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THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME 28 — NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885. — NUMBER 25

The British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 23, 1885.

Current Events and Opinions.

Since 1878, the year in which the Scott Act became law, that measure has been voted on 67 times, and has sustained 16 defeats. The total number of votes cast in favor of the Act at these contests was 156,842; the total vote against the Act was 103,209; the net majority for the Act was 53,633. In several counties, however, repeal votes have been taken; in a number of constituencies two contests were had before the Act could be carried, and in one county the measure was voted on three times. Taking the last vote polled the total number of ballots cast for the Act was 143,862, the total vote against was 94,312, and the net majority for the Act was 49,550. The Act has been adopted in 60 constituencies, and defeated in 14, the total vote at these 74 contests being 238,174.—*Globe.*

To the thinking man—even to the man who does not think—it is *evident that we are upon a momentous crisis.* Never in the history of Puget Sound has there been a time when it was more clearly the duty of the calm to remain calm, of the law-abiding to maintain their respect for law, of the passionate to hold their passions in restraint. The air is full of rumors, and they all mean that the people will soon have to solve for themselves a most important problem. For months the times have been bad. The peculiar industries of this region are all depressed. A market is found for our coal and lumber only with the greatest difficulty. Many mines and mills have been shut down or are running on short time. The inevitable consequence follows. Our towns are full of idle men—of men who are willing and anxious to work at any wages, however low. All that they demand is a bare living for themselves and families. This they must have. Many of the largest employers of labor in this city and in the adjacent coal regions have within the past few days discharged their Chinese employees and substituted for them white laborers. This movement cannot be too highly commended. It should be taken up by all employers in Washington Territory. Wherever a Chinaman is employed and a white man is able and willing to do the work, discharge the Chinaman and hire the man who calls America his country. It is to be regretted, sincerely to be regretted, that any one must suffer, but if there must be suffering, let it fall upon the alien rather than upon the citizen. We owe a duty to all men; we are bound together by the ties of humanity; but our first duty is to our countrymen, to those who are entitled to claim our help in their extremity. The substitution of white for Chinese labor need cause no inconvenience. If white men ask wages slightly higher than those demanded by the Chinese, the difference is made up to the employer *both by the superior work done* and by the increase of business in a prosperous community over that in one where business is stagnant. In our city alone a hundred families might be supported for each hundred Chinamen employed at work to which white men are entitled by all the laws of nature. It is the employers who must solve the problem presented to us. The solution lies in the general employment of white men. Such a change would mean support, not for the workingmen alone, but for their wives and children as well. It would mean prosperity. Before such a determination as employers must now show the Chinamen will withdraw. There need be no disturbance of any kind, but the man without work will leave and that man must be the Chinaman. The solution of this problem, and its solution in an orderly, peaceable and humane way, is the duty of employers. It is not only a duty, but it is a necessity, and those who recognize the gravity of the situation will not hesitate. We do not expect that violent measures will be taken against the Chinese, for we believe that employers generally will enter into the present movement for the employment of white labor. And, *more than this*, we have the firmest faith in the soberness, fairness and love of law which have always characterized our people. It is safe to say that nowhere on the earth is there a region where the conservative classes are more united in their respect for order and more strong in their love of law than they are among the people of the Puget Sound country. Here a heterogeneous population has been brought together, but each class seems to vie with the others in upholding the laws. The forbearance which has been shown by the people of Renton within the past few weeks, the sturdy respect for law which they have shown in face of the calamity which has befallen *them*, the peaceable disposition which has been displayed when scores of them were compelled to face idleness and perhaps starvation, make up an example which should be heeded by all people. This is an era of bloodless revolutions. The American laborer demands work, but he demands it calmly and with dignity. He wishes to violate no law, but he will have work. So long as there are white men in enforced idleness Chinamen should not be employed. Let employers do what is expected of them, and *let them do it at once.—Seattle Post.*

A Ghastly Spectacle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—A horrible discovery was made in Chinatown to-day. Information was given the city coroner that a *frightful stench* was being emitted from a cellar on Pacific street. He went and forced his way in and found the floor covered with human skulls and bones partly covered with flesh in the last stage of green putrefaction. Among the decayed mass worms were crawling, while *the floor was wet and slimy with the* liquid exuding from the remains. In an inner room the coroner found a number of Chinese engaged in boiling down the remains of the other bodies, while Chinese were engaged in scraping the boiled bones and packing them in boxes for shipment to China. It is estimated that the cellar contained over 300 dead bodies which had been taken secretly from the various cemeteries throughout the state. As an instance of Chinese ingenuity, it is *stated that those in charge of the* operations, fearing that the stench from the boiling pots would be so great as to attract attention outside, procured two living skunks, so that the odor of the latter might overcome the former. The coroner confiscated all the remains. The discovery of the horrible wholesale practices which the Chinese committed under the very nose of the city authorities has created deep and intense excitement. The knowledge that such a mass of putre*faction was lying exposed in the very* heart of the city, while at the same time the drainage and sewers of the city are known to be in an unwholesome and filthy state, created a feeling of fear for the health of the city. After all the boxes containing the remains of the dead Chinamen had been removed to the morgue the coroner was interviewed as the matter. He stated that when he arrived at the cellar where the boxes were stored, and the putrefied remains which had still to be boiled, he set to work with a hatchet to break open the boxes. There were some 60 boxes in all. Each contained a tin case in which were carefully rolled up in oilcloth a number of human bones. Smaller bones and long strips of skin were wrapped up in separate parcels and placed within the larger one. On the outside of the box was a label in Chinese characters indicating the name of the person while living, so that the remains could be claimed by the relatives on their arrival in China. After having opened several cases the coroner concluded to sieze the whole lot and remove them to the morgue. *Express wagons were called and while* the cases were being placed on the wagons some of the boxes rolled off to the pavement, breaking and leaving the bones exposed to view. The crowd that had assembled, learning the cause of the excitement, jumped on the bones in their indignation and trod them under foot. The police quickly interfered and the loading continued without further interruption. The remains were removed to the morgue, where most of the boxes con*taining the remains were, on examina*tion, found to have come from cities in the interior of the state. The remains had been shipped from there to San Francisco in common boxes. Those that come from the interior are boiled and prepared before shipment, so that no odor is perceptible en route. Only those removed from San Francisco cemeteries have flesh still on them when brought to the preparation cellar. It was the intention to have shipped all these on the steamer City *of Pekin, which sails Saturday next.* It is rumored that the Chinese Six Companies will bring action against the coroner for removing the boxes and remains.

The Effects of Dancing.

The chief of police of New York city says that three-fourths of the abandoned girls in that city were ruined by dancing. Young ladies allow gentlemen privileges in dancing for which, if taken under any other circumstances, these gentlemen would be reported as improper persons. It *requires neither* brains, good morals nor religion to be a good dancer. It will not mix with religion any more than oil will mix with water. As the love of the one increases the love of the other decreases. How many distinguished Christians are eminent dancers? As certainly as the atmosphere around the thermometer at zero will freeze things, as certainly as the wind will drive the boat, so certainly will dancing freeze the religious sentiments out of the soul.

It will drive its devotee away from the church; it is a wind that blows in that direction. In ancient times the sexes danced separately. Alcohol is the "spirit" of beverages. So sex is the spirit of the dance; take it away, and let the sexes dance separately, and dancing would go out of fashion very soon. Parlor dancing is dangerous. Tippling leads to drunkenness, and parlor dancing leads to ungodly balls. Tippling and parlor dancing sow to the wind, and both reap the *whirlwind.*

Put dancing to the crucible; apply the acids, weigh it, and the verdict of reason, morality and religion is, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."—*Ex.*

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L. L. DOANE, Sec.-Treas.
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Cheaper than the Cheapest, for Cash.
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Made expressly for Mining, Fishing, and *any one wishing a very strong and durable* Boot.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
R. H. PEASE, Jr. } Agents,
S. M. RUNYON, } San Francisco.
15au4m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Colonial Exhibition.....J. Lowe
Grand Ball.....Hyack Brass Band
Globe House.....W. Rae

The British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 23, 1885.

Mr. Gladstone's late speech, judging from the press comments, shows very plainly that Parnell need except nothing but sturdy opposition from the regular Liberal party. This is what might have been expected. Unless the Irish party concludes to accept a good deal less than Parnell demands, the demand must be resisted. It is believed the moral effect of Gladstone's announcements will be great, and that the elections will result in a house that will firmly set its face against the Irish party unless its demands are greatly modified.

International Embarrassment.

The position at present occupied by Mr. Keiley, U. S. minister to Austria, seems to be singularly embarrassing. Keiley was appointed *not very long ago* by President Cleveland, and forthwith proceeded to Vienna and took up his residence. But it was discovered that his wife is a Jewess, and as all persons of Hebrew extraction seem to be peculiarly distasteful to the Austrians, the representative was treated with marked coldness by the court at Vienna. The Washington government was given to understand that Keily's appointment was not acceptable, but it replied that there was no sufficient reason why it should not be. The coldness of Keiley's treatment was such as to make it plain that he could not discharge the duties of his position with acceptance either to his own government or the government of Austria. He, therefore, returned to the United States, leaving an agent at the court of Vienna to transact whatever official business might be necessary. It seems that the United States government has made up its mind that it will not cancel Keiley's appointment, as the objection raised by Austria is regarded as frivolous. He is permitted, therefore, to reside in the United States, holding his commission and drawing his salary, while the official duties of Austrian minister are discharged by a deputy. The situation is, perhaps, without a precedent, but it is probably quite as embarrassing to the Austrian bigots as it is to the people of the United States.

