THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
—IS PUBLISHED—
Every Wednesday & Saturday,
—BY—
D ROBSON & CO.
OFFICE COLUMBIA STREET. ENTRANCE TO EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS DEPARTMENT THROUGH T. R. PEARSON & CO'S. BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

TERMS—By Mail, $3 a year; $1 50 for 6 mos.; $1 for 3 mos.; payable in Advance. Delivered by Carrier or Agent, $1 per quarter, payable quarterly to Carrier or Agent.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME 27 — NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885. — NUMBER 8

The British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 28, 1885.

Current Events and Opinions.

Canadians cannot fail to watch with interest the railway development of India, for with the extension of lines in that country more and more of the 26,000,000 acre wheat field of the Indian Empire will be able to send its immense crop into the world's markets to lower the price of wheat from this continent. The proposal of the Indian government is to leave to private enterprise those lines which are likely to pay well, and to construct either directly or indirectly by State aid those not likely to be profitable, but considered indispensable for protection against famine or for other urgent purposes. The Select Committee of the British parliament consider the evidence in favor of railway extension conclusive, but do not wholly agree with the recommendation of the Indian authorities. They do not approve of the entire removal of checks to the construction of unremunerative roads and evidently do not care to spend the money of the British taxpayer in what practically amounts to bonusing the Indian wheat-grower to compete with the British farmer.—*Globe.*

It would seem that we are steadily advancing towards the universal adoption of cremation as a means of disposing of our dead, and although the idea at first strikes us as extremely inhuman and repulsive, a little thought will readily convince our better judgment that it undoubtedly is the least dangerous means of disposing of the corruptible part of our being when it can no longer be either of use or ornament to us. In a legal point, perhaps, it will not be conducive to the detection of crime, for, certain evidences will necessarily be destroyed by the action of the fire, both chemical and physical, still, with care and the appointment of proper and competent officials, whose business it will be to attend to such matters, there is little ground for fear. In the East, cremation has been practiced for many centuries, and the moral standard there is certainly not lower than it is in Europe and America. Another source of danger which some people seem to dread is that of being placed in the furnace before death had actually supervened, and it cannot be denied that when cremation becomes common and general, the strictest surveilance will be necessary to prevent accidents occurring; but it may be fairly asked whether the danger of being burried alive is not just as imminent, and the idea is certainly quite as shocking and repulsive, and quite as dangerous if it did occur to the unhappy victim. On the other hand the benefits to accrue from cremation are many and of vital importance to the whole human family in a moral and sanitary point of view, as well as in a financial one.—*Truth.*

New Westminster city was promised an extension of the C. P. railway or a branch line by Mr. Van Horne when that gentleman visited the province last summer. For some reason the promise was not kept; at least, New Westminster is not included in the scheme which proposes to make Coal Harbor the terminus of the transcontinental line, although that line will pass within a mile and a half of the Royal City. The people of that city are naturally impressed with the belief that it is not the intention of the railway company to guard their interests in this respect; and as every town of any importance in the province is enjoying or is about to enjoy the benefits of railway connection, they have drawn the attention of the local government to the omission that has been made in their case. The government, it is gratifying to know, recognize the importance and pertinence of the demand of the New Westminsterians and have taken steps which, it is believed, will eventuate in securing for them justice. No town in the province is more entitled to consideration than our neighbor on the Fraser. It is situated in the midst of and is the market for the most extensive agricultural and lumbering industries in the country; it is the seat of several extensive manufacturing establishments and of several important public institutions. It is the distributing depot for a very large section of country and if encouraged and fostered must always be a place of consideable commercial importance. A railway is an essential to the permanent prosperity of the place. In view of the thrift of the inhabitants, their enterprise and commerce, and the industries they sustain, the short line of railway asked for would doubtless prove a paying investment. The petition should meet with a ready acquiesence.—*Colonist.*

Provincial Legislature.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from New Westminster praying for an act to deal with certain lands. Mr. Orr presented a petition for a bill to allow the construction of a railway from the south fork of the Semilkameen river to connect with the C.P.R. Mr. Martin presented petitions asking for a delay in construction of a bridge across the Thompson river, and stating that the point selected was not convenient.

Mr. Semlin moved "That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the claims of settlers on the lands proposed to be transferred by the provincial government to the Canadian Pacific railway syndicate; said committee to be composed of Messrs. Cunningham, Wilson, Martin, Helgesen and the mover; and to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report to this house." He said that it was reported that there were settlers on some of the lands, and it would be for the committee to examine and report on the claims. It had been reported that some of the squatters had been placed there by the local agent and the whole facts of the case should be laid before the house. Hon. Mr. Smithe said there would be no objection to the committee. He pointed out some curious features connected with these claims, and suggested that Mr. Dunsmuir's name be added to the committee. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. McTavish's name was substituted in place of Mr. Martin, who wished to be relieved.

On motion of Mr. Orr, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, an address was ordered to be presented to the lieutenant-governor asking for the establishment of polling places at Sapperton, Port Moody, Lehman's Landing, Moodyville, and T. Shannon's, Clover Valley.

On motion of Mr. Orr, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, an order was granted for a return of all papers and correspondence relating to the appointment of a resident physician at the asylum at New Westminster.

On motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, it was ordered that an address be presented to the lieut.-governor asking for the establishment of a poling place at Eagle Pass.

Mr. Duck moved, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, for a return of provincial land sold, from 1st January 1883 to 31st December 1884, showing the name of the purchaser, number of acres purchased by each person, location of the land, price per acre, and amount paid. The motion was adopted without objection.

Mr. Theo. Davie rose to a question of privilege growing out of a statement made by Mr. Grant two years ago respecting his (Mr. Davie's) professional conduct in Cassiar. The speaker ruled the matter out of order.

