½ cents.
GLOVES, in lisle and silk.
ULSTERS and JACKETS, from $2.00.
CRINOLINES, from 50 cents.
HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12½ cents.
TIES, lace and silk.
FANS, from 25 cts. to $3.50.
LACES and EMBROIDERY.
FRILLINGS.
RIBBONS, in all colors and shades.
DRESS BUTTONS, a great variety.

MUSLINS,

In Jacanette,
Swiss and Nainsook.

WORSTEDS and YARNS, all makes.
HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS.
FANCY GOODS.
WATCHES and JEWELRY.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

MEN'S SUITS, from $6.00.
YOUTHS' SUITS, from $5.00.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, from $2.00.
SHIRTS, white and colored, from $1.00.
SHIRTS, woollen, from $1.00.
UNDERWEAR, in woollen and Canton flannel.
GENTS' HALF HOSE from 12½c.
TIES.
BRACES.
COLLARS and CUFFS.
GLOVES.

HATS,

HARD FELT, from $2.00.
SOFT FELT, from $1.00.
STRAW, from 25 cents.

VALISES, from $2.00.
OVERALLS and JUMPERS, from 75c.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RUBBER GOODS.
CARPETS, from 75 cents.
FLOOR CLOTHS, from 75 cents.
TRUNKS, from $1.00.

☞This will be found a rare chance for country store keepers who wish to replenish their stock, and for the public generally, as the stock is all in first-class condition and well assorted.

TERMS CASH.

New Westminster, May 18, 1885. my20tc

THE

British Columbian

STEAM

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Columbia St.

New Westminster, B. C.

BOOK,

JOB, and

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

—OF—

Every Description

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

—IN—

FIRST-CLASS STYLE

Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
Envelopes,
Cards,
Tags,
Posters,
Programmes,
Legal Blanks,
Show Cards,
Books,

And all Sorts of Plain or Colored Work.

OUR FACILITIES FOR

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

Are far beyond those of any other establishment on the Mainland, and our rices will compare favorably with those of Victoria.

RULING AND BINDING

Done on the Premises.

We have a first-class RULING MACHINE, and are prepared to rule all kinds of forms to order.

☞Plain Binding neatly done.

D. ROBSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS

HOMER & SON,

—IMPORTERS—

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FRONT ST., - NEW WETTMINSTER

OFFER FOR SALE

Extra, Superfine and Graham

FLOUR

BARLEY,
GROUND BARLEY,
WHEAT,
MIDDLINGS

BRAN,

OIL CAKE,
OATS,
OAT MEAL,
CORN MEAL,

GRAIN SACKS,

HAMS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, DRIED FRUIT, COFFEE AND SPICES.

Agents for Pacific Coast Steamship Co. and Beacon Light Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

(ja9tc)

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)

Clothing! Clothing!

WHITE

THE CLOTHIER,

Has Just Received

OVER 300 MEN'S SUITS

A Large Quantity of

Boys' and Youth's Clothing!

7 Cases of American

FELT HATS

Also, a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—HE NOW HAS—

The Best Assortment in the above Line ever exhibited in New Westminster.

LATEST STYLES

At Lowest Possible Prices for Cash.

Call Early and Make Your Selection.

COLUMBIA STREET OPP. BANK OF B. C.

D. McPHADEN,

Importer and Dealer in

Family Groceries!

—AND—

PROVISIONS.

Imported in quantity,

First-Class in quality,

Sold at Bottom Prices

The best Place in the City to buy your Groceries.

D. McPHADEN,

Deane's Brick Block,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

mh4

HARPER'S

Handy Series

The most convenient and cheapest kind of Literature.

New Issues received regularly.

T. R. Pearson & Co.

COLUMBIA STREET.

jy11c

B 4 U

BUY

—CALL AT THE—

Pacific Carriage Works!

COLUMBIA STREET

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

And see our Stock of First-Class

COVERED CARRIAGES,

TOP BUGGIES,

Top Phaetons, Express Wagons, Heavy Wagons, Dray Carts,

—And all kinds of—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Repairing, Painting and Trimming Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

☞Shipments of first-class material received direct from Ontario and quality guaranteed. We feel confident our Carriages, for quality, variety and price, cannot be excelled in British Columbia. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHNSTONE & SMITH, PROPRIETORS.

mh7tc

WATCHES

C. M. McNAUGHTEN

WATCHMAKER

Jeweller & Optician,

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster, B. C.,

Begs to inform his patrons and the inhabitants of British Columbia, that he has engaged the services of

MR. F. CRAKE,

For a number of years manager of the Watchmaking and Repairing Department of Messrs. Savage, Lyman & Co., of Montreal. They say of him that he is one of the very best workmen ever in their employ, and they part with him with regret, which is a sufficient guarantee of his ability. I have spared neither trouble nor expense to get one of the ablest men, and I am determined to make my business second to none in British Columbia. Mr. Crake will have entire charge of the Watch department. **Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs,** and all complicated watches rated and adjusted. Broken or lost parts made equal to new. Any parties having Watches which have been in the hands of incompetent Watchmakers and can't be made to go, send them to me, packed *in a small box, by mail, registered or* otherwise, and they will have my immediate attention; and perfect satisfaction will be given.

The manufacturing Jewelry is under my personal charge. All kinds of Jewelry made to order and the quality of the goods guaranteed. Diamonds and precious stones set with care. All my charges are moderate. I have a new and well-selected stock of **Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Rolled Plate Jewelry and Plated Ware,** all of the best quality. New patterns constantly arriving.

All Watches sold will be closely regulated to a few seconds a month, thus doing away with the annoyance of having an imperfect time-keeper.

C. M. McNAUGHTEN,

jny3tc Watchmaker & Jeweller.

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE WEST SHORE

The only illustrated Magazine devoted to the development of the Great West. Contains a vast amount of general information and special articles on subjects of interest to all. **Ably conducted! Superbly illustrated!** Only $1 a year. L. Samuel, Publisher, No. 122 Front street, Portland, Or.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements—First insertion, 8 cts. per line; subsequent insertions, 2 cts. per line.

Regular Commercial and Business Advertisements—1 column, $12 per month; ½ col., $7 per month; ¼ col., $4 per month; 2 inches, $2 per month; 1 inch, $1.50 per month. These rates to be charged on standing advertisements which remain over 3 months. If for a less period the rates will be: 1 col., $15 per month; ½ col., $9; ¼ col., $5; 2 inches, $3; 1 inch, $2.

Specials, among reading matter—Each insertion, 20 cts. per line.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, $1 each. Funeral notices accompanying death notice, 50 cts. extra.

☞All transient advertisements will be measured by a scale of solid Nonpareil, which makes 12 lines to the inch and 7 words to the line. Display lines must be allowed for in making estimates. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00.

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, July 25, 1885.

London now claims a population of 5,200,000.

There is nothing at all to report from the police court.

Tenders for asylum supplies must be sent in by noon on Monday.

The Yosemite arrived from Victoria at 3:30 yesterday afternoon.

Prof. Francis came up on Monday, and is adjusting the harmony of the city.

The W. C. T. U. convention closed on Thursday night. It was largely attended.

Several fresh fires are showing themselves in the bush between Sapperton and Pitt river.

The members of the chaingang are erecting a new fence round the public school grounds.

Rev. Mr. Gill will address the W.C. T. U. mass meeting at the Drill Shed to-morrow night.

Seattle has 1,048 children of school age, and the school expenditure last year was $11,959.

Lightning is reflected for 150 to 200 miles, and thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles.

Weather warm and dry. There has been no rain at this city to speak of for over a month.

The little steamer Wildwood was totally burned at Olympia last Tuesday. She was worth about $15,000.

The Yosemite arrived here at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, beating her Monday's record by 15 minutes.

The str. Idaho arrived from Tacoma at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. She had 7 passengers and 37 tons of freight.

British imports for June increased £490,000 over the same month last year, and the exports decreased £930,000.

Mr. J. A. R. Homer, M. P., left Ottawa for home last Wednesday, and may be expected about Friday or Saturday next.

Chicago claims 750,000 population on the basis of the number of names in the new city directory, which is over 200,000.