Worse than Folly.

One of those distressing exhibitions of female folly which once in a while present themselves to the disgust of all properly-balanced minds has just taken place at St. Louis. In the prison at that city is a man named Maxwell, accused of committing a most horrible murder about six months ago. All the details of the murder, so far as known, are of the most revolting kind, and the object was to secure the proceeds of an insurance policy on the victim's life. This man Maxwell has been in prison only a few weeks, and lately he was visited by about 200 women who carried to his cell bouquets of flowers, delicate morsels of food, books, and all sorts of things expressive of their sympathy and admiration. They also, or at least some of them, gave this supposed murderer their hands, and assured him of the deep interest they felt in him. The crime of which Maxwell is accused produced a profound sensation throughout the United States, and one can imagine no motive for the exhibition we have mentioned but the love of notoriety. Persons whose ethics are drawn from sensational novels are ready to pay homage to the authors of sensation without stopping to enquire into the consequences of their acts. Every woman who took part in the Maxwell demonstration was guilty of a gross breach of propriety for which no excuse can be offered, and is guilty also of lending her influence to a sentiment which, if allowed to prevail, would quickly sap the foundation of all moral power.

The Duty of the Hour.

Particular attention is called to an article on the first page of this paper, taken from the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*. The condition of affairs on the sound is rapidly becoming the condition of affairs in this province. Hundreds of Chinamen are being let loose from the almost finished railway works, and are adding themselves to the throng of idle laborers. White men from the railway and from other countries are asking for employment *where employment can not be had.* The labor market is flooded with laborers of all kinds, and where it is impossible to give every one employment, a careful and judicious selection should be made. And in making this selection it is not enough to enquire who will work *for the least money.* As a rule Chinamen will work for smaller wages than white men. But we must consider whether it is good policy to fill our industries with these undesirable people and drive white labor out of the country. There is scarcely an industry that does not depend to a large extent upon local consumption for its profits. If the local consumption comes down to a flock of dirty Chinamen, whose wants are supplied almost wholly through their own countrymen, and who send their earnings away to a foreign land, these industries will go to the wall. It is the interest as well as the duty of every citizen to encourage white labor and discourage the employment of Chinamen in any position which a white man can be got to fill. In these trying times employers should be willing to sacrifice a little present profit for the sake of future good.

That Battery.

It is not worth while to pursue the battery controversy much further, for the *Colonist* evidently will not admit the force of either argument or facts. For its benefit we must repeat again that THE COLUMBIAN never proposed to divert the battery from the place where the proper military authorities decided to locate it. What we contend is that the military officers ought to be left uninfluenced by local interests in their consideration of this question, and it was because the Victoria Board interfered with the progress of events that we entered a public protest. The *Colonist* does not seem able to brook the idea that THE COLUMBIAN is going to "watch" this matter. "The threat to watch the proceedings," it says, "is both saucy and impertinent." Now, if the proceedings in which the *Colonist* and the Victoria Board of Trade are engaged cannot stand watching, they are just the kind of proceedings of which we shall make it a point to inform ourselves. There is no reason in the world why they need resent the fullest enquiry unless, indeed, they have discovered in themselves a lack of frankness and patriotism. We shall watch them undoubtedly, and shall not hesitate to offer a vigorous protest against any movement which has for its object the advancement of purely local interests at the expense of the general interests of the country. In the *Colonist's* latest utterance on the battery question it endeavors to make itself laugh over the idea of protecting something which, it intimates, is not worth protecting. If our "intensely sectional" cotemporary can see nothing worth protecting at Burrard Inlet, the fact proves how completely one's eyes may be blinded to the public interest by permitting the vision to be constantly interrupted by purely local boundaries. On the completion of the great transcontinental railway its western terminus will be fixed at Burrard Inlet, and from a military point of view that will be the most important point in British Columbia. The defence of the mouth of the inlet implies a defence of the whole inlet, and the C. P. R. terminus. Our cotemporary insinuates that THE COLUMBIAN has lost sight of the fact that there is such a place as New Westminster. Has our cotemporary forgotten that it was for suggesting the propriety of military protection for New Westminster that THE COLUMBIAN was unjustly accused of being "intensely sectional?" Our proposal was so far from being sectional, however, that it embraced Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, New Westminster, and *Burrard Inlet!* But Col. Holmes had recommended that the battery should be located at the entrance to Burrard Inlet; and in refusing to ask that it be diverted from that important point to this city or anywhere else THE COLUMBIAN showed how much it was less sectional and selfish than the *Colonist* and the Victoria Board of Trade.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY!

—IS MARKED—

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

ap8ewly

Grand Ball!

AT THE

DRILL SHED

BY THE

Members of the Hyack Brass Band,

—ON,—

Thursday Eve'g, October 1st

ADMISSION, GENTLEMEN, $1.00; LADIES FREE.

se23td

GLOBE HOUSE!

—THE—

DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM,

Columbia St.

NEW WESTMINSTER

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

Dry Goods, Millinery, and Fancy Goods

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Etc.

FASHIONABLE

First-Class Goods!

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

se23tc W. RAE, Manager.

Grand Colonial Exhibition

IN LONDON, ENG., 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

FIRST ROYAL EXHIBITION COMMISSION SINCE 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing May 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the *relations of all the parts of the British* Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 51,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by the command of the President His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in and adequate display of her vast recources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other on endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer has interest in assisting, *having been already demonstrated that* extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,
JOHN LOWE,
Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885. se23tc

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 VIGOR 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 VIGOR 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.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

To all whom it may Concern:

AS I INTEND LEAVING B. C. in about one month from date, I would most respectfully notify all those indebted to me either by note or book account, or otherwise, to settle the same at once and save costs. MARY HOWISON,
September 14th, 1885. 16se3t

Teacher Wanted.

A DULY QUALIFIED TEACHER will be wanted for Sumas School, to commence October 1st. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 25th inst.
W. McGILLIVRAY,
Sec. Trustee Board.
Sumas, 7th Sept. 1885. 9se2w

Lorne College.

THERE WILL SHORTLY BE HELD an Election to
Four Choir Scholarships of $50.00 each, tenable for one year.
Apply for particulars to the Bishop on or before Saturday the 26th inst. 19se9t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing from Messrs. Wood & McDonald any Live Stock, Implements, Farm Products, or anything raised on or belonging to my ranch. I will not be responsible for any debts incurred or any transaction whatsoever without my written consent.
JOSEPH FARR,
Farr's Ranch.
August 24th, 1885. 2selm

Assignment for Benefit of Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Daniel Docksteader, of Port Haney, has made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors. Those having claims against the estate are requested to file the same within one month, and those indebted to the estate must pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith.
A. G. GAMBLE,
Of Woods, Turner & Gamble.
Dated 4th September, 1885. 5selm

E. HUTCHERSON,

NURSERYMAN & DEALER IN

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

LADNER'S LANDING, B. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INform the people of British Columbia that he has established a Nursery at Ladner's Landing, and is prepared to fill all orders for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, Small Fruits, &c. Trees imported or home grown according to the wishes of customers. The subscriber has had a thorough practical training in the business, and having a permanent stake in the country it is his interest to deal fairly with the public. He will wait upon the various towns and settlements shortly, and all orders will have his personal attention.
au12tc E. HUTCHERSON.

POSTPONED.

☞The time for receiving the following tenders has been extended to the 3rd October, 1885.

NOTICE

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday the 5th prox., for the construction of

A Bridge across Kanaka Creek.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the Post Office, Maple Ridge.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
P. MURRAY,
au15td Clerk Maple Ridge Council.

Auction of Steamer.

I HAVE RECEIVED instructions from Mr. W. B. Townsend to sell by auction the

Steamer Jas. McNaught,

As she now lies at her wharf. Sale will be held on

Thursday, September 24th, 1885.

At 12 o'clock, noon.
JOS. GOLDSTONE,
se19td Auctioneer.

Coal Harbor

FOR SALE

Lots in the Subdivision of Lot 301, Group I.

HENRY V. EDMONDS,

LAND AGENT.

TERMS EASY. Columbia Street.

se16tc

AUCTION SALES

—BY—

T. J. TRAPP, Auctioneer.

I HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY MRS. T. R. McInnes to sell by public auction at her residence, Mary street, on

Friday, 2nd of October,

The whole of the Parlor, Bedroom & Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of

One Piano (by Chappell & Co., of London), Marble Top Centre Table, Lounge and Chairs (walnut and horsehair), a number of Framed Pictures, Book Case and Books, Dining Room Extension Table and Sideboard, three Walnut Bed Room Suites (one marble top), with double Spring and Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Blankets complete, one Wardrobe, one Medallon Range (nearly new), Parlor and Dining Room Stoves, Carpets, Wire dow Blinds, and a full assortment of Kitchen Utensils. Also, a choice collection of Plants in Pots, and a variety of other articles.

The whole will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m., sharp.

TERMS CASH.

T. J. TRAPP,
se19td Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT

Auction Sale

—OF—

IMPORTED LIVE STOCK,

Farming Implements,

—AND—

Household Furniture

HAVING RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from J. M. Johnstone, Esquire, of the Hudson's Bay Farm, Langley Prairie, I will sell by public auction, on the premises, on

Tuesday, October 20th,

The whole of his valuable stock, consisting of

Two valuable Imported Percheron Brood Mares (in foal) and their product; nine Milch Cows, two of which have very young calves, and are all selected dairy stock and very gentle; 1 Steer 3 years old; 5 Yearlings and 6 Spring Calves; 25 Berkshire Pigs and 3 Brood Sows; from 75 to 100 head of Fancy Poultry, from imported "Leghorns," which will be put up in coops of one dozen each; 2 Wagons, Plough, Harness, and a variety of other Implements, all in good repair. Also, 1 Farmer's Boiler and 3 Stoves, and the whole of the Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture.