In reply to Mr. John, Hon. Mr. Smithe said the $10,000 deposited by McNamee & Co. as security on account of dry dock contract had been forfeited to the government. In reply to Mr. Orr, Hon. Mr. Smithe said the question of increased representation for New Westminster district was under consideration. In reply to Mr. Duck, Hon. Mr. Smithe said the lands at Coal Harbor had been given to the syndicate under authority of sec. 58 of the Land Act, 1884. In reply to Mr. Duck, Hon. Mr. Smithe said a grant had been made to Mr. Grohman, as representative of the Kootenay Lake syndicate, upon condition that the syndicate form a company with a capital of £50,000 for the purpose of reclaiming and colonizing the lands in question; that they place a steamboat on the Kootenay and Upper Columbia river, erect a sawmill, make the requisite surveys, and carry out the work of reclamation within a certain period. In reply to Mr. Duck, Hon. Mr. Robson said the total amount received from the Dominion government on account of dry-dock refund was $492,172.88. Taking interest into account, the amount received was not in excess of the provincial outlay. After the advancement of some bills, the house adjourned until Friday.

Spread of Fenianism.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Police Superintendent Mallon of Dublin, who was promoted to his present rank for his services in hunting down the Phœnix Park assassins, has recently been traveling through England, to enquire into the spread of Fenianism in this country. He was visited to-day by a correspondent, who inquired about the result of his investigations. Mallon replied:

"I was prepared to find some evidence of Fenianism in England, but I confess I have been astonished at the extent and boldness of the organization, especially in the northern counties."

"In what towns did you find the Fenians most numerous?"

"In Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Newcastle and Liverpool. In a general way all the mining and iron manufacturing centers are hot-beds of this form of lawlessness. In all the towns I have mentioned Fenianism is rampant, and in some places there is hardly an effort made to conceal the existence of the organization, or to keep secrecy as to the meetings of the circles."

"What do the operations of the Fenians in England consist of?"

"Their work seems to be mainly the collection of money, in small, but frequent sums, from working men and women. Presumably this money, or such of it as does not stick to the fingers of the officers, is used in dynamite explosions and other attempts on life and property, such as we have lately had a taste of in London."

"At what points in Ireland are the Fenians most active?"

"In counties Cork, Kilkenny and Kings, and the cities of Cork, Tullamore and Waterford."

"What about Dublin?"

"Fenianism seems to be at low water-mark in Dublin just now, owing to the paucity of funds. But the expected visits of John O'Leary and others from abroad will probably revive the agitation within the next few weeks. There is to be a great public demonstration in honor of O'Leary tomorrow and another next Monday."

DR. E. J. OFFERHAUS,
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oc29tc Kamloops, B. C.

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T. H. MATHERS, M. D.
OFFICE—Temporarily in Wise's building, Front street.
RESIDENCE—St. John street, opposite the Public School, New Westminster.
mh15-tc

JOHN S. McGUIRE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; also Assistant Surgeon late Honorable East India Company Service, having removed from Clinton to New Westminster, may be found on cor. Mary & Clarkson sts. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m.; 7 to 8 p.m. [d17tc

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OFFICE HOURS—8 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 6.30 to 8 p. m. Calls in town and country promptly attended to. fe2tc

DENTISTRY.
DR. C. E. C. BROWN, late of the Province of Quebec, has opened an office at Mrs. Holmes', Mary Street. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p. m. All work guaranteed.
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CORBOULD & McCOLL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.
OFFICE—McKenzie street, New Westminster, B. C.

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
Land Agent. Money to Loan.
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jny7m3

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All commissions will receive prompt and careful attention. Best references given when required. mh12-tc

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—NURSE—
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CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
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Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes a Specialty.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made, at the next session of the Legislature of British Columbia, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing and operating a street railway between Granville and the Hastings Government Reserve, and between the former point and a point on English Bay, with power to the said Company to extend branch lines in a northerly or southerly direction, such railway to pass over such lands only as are at the passing of this Act, or which may be hereafter, set aside for public roads.

D. M. EBERTS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dated 11th December, 1884. jny3tc

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS
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Plain and Fancy
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WILL VISIT THE MAINLAND, on a Professional Tour, and will be happy to receive and execute orders for all kinds of Musical Instruments, Pianos and Organs tuned or regulated.
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Where he hopes to meet all his old friends and lots of new ones.
He wishes to call attention to his splendid stock of
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FARMER'S HOME,"
Will accommodate all his old friends and the public generally who favor him with a call, at old prices. Board per day, $1.00; Board per week, $5.00; Single Meals, 25 cents; Beds, 25 cents. Good accommodation for Ladies and Families. au29tc

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62-inch Spalding Tooth Saw.
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BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS
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From $3.50 to $25.00.
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All sizes, from dust to 28 ball.
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Having imported direct from the Factory the largest stock of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers ever held in this Province, I can and will sell cheaper than any other house in B. C., and what WERB says you can rely on.
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An immense stock of Sporting Goods, Pocket Cutlery and Tobacconists' Sundries, and Fancy Goods. au18tc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Dentist.....F. Welsh
Strayed.....C. C. Cameron
Coming.....Cricket
Artillery.....No. 1 Battery

The British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 28, 1885.

Mercenary Journalism.

Not long ago we took occasion to protest against the journalistic ethics put forward by the Whatcom *Reveille*. That journal intimated that the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* had sold its columns to the democratic candidate during the late election, and maintained in justification of the act that a newspaper had a right to sell its influence to the highest bidder. A case bearing upon the principle involved lately came before the supreme court of California. Fitch entered an action for libel against DeYoung, of the *Chronicle*, because it had asserted that the *Bulletin* had sold its columns to a wealthy company. In pronouncing judgment the judge said: "Suppose the proprietors of the *Call* and *Bulletin* had announced in the columns of those papers that they had changed their course, and had negotiated a sale of their support and advocacy to the railroad corporations named in the complaint, for the sum of thirty odd thousand dollars, would such an announcement have exposed the proprietors to contempt or ridicule, or have tended to injure them in their occupation? If not, there is no libel in the article complained of. If yea (and of this there can be no doubt), the article is foundation for an action." The force of this illustration must carry conviction to every mind. There can be no doubt that the moral effect of the doctrine propounded by the *Reveille* would be disastrous.

Exciting Times.