Gladstone, it is well known, is popularly dubbed the "Grand Old Man;" and Salisbury is now called the "Grand Old Woman!"

Upon receipt of a telegram Thursday morning, announcing the death of Gen. Grant, all the city flags were put up at half-mast.

Adair, the highwayman who got away with $11,000 from the Nanaimo Railway paymaster, has been committed for trial.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill became cabinet ministers at exactly the same age—thirty-six years.

Orient Lodge of Oddfellows was to meet at Port Moody last night, and it was expected several new members would be initiated.

The *Churchman's Gazette* for July is out. From it we regret to learn that Columbia College of this city is to be closed temporarily.

Mr. Milton Gillanders has been elected a member of the Chilliwhack municipal council in place of Mr. Jno. Ryder, who resigned.

"Well, my young gentleman, how would you like to have your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's, please, with a little round hole on the top."

Lady Salisbury affirms that never in her social career has she accepted an invitation of any sort from a Liberal family. Poor thing!

The Baptist association of Puget Sound and British Columbia has decided to establish a Baptist college at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The unloading of the two ships at Port Moody proceeds steadily. The wife of one of the captains, who has been sick 100 days, is reported much benefited by the climate.

Discussion between a wise child and its tutor: "That star you see up there is bigger than the world." "No, it isn't." "Yes, it is." "Then why don't it keep the rain off?"

Nothing is yet known here as to whether the C. P. R. between Port Moody and Emory has been accepted by the government. Workmen are still on the road at various points.

A little girl, aged three, asked her father for more candy, but was told to wait until to-morrow. Looking out of the window for a few moments, she suddenly called out: "Papa, it looks like to-morrow now."

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."

Persons who wish to take a pleasant trip to Burrard Inlet should remember the excursion on the str. Dunsmuir next Monday. The str. leaves at 2 p. m. for Port Moody, returns to Hastings in the evening for the ball at Brighton House, and will arrive here early Tuesday morning.

The gift of the Emperor of Russia to the Empress on Easter morning was an egg of gold. Upon opening it the yolk of an egg is disclosed, made of gold of a different color from the shell. In this yolk is a little hen, containing a diminutive imperial crown of diamonds, and set in the crown is a round ruby of unsurpassed beauty.

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.

A little squint-eyed Chicago boy pranced up to his mother and said: "Ma, hain't I been real good since I begun goin' to Sunday-school?" "Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal, fondly. "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes, darling." "Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"

A. O. F.—Court Lord Dufferin, No. 6304. The following officers were installed on the 21st inst.: C. R., Bro. J. Kelly; S. C. R., Bro. J. McMurphy, jr.; Treas., Bro. P. Jackman, sr.: Sec., Bro. P. Jackman, jr.; S. W., Bro. J. B. Jackman; J. W., Bro. J. Rankin; S. B., Bro. D. McMurphy; J. B., Bro. G. Munday.

THE SOCK-EYES.—The river is literally alive with these delicious salmon. Yesterday 5 boats took 2500. In several cases boats have been taken off because the fish could not be handled. In a few hours a boat can take as many as it will carry. The canneries can have all the fish they want, and it is much to be regretted that the low price of canned salmon leaves such a very small margin for profit on the business.

CHURCH NOTES.—From the *Churchman's Gazette* we learn that Rev. T. H. Gilbert has resigned his mission at Chilliwhack, and leaves at the end of September. Rev. Chas. Blanchard has obtained a year's leave of absence, and left for England on the 15th. Rev. G. Ditcham will also go to England on leave, and his Granville charge will be supplied by Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, who is expected from England shortly.

THE SNAG BOAT.—The Samson returned a few days ago from Nanaimo, and received orders yesterday to begin snagging the Fraser. She left last night, going to the mouth, and will work up stream. Fishermen are complaining loudly about the snags. In some cases valuable nets have been utterly ruined, and in some parts of the river fishing cannot be carried on. We hope the Samson will now be allowed to operate without interruption.

FINALLY COMPLETED.—The *Times* is in a position to announce that at last the final exchange of papers between the government of this province and the C. P. R. Co., relative to the Coal Harbor and English Bay properties, took place to-day. The delay arose out of minor details, such as roadway reservations and sites for logging camps on False Creek, which had to be adjusted. The development of the company's plans will now be proceeded with, and everything put in readiness for the early construction of the extension of the terminus to Vancouver.—*Times of Thursday.*

MRS. AND MISS.—In reply to an inquiry, the New York *World* says: The title "mistress" (abbreviated Mrs.) has no connection with marriage. It is the rightful title of any woman who governs a home, and is properly applied by courtesy to all women married or single. Miss is the diminutive of mistress, and is applied properly only to little girls under ten years old. Girls over that age are Mrs. by courtesy, if not by right. Mr. means master, Mrs. means mistress. As a young gentleman is Mr. by courtesy, even if not master of a house, so the young lady is Mrs. by courtesy, if not by right. A woman having been the mistress of a house and being over ten years old, cannot shed her title of Mrs.

BLUE RIBBON.—At the Blue Ribbon entertainment on Wednesday night a very excellent programme was presented. Dr. C. E. C. Brown, vice-president, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. Two choruses were given by the glee club; Miss DeBeck and Prof. Francis gave two duets on the piano and violin; Messrs. Marshbank and Nicholas sang a duet; Miss Major, Miss Clarke, Misses Mamie and Georgie DeBeck, and Messrs. DeBeck, Clute, Marshbank and Cunningham sang a double quartette; Messrs. Marshbank and Nicholas and Miss Grant each sang a solo; and readings were given by Dr. Brown and Mr. Geo. Grant. Several new names were added to the roll.

OUR DEFENCES.—The *Colonist* charges THE COLUMBIAN with being "intensely sectional" because it intimated that something ought to be done for the defence of New Westminster, Burrard Inlet and Nanaimo as well as Victoria and Esquimalt. Our sectionalism must surely be of a most liberal kind when it extends across the gulf and takes in part of Vancouver Island! We offer no opposition whatever to the defence of Victoria, but ask that in all fairness the defence of other places not less important should be remembered. The *Colonist* is so "intensely sectional" that it discourages such a reasonable request, and tries to persuade itself that Victoria and Esquimalt only need protection. The plea is both sectional, selfish and absurd.

RAILWAY WORK.—From Mr. J. C. Hughes who returned lately from a trip across the mountains, we learn that railway work in the mountain gap is being pushed forward with great vigor. It is estimated that there are upwards of 10,000 men working on the gap. This gap is about 200 miles in length, but in that distance a large portion of the road is ready for the rails. Wherever a comparatively level section occurs it has been graded, while work in the more difficult places has been coming up. It is the general opinion that the two ends of the track will not be joined until near the beginning of October. The work on the uncompleted part is in such a forward state that when the men begin to close up track will be laid very rapidly. Large numbers of men keep coming from the east continually to work on the road, and the company seems to be using every possible endeavor to hasten the work.

GOING TO KHARTOUM.—The *Broad Arrow* understands that Wilfred Blunt is about to organize arrangements for making a journey to Khartoum. He will proceed in the first place to Constantinople, to obtain from the Sultan a firman authorizing him to treat with the Mahdi in the interest of peace between the new sovereign of the Soudan and the suzerain of Egypt. Having obtained this power Mr. Blunt will go forwart to Egypt trusting to his knowledge of Arabic, his friendship for Arabi Pasha, and his reputation to secure him a safe journey to Khartoum and a favorable reception from the Mahdi. Mr. Blunt is a brave man, with a courageous adherence to an idea. It has long been his idea that the Mahdi, who is more of a Christian than his Christian enemies believe, or will credit him with being, has only to be seen by a competent representative of the Sultan to be brought to terms and to make peace with Egypt and England.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements of Sale, and blank forms of all kinds, at T. R. Pearson & Co's.

Being More Pleasant

To the taste, more acceptable to the stomach, and more truly beneficial in its action the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs rapidly superseding all others. Try it. Sample bottles free and large bottles for sale by D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster.