A steamer will be chartered to convey those who wish to attend Sale, free of charge, and will leave the C. P. N. Co's wharf at 7 o'clock on morning of sale and return the same evening.

Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms of Sale—3 per cent. discount for cash; or approved endorsed notes at three months.

T. J. TRAPP,
se19td Auctioneer.

BALL'S

HEALTH ✧ PRESERVING

CORSETS

ALL WHO WEAR

BALL'S CORSETS

Are Delighted with Them.

RECOMMENDED

BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS AND ALL WHO APPRECIATE FIT AND COMFORT.

TRY THEM ONCE!

And you will wear no other. Full Lines in Misses', Ladies' Nursing and

Ladies' Circle Cut

RIDING CORSETS

Just received by the Agents for British Columbia.

Hutcheson, Young & CO.

EIGHT

EXCELLENT REASONS why every Lady should Wear

Ball's CORSETS!

FIRST—They need no breaking in.
SECOND—Invalids can wear them with ease and comfort, as they yield to every movement of the body.
THIRD—They do not compress the most vital part of the wearer.
FOURTH—They will fit a greater variety of forms than any other make.
FIFTH—Owing to their peculiar construction they will last twice as long as any *ordinary make.*
SIXTH—They have had the unqualified endorsement of every physician who has examined them.
SEVENTH—They have given satisfaction to all ladies who have worn them, the common remark being, "We will never wear any other make."
EIGHTH—They are the only corset that a manufacturer has ever dared to guarantee satisfactory in every respect to the wearer, or the money refunded after three weeks' wear.

PRICES.

Misses, $1.00; Ladies, style B, $1.50; H. P., $1.75; Nursing, $2.00. Sateen, $3.50; Satin, $6.50. By mail, 25 cts. extra.

ADDRESS:

The White House,

Hutcheson, Young & Co.

au22tc VICTORIA, B. C.

THE PIONEER

BOOK

—AND—

STATIONERY

STORE,

Granville, B. I.

Books,

Stationery,

Fancy Goods,

Musical Instruments,

Newspapers,

Toys, &c.

It will be the aim of the manager of the Pioneer Book and Stationery Store to conduct business upon such principles as will secure and retain the confidence and patronage of the people of

Burrard Inlet.

Articles not in stock will be procured with the utmost despatch.

Prices will be found as low as anywhere else in the Province.

Newspapers and Periodicals supplied promptly.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

In First-Class Companies.

If you want anything in the above lines, call at or address the Pioneer Book and Stationery Store.

JAS. HALL,
MANAGER.
Granville, Burrard Inlet. au22tc

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agricultural Association

Will hold their Annual

EXHIBITION

—IN THE—

Agricultural Hall,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

—ON—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, OCT. 1 & 2

All C.P.N. steamers and the C.P.R. will carry visitors and exhibits to and from the exhibition at one fare.

All entries must be made with the Secretary two clear days before Oct. 1st.

For full particulars see posters and pamphlets.

W. D. FERRIS,
au22td Sec., New Westminster.

F. CRAKE,

WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

Opposite the Colonial Hotel.

Formerly manager of the Watch Department of Savage & Lyman, Montreal.

HAVING SEVERED MY CONNECnection with Mr. McNaughten, I am prepared to

DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE AND COMPLICATED WATCHES

And JEWELRY.

CHARGES REASONABLE. au5tc

I have found out

WHO WEBB IS!

HE CHARGES MORE for his Goods than any body else in the Province,

SO PEOPLE SAY!

But what beats me is, how he does the LARGEST BUSINESS in

GUNS, RIFLES,

AMMUNITION, SHOT,

Pocket Knives, Spectacles, Cutlery of all kinds, Fancy Articles, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco, and Sundries.

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE SAME.

Everybody sells cheaper than his neighbor except

POOR WEBB.

Come and be convinced at

S. H. Webb's

Mainland Gun Store,

Or as it is called The British Columbian

"OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

au19tc

D. S. CURTIS. S. CLARKE, M.D.

D.S. CURTIS & CO.

Dealers in

DRUGS

—AND—

CHEMICALS

Wholesale and Retail.

PRESCRIPTIONS

DISPENSED

At Low Rates.

Next to Colonial Hotel,

New Westminster, B. C.

au22tc

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.

jy4

CHILLIWHACK

Agricultural Society

THE TENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

Of the above Society will be held at Chilliwhack, on

Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 1885.

THOS. E. KITCHEN,
au19td Secretary.

Boarding & Day School

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

Columbia St., New West., B. C.

LADY PRINCIPAL:
MISS DAWSON.
VICE-PRINCIPAL:
MISS KATHERINE DAWSON.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN for Children of all denominations on the 1st of September, 1885.

Tuition Fees, per mensem (payable in advance), for Day Pupils:

Elementary Class (Eng. Subjects)	$2 50
Advanced Classes, " "	3
French and Latin	2
German	2
Music Lessons (Pianoforte)	3
" " (Elementary)	2 50
Drawing & Painting in water colors	2 50
Plain Sewing and Fancy Work	50

☞For prospectus, terms and full particulars regarding boarders, apply to the Lady Principal. au12tc

The Colonial

BOOT AND SHOE

STORE,

Colonial Hotel Building,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

WM. ROSS

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS and SHOES

The French Lenoir, Goodyear, Pinkerton, Cochrane, Cassils & Co., Armes Holden and Slater Boots and Shoes.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and examine the stock.

I have also on hand the

SCOTCH-CANADIAN LEATHER WATER-TIGHT KNEE BOOT,

Which now takes the place of gum boots.

jy20tc

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO SPORTSMEN!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Guns and Rifles!

Of Every Description,

Where any one can choose what he requires at PRICES WHICH THEY HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED AT.

It will pay to look at them before buying elsewhere.

A FULL STOCK OF

AMMUNITION

Of the best quality, as low as it can *possibly be sold.*

Tobacco,
Cigars, Pipes,
AND
General Merchandise

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of FURS.

A. GUTMANN,
se2tc Opposite Colonial Hotel.

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.

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.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 23, 1885.

Read the important dispatches received yesterday.

A band of cattle was driven over from Port Moody yesterday.

The str. Reliance brought down about 100 passengers on Monday.

Geese and ducks and bears are said to be very plentiful about Kamloops just now.

Ladies desiring to learn Kensington Painting should call on Mrs. MacLeod, Clarkson st. (2t)

A great many people were out on the streets yesterday enjoying the lovely weather.

The steamship Sardonyx, which once sailed to this city, is offered for sale by auction.

Cholera is spreading rapidly in Sicily and Italy, and small-pox is playing havoc in Quebec.

The Hyack Brass Band will give a ball in the Drill Shed on the 1st of October. See adv.

Leaves in the bush are beginning to present the autumnal tints, and they are very beautiful.

No person could wish for brighter and more beautiful days than Monday and yesterday were.

Last night the Melange comic concert company gave an entertainment in the Skating Rink.

Mr. A. Onderdonk arrived in this city last Monday, having come over the C. P. R. from Ottawa.

Our special dispatches yesterday disclose a large sized rat in the C.P.R. contracts north of Lake Superior.

"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayers' Sarsaparilla, because of its blood-enriching qualities.

The str. Slope brought up the mails on Monday. Contrary to her custom, she reached this city before 3 o'clock.

A lump of gold weighing 300 ounces and valued at $15,000 is said to have been found on Virginia creek, Montana.

On Saturday the Yosemite took down over 11,000 cases of salmon from the river canneries, and the Slope took 2,000 cases.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says a ledge of natural soap twenty-five feet wide has been discovered near Mammoth, California.

Rear Admiral Sir M. Clume-Seymour came up on Monday with some of his officers and proceeded to Kamloops for a few days' shooting.

A union meeting was held at the Methodist church last night to decide whether the special services should be continued, but we have not heard the result.

We hope the people generally throughout the province are preparing a good exhibit for the provincial exhibition at this city on the 1st and 2nd October.

A coroner's inquest was held over the Chinese bones recently discovered in San Francisco. The jury censured the authorities for permitting such a nuisance in the city.

The Victoria *Times* says Mr. Van Horne is expected to arrive shortly for the purpose of superintending the location of wharves and terminal buildings at Coal Harbor.

The total receipts of the Northern Pacific Railway for the financial year lately closed were $11,234,000. This is a decrease of $1,121,000 compared with the previous year.

There are few grand old Americans or Canadians of 75 who can beat Mr. Gladstone's record of eighteen miles of a rough Norwegian road, not only without fatigue but with delight.

Mr. Chas. Pittendrigh, who has been about two years on the railway in the interior, returned home to this city on Saturday, and will remain a few days. He says the track will be joined early next month.

There will be a harvest home festival at Christ Church, Surrey, next Sabbath, with suitable services both morning and evening. On the Monday following a soiree will be held in the Town Hall.

Lieutenant-Governor Cornwall and Rear-Admiral Seymour are now in the interior where it is very likely they may remain until the arrival of the governor-general, who is expected at Kamloops on the 4th prox.