The events of the past few days have been more than usually exciting. The battle between the British and Arab forces in Egypt produced a profound sensation everywhere, and the mystery which surrounds Stewart's subsequent movements adds to the anxiety which has filled the public mind. Every one must fervently hope that the expedition for the relief of Khartoum has met with no disaster.

Close upon the heels of the Egyptian conflict comes the horrible dynamite outrage which has profoundly stirred the whole civilized world. The evil results of this fiendish deed have been marvellously small. It is wonderful that not one of all that crowd, where destruction and death seemed so closely allied, was killed. The absence of fatal results, however, does not detract from the horrible guilt of the perpetrators of the deed. They evidently cared nothing for human life, and meditated the destruction of a great many people.

In our own province, too, the times seem to be exciting. It is rumored that there are many different forces combining in a supreme attempt to defeat the government unless certain concessions are made. We do not take much stock in the public rumors afloat, but there is no doubt that excitement runs high at the provincial capital. We hope the government will firmly resist every scheme that is not founded upon perfect justice, and that it will receive a loyal support so long as it aims at promoting the country's interests.

A Wide Difference.

It sometimes makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored. The speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of the provincial legislature, contains a paragraph relating to the Alaska boundary. It expresses the hope and belief that the Dominion government will take steps to secure to this province the valuable strip of territory along the north-west coast of British Columbia which is claimed as part of Alaska. This reference is made a pretext for some rather unreasonable and lofty utterances by the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*. It says this particular strip of territory is thought by many to be the most valuable part of Alaska, and that in it the capital is situated. It does not think the people of Canada will care to declare war against the United States over Alaska, and it considers it "safe to say that the United States will never cede the country peaceably." This strip, it says, has been in possession of Russia and the United States for over a century, and "it is not to be supposed that any shadowy treaty entered into in 1825 between Great Britain and Russia can now shake the title of the United States" to any portion of the country. Our contemporary further observes that if the treaty "was not observed by either of the contracting parties, it certainly should not be binding upon us." This savors of bluster more than one commonly looks for in such a journal as the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*. It may be that Britain never claimed the territory in dispute because she had no particular interests there which called attention to it. If a person owns a piece of wild land, the fact that he does not take possession of it formally would not be held as a valid reason why his neighbor should take it from him. It may be that the claim set up by British Columbia is "shadowy" and could not be enforced. In that case it should be abandoned. But if the claim should happen to be valid and good, does our esteemed contemporary pretend to hold that the territory should not be given up except through force of necessity? Surely not. Nations should treat each other as individuals would, and a rule like this could never be tolerated. But the president's message contains a paragraph which has also produced considerable international discussion. It referred at considerable length to a treaty which the government of the United States seems to have entered into with the republic of Central America for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. By the terms of this treaty Central America agrees to cede a strip of territory to the United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in consideration of the construction and maintenance of a ship canal. The United States undertakes to build forts at the ends of this canal, and to defend it against all enemies whatsoever. In fact, the canal and the strip of territory through which it runs become by this agreement a possession of the United States. Now, it so happens that in 1850 a treaty was made and ratified between Great Britain and the United States respecting this very canal. This treaty is known as the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and in it Great Britain and the United States severally bind themselves that neither will obtain exclusive control over the canal which it was then proposed to build, or erect any fortifications on any part of the country. It must be apparent that the treaty just entered into between the United States and Central America is directly in violation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, which has never been abrogated. Referring to this matter the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* says there will be "absolutely no excuse for a refusal on the part of the senate to ratify the treaty. * * * The people of the United States are determined that it (the canal) shall be American. * * * It is hard to believe that the senate would be influenced by such a shadowy and dream-like substance as a reminiscence of the unfulfilled Clayton-Bulwer treaty." It seems to us the *Post-Intelligencer* has a very peculiar notion of the force of treaties and the obligations of states. It interprets all treaties and circumstances so as to favor the United States, and will not hesitate to abrogate, *without notice, any treaty which* may happen to conflict with national schemes. It is not consistent. If British Columbia has a claim to part of Alaska by virtue of a former treaty, let her have the territory. If the Bulwer-Clayton treaty has not been abrogated, common decency would suggest the propriety of advising Great Britain before negotiating the Nicaragua treaty. The Bulwer-Clayton treaty expressly declares that the United States shall not "occupy, fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, any part of Central America." The Nicaragua treaty expressly violates every one of these declarations. Does the *Post-Intelligencer* feel itself justified in defending it? The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a newspaper with a knowledge of facts and circumstances equal to that of any journal in the United States, says: "Instead of indicating to Great Britain in plain language the intention of our government to abrogate the treaty, the president has negotiated a treaty with Nicaragua which boldly puts at defiance Great Britain's views of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and also the views held by our own government for over thirty years. The situation is confusing, so much so that we are told even senators and representatives who are strongly disposed to favor the construction of the proposed canal are embarrassed by the diplomatic hodge-podge which they have discovered in the official dispatches of the State department." This is a much more statesmanlike view of the subject, and much more in accordance with what we conceive to be honorable and right.

A WIDE-SPREAD EVIL.—The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the whole system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humors.

Thirty tons of first class hay to be sold at a low figure. Apply at the "City Market." Jan24ml.

F. WELSH,
DENTIST,
Rooms 51 and 52,
Over D. S. Curtis & Co.'s Drug Store.
(jny28tc)

STRAYED

TO GEORGE BLACK'S RANCH on Coquitlam river, a Black Cow with bell on; also, a Bull of same color.
C. C. CAMERON,
Black's Ranch,
January 26th, 1885. jny28tc

No. 1 Battery Artillery!

THE COMPANY WILL PARADE at the Drill Shed this (Wednesday) night at 8 o'clock, for drill. A full attendance is expected.
jny28tl By Order.