CHURCH PARADES.—Not long ago Rev. Gavin Lang, late of the Established Church of Scotland congregation, Montreal, preached a sermon to a company of volunteers in Scotland, in the course of which he said: "I have no manner of doubt as to the propriety of church parades. However, there may be those, some even eminently pious people, who denounce these as interfering with both the sanctity and the rest of the Sabbath. Christian soldiers cannot possibly be out of place in marching, with or without the strains of martial music, to the House of God. It is their open and avowed recognition of the Lord Jesus Christ as the King of nations and the Captain of their salvation, and likewise of the help and strength of common prayer for the discharge of everyday task and responsibility. All the more that war is a necessary evil, it is desirable to bring the aspirations and purposes of those who are liable to engage in it under the sanctifying influences of the Holy Temple. King David, because he had shed blood abundantly, was not permitted to build an house unto the Lord his God; but, when Solomon did so, according to Divine appointment, one of the intercessions at its dedication was, "If Thy people go out to battle against their enemy, whithersoever Thou shalt send them, and shall pray unto the Lord toward the city which Thou hast chosen, and toward the house that I have built for thy name; then hear Thou in heaven their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause." Could there be either exercise or petition more fitting for human hearts or lips? Nor can it be any longer urged, as it has been over and over again, that the likelihood of the Reserve Force being pressed into active war fare is either faint or remote. The time was when it was largely looked upon as a body banded together for show rather than for use. That time is past."

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: "George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

Teacher's Examinations.

RENEWAL, FIRST CLASS GRADE A.

George Stainburn, B.A., Cantab, Miss E. A. Williams, J. P. Johnson, John N. Muir, B.A, Hector M. Stramberg, B.A.

RENEWAL, FIRST CLASS GRADE B.

James Kaye, James A. Halliday, R. Offerhaus, S. G. Lewis, Mrs. Lizzie Reid, Francis A. Carmichael, Christina Forrest, William S. Bannerman, D.W. Gillies, Ormand, Daniel Rabbitt, Robt. Anderson, Geo. H. Sluggitt, Emeline Bell, Wm. H. Phelps, Wm. H. Irwin, David Jones, Joseph H. Thain, Alex. Shaw.

FIRST CLASS GRADE A.

David Wilson, B.A., University of New Brunswick, Henry J. Campbell, B.A., Trinity College, Toronto, Colin Pitblado, B.A., Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Frederick G. Walker, B.A., Cantab, Frederick W. Howay, 2519 marks; Robie L. Reid, 2416 marks.

FIRST CLASS GRADE B.

Frederic G. Wright, 1915; E. Stuart Wood, 1833; Roderick L. Fraser, 1772; John C. McLennan, 1704; Abbie F. Gardiner, 1663; Alex. Gilchrist, 1641, Wm. M. Wood, 1608; John A. McLeod, 1557; Wm. T. Kinney, 1553; Joseph W. Palmer, 1552; Maria Bryant, 1536.

SECOND CLASS GRADE A.

Mary Williams, 1100; Ella B. Shaw, 1092; Ella F. Armstrong, 1089; Maud Kirkland, 1087.

SECOND CLASS GRADE B.

Emily J. Gardiner, 1041; Lizzie A. Barron, 1024; Donald J. McDonald, 1005; Wm. Tomlinson, 987; Wm. J. Mufford, 978; Alex. M. Bannerman, 969; Augusta McCartey, 967: Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, 954; James M. Campbell, 946; Melrose Dockrill, 945.

THIRD CLASS GRADE A.

James Dougan, 865; Eli J. Campbell, 861; John R. Scott, 858; Maggie Jennings, 857; Fairie Cook, 856; Isabel Barron, 83; Margaret J. Murchie, 821; Jeanie W. Blair, 809; Sarah A. Robinson, 800; Katie Todd, 793; Adelaide S. Bailey, 791; Frederic L. Stephenson, 785; Helen Andrews, 784; Jennie Ramsay, 782; James Gray, 780; Raffles A. R. Purdy, 779; Wm. J. Sinclair, 777; Ella Coghlan, 777.

THIRD CLASS GRADE B.

Elinor M. Carmichael, 768; James C. F. Metcalfe, 742; Edward F. Doran, 712; Jean A. Scott, 702; Alex. Shaw, jr., 601; Mary E. Norris, 686; Bertha Grant, 658; Lucy A. Mebius, 656; Roswell R. McDonald, 625.

The following obtained certificates of standing: Jno. C. Boyd, 778; Robt. Scott, 656.

The following are recommended for temporary certificates; John Mundell, James W. Thomson, Mrs. Annie Monk, Martha J. Norris, Eva M. Reynard.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

General Grant.

DEATH OF A GREAT SOLDIER AND LEADER.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 21.—Though General Grant was greatly exhausted by the jolting ride in his chair Monday afternoon, it was believed this morning that the eight hours of natural sleep obtained by him last night had restored a portion of his lost energy. This belief was supported by his refreshed and somewhat brighter appearance. His pulse had scarcely the volume it had at 11 last night, and as morning wore on the doctor thought he detected evidences of a feverish condition, but the forenoon was passing so quietly as to give strength to the belief that the general was resting and further recuperating from the fatigue of the trip, which had been undertaken at his solicitation and by his expressed desire, after an assurance by himself that his strength was equal to the accomplishment of this purpose.

Toward noon, however, there grew in the physician's mind a conviction that the dozing quietude was more of extreme and growing lassitude than of restful repose. At midday there was a slight change in the sick man's condition, which was marked by increased weakness and less interest in what was going on about him. This change was so slightly marked, however, that no unusual alarm was felt by the family, though it was deemed advisable to report the same to Dr. Douglas, who at the time was at the hotel. Accordingly, Jesse Grant walked up the slope to speak to the doctor, who came down to the cottage. The general was less quiet, though he desired rest. He informed the physician that he had declined alcoholic stimulants because he believed they served only to heat his system without imparting strength. He expressed himself as feeling that he could endure his condition of weakness but a short time longer, and then requested the physician to administer a hypodermic injection of morphine. Dr. Douglas was not much inclined to grant this request because he believed the sleep and rest produced by artificial means would too rapidly drain the vitality of the patient. Besides, a lethargic tendency was developing and Dr. Douglas preferred that the patient should take food rather than opiates. The sick man, however, declined, and insisted upon the administration of the morphine. At length, to satisfy him, Dr. Douglas administered what Grant believed to contain three minims of the drug, although as a fact that quantity was not administered, but a slight portion diluted in the usual three drops of liquid was injected into the general's arm. The sick man grew more quiet and seemed to sleep and then it was that the physician left the cottage and reported the patient exceedingly weak.

It has since transpired that the general was attacked this forenoon with the hiccough, and this disturbing and weakening as well as significant fact was present in the afternoon with added frequency. The sleep which followed the injecting of the morphine was followed by renewed hiccoughing. Attempts were made as the afternoon was waning to give the general food. He joined in the endeavor, but the quantity retained was small. When the current of a goblet full of liquid was passing the general's throat, its own weight distended the throat and the food passed down it, but when the last few mouthfuls were being drained the weight and fullness of liquid was not sufficient to distend the parts and they closed, because the muscular power of the throat was insufficient to keep open a passage. The result was a paroxysm of choking and coughing with the ejection of a portion at each attempt to administer food.

The condition of the patient may be appreciated when it is known that within perhaps fifteen minutes after an attempt has been made to administer nourishment to him, the general would suddenly look up with a momentary expression of bewilderment and inquire of his attendant, when are you going to give me that food?' Half an hour might then elapse and the sick man might doze, but would start as if he had forgotten something and ejaculate, "When are you going to give me that food you spoke of?" And when told that he had just received food, but that more would be given, if desired, the general would again fall into a half unconscious doze and mutter, "Never mind, never mind."