From our telegraphic despatches it will be seen that a union has been affected between Bulgaria and Roumania. This political movement will certainly not be acceptable to Turkey, and may give rise to another war scare.

We are glad to find that Mr. Wm. Rae has adjusted his financial embarrassment so as to enable him to take down his shutters. The shop was opened on Monday, and attention is directed to his business advertisement in another column.

Attention is called to the notice in our advertising columns respecting the great Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next year. We hope such arrangements will be made as will insure for British Columbia a fair representation at that exhibition.

Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in mild doses, will restore the torpid viscera to healthy action.

Mr. W. O. Strong, C. E., and two engineers arrived down on Monday night, and yesterday afternoon they began constructing camp. The staff will be increased in a few days by the addition of two more engineers, but work will begin on the branch line probably to-day. After it has been finished, the extension lines will be surveyed.

It was decided at the council meeting on Monday night to send a formal invitation to His Excellency the Governor-General to visit this city during his tour through the province. The invitation was sent by telegraph yesterday. We believe the Right Rev. Bishop of New Westminster has generously placed his residence at the disposal of the party while they remain in this city.

While digging out a very old well at St. Mary's Mount, Sapperton, yesterday afternoon, a large cannon ball was discovered about 10 or 12 feet below the surface. The ball was round, and measured 25 inches and weighed upwards of 100 lbs. How it came there is a mystery.

As it does not seem likely that the governor-general will be able to attend the provincial exhibition here on the 1st and 2nd of next month, we beg to suggest that as many as possible of the prize exhibits be allowed to remain in the hall until his excellency arrives. He will probably be here before the 10th.

NEW FALL MANTLES AND ULSTERS.—Just received at Jas. Ellard & Co.'s, the first instalment of Ladies' and Children's new Fall Jackets, Paletote and Ulsters. Call and examine.—*Adv.*

A CURIOSITY.—At Mr. F. B. McDonald's store, Harrison River, there is a young chicken with four legs. It is a freak of nature worth seeing.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.—A telegram from Ottawa, dated last Friday, says: "*It is announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be opened for the carriage of freight and passengers to British Columbia on the 5th proximo.*" We hope the announcement may be relied upon.

POLICE COURT.—On Monday a half-breed rejoicing in the patrician name of Antonio was charged with supplying liquor to Indians and stealing $16 from a klootchman, for which he took 9 months in the chaingang. A Chinaman got one month for stealing apples out of Dr. Brown's garden, and 2 drunks were discharged with a reprimand.

CHURCH OPENING.—The new Presbyterian churches at Langley and Mud Bay are now finished. The Langley church will be opened for divine worship (D.V.) on Sabbath next (27th inst.), and the Mud Bay church on the Sabbath following. The Presbyterian ministers of this city and Nanaimo will take part in the opening services, which will take place at 11 a.m.

CHILLIWHACK COURT.—The court at Chilliwhack last Thursday heard the appeal case of Mr. Bartlett for selling liquor without a license. Mr. McColl appeared for Bartlett and Mr. Bole for the corporation. A question arose as to whether Bartlett's wife could be heard in evidence. Her evidence was taken pending a decision on that point, and judgment on the appeal was reserved.

FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. M. M. English arrived yesterday from England via the Northern Pacific. He returns looking hale and hearty, and states that he has had a most pleasant and satisfactory trip. The salmon market, although at present very flat, gives promise of mending and the small pack put on the market this year will greatly conduce to this end. Fresh salmon was selling in Liverpool at from 15 to 20 cents per pound, a price never before reached. This was on account of the unprecedented large catch of the fish in Scottish waters. The large importation of meats has made them comparatively cheap in England. Grouse, when Mr. English left, were selling for 1s. 6d. a brace; two weeks previously they were quoted at 16s. per brace.—*Colonist.*

CITY COUNCIL.—Council met on Monday night. Present the mayor and Couns. Shiles, Calbick, Hendry, Benson, and Lord. The mayor was authorized to give the governor-general an official invitation to the city. The Board of Works reported that the completion of Royal avenue should not exceed $600, and recommended that it be done by day labor. Report adopted and money voted. Coun. Lord reported that $300 would accomplish the necessary improvements in St. Andrew's ward. Report adopted, and Coun. Lord gave notice of motion for the $300. On motion $150 was granted to the agricultural exhibition and $150 for Clement st. Coun. Shiles gave notice that at next meeting he would introduce a by-law to borrow $48,000 for railway purposes.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—Mr. J. G. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries, left for Ottawa last Saturday, having completed his inspection of the British Columbia penitentiary at this city. To a *Colonist* reporter he said that he was very much surprised at the advance made in New Westminster since his last visit seven years ago, and the wonderful change in the appearance of the penitentiary grounds. When he saw them on his previous visit he thought that never could the barren ground, covered with stumps and boulders, be made pleasant, but on his visit he found the grounds converted into a luxuriant garden, which transformation he considers is greatly to the credit of the management. He expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the administration of the affairs of the institution, which are conducted in a thoroughly systematic and economical manner, the warden and his assistants being all that could be desired in their various offices. When asked as to the probability of an increase being made in the accommodation, Mr. Moylan stated that he thought it was urgently needed. In spite of the addition of a number of cells during the present year they were now with the exception of four occupied, and the prospect was that the coming assizes would more that furnish occupants for these. A couple of years ago the department of justice had advertised for tenders for the construction of an additional wing, but the tenders received were of such a high-priced nature that the department, in the interest of economy, deferred the building of the addition. This could not now be put off any longer, and the probability is that tenders will be again asked for. The old government house on the grounds is rapidly falling into decay, windows and doors being displaced and the building generally dilapidated. This building, with a small expenditure of money, could be converted into a substantial residence for the warden of the penitentiary, who now lives without the grounds.

An Elegant Substitute

For oils, salts, pills and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading Physicians.—*Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.* For sale by Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster. se20m

Job printing of all kinds neatly done at the COLUMBIAN office. Prices will be found lower than at any other office in the province.—*Adv.*

A Chinese Robber.

SHOT IN THE BACK AND COMMITTED TO GAOL.

Last Thursday night one of the Chinese paymasters arrived at Port Hammond from Yale to pay off the Chinese gangs at that place. While counting his money in a Chinese store a lot of Celestials rushed in, and one of them struck at the paymaster with a knife. The paymaster jerked his arm away from the counter to avoid the blow; the knife struck the counter, and the man who had it grabbed the paymaster's money (upwards of $400) and ran, followed by the crowd. The paymaster took out a warrant, but as there was no person at Port Hammond who cared to act as constable, he had a special constable named Ball sent down from Yale. On his arrival, on Friday, the special did not think it safe to make an arrest. Mr. Moresby, of this city, happened to be at Port Hammond on Friday evening, and consented to make the arrest. He was advised that the Chinamen were desperate and would offer resistance. He had a man named McNeil sworn in special, and with him and Ball he proceeded to the Chinese camp. There were from 40 to 60 Chinamen within gambling. The robber is the boss gambler, and beside him was another Chinaman who was by mistake pointed out as the robber. This man Mr. Moresby arrested and took to the steamer where it was discovered that he wasn't the man they wanted. He was let off, and the three constables went back to the Chinese camp for the robber. The two specials were stationed outside the camp, and Mr. Moresby went in for his man. He had no sooner entered the tent than he was confronted with a lot of Chinamen who came up to him in a most threatening attitude, and as he had been informed that numbers of them were armed with knives, he backed up and fired off his revolver to frighten them away. The Chinamen retreated, and the robber took advantage of the disorder to escape through under the tent. Mr. Ball heard the pistol report and saw the man escaping, and he fired, and the man fell. Mr. Ball says he didn't intend to hit him, but it seems the bullet entered his back. Mr. Moresby came out and found the man lying on the ground. He told him to get up, but there was no response. He then examined him, but could find no sign of a wound. They took the Chinaman up and carried him to the steamer where he was examined again and no wound noticed. But the man gave no sign, and as it was believed he was shamming he was rather roughly handled. Finally the wound was discovered, and Dr. Tunstall, who was present, thought it might be fatal. On arrival at this city he was examined by Dr. Bentley, who gave it as his opinion that he would recover. Yesterday morning he was well enough to appear in court, and after hearing the evidence he was committed for trial. The bullet has not yet been extracted, but unless inflammmation sets in there does not seem to be much danger of fatal results.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

SOME INTERESTING STATEMENTS ABOUT COMING EVENTS.