COMING! COMING!
Read It! Read It! Read It!
ANCILLA De MONTIS
OR, ONE SUMMER,
With Key,
BY THE CRICKET

A NEW STORY JUST PUBLISHED. The famous literary sensation of the period—"Ancilla De Montis; or, One Summer," by the Cricket, is a production with the opening scene laid in British Columbia and afterwards followed up in different sections of the United States, with a brief mention of the great dismal swamp and a splendid description of southern camp-meeting and plantation scenes throughout the sunny south. The reader *of this work will find it to be exciting and* amusing. Every chapter is full of new interest. It introduces to the public 55 prominent characters in both countries, who figure under assumed names. In the production of Ancilla De Montis, the author has made every effort to successfully place before the people of British Columbia a story founded on facts, with a deep and thrilling plot of intense interest. The leading feature of this romance is the grand style and very excellent manner that the author describes and pictures the several characters comprising the work. The main object is to fully please in every sense the public, with the hope that all may derive the pleasure of perusing its pages from the beginning to the end. The Book will be sold by subscription only. Parties destrous of purchasing a copy of the work will soon have the opportunity to do so. The Book will appear shortly and can be procured by subscribing for it through the authorized agent for the sale of the work in British Columbia. He will call with the intention of supplying all with the first novel written and produced in this country. The work will be delivered to any part of the province by the canvasser. Advice to all—Buy the work entitled, **Ancilla De Montis; or One Summer**, with key, by the Cricket, Author. jny28ml

MAN WANTED.
(MARRIED PREFERRED.)

WITH ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars capital, to take charge of a farm. (Produce is more profitable than labor).
Apply to T. W. KERR,
no22tc New Westminster, B. C.

THE NINTH CONCERT
—OF THE—
CHORAL UNION
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
SKATING RINK
On Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1885.

THE PROGRAMME will consist of selections from "The May Queen," and a varied collection of SOLOS (vocal and instrumental), DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETTES, CHORUSES, &c.

Doors open at 7.30 p. m.; concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts.; Reserved seats 75 cts., may be secured at T. R. Pearson & Co's. jny17td

WORDS FAIL. "Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. SELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with **Scrofula**, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in **Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery Sores**, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

ANNUAL
HYACK BALL!

THE HYACK FIRE COMPANY have pleasure in announcing that they will give their annual Ball and Supper in the
DRILL SHED
—ON—
Friday Night, Jan. 30th, 1885,
To which they cordially invite their friends and the citizens generally.
Dancing at 8.30 p. m.
TICKETS: Gentlemen (including supper), $2.50; Ladies free.
Tickets may be had from Chief Engineer Wm. McColl, Capt. Jno. Reid, Lieut. Fred Homer, or at T. R. Pearson & Co's.
JOHN McMURPHY,
jny21t3 Secretary.

1885.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has now, for twenty years, maintained its position as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, embracing a capital illustrated serial story by W. E. NORRIS; illustrated articles with special reference to the West and South, including the World's Exposition at New Orleans; entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide, and entertaining and instructive family journal, entirely free from objectionable features in either letter-press or illustrations, should subscribe to HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
PER YEAR:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Five Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROS., New York.

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 land situated in New Westminster District:

Commencing at post on the right bank of a creek running through Deep Valley into Ramsay Arm about 1½ miles from mouth; thence north 40 chains, thence east 2 miles, thence south 40 chains, thence west 2 miles; containing 640 acres.

MOODYVILLE SAW MILL CO. (Limited),
no29m2 B. SPRINGER, Manager.

J. A. BOWES
BUTCHER
YALE & HOPE, B. C.
All Orders for Meat promptly filled
(de27tc)

D. S. CURTIS. S. CLARKE, M.D.
MEDICAL HALL
D. S. CURTIS & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DruggistS
DISPENSING & FAMILY
CHEMISTS
New Westminster, B. C.
OPEN SUNDAYS 10 TO 12 A.M.; 2 TO 4 P.M.
NEXT DOOR TO THE COLONIAL HOTEL.
(jny24tc)

THE WEEK
A Canadian Journal of Politics, Society, and Literature.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT $3 PER YEAR.

THE WEEK, "Canada's Literary Journal," which has just entered upon its second year, appeals by its comprehensive table of contents to the different tastes which exist within the circle of a cultured home, and will endeavor faithfully to reflect and summarize the intellectual, social, and polical movements of the day. Fiction, in the form both of serials and short stories, also occupies a prominent place.

The union which it presents of the Magazine with the Weekly Journal appears to be recognized as the thing needed, and Independent Journalism is evidently growing in favor with the most enlightened and patriotic of the community. The literary talent of Canada, having an organ offered to it, is being drawn forth, and our staff of Contributors is constantly increasing. We are thus enabled to improve from time to time special departments, such as those of Commerce, Education, Art, Science, Music and Chess. The lovers of music have, we trust, of late been sensible of our desire to promote the interests of that great source of happiness and refinement.

In politics, THE WEEK is thoroughly Independent. It is untrammelled by party connections, free from party leanings, unbiassed by party considerations. In Canadian politics its desire will be to further, to the utmost of its power, the free and healthy development of the Nation.

Read the following List of Contributors.

"The Bystander" (Professor Goldwin Smith) will contribute, at intervals, reviews of current events in Canada, the United States, and in Europe. Principal Grant, D. D., Dr. Daniel Wilson, Professor Murray, L. L. D., Chas. Lindsey, Rev. Prof. Clark, M. A., Sir Francis Hincks, Louis Honore Frechette, Wm. Houston, F. Blake Crofton, G. Mercer Adam, Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, Col. G. T. Denison, Pendleton King, J. W. Longley, John Reid, Rev. Dr. Scadding, O. C. Auringer, George Stewart, jr., John Reade, Joaquin Miller, John Charles Dent, J. E. Collins, J. Hunter-Duvar, Miss Machar, Mrs. Kate Seymour McLean, Miss Louisa Murray, Miss Jeanie Oliver Smith, and others.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.
5 Jordan Street, Toronto. jny24

Municipality of Surrey!

Abstract Statement of Receipts and and Expenditure of the Municipality of Surrey for Year ending Dec. 31st, 1884.