The afternoon was sultry and almost breathless, with the thermometer as high as 87. There were no reviving elements in the atmosphere, and the sun went down after a day of stifling discomfort, even to persons in good health. The general remained in his room and was not dressed during the day. He did not move except to rise when the pillows, kept constantly beneath him to prevent bed sores, were beaten up and aired. Several times he walked feebly to the cot in the sick room while his resting place was being aired, and thus the afternoon wore on. Dr. Newman came up the mountain on the train, arriving at 6:15 p.m. He joined the general's family at the table, and there Dr. Douglas reported the general's condition. He said the patient was in a critical condition, and that he would hazard no prediction of the future, not even of the night.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 23.—General Grant died at seven minutes after eight this morning. All the family were gathered about the deathbed. As the supreme moment approached, Mrs. Grant, in great mental agony, pressed both his hands, and leaning forward tenderly kissed the face of the dying general. It was seven minutes after eight and the eyes of the general were closing; his breathing grew more hushed; the last functions of the heart and lungs were hastened on to the closing of the ex-president's life. A very peaceful expression seemed to be deepening on the firm and strong-lined face, and it was reflected as a closing comfort in the sad hearts that beat quietly under the stress of the long suspense. A minute more had passed and as it was closing the general drew a deeper breath. There was an exhalation like that of one relieved of long and anxious tension. The members of the group were impelled each a step nearer the bed; each waited to note the next respiration, but it did not come then—it never came. There was absolute stillness in the room and a hush of expectancy, so that no sound broke the supreme silence save the singing of birds on the pines outside the cottage and the measured throbbing of the engine that all night had waited by Mountain depot. "It's all over," quietly spoke Dr. Douglas, and then came the realization to each witness that General Grant was dead. Then the doctors withdrew; the nurse closed the eyelids and composed the dead general's head. After which each of the family group pressed to the bedside, one after another, and touched their lips to the quiet face so lately stilled in the sleep that knows no waking.

A Mount McGregor bulletin just issued announces that an embalmer from New York will be summoned hither to preserve Gen. Grant's remains, but a local undertaker will undoubtedly conduct the immediate details and convey the remains to New York. When the body shall have reached that city the question of post-mortem will be considered and determined upon by the family.

Touching the place for burial, the general a month ago indicated three places as suiting his wishes in that direction. The choice, however, was narrowed to two, owing to the natural wish of the general that his wife should rest beside him. A strong desire has been expressed to the family that the burial should take place in Washington, and efforts have been put forth to make New York his last resting place. Before his death, however, he left the choice of a burial spot entirely to his son, Fred, imposing as an only condition that the spot selected should be such as that Mrs. Grant might rest by his side. His remains are to be removed to New York by special train and there will be prepared for burial.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The news of Gen. Grant's death had been received but a few moments before the bells upon Trinity and St. John's churches began to toll, and in a few moments the solemn tones were caught up in all parts of the city, and conveyed the sad news of the general's death to the people of this city and Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Cleveland has issued a proclamation expressive of the national sorrow and concluding thus: "Tenderly mindful of his many virtues, his patriotic services, and of the loss occasioned by his death, in testimony of respect to the memory of Gen. Grant, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments in Washington be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and that the public business shall, on the day of the funeral, be suspended; and the secretary of war and navy department will cause orders to be issued to prepare appropriate military and naval service to be rendered on that day."

LONDON, July 23.—The news of the death of Gen. Grant has created a profound impression in this city. Flags at the American Exchange and at the American consulate were placed at half-mast the moment the news was received. Large portraits of the dead hero, draped in mourning, are placed over the balconies and doors of both buildings. The whole front of the American Exchange is also heavily draped. Gladstone and John Bright were both much affected on receiving a copy of the associated press dispatch announcing the death of Gen. Grant.

THE PROPER CHANNEL for the escape from the system of impurities which would, if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. When this outlet is obstructed it may be disencumbered with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe, as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BERLIN, July 21.—Four Arctic expeditions will leave Germany next winter.

REGINA, N. W. T., July 21.—In the Riel trial to-day the prosecution reported safe conduct to Dumont and Dumas had not been given. The production of documents asked for was also denied. An adjournment of one week was agreed to.

PARIS, July 21.—General De Courcy telegraphs: "I have conferred at Haiphong with Generals De Lisle, Warnet and Negrier. Tonquin is still disturbed by marauders, who have appeared in the northeast of Delta. It is hoped the proclamation recently issued by the regent of Annam will improve matters in Tonquin. It is also hoped to ameliorate the matter in Annam by the French remaining in Hue to propitiate the queen mother and prince regent.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Northern Pacific officials confirm a despatch from St. Paul regarding direct shipments of tea to Tacoma. Referring to this a representative of the Union Pacific said if there is a regular line of sailing vessels established between Yokohama and Tacoma as the result of the Northern Pacific experiment we can and probably will withdraw one of the San Francisco steamer lines and run it to Portland.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The *Freeman's Journal* expresses profound disappointment over lord lieutenant Carnarvon's action regarding the Munster bank. It declares the failure to restore the bank will plunge thousands of persons in Ireland into despair, and be a national calamity.

LONDON, July 21.—Russia has assented to the issue of the Egyptian loan. The British government has instructed the Rothschilds to issue a loan in August. The consent of Russia is held to indicate the growth of friendly relations with England and has caused a rise in all international stocks. It is rumored that at the last moment the German crown prince and princess will refuse to attend the wedding of the princess Beatrice, though the Queen is doing her utmost to induce them to attend. It is believed the German court disapproves of the match.

SAN ANTONIO, July 21.—A private letter from Kinney county states that hostile bands of Indians, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the cavalry from this district, are at large on the frontier. The writer states two Mexicans at the mouth of Pinta creek, eight at Las Vegas, and about twenty at other points have been killed near the border by the Indians, and that a band of fifteen raiding warriors has been in Kinney county, near Brothers' ranche. So far as learned no loss of life attended the Indian raid in Texas.

MILES CITY, Montana, July 21.—The Tongue river Cheyennes are headed by Chief White Bull, who has forced Black Wolf to join him. Two Moons and Brave Wolf are the leading chiefs on the Rosebud. The Tongue river Indians have had a fracas among themselves. The result is not known. Major Logan reached here yesterday, and will be joined by two companies of cavalry for Custer to-morrow. The Crow agent, Armstrong, left yesterday for his agency.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Colonel Foster, United States Minister to Spain, has transmitted to the State Department a report made to him by E. De la Granja, a physician of Boston, who accompanied the medical commission recently sent to Valencia by the Spanish government to investigate the cholera epidemic and to report upon the efficacy of the inoculation practiced by Dr. Ferran. The report says: "The persons treated by Ferran were found to have been inoculated in both arms, but presented no marks or scars other than those made by the hypodermic syringe, and now almost obliterated. Some of them stated that they had had a little headache and severe pains in the arms, lasting about 24 hours after inoculation. One of the most remarkable things was that none had either vomit or diarrhœa, excepting the small children, who, according to one of Ferran's assistants, had both. The statistics presented by Ferran cannot be taken as statistics by anybody free from prejudice. The only thing to be said in favor of Ferran's method is that those who have undergone it have lost all fear of the disease. Ferran states that the inoculated do not have any immunity until after five days from inoculation, but he does not know for how many days after that they are protected. The inoculated, however, do not appear to acquire much immunity because they are attacked by cholera like those not inoculated. The commission has concluded that the inoculations are inoffensive and recommends that Ferran be allowed to continue his experiments. The opposition to the present government of Spain has been making political capital out of the suspension of inoculation pending the investigation, thus allowing Ferran and his associates to pose as martyrs in the cause of humanity, science and progress. It is my opinion that Ferran's tactics will be short-lived, and will fall into as much discredit as the treatment of cancer by use of cundurango, discovered some years ago by one of our own physicians."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22. It has been decided to add fifty torpedo boats to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The Grand Vizier in an interview with Hobart Pasha said he recognized the necessity of Turkey forming an alliance with England.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Post* correspondent at Cairo says £100,000 and supplies of arms and ammunition have been promised Rasalcula if he succeeds in relieving Kassala. Dispatches just received at Assouan say that El Mahdi died of small-pox.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, July 23.—The marriage of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Henry of Battenberg, was solemnized to-day at St. Mildred Church, Whippingham, six miles from this place. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Winchester, and the Dean of Windsor read the sacraments. The Princess was supported by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and ten bridesmaids. Her Majesty was much affected.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

English Temperance Work.