The *Times* of Saturday publishes a statement respecting C. P. R. matters, from which we take the following: The gap between the Onderdonk gang and those in charge of Mr. Ross will be closed in three weeks' time at the furthest. The rails will then be laid and the last spike driven between the 14th and 17th of October. While the occasion will be a memorable one, as making a new epoch not only in the history of British Columbia but also in that of Canada, there will be no public celebration. It is understood that many have expressed a wish to be permitted to witness the important event, but the company has wisely decided *not to run excursions, or celebrate the* event in any public manner. Although the line will be completed as above stated it is not intended to open the line west of the Selkirks for traffic till next May. This step is rendered necessary in consequence of the amount of work still to be done in the way of ballasting, erection of water tanks, station buildings and shops—works in themselves not very costly, yet requiring time. It has also been deemed prudent to study the action of the snow in the Selkirks at least one winter before commencing operations. Interruptions would be certain and it is well to know exactly what has to be provided against. The telegraph service will be connected simultaneously with the track, possibly by the first week in October; but no business over the telegraph line will be accepted by the company till next spring. It is understood that the government has notified the company that the Pacific contract, under the superintendence of Mr. Onderdonk, has been completed. The company's engineer, who came here to report as to whether the line had been constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications, and the general condition of the line, had reached Montreal. If his report be favorable the line will pass under the control of the Canadian Pacific company within a short time, possibly about the middle of October. The company have decided on adopting such a scale of charges as will place the people of this province on the same footing as those exacted from the public in other sections of Canada, and leave no room for just cause of complaint. It is the determination of *the company to build a branch line to* New Westminster, simultaneously with the extension of the main line to Coal Harbor and English Bay. The engineers have received instructions to proceed with the location of the lines at once; to prepare plans showing the nature and character of the work to be done, in order that construction may be begun at the earliest date possible. One of the executive officers, whose word can be considered authoritive, still asserts that the whole of Burrard Inlet from Port Moody to English Bay will be required for terminal purposes before many years. Others who are conversant with the rise and progress of the traffic of transcontinental railways also endorse that belief. The construction of docks, buildings and other facilities will be proceeded with at the terminus so soon as a few simple matters of detail can be arranged. When these have been begun it will be found that the Canadian Pacific railway company, in respect of their terminal facilities, will be in advance of all requirements of traffic, and the works on this coast, in keeping with their magnificent buildings in other sections of Canada and the unrivalled elegance of their rolling stock. By the dawn of the new year, all assertions to the contrary, these will be well advanced.

From the Similkameen.

HOPE, B. C., Sept. 18.—From a man just in from Granite Creek, we learn that James Nolan was murdered on Wednesday afternoon by a cowboy. Four well armed men are after him. There is great excitement on the creek over the affair. Particulars are not exactly known. A new creek is struck, called Bear Creek, 19 miles from Allison's, on the north fork. There is considerable rush to that locality.

[We learn that the person shot by the cowboy was Newland, formerly connected with Barnard's express. He was shot in the head, but the bullet glanced on his skull, and the wound is not believed to be fatal. The cowboy was arrested, examined, and committed for trial, and is expected in this city in a few days.—ED.]

From Maple Ridge.

(Correspondence of the Columbian.)

On Thursday night of last week a daring robbery was committed at Port Hammond. The C. P. R. Chinese paymaster, while paying one of the gangs, was assailed by a Chinaman with a butcher knife. The blow of the knife was aimed at the paymaster's hand and in order to evade the strike he drew his hand back, leaving a parcel containing $382.30 a prey to his assailant. On the following day the Chinaman was arrested and lodged in New Westminster gaol. There are between three and four hundred discharged Chinamen here at present, some of whom are in destitute circumstances. What their fate will be this winter is a problem for our legislators. They were brought to this country by the railway contractors and now they are going to starve as there is nothing for them to do. The B. C. legislature forbids them to work on public works. It must be a strange law that forbids men to earn an honest living. Under the circumstances it will not be a matter of surprise should these hordes of Chinese take the law into their own hands and plunder. The chicken roosts and orchards of Maple Ridge are at present sources from whence supplies are drawn to feed the famished.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.—A pressure is being brought to bear on all sides to displace Chinese with white labor, and from the appearance of things, the abolition of all Chinese labor in this locality is near at hand. The Black Diamond Coal Company has given notice that all the Chinamen employed at its mines will be superseded by white men, and the Seattle Lumber and Commercial Company has discharged the Chinamen employed in its mill. There are a great many unemployed white men looking for work, and it is to the interest of employers to give them employment, where such a thing is possible. If a little good judgment and common sense is used, the labor question can be adjusted without further resort to violence, murder and the destruction of valuable property.—*Seattle Post.*

CERTAIN CURE.—A cure for cholera morbus.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.

Communications.

A Chilliwhack Lunch.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—Perhaps your *readers may view this caption with unmeaning wonder*, so I must rise to explain. For some time past, or since the conviction of the Barletts a year ago for illegal liquor dealing, various subterfuges have been devised whereby the dry and thirsty sons of Bacchus in Chilliwhack might drink of their favorite beverages and no one dare to molest or to make afraid! In carrying out their projects, it is believed they have violated the law, and our worthy reeve and municipal council, in response to a large and respectably signed petition from the inhabitants, have brought the offenders to justice. The local magistrates' court found the defendants guilty and fined them. It is said that the fine, costs, &c., amounted to over $150. But as the defendants had obtained a restaurant license for the sale of beer (though they got this without going to the magistrates' licensing court for it) they used this license for selling intoxicating drinks to all who asked for them and paid the price; but with this proviso (as the ven*dor had a religious scruple in the matter*) that he who bought the drinks must bite a cracker or swallow a pickle, that is to say an onion, a pepper-pod, a cucumber, or something of that sort! And as this smart repast had been partaken of in most of the cases brought before the court, although not in all, the vendors innocently (?) supposed that they had good grounds for appeal to the county court, and so they snapped their fingers at the local J. P.s and accordingly appealed. The municipal council defended their case last week at the sitting of the county court at Chilliwhack, Judge McCreight presiding. Mr. Bole defended the suit, and Mr. McColl appeared for the appellants. I cannot pretend to describe the ludicrous position of the Bart*letts under the examination of Mr. Bole*, but suffice to say that he produced evidence to prove most clearly the illegal sale of intoxicants, and the mirth-provoking, Hibernian wit of the counsel brought down the house in roars of laughter, which will serve the worthy Chilliwhack people material for innocent merriment for many a long day to come. But the lunch of cracker and pickle, provided for those who bought the drinks, led Mr. Bole to use the significant expression at the head of this letter, and I venture to predict that, whatever may become of the Bartlett case which is now in the hands of the court for judgment, Mr. Bole's characteristic saying will not be forgotten, and when our children in years to come recount the vain struggle of liquordom to establish itself at Chilliwhack in the year of grace 1885, they will crack many a joke and laugh again and again over the

CHILLIWHACK LUNCH.

Chilliwhack, Se t. 21, 1885.

The Fish Hatchery.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—My attention having been called to an article (The Fish Hatchery) appearing in your issue of the 12th inst., I wish to say that I wrote the letter in question and that my information was based partly on my own observation and partly on that of others. I have made no statement that I cannot prove, and if Mr. Mowat is anxious for a *public investigation* I can produce my informants, who are quite willing to be examined under oath. Sometime after writing the letter in question, being informed that no investigation would be made unless the names of myself and informants were given, we gave the Board of Trade permission to make use of our names; that they failed to do so is no fault of ours. I had abundant opportunity to verify my informants' estimate of the number of eggs laid down, as I counted not one or two, but thirty *or forty different trays, and as there were* several sizes of spring salmon eggs I took the mean as an average of the whole. Windsor, whom you have made to say 21,000 to 22,000 when he meant as many hundreds, evidently counted the smallest size, as the largest, of which there was quite as many as any other size, would not, in a perfectly full tray, go much over 1,700 or 1,800. As to the suquias, the number of these bore a very small proportion to the whole, and the outturn of young fry from them was even smaller proportionately than from the spring salmon. I assisted to unpack fully two-thirds of the eggs as they were received at the hatchery, and I assert without fear of *truthful* contradiction that more than half the trays that passed under my observation were not, *on an average*, over two-thirds full. I drew Mr. Mowat's attention to this as it seemed to me folly to lay down so many partly filled trays which were counted as they were packed away in the boxes at the spawning grounds, and not as they lay in the hatchery troughs. Afterwards the partly filled trays were emptied into each other, but this was not *allowed to affect* the count. I also volunteered to pick out the dead ova from the living ones for several days, so that I have a pretty good idea of the proportion of dead ova removed, apart from the count—estimated at 2,000 per tray—given to me. While it is true that many of the suquias, cohoes and quallahs turn white after a lengthened stay in fresh water, the ova from all these fish *invariably partakes of the color of the flesh of the parent fish when at its prime*, and if Mr. Mowat had used the eyes his Creator gave him he might have seen that last season, as he had ova *from them all* in the hatching troughs. It is simply begging the question for Mr. Mowat to assert that my theory is unsound: let him prove it so! I have taken ova from *suquias and cohoes when their flesh had* lost its color, but the eggs were as bright as the reddest fish of the same species. I have also seen thousands of spring salmon disemboweled during the past 6 or 7 years and noted the close relation in color of ova to flesh of parent fish; therefore it will take more than Mr. Mowat's *ipse dixit* to convince me that I am in error. As to the Indians making fun of him for taking ova from white salmon, I have the evidence of two respectable white men, who have had under me charge of these very Indians for several years, and I prefer to believe their statements to the denial of the Indians themselves, who are like children in this respect and would deny that they said so for fear of getting themselves into trouble. One of *informants* is a well educated, respectable man, in whom I have every confidence, as I have always found him truthful, conscientious and strictly honest in his statements and dealings, and have no reason to believe that he would willingly misstate facts. Both Indians and white fishermen *have* a method of determining the color of the spring salmon by lifting the gill cover, but it would have been a very easy matter to have made a slight incision just below the dorsal fin in the mature fish, as they were taken out for the purpose of removing the ova. If a salmon is white at all it will be found white near the dorsal fin. Perhaps Mr. Mowat will explain how it is that there are no white salmon in the Columbia River? If, as he implies, all spring salmon turn white, why do they not catch white salmon there as well as here? I say it is because the white spring salmon is a distinct variety of salmon, and my English friends assure me that in Scotland in certain rivers they have a similar fish under the name of bull trout, and that they will be found in one river, while in another a few miles up or down the coast none are ever taken. If Mr. Mowat will use his faculties of observation he may note the fact that a suquia or cohoe that has changed color is poor and thin in flesh, which instead of being a bright white color is rather a dirty yellow. No white suquias are ever captured at the beginning of the run, and seldom if ever in salt water. It is not until you approach the spawning beds that white, half spent fish are taken, excepting once in every four years, when the suquias, from some unexplained cause, instead of coming up in a steady stream as they usually do, lasting from 4 to 6 weeks, make another spurt in September often equalling in numbers the cohoes, with which they mingle on their way to their spawning beds. Perhaps one-tenth of these are white, but the outward appearance of the fish is enough to condemn them; whereas a genuine white salmon is bright, plump and firm, and often larger and *fatter* than his red relative. It will take a man of far greater mental ability than Mr. Thos. Mowat to teach the Fraser River men anything about salmon. O'Connor may be a good judge of horse flesh but he is certainly not qualified to give an unbiased opinion of Mr. Mowat's management. His previous experience (I have been told) consists in having worked in Mr. Mowat's brother's fish freezing establishment in Canada, where I believe most of Mr. Mowat's experience was also gained. I understand his brother *has been* employed in a hatchery and that in matters of detail Mr. Mowat always *relies upon his superior* knowledge. The large percentage of dead ova was due in a great measure to the use of unfiltered water. As I had placed a few troughs for the purpose of hatching salmon in the bed of the creek some years ago, I gave Mr. Mowat a hint that a filter would be required, but he did not care to act upon it, until it was too late. I now see that he is putting in a filter of a kind which may or may not work. As I have arranged to go down to California in about 3 weeks from the present time Mr. Mowat, if he wishes, can have any further explanation in the meantime. I am, yours respectfully,