RECEIPTS:

Cash in hand Jan. 1, 1884	$ 587 23
Real estate tax collected for 1881	15 20
" " " 1882	13 50
" " " 1883	102 25
" " " 1884	1115 44
Road tax collected	336 00
Govt grant for year ending June 30th, 1885	1000 00
Govt grant for year ending June 30th, 1884	36 75
Total	$3296 37

EXPENDITURES:

Roads and Bridges	$2839 95
Printing and advertising	40 25
Stationery and postage	17 15
Legal expenses	5 00
Refund taxes (road tax)	2 00
Auditing accounts	5 00
Bounty for destruction of wild animals	17 50
Other contingent expenses	34 00
Election expenses	30 00
Salary account	244 25
Cash on hand Dec. 31st, 1884	61 27
Total	$3296 37

Balance Sheet of the Municipality of Surrey for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1884.

ASSETS:

Delinquent taxes on assessment roll and believed to be collectable for years 1880-1-2-3	$172 79
Delinquent taxes, 1884	408 75
Cash on hand	61 27
Total	$642 81

LIABILITIES:

Balance due on Milton road	$ 65 00
" " Latimer road	34 50
Tail drain to Brown road	25 00
" Halls Prairie road	40 00
Balance due on Johnston road	48 00
Due J. Woodward for clearing trees,	4 00
Due J. Johnston "	50
Salary account	25 00
Election expenses	10 00
Appropriation on Coast meridian road and not yet under contract,	150 00
Appropriation on Johnston road and not yet under contract	50 00
Assets over Liabilities	190 81
Total	$642 81

Certified correct,
DUNCAN MACKENZIE.
Clover Valley, January 10, 1885. jny24t2

LOOK OUDT

ALL ACCOUNTS

Due to me up to Dec. 31st, 1884,

MUST BE SETTLED

FORTHWITH.

All Accounts standing over three months are liable and will be charged with interest

All amounts unpaid on 20th inst. will be placed in court for collection.

A settlement I must have and I shall insist upon it.

C. G. MAJOR

January 6, 1884.

The balance of Men's Overcoats, Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters, Women's and Children's Hosiery, &c., all Dress Goods, at a sacrifice.

jny7tc

IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Crockery, Glassware, Lime, Plaster, Terra Cotta Ware, Wooden Ware, Wall Papers, Fire Brick, Cement.

CUNNINGHAM & CO. 1862.

1862. JAMES CUNNINGHAM & CO. 1862.

Also, a splendid assortment of Men's Clothing & Underwear, Boots & Shoes, Dry Goods, Carpets, and everything required for fitting up your homes.

We have the most complete stock of General Merchandise to be found in any place in the Province. We import our Goods now from the manufacturers, and the low prices we have to pay often astonish ourselves. We are now giving our patrons the benefit of our position and our ability of BUYING CHEAP FOR CASH. Give us a call and learn that we can extend to you opportunities of getting supplies of the best Goods at the LOWEST RATES.

NEW WESTMINSTER, December 9, 1884. delotc

WATCHES
C. M. McNAUGHTEN
WATCHMAKER
Jeweller & Optician,
COLUMBIA STREET,
New Westminster, B. C.,

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

MR. F. CRAKE,

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

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

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

C. M. McNAUGHTEN,
jny3tc Watchmaker & Jeweller.

T. R. PEARSON & CO.
COLUMBIA STREET,
New Westminster, B. C.

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Pianos,
Organs,
Music,
Newspapers,
Magazines,
Toys, etc.

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

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
The Henry F. Miller Piano,
Of Boston,
The Dominion Organ,
Of Bowmanville, Ont.,
And agents for all the leading American
PIANOS & ORGANS

SPECIAL FORMS
RULED & PRINTED
On the premises, as neatly and cheaply as at any other establishment in the Province.

—AGENTS FOR—
Confederation Life Assurance Co.,
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.,

—Agents for First-Class—
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

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

—All the Leading—
NEWSPAPERS
—AND—
PERIODICALS
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)

EXPRESS RATES.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the rates of express freight on packages and parcels, safely and properly put up and not containing any extra valuable or dangerous compounds will be:

Between Victoria and New Westminster.

Packages under 10 lbs	25 cts. each
Packages over 9 and under 25	50 cts. each
Packages over 24 and under 50	75 cts. each
Packages over 50 at	1 cent per lb

From New Westminster to Yale.

Less than 3 lbs	25 cts. each
From 3 lbs. to 10 lbs	50 cts. each
From 10 lbs. to 25 lbs	75 cts. each
From 25 lbs. to 50 lbs	$1 00 each
From 50 lbs. to 75 lbs	$1 50 each
From 75 lbs. to 100 lbs. or over	2 cts. per lb

To Spence's Bridge and Points between Yale and Spence's Bridge.

Less than 2 lbs	25 cts. each
From 2 lbs. to 5 lbs	50 cts. each
From 5 lbs. to 10 lbs	$1 00 each
From 10 lbs. to 25 lbs	10 cts. per lb
From 25 lbs. to 75 lbs	8 cts. per lb
Over 75 lbs	6 cts. per lb

To Nicola, Savona, Kamloops, Cache Creek and Clinton, 20 cts. per lb.

To Barkerville and all points between Barkerville and Clinton..25 cts. per lb

On C. O. D. and valuable packages one per cent. on value in addition to ordinary rates.

MONEY RATES
Between Victoria and New Westminster, 40 CTS. PER $100.

Remittances insured against all risk at "Lloyd's."

FRANK S. BARNARD,
Manager B. C. Express Co
C. G. MAJOR, Columbia St.,
au2tc Agent New Westminster.

F. N. COULTER. T. J. ARMSTRONG.
COULTER & CO.
Druggists
—AND—
Apothecaries
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Chemicals
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
Compounded all hours of the Day & Night

PHARMACY—Opposite Bank of B. C., Columbia St., New Westminster.
Night Calls—Room 50, Colonial Hotel.
(jny17tc)

REDUCED PRICES!
STILL CONTINUE
FOR NOVEMBER!

THE PEOPLE OF NEW WESTMINster and surrounding country are invited to see the
GREAT REDUCTION
In the prices of Goods at
The ROYAL CITY
Boot & Shoe Store

The people are no doubt aware of the Superior quality of Boots and Shoes and other Goods kept by
MRS. E. GOLD,
Which are unquestionably the best in this City, and cannot be surpassed anywhere in the Province.