Temperance work in Great Britain was described in the course of a speech in New York by Mr. Thomas Barker, a noted English temperance advocate. He said: "We have been busy in England during the last thirty years extending temperance work. Our plans have been modeled largely after those in the States, and we have had valuable aid from the leading temperance men in this country, such as Mr. Gough and the late Mr. Dodge. I do not suppose we have made the same progress you have here, but we have done a good deal. Our counties have not the privilege of self-government as in the States, or we should to-day have local option in Scotland, Wales, and the northern counties of England. So much we have done. Sir Wilfred Lawson, president of the Alliance, obtained for local option a majority in the house of commons, and Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself that a bill shall be brought into the house dealing with the whole question. Formerly the members paid no attention to us, but now many are with us. Sir Wilfred Lawson contributes $5,000 a year to temperance work and many others contribute sums from $500 to $2,500. The expenditure in Great Britain for intoxicating liquors has averaged during the last twelve years six hundred and eighty million dollars a year; this is a decrease from the period preceding, a reduction partly due to the work of the United Kingdom Alliance."

Lakes of Solid Salt.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, London, the other evening, Sir Peter Lumsden read a paper on the countries and tribes he had recently visited west of Afghanistan. He gave an interesting description of the geography of the Murghab valley and the customs of its people, and quoted a singular account of the Namaksar, or salt lakes of Yar-oilau, visited and described thus by Capt. Yates:—

Yar-oilau means "the sunken ground," and no word can better describe the general appearance of the valley of these lakes. The total length of the valley from the Kangrouli on the west of the Band-i-dozan which bounds it on the east, is about 30 miles, and its greatest breadth about 11 miles, divided into two parts by a connecting ridge which runs across from north to south, with an average height of about 1,800 feet. To the west of this ridge lies the lake from which the Tekke Turcomans from Merv get their salt. The valley of this lake is some six miles square, and is surrounded on all sides by a steep, almost precipitous descent, impassable for baggage animals, so far as I am aware, except by the Merv road, in the northeast corner. The level of the lake I made to be about 1,430 feet above the sea level, which gives it a descent of some 400 feet from the level of the connecting ridge, and of some 950 feet below the general plateau above. The lake itself lies in the centre of the basin above described, and the supply of salt in it is apparently unlimited. The bed of the lake is one solid mass of hard salt, perfectly level and covered by only an inch or two of water. To ride over it was like riding over ice or cement; the bottom was covered with a slight sediment, but when that was scraped away the pure white salt shone out below. How deep this deposit may be it is impossible to say, for no one has yet got to the bottom of it. To the east of the dividing ridge is the second lake, from which the Saryks of Penjdeh take their salt. The valley in which this lake is situated is much the larger of the two. The valley proper is itself some fifteen miles in length by about ten miles in breadth. The descent to it is precipitous on the north and west sides only, the eastern and south-eastern end sloping gradually up in a succession of undulations. The level of this lake is apparently lower than that of the other; I made it out to be some 800 feet above sea level. The salt in this lake is not so smooth as in the other, and did not look so pure. It is dug out in flakes or strata, generally of some four inches in thickness, is loaded into bags, and carried off on camels for sale without further preparation.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

LICKING STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.—This is a perilous practice, against which the public needs to be put on its guard. We have seen bad consequences ensue from the habit, which is a very common one. Those who are frequently thus moistening the gum on adhesive surfaces suffer from local irritation, sore tongues, and the like, while every now and again we hear of special propagation of disease by the habit. A curious illustration of the way in which disease may be communicated was recently brought under our notice. An envelope received from a person who habitually took large quantities of morphia hypodermically was reclosed by the person who opened it by licking the adhesive surface, with the result of making him violently sick. The mere touch of the tongue of the taker of morphia had rendered the gum intensely nauseous. If this could happen, obviously there must be grave peril of the transmission of disease by such means. It is not likely that many persons would even incidentally reclose an envelope in this way; but the incident may serve to show how desirable it is not to run the risk of even taking in the impurities of new adhesive matters from stamps and envelopes. It is very easy to avoid the practice. The danger only needs to be pointed out.—*London Lancet.*

THE WEST SHORE FOR SEPTEMBER.—The Great Illustrated British Columbia Edition. A full supply now on hand at T. R. Pearson & Co's., sole agents for the Mainland, at 25 cts. each. tc

A new map of British Columbia just issued by the government, for sale at T. R. Pearson & Co's. The best map ever issued; $2.25.—*Adv.*

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's Own True Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents or $1.25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills.

RAILWAY SPEED.—The relative speed of English and American railway trains has been a subject of much heated discussion between travellers representing John Bull and Uncle Sam. A writer in the forthcoming (August) *Harper's*, in a paper on "English and American Railways," discusses the question in some detail, and sums up the controversy by declaring, "The truth of the matter is that we have trains in America which are as fast as the fastest trains in England, and that they have trains in England which are as slow as the slowest trains in America," though the average speed is greater in England because of the better road-beds, avoidance of grade crossings, a better system of signals, and shorter stops. On the other hand, "we carry our passengers, high and low far more cheaply than they do in England.' The paper compares the other points of the rival systems closely and interestingly, and is rich in illustrations by S. G. McCutcheon, Alfred Parsons, C. S. Reinhart, and others.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

PASSENGERS.

Per str. Idaho, from Tacoma, July 23—Sheriff Armstrong, wife and 2 daughters, Mrs Chapman, A W Bash, C E Bash.

CONSIGNEES.

Per str. Idaho, from Tacoma, July 23—L Wille, L Carney, G Leiser, D J Robson, DeBeck Bros & Co, H W Bonson, F Chapperon, J B Lowell, J A Mara, W R Austin, C G Major, W McColl, J McRae, A Burns, Ewen & Co, E S Scoullar, Kelly Bros, D S Curtis & Co, D McPhaden, D Murphy & H Woodward, Jas Cunningham & Co.

A. H. V.

AYER'S Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the HAIR and cleanses it. It restores to the HAIR that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair VIGOR and the good it does is by the it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR and its fading. Nothing cleanses HAIR of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair VIGOR it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

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ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. in the Rectory Hall, St. John street, below Royal avenue. Seats free, all are cordially invited. Sunday School at 2.30 P. M. (fe28tc)

METHODIST CHURCH, Mary St. Rev. C. Watson, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class 2:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 8 p. m. Seats free; strangers cordially invited. je7-tc.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Robt. Lennie pastor; meets in the Court House. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30 P.M.

Are Intoxicating Drinks Detrimental to the Well-being of the People, with Respect to their Morals, Happiness and Unity?

A CONDENSED ANSWER FOR THE STUDY OF THE PEOPLE.

Every intelligent, moral and observing mind is well aware that intoxicating drinks are perfectly hostile to the morals, happiness, and unity of society. All experience proves that there is a regular, systematic, insidious, and often unconscious process of drunkard-making going on about every liquor saloon. Day after day the tendency in the fated victim to seek for drink becomes stronger, and day after day the individual force of the will to resist that tendency becomes weaker, until the habit becomes so confirmed, and the cravings so intense, that the will becomes completely enslaved, if not entirely destroyed. Conscience upbraids, but self-control is lost. A deep sense of degradation pervades the soul, but there is no determination to flee from impending ruin. To gratify the tyrant—burning passion for drink—money, food, raiment, position, credit, honor, a happy home, self-respect, and even natural affection, are determinedly sacrificed. One soon becomes a total wreck in principle, character, body and mind. Another is a mere vagabond, unprincipled, shameless, a companion of harlots, a nuisance to society and a curse to his kindred. Another is disrobed of all the nobler virtues and finer feelings of husband and father; he becomes so brutalized that in a frenzy of drunken rage he dashes out the brains of a loving and confiding wife, and deluges the floor of his room with the blood of his own little ones. Another, as in Scotland, in a fit of alcoholic insanity hurls his beautiful and affectionate children into the boiling current, and then leaps in after them and struggles to make the destruction of all complete! Can the ingenuity of Satan invent anything more destructive to the bodies and souls of men than intoxicating drinks? Slavery was bad, but not to be compared with strong drink. War is bad, but not to be mentioned in comparison with intemperance in its terribly destructive ravages. Where war slays its thousands, alcohol slays its millions! Gough said, in relating his own experience, "I would give my right hand to-night if I could tear out from my memory the remembrance of the dark, black, damning days of degradation." Charles Orme said, after receiving the sentence of death for murdering a hotel-keeper: "Would to God I could banish home from my mind! I see home as plainly as ever—a kind father, a dear mother, brother and sisters, all rise up before me; not only once, they are always with me now. Even in sleep I see them. Oh! if I could only get rid of them, I think I could dwell on any other subject with some degree of comfort to what I now feel; yes, even on the shameful death I am condemned to die; anything but what I have lost—lost through drink. I close, giving you the advice a good mother gave me, 'Keep out of bad company—and don't drink.' Shun the cup—the fatal cup." The good Fenelan asserted that wine causes diseases, quarrels, seditions, idleness and family disorders. And Dr. Joly declares that as liquor drinking increases, so do paupers, vagabonds, beggars, dwarfs, suicides, madmen, and he might have added, murderers too. In