SAMUEL HAIGH.

Coquitlam Cannery, New West'r., Sept. 19th, 1885.

A MALARIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.—People so unfortunate as to reside in a malarial region should cleanse and thoroughly tone up the system with Burdock Blood Bitters, that promptly acts upon the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys, thus preventing Ague and all Bilious Complaints. An *ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.*

Spain and Germany.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The government is continuing naval preparations. A quantity of stores and several heavy guns have just been shipped to Manilla. Germany has postponed the order for the discharge of its naval reserves. The newspapers here claim that before the Yap affair the German gunboat Itis landed 60 men on the island Ponape, west of the Caroline group. The government has replied to a note from England; advising that the Carolines *dispute be submitted to arbitration.*

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Standard's* Madrid dispatches report that the government has decided to expend immediately a large sum in anticipation of a loan to be asked for on account of coast and naval defences. Cruisers and torpedoes will be purchased. The loan will be asked for immediately on assembling of the cortes. There is no doubt in the present stage of public feeling a loan ten times as large as that called for could be raised.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The *Temps'* Madrid dispatch mentions a rumor to the effect that Spain proposes to raise a loan of 30,000,000 francs for the improvement of her navy and her coast and colonial defences.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—King Alfonso presided at the cabinet council to-day. The council authorized Admiral Antaquear Bobadilla to purchase two men-of-war out of the appropriation granted in the budget for an increase to navy. Germany's reply to Spain's recent note is expected next week.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A telegram from Manilla states the Spaniards have taken *de facto* possession of Yap.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—A honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 15.—By invitation *of the Board of Trade the Congressional* delegation will leave here to-morrow to go up as far as the mouth of the Yuba to see the condition of the river. All the senators and congressmen, but Markham and Henley, will go. The party will number about forty.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Mormon conference was held in London to-day. Delegates were present from Norway, Sweden, Holland and Germany. President Penrose, of Salt Lake City, in an address, boasted that Mormonism was spreading in England, Scotland and Wales, but admitted that small results were being met with in Ireland. He said there were six Mormon meeting houses in London and several thousand converts and that two years ago last January 1200 Mormon emigrants were sent to Idaho and Utah. He predicted the defeat of the United States government in its efforts to suppress polygamy.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain is making a triumphant tour of Scotland. He delivered an address at every stopping place. Villages which he is announced to visit are decorated in his honor, and addresses are presented to him everywhere. The people greet him with the greatest enthusiasm, and cheers are given for England's future premier. In one of his speeches he announced that Gladstone had been restored to health and would assume the leadership in the electoral campaign.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The press association furnishes lengthy accounts of an alleged discovery whereby telephonic communication across the Atlantic is made possible. The inventor of the new instrument, it is said, is a native of Texas, and has no scientific reputation. He employs an instrument of enormous power. It is also alleged a certain company has acquired the sole right to use the instrument, and a well-known mil*lionaire has given the inventor, whose* means are exhausted, *carte blanche* to perfect the invention, which will cost £500,000. The new instrument, it is asserted, has been successfully experimented with in the Gulf of Mexico. The story lacks scientific data, and has the appearance of being a hoax.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British envoy, has presented to the porte a note from the Marquis of Salisbury, in which the marquis defines the necessity for reforms in the administration of the finances of Egypt and for a reorganization of the military forces of that country. Lord Salisbury proposes that the sultan give his consent to join the English commission with an inquiry into the internal condition of Egypt. The proposition has been accepted by the sultan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the Northern Pacific stockholders it was stated that two judges had refused an injunction restraining the voting of 120,000 shares by Brayton Ives and J. P. Morgan. A resolution was adopted requesting the directors not to incur any indebtedness whatever for the construction of new roads. The old board of directors was then re-elected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The *Daily News* says: "It was reported on Wall street to-day that the interior department at Washington had ordered the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies to suspend until further orders the payment of any subsidies whatever to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The department claims that this is illegal so long as their debt to the government is unpaid. Meanwhile the Pacific Mail line is overrun with business. The department has been informed that their companies had been for years paying a subsidy of nearly $1,000,000 per annum to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, *and instructing them to forward to the* commissioner a copy of the contract between their companies and the Pacific Mail, and also to cease paying money to the Pacific Mail company until the matter could be thoroughly investigated by the department.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. — Failures throughout the country during the last seven days, for the United States and Canada, are 178, as against 203 last week, and 165 the week previous.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The populace of Philipolis, the capital of Eastern Roumania, almost to a man, rose in rebellion yesterday and seized the governor-general, deposed the government and proclaimed a union with Bulgaria. A provisional government was established. The revolt was so well planned that no disorder or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement except the government officials. Foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents. After the organization of a provisional government the militia were sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that Russia arranged the programme of the rising and suggested a union with Bulgaria. No definite statement can be made at present as to what action the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin will make respecting the matter. Eastern Roumania was created by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and given automatic government, though forming an integral part of the Turkish empire. The governor-general was appointed subject to the approval of treaty powers.

LOST!—How many people of both sexes are suffering from lost vitality, a broken down, and on the verge of Consumption that might be restored, as *many have been when given up to die*, if they would use Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores lost vitality and gives new vigor to the debilitated system.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The Canadian Pacific Railway authorities have for some time entertained suspicions that they were being victimized by their civil engineers and contractors in the section north of Lake Superior. About a month ago all payments to contractors were stopped, and a remeasurement of different sections ordered. This has just been completed, and shows that either by blunder or fraud the company paid to its contractors hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of the amount of work done. One contractor has been paid more than $100,000 too much, and another $50,000. The full amount will aggregate half a million dollars. Detectives have discovered that engineers who were receiving salaries of $100 a month were wealthy landed proprietors, and were engaged in extensive building pursuits, some of them being worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars, which has been accumulated in a wonderfully short time. It is stated that criminal and civil proceedings will be instituted. Many of the contractors implicated have already retained leading counsel to defend them who will plead that the measurements are incorrect.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Cholera is spread*ing in Sicily, and the situation is be*coming serious. Every town is cordoned. Conflicts between the populace and military are continually occurring, and many persons have been wounded. A large military force is to be despatched to the island to restore order.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The number of small-pox cases in St. Henri is increasing. A large percentage of the percentage of the persons met on the streets of the village are freshly pock-marked, and nothing is done to check the disease. Owing to the death of some persons in the east end of the city who were not vaccinated, and the recovery of others who had been inoculated, many unbelievers in this method of fighting the disease are submitting themselves to the operation. The disease has made its appearance at Iberville, in this province. At a meeting in St. Joseph parish it was stated the plague had spread to an alarming extent. The French people, it was said, were careless about the matter, and there was danger of a still further increase of the disease.

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.

A dog's hairs seem likely to become an invaluable witness in a murder case. A section of blood-stained carpet recovered from the river, if identified as the piece removed from the floor where the murder is alleged to have been committed, the proof will rest on a number of short white hairs that are believed to have rubbed from the coat of the prisoner's bulldog.

A MAN OF NERVE.—We all admire a man of nerve, who is cool-headed and equal to any emergency, but nervous debility is the prevailing weakness of most people. Burdock Blood Bitters is a good nervine and general tonic, which regulates and strengthens the whole system, imparting bodily and mental vigor.

The Iowa saloon-keepers refuse to abandon their fight against prohibition, and finding themselves beaten in the state courts, they now propose to carry the question into the federal courts. The point which they make is that prohibition is an infringment of civil rights. The final decision will be awaited with interest.

IN SEASON.—It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic, and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for those troubles.

No smoker who has ever used the Myrtle Navy tobacco for, say a month, ever relinquishes it for any other brand. Its flavor is rich and full, and it never burns the tongue or parches the palate. It is, in fact, the *ne plus ultra* of smoking tobacco.

PASSENGERS.