NOW IS THE TIME
To make purchases, when Goods are sold to suit the times, because
Money Saved is Money Earned.

The following goods, imported from the manufactories, are offered at a great reduction, as the stock is larger than the state of the market justifies:

43 pieces Canadian Tweeds.
275 suits of Men's, Boys' and Youths Clothes.
100 dozen White Shirts.
50 dozen assorted Shirts.
85 dozen fine American Hats of the latest styles and finest quality.
16 cases of New Goods just received by steamer Idaho.

The following is the reduction of prices:

20 per cent. off Boots and Shoes.
25 " " Tweeds.
35 " " Clothing and Hats.
35 " " Dry Goods.
40 " " Fancy Goods.

This Great Reduction begins on
Tuesday, October 14th
AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Country orders will be punctually attended to.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:
MRS. E. GOLD,
ROYAL CITY
Boot and Shoe Store
COLUMBIA STREET,
Opp. Ewen's Cannery, NEW WESTMINSTER.
oc11tc.

GIRL WANTED.

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS GENEral housework. Apply to
MRS. D. ROBSON,
de3tc Royal Avenue

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; 8 inches, $2 per month; 4 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.—First insertion, 10 cts. per line; subsequent insertions, 5 cts. per line.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 51 each. Funeral notices accompanying death notice, 50 cts. extra.

☞ All transient advertisements will be measured by a scale of solid Nonpariel, which makes 12 lines to the inch and 4 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, Jan. 28, 1885.

The Royal City Planing Mills will begin work to-day.

The str. Teaser arrived from Victoria at 11 o'clock Monday forenoon.

Preparations for the Hyack ball next Friday night are proceeding satisfactorily.

The Salvation Army has made over seven hundred converts in the City of Guelph.

Yesterday was a lovely day, bright and warm. The snow is disappearing rapidly.

The city deputation has not yet returned, but we are assured its mission has been successful.

A scow load of lumber for the island railway was shipped from the Dominion Sawmill last night.

The str. Princess Louise arrived from Victoria at 2:45 yesterday afternoon. Tally one for the Louise.

For coughs and colds, use Imperial Cough Syrup, sold only by D. S. Curtis & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, New Westminster, B. C. jny14tc

Quite a large number of passengers came up yesterday, many of whom belong to what is known as the squatters' ring.

Evangelistic services are being continued in the Methodist Church every night this week, and are largely attended.

The str. Otter, with a barge in tow, left here on Sunday. We are afraid this breach of the Sabbath was not justifiable.

On Monday the Dominion Sawmill began working, after having been closed nearly a month on account of cold weather.

Last week the barge Maude brought 250 tons of coal for the C. P. N. Co., and on Sunday the Dunsmuir brought 30 tons more.

Don't forget the Choral Union concert at the Skating Rink to-night. The proceeds of this concert go to the Mechanics' Institute.

The chaingang has been employed several days cleaning snow off the sidewalks, and the service has been highly appreciated by our citizens.

Two sturgeons were brought to the C. P. N. wharf yesterday afternoon weighing from 700 to 800 lbs. each. They were caught by Indians.

As selling off is the order of the day, James Ellard & Co. beg to inform the public that they will give 10 per cent. discount on all goods bought for cash. (de17tc)

The ratio of inhabitants to the square mile in Canada is 1.23; in the United States 13.92, and in Belgium 481.71. The ratio in Canada is the smallest of any country in the world, and in Belgium the largest.

A correspondent at Clover Valley says that the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Walker, from Toronto, was marked by a dance. There were over 80 persons present, and dancing was kept up till 6 o'clock in the morning.

The str. Idaho, from Tacoma, arrived on Saturday morning with 40 tons of freight. She came via Victoria, where she discharged a quantity of powder, and this made her a day late. She brought the new steam fire engine for this city.

The commission appointed by the legislature to investigate the claims of Coal Harbor "squatters" makes very slow progress, and it is said a conclusion will not be reached in less than two or three weeks. In the mean time, everything is unsettled.

The new steam fire engine, which arrived by the str. Idaho last Saturday morning, was tested by the Hyack Co. on Monday afternoon. The tests, we believe, were quite satisfactory. In our next issue we shall give some particulars about this engine and its capacity.

The str. Dunsmuir this morning takes 60 pigs for Nanaimo. These pigs come from the farm of Messrs. Innes Bros., Langley, and are as fine a looking lot of animals as one would wish to see. They were raised entirely on the farm. We understand they have been sold en bloc to a Nanaimo commission merchant.

Rev. Robt. Lennie, late of Ontario, arrived by the str. Teaser on Monday, and will proceed at once to organize a Baptist congregation in this city. Mr. Lennie is accompanied by his wife and a family of 7 children. Service will be held in the Court House until a church has been erected, for which arrangements will be made in the spring.

It is wise to provide against emergencies that are liable to arise in every family. A cold may be a dangerous thing, or not, depending upon the means at hand to combat it. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove the quickest and most effective cure, and your best friend.

TO THE LADIES.—Mr. Henry W. Hughes, having been engaged working for THE COLUMBIAN since Dec. 8, 1884, has been unable to make his regular calls with Frank Siddall's soap to his regular lady patrons. Any person running out of stock, however, can be supplied by sending a postal card, or by calling at the store of Mr. C. G. Major, who sells the soap, and Mr. Hughes gets all the profits.—*Adv.*

A CIGAR MAKING LEPER.—A young German cigar dealer reported discovering a case of leprosy at police headquarters recently, and Officer Michaels was sent with him to investigate it. His guide led him to the Wong Ti Wo cigar factory, on Pacific street, just above Dupont, and pointed out his find on a small shelf-like structure built on the wall of the factory. The sick man's face and hands showed few signs of disease, but the crown of his head and the joints of his body were perfectly rotten. Great running sores covered many portions of his body, and had eaten deep holes, ranging from a half inch to two inches in diameter. One of his legs was so far gone that his boot was nearly filled with matter, from which a frightful stench arose. Michaels was so sickened by the sight that he did not wait to call in a physician, but summoned an express wagon and bundled the sick man off to the pest house post haste. There is a doubt existing whether the Chinaman's disease was really leprosy or an advanced stage of syphilis. He has been employed in the factory as a tobacco stripper for many years, and only quit work recently, when he became too ill to stand it.—*S. F. Alta.* People who smoke cigars made where Chinamen are employed had better make a note of this paragraph.