FRANCE

The consumption of intoxicating liquors averages 40 gallons to each individual from infancy up. She consumes more brandy in proportion to her population than any other nation. The consumption of wine in Paris was, in 1866, estimated at 77 millions of gallons, being an average to each individual of 42 gallons from the earliest infancy up, or 60 gallons to each individual over 15 years of age. M. Jules Simon describes the drunken scenes in the cabarets among men as disgusting, and says that there are towns where women rival men in habits of intoxication. The Duke of Orleans affirmed that in those districts where most wine was made there also was the greatest wretchedness. An American traveller stated that he saw 13 drunken men in Paris within a walk of an hour, and once he saw three men wallowing in the gutter before his window. Hon. J. M. Usher, sent to Paris by the U. S. government, said: "I, this day, counted within the space of one mile 10 persons very much intoxicated." A French magazine, called "The Work-a-Day World of France," says drunkenness is the beginning and end of life in the great French industrial centres. There are manufacturing towns where the women have followed the example of the men, and have added drunkenness to their other vices. It is estimated that at Lille 25 out of every 100 men, and 12 out of every 100 women are confirmed drunkards, and that on Sundays the air in the churches is literally infected with the smell of intoxicating liquor made from potatoes. Cases of idiocy and imbecility are numerous. Robert Tames, American consul at Rheims says: "The common people, brutalized by ignorance, are rude in manners, and given to sensual indulgence. They are deep drinkers. I have never beheld a coarser scene of debauch than was openly exhibited at Rheims night after night, during the carnival, at the theatre, in the cafes, and in the streets, where both sexes, whether disguised or not, put no restraint upon their tongues, gestures or conduct." Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston, U. S. A., says: "I never saw such systematic drunkenness—so many women drunk—as I saw in France." John Plummer says: "During the few weeks preceding Lent, Paris presents a picture of drunkenness almost unparalleled. The infamous frantic revels of which many of the cafes and cabarets are then the scene are of an almost incredible character. It is lust and drunkenness in their foulest nature." Can we wonder at the degradation, misery and godlessness of unhappy France!

GERMANY

Is feeling the poison of the adder, and the terrible and widespread ruin it is causing. In 1880 the consumption of alcohol had increased to about 70 quarts per head of the population. Through the influence of intoxicating drinks thousands upon thousands steep themselves in domestic misery, and many in the frenzy of despair rush to suicide and murder. Prof. W. F. Warren says that one-third of the students of Berlin and Halle are once a week what you call drunk. As regards the people, "I can only say that during the last five years drunken people have gone past my house, I suppose, every evening, sometimes boisterously drunk, and sometimes reelingly drunk. Forty-one per cent. of the prisoners committed crimes under the influence of intoxication. One-eighth of all the suicides in Prussia were perpetrated under the influence of alcohol. There are yearly at least 5,212 fatal cases of alcoholism, and 2,000 persons treated for delirium tremens, and mostly in the prime of life."

ITALY

Shares very largely in the common curse. Prof. Butler says: "It is a common practice among the laborers to carouse from about nightfall until midnight—when money spent or credit exhausted, drunk with wine, they reel home, and the cries and groans of wives and children soon tell of the fury and brutality which mark the drunkard the world over." In southern Italy cases of stabbing are very frequent under the influence of wine. Cardinal Acton of Rome, supreme judge, affirmed that nearly all crime in the city originated in the use of wine. In the worst wine-drinking districts of the city life is no more safe amid the low dens than it formerly was in the five points in New York. "To-morrow," said the same judge, "I shall be obliged to condemn to death a man who went direct from one of those dens to his home, where under the influence of wine he butchered his mother and his wife."

SWITZERLAND

Is not exempt from the fearful ravages and ruin produced by alcohol. Mr. Lacy says: "Here more intoxication was obvious than in any other place it was ever my lot to live in. On holidays and festal occasions you might suppose all the male population drunk, so great are the numbers in this beastly condition."

It will require my next to epitomize the answer to our present question.

WM. KENT, M. D.

Death on the Isthmus.

The Canal Company have made a faithful attempt to house their men well, and try and keep them in health. Good barracks and houses are furnished them free of cost. They feed themselves. To provide against the sickness and very heavy death rate a magnificent system of hospitals has been erected on and around the base of Mount Ancon, on the Panama side. In the vast hospital city there erected nearly seventy buildings can be counted, all of the highest class, and well adapted to tropical conditions. In short, it is a city in itself, with gas, water residences and chapels. The distance from the porter's lodge to the upper wards is over half a mile. Extensive stables permit carriages for the staff surgeons. Physicians and Sisters of Charity, aided by a regiment of blacks, take the very best care of the sick. In erecting this vast system of hospitals M. de Lesseps has given the world a proof of his knowledge of the "deadly tropics." So far, it is said, over $3,000,000 has been expended on this site alone, and when the writer left Panama new buildings were going up. For this forethought and solicitude for the welfare of his employees M. de Lesseps deserves the warmest praise. He may build the canal with time and money; he cannot alter the deadly climate of a country called in England the grave of the European.

The death rate on the Panama side of the Isthmus before the arrival of new fuel for disease was 90 per 1,000 in some years to 80 in others. The real death rate among canal men is not generally known to the world. Without having the exact figures—government and consular—in my possession, I may say that it was 100 to 110 per 1,000 last year.—*Wolfred Nelson, in Harper's Weekly.*

The Queen and Beatrice.

It is very evident that the Queen of England and her family have no love of purple and fine linen when they are "off duty." "Our royal family has always been dowdy," said a loyal English woman at Aix-les-Bains, as she returned from presenting some flowers to the Princess Beatrice on her birthday.

"Well," said an outsider, "what did the Princess wear? I desire to know what princesses wear when they are at home in the morning."

"An old checked black-and-white silk dress, which I should have given to my maid," answered the loyal English woman: "but she was very lovely and courteous and blushed, and stammered, and was frightened when we offered her the flowers, just like any other girl. I could not help loving her for it."

On another occasion the Queen sent for the doctors of Aix and their wives, who, being French women, were of course beautifully dressed. On being asked what the Queen wore, one of these ladies said, "A very plain, short black cashmere dress, rather the worse for wear, with no ornament excepting the picture of Prince Albert at her neck."

"And how were her manners?" asked her interlocutor.

"Very simple, unostentatious, kindly, and dignified."

She speaks French perfectly, without an accent, and talked to the doctor of the scenery, the history of Savoy, the treatment, baths, etc. I did not feel that she was the Queen until she rose, which was her signal to us that the interview was at an end. Then a certain dignity, a certain habit of command, clothed her short, stout figure as with a royal mantle, and she looked the Queen.

A Tough Yarn.

The Detroit *Free Press* tells how father and son compromised their differences on the circus question:

"No, my son," he replied, as he put on his hat, "you can't go to the circus." "But why, father?" "Well, in the first place, I can't fool away my money on such things." "Yes, but I have enough of my own." "And in the next place, it is a rough crowd, the sentiment is unhealthy, and no respectable person can countenance such things." "But, fath—" "That's enough, sir! You can't go. I want you to enjoy yourself, but you must seek some more respectable amusement." An hour later a curious thing happened in the circus tent. A boy climbed to the top flight of seats and sat down beside a man who had just finished a glass of lemonade and was lighting a cigar. He had his plug hat on the back of his head, and seemed to be enjoying himself. It was father and son. The father had gone straight to the grounds from dinner, and the boy had run away. They looked at each other for half a minute, and then the boy got in the first by whispering: "Say, dad, if you won't lick me I won't tell ma you was here!" The father nodded his head to the agreement, and the great spectacular parade in the ring began.