Per str. Western Slope, from Victoria, Sept. 21—Mrs Rankin, Mrs Ray, J J Curran & wife, L Guichon & wife, C E Pooley & wife, Miss Skinner, Miss Burr, Miss Kirkland, Dr Kent, Sir M C Seymour, Messrs F Walters, J Summers, McLeod, Fitzsimmons, Oliver, Lang, Chick, Minot, Palmer, D Renwick, D Oppenheimer, Chifer, Barnard, Sims, W F Wood, Gutman, Burr, Kirkland, Evans, E A Sharpe, Gilbert, Garforth.

Wholesale City Market.

Beef,	per 100 lbs	$8 00 @ $9 00
Pork	"	0 00 @ 0 00
Mutton	"	8 50 @ 9 00
Hides(gr'n)	"	8 50 @ 0 00
Potatoes	"	0 75 @ 0 00
Turnips	"	0 50 @ 0 75
Carrots	"	1 00 @ 1 25
Parsnips	"	1 00 @ 0 00
Beets	"	1 00 @ 1 25
Cabbage	"	0 75 @ 1 00
Onions	"	2 00 @ 2 25
Apples	"	1 50 @ 3 00
Pears	"	2 00 @ 3 00
Wheat	"	1 25 @ 1 50
Oats	"	1 25 @ 1 30
Peas	"	1 00 @ 1 25
Hay,	per ton	9 00 @ 10 00
Butter (rolls)	per lb	0 25 @ 0 30
Cheese,	"	0 17 @ 0 18
Eggs,	per doz.	0 30 @ 0 37
Geese,	each	1 50 @ 2 00
Ducks	"	0 75 @ 1 00
Chickens,	per pair	0 75 @ 1 00
Cordwood (retail)	per cord	3 00 @ 3 50

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.*

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

CHOLERA.

Its Causes, Human and Divine, and Why it Selects the Users of Intoxicating Drinks for its Victims.

THE HUMAN BODY ADAPTED TO AND PERVADED BY ELECTRICITY.

"The most carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated that the muscles and nerves, including the brain and spinal cord, are endued during life with the power to produce currents of electricity. Every minute particle of the nerves and muscles acts according to the same law as the whole nerve or muscle. The electrical currents which the nerves and muscles produce are derived portions of much more intense currents, circulating in the interior of the nerves and muscles around their ultimate particles."—*Dr. Bois Reymond and Prof. Miller.* The quantity of free electricity in the human body on an average is greater in the evening than at any other part of the day.

There are many points of resemblance between the nervous force or power and electricity, whatever reasons may be adduced by some for disputing their identity. For my present purpose I shall, like many otheri, assume that the galvanic current and nervous force are identical. Electricity in some of its modified conditions is the only direct aider of the vital forces that we know of. It will often assist *them to throw off* disease and restore the healthy balance of the system when all other means have failed. It is not vitality, but a controlling force which imparts vigor to vitality when *the latter is called into action* on organic matter either to appropriate or to expel. "It seems to be the connecting link between matter and mind; the medium through which the principle of life performs *its functions* and the mind exhibits its attributes; the dynamic companion, but not the essence, of vitality. It is inexplicably connected with all the manifestations of mind, yet distinct from it, and exerts a direct and all-pervading influence over all the functions of life. What air is to the lungs, fluid and solid food to the stomach, so is electricity to the brain, the spine, and its system of nerves." But you say, What has this to do with cholera? I answer, if my views be correct, much every way.

ACCURATELY BALANCED ANTAGONISM NECESSARY.

Organic life manifests itself in a ceaseless antagonism between the forces of decay and those of the vital or living principle. Health is that state of the body in which these two opposing forces are most properly and evenly adjusted in equipoise. To maintain this even healthy balance, there must be an abundant supply of fresh pure air, sunlight, nutritious food and healthy beverage, pure blood, temperance in all things, and proper bodily and mental exercise. The importance of

PURE AIR

will appear from the facts established by the great chemist Sir Humphrey Davey: That oxygen, in its normal state, is ALWAAS COMBINED with electricity; that the oxygen obtained from the atmosphere which we inspire owes its elasticity to electricity; and that air which has lost this elasticity is unfit either to support animal life or produce combustion, and, consequently, animal heat. Not less important is a

HEALTHY STOMACH,

properly supplied with nourishing food and drink. By the pneumo-gastric, or lung and stomach nerve, a bond of nervous and muscular union is established directly between the brain, the heart, the lungs, and the stomach, and what injuriously affects the stomach will certainly impair the brain and the other related organs. It is through this nerve that the power—call it electricity, animal magnetism, nervous force, or what you please—is supplied to secrete the gastric juice and carry on all the functions of digestion. Whatever the power may be called, electricity can substitute it and perform its office. Through nourishing food and drink we receive into the stomach a large amount of electricity which becomes the immediate agent in the production of vital power therein. Whatever injuriously affects the stomach or disturbs its functions not only affects the brain, but vitiates

THE BLOOD.

During the process of respiration the purple colored venous blood parts with a portion of the carbonic acid gathered up in its course through the the body, and absorbs in place thereof electrized oxygen from the air in the little lung-cells. The blood thus arterialized by the oxygen and vitalized by the electricity it has received, hastens on to the capillary system to distribute its increased proportion of oxygen, electricity, and cell-food as it passes through the hair-like tubes, and again, at the same time, replaces them with carbonic acid and water. Thus it is constantly changing, during its circuit, from arterial to venous blood. During its passage the oxygen, under *the direction of the vital forces*, and partly by its chemical affinity, unites with the carbon and hydrogen in the worn-out tissue or cell formations, causing the death of the matter with which it combines, and giving carbonic acid gas as the product of its union with the carbon of the dead matter, and water as its union with hydrogen. In order to continued good health, the

TEMPERATURE

of the body in temperate regions "must not vary only a few 10ths above or below 98.4° Fahr.; and a rising above 99.5°, or a depression below 97.3° Fahr., are sure signs of some disease, if such increase or depression be persistent." The temperature of the body and all above 99° indicates the amount of fever present in any disease, and the appearance of the eye in disease is much more readily and rapidly influenced than either the pulse *or the respiration. The temperature* is beautifully provided for. In whatever way carbon may combine with oxygen the disengagement of heat with electricity is the result. Hence the mutual chemical action between the elements of the cell-matter, and the nutriment and the electrized oxygen conveyed to every part of the organism, is the principal source of animal heat. Baron Liebeg estimates the amount of oxygen consumed on an average daily by an adult at 32½ ozs.; while the quantity of pure carbon exhaled from the lungs of a healthy adult in the form of carbonic acid gas in 24 hours is given at 8 to 9 ozs.; and the total amount excreted from the lungs and skin in the same time at 13 9-10 ozs. The water exhaled as sensible and insensible perspiration during 24 hours is given at 2½ pounds, and that expired from the lungs at 1 pound. Hence, pure water is imperatively demanded by the body, as a food element, as the proper food solvent, as the carrier of oxygen and electricity, and as the cleanser of the organs of secretion—as the skin, the lungs, the kidneys, and the bowels. It is important to remember that the body *is*

CONSTANTLY CHANGING.

It is a fact that every thought, every volition, every emotion, every sensation, every mental and physical act, is accompanied by chemical changes in the tissue or cell-matter of every part of the body; and that the animal electricity, or electric currents, generated by these changes are *absolutely necessary* to the well-being of the system and the healthy functions of mind. Hence, certain conditions must be fulfilled in order to preserve the bodily organs in a healthy state, imperatively demanded for the proper activity of the vital force, and the enjoyable manifestations of the mind.

We are now prepared to look in my next at the causes of disease and the reason why cholera selects its victims mainly from those who indulge in intoxicating drinks.

WM. KENT, M. D.

Gripped by an Octopus.

If you can stand before the glass case in the Smithsonian Institute inclosing a specimen of the octopus and not feel your flesh crawl, you have more nerve than most men. As one looks over these long, hairy arms, each one provided with suckers at every joint; as one notices the cruel beak and looks into the wicked, staring eyes, he instinctively shrinks away, as if the dead monster still had power to harm.

We were off the Florida coast gathering sponges. In those days—and the practice is still pursued by the poorer class of sponge-gatherers—we got our sponges by anchoring our small sloop or schooner over the bed and then diving from her rail to the bottom of the sea, carrying a weight along to sink us the faster. A good pair of lungs and *years of practice* finally enabled me to reach bottom in thirty or thirty-five feet of water and come up with more or less of a haul.

On that warm coast the shark and *the octopus and other horrible things* belonging to the fish or reptile species are present, and often lying in wait. The diver has a horror of them at first, but the feeling soon wears away, and some men become perfectly reckless. During the first year I never went down without a sharp knife in my belt to give any prowling shark a thrust, but later on I would take a header off the rail when a shark's dorsal fin was cutting the water not a hundred yards away.

During the second season we lost two men by sharks, but I took no precautions and had no narrow escapes. In the beginning of the third season we anchored over a splendid bed, in a location well sheltered from storm and swell, and we had reason to anticipate a profitable catch.

There were four of us on that trip, and the first man off the rail was an old diver named Peterson. This was about 7 o'clock in the morning, and although we had been up for two hours the bay had been clear of sharks. We watched Peterson go over, but we watched in vain for him to come up. *Twenty seconds passed—then thirty*—then forty, and the captain leaned over the rail and cried out:

"Boys, the old man has got fast down there and is a goner!"