THE PROFESSOR AND THE PREMIER.—Presiding at the annual dinner of the Manchester St. Andrew's Society in celebration of St. Andrew's Day. Professor Blackie, in the course of a characteristic speech, said he would mention a conversation he had with that grand old man Gladstone—(applause)—at Dalmeny Castle, and he was perfectly worthy to sit cheek by jowl with that grand old man, because eleven months ago he was publicly baptised by the noble members of the St. Andrew's Society of Manchester "the grand old boy." (Laughter and applause.) Well, he met the grand old man, who said to him, "Professor Blackie, what element of Celtic blood is there in you?" He said, "None at all; I am all Saxon from tip to toe." "Oh," said Gladstone, "there I beat you, because I am both Saxon and Celt. My father came from Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire"—it was perfectly well known that this was so—"and my grandmother came from Dingwall; therefore I am both Saxon and Celt." "Therefore," said he (Professor Blackie), "that is why you are the man you are. You got all your solidity and sense from the Saxon, and you got your inspiration and seriousness and apostleship and enthusiastic love of justice from the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*. (Applause.) And then he sang to Gladstone two Scottish songs (laughter)—the result of which was that Gladstone was well pleased with Blackie, and Blackie was more pleased with Gladstone. (Laughter and applause.)

CRANBERRY CULTURE.—"Two years ago," says the Willamette *Farmer*, "a man who understood the culture of cranberries purchased a swamp in Western Washington and planted out the wild native cranberry with such success that in two years his cultivation produced a berry three times the size of the wild fruit. This is the second year and he has picked 1,100 barrels of berries. He has now planted out the larger eastern cranberry, but believes the smaller native fruit will possess superior flavor and acquire sufficient size. By comparing eastern cuttings with native vines he is satisfied that they will improve very rapidly. The man alluded to purchased 7,000 acres of swamp for a song, and in two years has 1,100 barrels of fruit worth $16 per barrel ($16,500) while his total outlay was not half that. The cranberry is the most delicious fruit for sauce with meats that is known, and always commands a high price. It can be kept for a year, or at least for many months and can be actually sent around the world. They are put in barrels filled with water and thus kept." The California *Grocer* adds:—"No doubt the native cranberry swamps along Fraser river and many other portions of the country could be utilized for this purpose, and would yield a large profit to those who engage in the business. There will always be a good market for them, both at home and abroad. For a person with a small capital and one who understands the growing of them, we believe it to be one of the best openings in the country for a permanent paying business."

FREAKS OF JUSTICE.—The dearth of items in the police court was broken by the presence of a case on Monday morning which possessed some remarkable features. Sometime about the middle of this month a man named John Russell was arrested at Port Moody, taken before the magistrate and sentenced to two months in New Westminster jail for vagrancy. Instead of bringing him over to this city, for some reason the constable kept him at the Port Moody lockup. The constable asked him one day if he wanted to run away, to which he said "no." "Then," said Constable Sharpe, "you'd better come out and cut this wood." Russell went at the wood, and Sharpe went off. When Sharpe returned Russell had disappeared, and the constable's loaded revolver was missing too. Word was sent to this city, and on the same day Russell was arrested here by Mr. Moresby and lodged in jail. There he remained until Monday, when he was brought before Messrs. W. D. Ferris and H. V. Edmonds, J.Ps. and sentenced to six months in gaol with hard labor. This punishment was inflicted for the theft of the revolver, found in his possession. The court declined to impose any penalty for the escape from custody, as it was considered the constable had no right in the first place to keep the prisoner at Port Moody when he was sentenced to jail, and in the second place he should have been properly guarded. The court also remarked upon the impropriety of keeping the man in jail ten days before bringing him up for trial. The circumstances were certainly quite remarkable. Mr. McColl (Corbould & McColl) appeared for the prosecution.

Geo. Andrews, overseer of the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years, before his removal to Lowell, afflicted with salt rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

Maple Ridge Council.

The first regular meeting of the new council was held on the 19th inst. All the members-elect—Reeve Geo. Howison, Esq., and Couns. Harris, Laity, Isaac, Baker and Fitzpatrick, were present and were sworn in, in the usual way. The municipal officers of last year were re-appointed. The collector was instructed to take proceedings against those in arrears for taxes. The clerk was requested to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to establish as public highways the roads advertised in the B. C. *Gazette*. It was resolved that an application be made to the members for the district for a liberal grant for the construction of roads. Council then adjourned till the first Saturday in February.

DRIVE IT AWAY.—Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

Communications.

Church Doors.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—Is there not a law requiring the doors of all public buildings to open outwards? If so, whose duty is it to see that said law is enforced? I notice that the doors of some of the churches in this city open inwards, and in case of any alarm by fire or otherwise, when these buildings are filled with people, the consequences might be very serious. Very few persons have any idea of the danger there is in being caught in a crowd when said crowd is excited and trying to force itself through a narrow passage. Knowing from experience what this means is my reason for drawing attention to the matter.—Yours, &c.,

PUBLIC SAFETY.

N. W., Jan. 26, 1885.

Some Historical Facts.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—It may be well just now to review the history of the municipality of New Westminster in order to strengthen the hands of our delegates in their mission to the house of representatives for aid and encouragement to bring a branch of the C. P. R. into this city.