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(fe2tc)

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Crown Grant for the British Columbia Copper Mining Company's mine, situated fifteen miles above Princeton, on the south fork of the Similkameen.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER MINING CO.
4jy2m Per J. F. ALLISON.

NOTICE.

WE INTEND TO APPLY TO THE Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 480 acres of land, as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot XV, Sayward District, thence west, 80 chains; north, 60 chains; east, 80 chains; south, 60 chains to northeast corner of lot XV.

H. E. STURT,
E. WALKER,
Victoria, 2nd July, 1885. 8jy2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the legislature of British Columbia at its next session on behalf of the settlers and owners of land situate at Matsqui Prairie for an act for their relief against the "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," and the "Sumas Dyking Amendment Act, 1883," and to declare forfeited all rights and privileges granted or purported to be granted to E. L. Derby or his assigns by the said acts or either of them, and to repeal such acts.

Matsqui, March 6th, 1885. mh11td

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between Chas. Allitt and John Burkitt, of Chilliwhack, B. C., carrying on business as farmers in Chilliwhack, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. Allitt retains the business, assumes all liabilities and collects all debts due the firm.

As witness our hands this 23rd day of June, 1885.

CHARLES ALLITT,
JOHN BURKITT.
Witness: ROBERT LONG.
Chilliwhack, June 23rd, 1885. 11jy1m

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

The South-Westerly Half of Lot No. 2, Block XII, in the City of New Westminster.

A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE Title to the above mentioned half of said lot will be issued to James Cunningham on the 10th day of October, 1885, 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 land or some part thereof.

R. W. ARMSTRONG,
Deputy Registrar.
Land Registry Office,
New Westminster, 7th July, 1885.
11jy3m

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot No. 5, Block XXIII, and Lot No. 12, Block XXIV, in the City of New Westminster.

A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE Title to the above mentioned lots will be issued to Murdock Duncan McLennan on the 10th day of October, 1885, 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.

R. W. ARMSTRONG,
Deputy Registrar.
Land Registry Office,
New Westminster, 7th July, 1885.
11jy3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for timbering purposes the following described lands situated on Valdez Island, Coast District:

Commencing at a stake on the northwest corner of Lot 6, thence west, 40 chains; thence north, 40 chains; thence west, 20 chains; thence north, 40 chains; thence west, 40 chains; thence north, 80 chains; thence west, 40 chains; thence north, 100 chains; thence west, 40 chains; thence north, 60 chains; thence east, 40 chains; thence north, 80 chains; thence east, 120 chains; thence north, 40 chains; thence east, 60 chains; thence south, 40 chains more or less to north corner of Village Bay Lake; thence in a west and southerly direction following shore line of Lake to a point true north of the northwest corner of Lot 10; thence south to said Lot 10, following west side of Lot 10 to place of commencement, containing 4,300 acres, more or less.

ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO., Ld.
JOHN HENDRY, Manager.
New Westminster, B. C.;
6th July, 1885. 8jy1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for timbering purposes the following described lands situated in New Westminster District:

1. Commencing at a post on the shore of Gillies Bay, Texada Island, about one mile N. W. of Shelter Point, extending along the shore for a distance of 160 chains, with a depth of 80 chains, containing 1280 acres, more or less.
2. Commencing at a post on the North shore of Cardero Channel, nearly opposite Denham Island, extending along the shore for a distance of 100 chains, with a depth of 100 chains, containing 1600 acres, more or less.
3. Commencing at a stake on the shore of Hemming Bay, Thurlow Island, about one-half mile West of Jackson Point; thence following the shore line 120 chains; thence in a N. W. direction 240 chains; thence Easterly 160 chains; thence South to point of commencement, containing 3500 acres, more or less.

HASTINGS SAW MILL CO'Y,
RICHD. H. ALEXANDER,
Manager.
Burrard Inlet, B. C., 30th July, 1884.
au13tc

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HOLLOWAY versus HOLLOWAY.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE herein by the Honorable Mr. Justice McCreight, dated 8th July, 1885, notice is hereby given that tenders will be received by Mr. Eustace A. Jenns, District Registrar at New Westminster of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, New Westminster, until noon of the 15th day of August, 1885, for the purchase of Lots 2, 5, and 15, Block 36, New Westminster, according to the official plan of the city.

The lots will be sold either together or in parcels as tenders may be made, and are subject to a reserved bid.

Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque for 25 per cent. of the amount of tender. Cheques sent by persons whose tenders are not accepted will be returned.

Conditions of sale are twenty-five per centum down as hereinbefore set out, and the balance to be secured by promissory note endorsed by some person or persons to the satisfaction of the Registrar in three months from said day of August.

Full particulars as to property and conditions of sale may be had on application to Messrs. CORBOULD & McCOLL,
New Westminster.
jy15td Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Municipal Council of Maple Ridge intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to establish as Public Highways, 40 ft. wide, the following roads in Township 12, New Westminster District:—

1. Commencing at the section line between Sections 15 and 22, and to continue north ½ mile between E. ½ and W. ¼ of Section 22.
2. Commencing at said section line between Sections 21 and 16 and to continue north ¼ mile between E. ½ and W. ¼ of Section 21.
3. Commencing at said section line and to continue north 1¼ miles through E. ¼ of Sections 20 and 29, adjacent to the eastern limits of ¼ section line between E. ½ and W. ¼ of Sections 20 and 29.
4. The continuation to the Fraser River, a distance of 100 feet, of gazetted road through lot 398.

Also the following roads in Township 9, 40 feet wide.

1. Commencing at the township line between Townships 9 and 12 on north side of southern limit of Section 25, and to continue west 65 chains.
2. The continuation north, 11 chains, of gazetted road on western limit of lot 248.
3. Commencing at the south limit of Section 25, between E. ½ and W. ¼ of said section, and to continue north 40 chains.
4. Commencing at intersection of eastern limit of lot 202 with northern limit of lot 248 and to continue north 11 chains, 20 ft. on each side of boundary between lots 202 and 284.

PAUL MURRAY,
2ljelm Clerk Municipal Council.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land in New Westminster District, described as follows:

Commencing from a post on Frederick Arm, about half a mile n'th of Owen Point, thence west, 40 chains; thence north, 40 chains; thence east, 40 chains; thence southerly, following the coast line to point of commencement.

ANGUS C. FRASER.
New Westminster, June 9, 1885. 10je2m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT SIXTY days after date we the undersigned intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands on Valdez Island, Coast district, British Columbia:

And I the undersigned, John Wiggins, intend making application for 160 acres, more or less, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the east shore line of Village Bay Lake, about 30 chains North of the foot of the lake; thence east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, more or less to the shore line of lake; thence southerly, following meanderings of shore line of lake to point of commencement.

And I the undersigned, Charles McDonough, intend making application for 400 acres, more or less, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore line of Village Bay Lake, about 2 miles north of the foot of the lake, thence west 80 chains, thence north 60 chains, thence east to the shore line of the lake, thence southerly, following the meanderings of shore line of lake to point of commencement.

And I the undersigned, Joseph Mannion, intend making making application for 600 acres, more or less, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the north shore line of Village Bay Lake about one mile easterly from its head; thence north 40 chains, west 100 chains, south 40 chains, east to shore line of Village Bay Lake; thence northerly and easterly, following meanderings of shore line of lake to point of commencement:

And I the undersig'd, Alexander Russell, intend making application for 600 acres, more or less, described as follows;

Commencing at the South-west corner of the land applied for by Joseph Mannion; thence south 100 chains, east 40 chains, north to shore line of Village Bay Lake; thence following meanderings of shore line of Village Bay Lake in a North-westerly direction to the intersection of Mannion's south boundary line with the shore line of Village Bay Lake.

And I the undersigned, John D. Paris, intend making application for 600 acres, more or less, described as follows;

Commencing at the the South-east corner of the land applied for by Alexander Russell, thence east 60 chains, north to shore line of Village Bay Lake; thence in a westerly direction, following meanderings of the shore line of lake to intersection of Russell's east boundary with shore line of lake; thence south along said east boundary of Russell's claims to point of commencement.