We waited ten *seconds longer* and then felt sure that we should never see the old man alive again. We were in 28 feet of water, and the trawl showed the bottom to be clear of weeds and made up of rock and sand. It was hard to guess what had happened. He might have bumped his head against a rock, or had his foot caught in a crevice—he might have burst a blood-vessel or been taken with cramps. None of us thought of an octopus in connection with his sad fate. We had seen a small one three days before, and knew that the creatures lurked in the still waters, but somehow we speculated on all other theories but this.

As you may imagine, the loss of old Peterson upset us, and it was a good *half-hour before any of us* had rallied his courage. It was my next turn down, and as I finally got ready to go the captain handed me a long, keen, sharp knife on which he had just put an edge. *I accepted it, more in hopes* it might be used in enabling me to send up the dead body than through any bodily fear. If Peterson had been caught in a crevice, or was held fast the knife would loosen him.

Well, over I went at last, and it was only a few seconds before I struck bottom close to a large rock. Sponges were growing all around me, and as I reached out for the nearest I felt something whip across my bare shoulders. All the dress I had on was a pair of trunks, leaving legs, shoulders, arms and most of the body naked. That "something" stung and burned and blistered, but in two seconds the feeling had passed from shoulder to waist, and in another instant it was in my legs. It was not until I tried to spring away I realized my situation. At the first move I was jerked in the most violent manner toward the rock, and the burning increased tenfold.

An octopus had gripped me! He had three of his terrible arms around me, and was drawing me to the rock. How his suckers burned and blistered! How the hairy arms gripped and twisted!

I tell you I was a frightened man, and for several seconds forgot that I had a knife in my belt. When I finally reached for it the octopus had dragged me into the shadow of the rock, and there I saw old Peterson's body. Two of the creature's arms were around it, and I was to make a second victim.

My left arm was bound to my side, but the right was free. As I drew the knife I caught sight of the body of the reptile. In fact, the arms were drawing me within reach of his beak. I did not slash at the arms, but struck straight at the jelly-like body. I had then been down so long that my ears were roaring, and I realized that I had only a few seconds to spare. Luck *guided my blows and I slashed at the* creature until pieces of the body floated around me and the arms let up their grip. Then I started for the surface, and I reached it about as near *a dead man as could be and have any* life left. They pulled me on board and with me came the three terrible arms which had been cut from the body. Not a sucker could loosen its grip and they had to cut them off with knives, one by one, close to my flesh. Effect? Well, that was the last dive I ever made, for I was in bed for months. I can show you thirty spots on my body where the flesh looks like a fire burn, and the remembrance of the situation down there will start a chill over me the hottest day. The serpent and crocodile and shark are terrible enough, especially when they have you at a disadvantage, but don't you get within reach of an octopus—never!—*Detroit Free Press.*

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

T. R. PEARSON & CO.

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster, B. C.

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

Books,
Stationery,
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Newspapers,
Magazines,
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The Largest Stock on the Mainland, and second to no House in British Columbia.

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SHIPPING RECEIPTS,
DEEDS! MORTGAGES,
BILLS OF SALE,
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LEASES, PROM. NOTES,
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And all kinds of Blank Books and Blank Forms on hand.

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NEWSPAPERS

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Regularly received. Subscriptions taken for any Publication at lowest rates.

☞ We import direct from manufacturers, and cannot be undersold in this Province.

T. R. PEARSON & CO.,

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster, B. C.
(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.

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

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1879."

The North-Easterly 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 William R. Lewis, on the 21st day of November, 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, 18th Aug., 1885.
19au3m

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1879."

The Northwest One-Fourth of Section 27, Township 26, in the District of New Westminster.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF Title of George Gibson, (deceased) to the above mentioned quarter section of land, bearing date the *18th day of January*, 1883, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate; notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued, unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.

R. W. ARMSTRONG,
Deputy Registrar.

Land Registry Office,
New Westminster, 19th Aug., 1885.
19au1m

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1879."

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, 1855, 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, 1879."

Lot No. 5, Block XXIII, and Lot No. 19, 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

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company,

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Trustees of said company held on the 3rd of September, 1885, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, at the company's office, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of *October next, shall be deemed delinquent*, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 30th day of November, 1885, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Quesnelle, B.C., Sept. 4, 1885. 19se1m

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to gazette the following roads half a chain wide:

Starting at the N. W. corner of Lot 37 and following the northern boundary line of the said lot to the North East corner post; thence through Lot 19 and intersecting Agassiz station ground to the South West corner post of Lot 46, where it joins the road along the western boundary of the said lot.

Road No. 2 starts from the North West corner post of Lot 19 along the western boundary of said lot to the South West corner post; thence in a southerly direction to the South West corner post of Lot 10; thence along the southern boundary of said lot to where it joins the road to lower steamboat landing.

(Signed) JAMES B. AGASSIZ,
D. J. McEWEN,
D. ROBERTSON,
N. I. CAMERON,
J. A. McDONALD,
H. W. HOLTBY,
F. PASSINGHAM.

Ferny Coombe, July 18th, 1885. au12m2

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 160 chains, containing 1600 acres, *more or less.*

3. Commencing at a stake on the shore of Hemming Bay, Churlow 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, 1885.
au13tc

NOTICE.

To the Shareholders of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. (Limited.)

THE QUESNELLE QUARTZ MINING Company intends resuming work on their mine, Hixon Creek, Cariboo District, B. C., at as early a date as possible.

To that end they have made satisfactory arrangements with a competent Superintendent in San Francisco, who will proceed immediately to the mine to take charge of and prosecute the work with all possible speed.

The mill will be put in operation on the rock now at hand, and there is reason to expect that there will soon be a profit on its workings.

Some new machinery and other indispensible material has been purchased in San Francisco, and is now en route.

The amount of cash on hand is $2,175.00, which is sufficient to meet the cost of the machinery, etc.

To meet the amount to come due for wages and other expenses, the 15th assessment of one cent per share has been levied.

There is reason to believe that a portion of the cancelled shares, now the property of the company, can be sold for a sum sufficient to meet the expense of sinking the workings deeper and enlarging the mill, should either course prove advisable.

Published by order of the Board of Trustees.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Quesnelle, B.C., 4th Sept., 1885. 19se1m

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to order that—

1. A vacation of the Supreme Court be, and is hereby appointed, commencing on the 20th day of August and terminating on the 1st day *of October*, in the *present* year.

2. This Order shall not interfere with the sittings of the Full Court or the Divisional Court, and shall only apply to civil proceedings.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
17th August, 1885. 20au1m

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 ROAD CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up *to noon of*

THURSDAY, 1st OCTOBER,

FOR THE

CONSTRUCTION of a WAGON ROAD

From Marble Canon Lake to the Lillooet and Alexandria Road, Lillooet District.

Specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at Clinton, at the Grange, Pavilion, and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 10th Sept., 1885.
se12td

FERRY.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of

Saturday, 31st October, 1885,

For the right to maintain and operate a ferry on the Kootenay River, at a point known as the Upper Crossing, for a term of five years.

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

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

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

Each Passenger,
" Team with wagon and driver,
" Saddle horse and rider,
" Loose horse or mule,
" Head of cattle,
" Sheep, swine, etc.
" Hundred pounds weight of freight.

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

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

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 8th Sept., 1885.
se12td

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
18th August, 1885.

WHEREAS, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered, under the "Public School Act, 1885," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof; it is hereby notified that His Honour has been pleased to create the tract of land enclosed within the undermentioned boundaries a School District, under the *title of the "Beaver Point School District,"* viz:—

Commencing at the point in which the western boundary of Sec. 88, Salt Spring Island, reaches the sea; thence due south to Fulford Harbor; thence easterly and along the sea-shore to the point of commencement; *and including Russell*, Portland and Moresby Islands.

Also, that His Honour has been pleased to direct that the boundaries of "Burgoyne Bay School District" be re-defined, as follows:—

Commencing at the north-west corner of "Beaver Point School District"; thence due west to the sea-shore; thence southerly and along the sea-shore to Fulford Harbor; thence north, along the western boundary line of "Beaver Point School District," to the point of commencement.

Also that His Honour has been pleased to direct that the boundaries of "Vesuvius School District" be re-defined, as follows:

All that portion of Salt Spring Island situated north of the northern boundary line of "Burgoyne Bay School District."

Also, that His Honour has been pleased to direct that the boundaries of "Langley School District" be altered and re-defined, as follows:—

Commencing at the north-east corner of Section 126, Township 9, New Westminster District; thence south to the centre of the eastern boundary line of Section 24, Township 8, of said district; thence due east, to the western boundary of "East Langley School District;" thence in a right line, north, to the north-east corner of Section 16, Township 12, of said district; thence west, to the western boundary line of said township; thence due south, to point of *commencement.*

Also, that His Honour has been pleased to direct that the boundaries of "Prairie School District" be altered and re-defined, as follows:—

Commencing at the south-east corner of "Langley School District;" thence due *west, to the eastern boundary line of Section* 21, Township 8, New Westminster District; thence south, in a right line, to the south-west corner of Section 27, Township 7, of said district; thence due east, to the south-east corner of Section 28, Township 10, of said district; thence north, in a *right line, to point of commencement.*

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

26au

BLAINE, SEMIAHMOO AND NEW WESTMINSTER

STAGE ROUTE

D. S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Connecting with Steamers to Blaine and Semiahmoo.

THE STAGE WILL LEAVE FOR NEW Westminster immediately after the arrival of the Steamers on Friday, and will return, leaving New Westminster on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

Fare each way, $2.00. ☞ Special trips made when desired. 27je4m

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