New Westminster, B. C., April 6th 1885.

JOHN WIGGINS,
ALEXANDER RUSSELL,
CHARLES McDONOUGH,
JOSEPH MANNION.
JOHN D. PARIS,
ap8m2.

ROYAL Columbian Hospital.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1884-85.

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G. E. CORUOLD. JAS. CUNNINGHAM
H. ELLIOTT. C. M. McNAUGHTON

DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting our report for 1884-85 we are pleased to be able to say that the Hospital has never for years been in a better position, financially or otherwise. A great number of improvements have been made during the year, such as repairs to buildings, drains, outhouses, &c., and a great deal of bedding and furniture purchased.

Arrangements have been almost completed so that we can have a fever ward for the institution, and which will be a great benefit to the usefulness and success of the Hospital, taking into consideration the rapidly increasing population.

The Hospital has been kept in an efficient condition, and the Surgeon has been attentive and active in his duties.

We are informed that some arrangement will be made during the coming year by the government for the removal of incurables, 7 of whom we have in the Hospital.

The medical officer has attended and dispensed medicines to 105 in and out-door patients, showing that much good work has been achieved.

We have to thank Messrs. Jno. Murray and S. T. Tingley, Spence's Bridge, for the receipt of $435.00 legacy left by the late Capt. Thompson to the Hospital.

We have also to thank the government for great assistance and the public for donations of money, clothes, reading matter, &c.

A drain to the river is actually necessary, and if funds permit should be built this year.

Annexed is the Treasurer's and Surgeon's Reports.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ROYAL COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL.

1884.	Dr.	
April 1	To balance from last year,	$ 91
	" Government grant	4500 00
	" do. for repairs	500 00
	" Legacy from Captain Thompson	435 00
	" Subscriptions	65 00
	" Holy Trinity Church collections	35 35
	" Paying patients	30 10
	" Proceeds of Concert	140 75
		$5707 11

1885.	Cr.	
Mar. 31	By Liabilities from last year paid	$ 200 00
	" Salaries	1509 94
	" Repairs to buildings	425 63
	" Furniture	140 37
	" Fish	16 70
	" Funerals	67 50
	" Bread	119 65
	" Washing	178 07
	" Vegetables	87 84
	" Light	54 46
	" Beef	510 20
	" Milk	250 61
	" Stationery	27 65
	" Groceries	620 72
	" Drugs	229 12
	" Clothing	69 25
	" Printing	51 30
	" Bedding	125 48
	" Nursing	65 00
	" Medical comforts	37 50
	" Fuel	268 50
	" Library	19 00
	" Insurance	45 00
	" Sundries	23 50
	" Audit	10 00
	" Balance	493 42
		$5707 11

1885.
April 1—To balance $493 42

Examined and found correct.
W. H. FALDING,
Auditor.

OYAL COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL.

NEW WESTMINSTER,
April 6th, 1885.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Gentlemen:

I have the honor to make the following report on the Royal Columbian Hospital for the year ending the 31st March, 1885.

Number of in-door patients 62
" " out-door " 43
" Remaining under treatment 18
" Died 6

Causes of death of the six who died:

Chronic Bronchitis 1
Phthisis or Consumption 1
Chronic Alcoholism 1
Paralysis 3

Two of them came in in a dying condition.

The Hospital has undergone a good deal of repairing during the year. The water pipes have been fixed; outhouses have been moved, and one built for the reception of the dead until burial. Whitewashing and papering has been done, making the place look bright and cheerful.

I have to thank a number of friends of the institution for contributions of pictures, texts, and reading matter of every description and in large quantities. Also for the supply of old washed linen which is particularly useful. Also, I have to thank the steward, Mr. Charles Digby, for the pains he has taken in keeping the wards clean and comfortable; and, also, for his kindness and attention to the sick.

Before closing my report I wish to suggest that if a fever ward, i. e., to admit typhoid fever, could be opened, it would add very materially to the usefulness of the institution. I think that this might be done without much expense by attaching three or four rooms to the building for the use of the steward and his family and using the wards up stairs for fever cases.

I also wish to bring before your notice the necessity of more drains being built, especially one from the hospital direct to the river.

Yours faithfully,
R. I. BENTLEY, M.B.
myim Medical Officer.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

$10.00 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for information that may lead to the conviction of the party or parties who have wantonly torn down and destroyed a portion of the rails of the Brunette bridge, Pitt River road.

C. WARWICK,
Govmt Agent.
New Westminster, May 15th, 1885.
16may1m

NOTICE.

TO DRYDOCK CLAIMANTS.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS against F. B. McNamee & Co., for labor performed on the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and whose claims have been reported upon favorably by the Court of Inquiry, are requested to call at the Treasury and receive payment.

S. DUCK,
Minister of Finance.
Treasury Department,
Victoria, 8th July, 1885. 15jy1m

The County Court Rules, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Orders, Rules and Forms framed under the "County Court Jurisdiction Act, 1885," shall, on and from the 11th day of May, 1885, be the Orders, Rules, and Forms in force and used in the County Courts.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
11th May, 1885. 16my1m

NOTICE.

NICOLA DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all that portion of the Land Recording District of Kamloops Division of Yale District, as defined by Gazette notice dated 18th July, 1874, which is situated to the south of the railway belt, has been constituted a separate Land Recording District to be known as Nicola District.

WM. SMITHE,
Chief Com. of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., July 16th, 1885.
18jy4t

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

New Westminster Branch.

DEPOSITORS ARE REQUESTED to present their Pass Books for insertion of Interest up to the 30th June, 1885.

G. PITTENDRIGH,
Agent.
New Westminster, July 7th, 1885.
8jy3m

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ACTIVE PASS LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Lighthouse has been erected by the Government of Canada, on Georgina Point, Maine Island, at the N. E. entrance to Active Pass, in the Province of British Columbia, and will be put in operation on the 10th June.

LAT. 48° 52' 30"
LONG. 123° 17' 30"

The light is Fixed White, Dioptric, of the 6th order, and is 56 feet above high water mark, and will be seen for a distance of about 8 miles.

The building is painted white and consists of a square wooden tower, with a dwelling house attached.

HERBERT G. LEWIS,
Agent of Marine.
Victoria, B.C., 3rd June, 1885. 6jelm

Asylum for the Insane.

TENDERS, endorsed "Lunatic Asylum," for the supply of groceries, clothing, meat, vegetables, &c., for the use of the above Asylum, New Westminster, for one year from the 1st August next, will be received by this Department, at Victoria, until noon on Monday the 27th inst.

Lists of the articles required can be seen at the Provincial Secretary's Office, Victoria, and at the Asylum, New Westminster, at which latter place samples can also be inspected.

All supplies to be delivered at the Asylum without extra charge.

Security for the due performance of the contract will be required in each case.

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
8th July, 1885. jy11td

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1885.

SPRING ASSIZES.

(ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.)

Victoria, ... Monday, ... 6th April.
Nanaimo, ... Tuesday, ... 2nd June.

(ON MAINLAND.)

New Westminster, .. Wednesday, 6th May.
Yale, ... Wednesday, 27th May.
Kamloops, ... Monday, ... 1st June.
Clinton, ... Monday, ... 8th June.

FALL ASSIZES.

(ON MAINLAND.)

Richfield, ... Monday ..... 14th Sept.
Clinton, ... Wednesday, 30th Sept.
Kamloops, ... Monday, ... 5th Oct.
Lytton, ... Monday, ... 12th Oct.
Yale, ... Friday, ... 16th Oct.
New Westminster, Wednesday, 11th Nov.

(ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.)

Victoria, ... Monday, ... 23rd November.
Nanaimo, ... Tuesday, ... 1st December.
mh18m3

JACKSTONES!

A FRESH SUPPLY

—AT—

T. R. Pearson & Co's

COLUMBIA STREET.

jy11e

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Done on the Premises.

Our facilities are far beyond those of any other Establishment on the Mainland and our prices will compare with those of Victoria.

D. ROBSON & CO., - Proprietors.