In 1859 a proclamation was made that Her Majesty's government was desirous of establishing a commercial as well as a political capital in British Columbia. The result was the choice of the present site of the city of New Westminster. About four hundred acres were surveyed into city lots and sold by auction with a promise that the proceeds of sale should go towards clearing and making the streets of said city. This promise produced spirited competition, and the price paid by purchasers amounted to One hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars and twenty-eight cents; and the paltry sum of nine thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars only was laid out in improving the streets! The promise was repudiated by the then ruling power. In 1860 the city municipality was established, and during the 4 years following the city council had levied, collected and paid for improving this royal city the sum of $42,400, and since that time (1864) there has been levied and collected up to date and expended in improving this city, to make it a suitable place to reside in for the thousands who are now coming to our shores, the further sum of about $240,000, making a sum total, including the purchase price paid for the land of about $410,000! New Westminster has always been first and foremost in every improvement local and provincial. We were incorporated two years in advance of all other municipalities in the province and have carried self-imposed burthens enough to dishearten and crush the faint-hearted. None but those who witnessed the difficulties of the early pioneers in making a city out of the tremendous forest which covered the ground, and grading the streets, filling the ravines, and building a water-frontage, can have any correct conceptions of the heavy burthens (self-imposed) which the law loving and abiding citizens of New Westminster have carried the past twenty four years. But these natural difficulties have disappeared, the wilderness has been made to bud and blossom as the rose, and we can now view with pride and pleasure the result of our labors—this beautiful royal city. But great as the natural difficulties have been in forming this city, they were nothing in comparison to the political difficulties which were imposed upon us. It is too painful to dwell upon, but if ever there was a community scattered and peeled by former governments or powers it was the people of New Westminster. They purchased with an imperial pledge that this would be made the political and commercial capital of British Columbia, and this pledge was almost immediately repudiated without any compensation. The promise of making the streets by the colonial powers was also repudiated, with the exception of the sum named above. These two facts above were sufficient to discourage and keep back the city for years. There are other difficulties which need not be now mentioned, but many who read these lines will remember them for their name is legion. But, thank God, imbecility and redtapeism has left our shores forever; and now, faithful to our principles of freedom and responsibility, we have obtained a liberal, enlightened and responsible government—a government that has the confidence of the people—and we are encouraged to send our respected delegates on their mission to lay before this paternal government our claims for aid to bring into our city a branch of the C.P.R. If any community in the province is worthy of favorable consideration from the government, it is this community, which has fought so long and so hard under so many difficulties and at last won prosperity and success. We are second to no other community in the province in upholding a good government. We are not booming upon false speculations or investments, although we think if there is one spot more favorable than another in B.C. for sure and profitable investment it is in New Westminster. This is not the idea of a moment; it is the convictions of years that when the C. P. R. was brought to Coal Harbor or Port Moody the first boom would be at those places, but when these had time to cool down the whole booming, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, consequent upon the C.P.R., would finish up at New Westminster. New Westminster is too important a place to be passed by when the right kind of people come to our shores. We are not envious nor jealous at the prospects of Port Moody or Coal Harbor. We are near enough to either place to be benefitted by their prosperity. We have advantages over either place, and will bide our time. While the people of New Westminster have already signified their willingness to give a reasonable bonus for railway connection, it seems to me the government would not be exceeding its duty if it secured that connection without any additional burdens upon us.—Yours, &c., WM. CLARKSON.

Good Resolutions for 1885.

To insure my life in the Equitable on the Semi Tontine system; also,

To insure my house, furniture and stock in the Phenix of Brooklyn or the Liverpool and London and Globe.

ja 3tc WOODS & TURNER, Agents.

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU?—Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney complains, or bad blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Bitter.

If you want a neat calendar for 1885, call at T. R. Pearson & Co's.

The Dynamite Fiends

House of Commons Blown Up!

London Tower and White Hall in Ruins!

LATEST AND FULLEST PARTICULARS.

[By Telegraph to the Columbian.]

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2:10 p. m.—An alarming explosion has just occurred in the houses of parliament.

2:30 p. m.—The houses of parliament and government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street. Great excitement prevails. Enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion. The origin of the explosion is wrapped in mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by dynamite.

4 p. m.—The explosion occurred close to the house of lords, near Westminster Hall. It is reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. A policeman was hurt by the force of the shock, which was tremendous and was felt at a great distance. The amount of damage done is very great. Rumors are current at the house that another explosion occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon at London Tower. The excitement increases with every moment, and the city is filled with flying rumors. There were two explosions instead of one, as first supposed at the parliament houses. The second came about 3 minutes after the first. One was near the house of commons, the other at Westminster Hall. One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion. The detective force is hard at work now seeking further developments which are anxiously awaited, particularly by people in the neighborhood of Westminster Hall.

4:10 p.m.—Rumors regarding the explosion at London Tower are confirmed. The outrage was the most successful yet made upon any of the public buildings since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare. The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time of the explosion. The wildest rumors are in circulation as to the number of persons injured. These rumors are being carried through the city and constantly exaggerated by visitors present at the time. Up to 4 o'clock but 16 persons have been officially reported as injured by the explosion, none mortally.

The attack was made on buildings known as White Tower. It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most if not all those hurt were moving about in the tower at the time of the explosion. White Tower is almost completely wrecked by force of the explosion; the roof is blown clear off the structure. All the persons known to be injured were visitors. The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the tower and grounds and are now subjecting every person detained to a most rigid search upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises.

Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the injured, who are now receiving all attention practicable. The excitement is growing as news of the explosion spreads. The crowds in the vicinity of the damaged buildings are increasing momentarily.

Saturday, being usual visiting day at the houses of parliament, the buildings contained a great number of sight-seers at the time of the explosions. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster hall; the second took place in the strangers' gallery in the house of commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor who was alone and about to enter the building beckoned to a policeman and called his attention to a package lying on the stoop outside. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it into Westminster hall. He had no sooner reached the hall than the package exploded.

4:30 p. m.—Investigation so far made leads to the conclusion that the explosive used in the attack on the tower was handled by persons who gained access to the structure as sightseers. The ruins also show the explosives operated from a point somewhere on the inner bastion, or in the esplanade nearest the Thames. It now turns out that the police were unusually prompt and successful in placing their embargo upon all egress from the tower and grounds. But few persons had left when the embargo was ordered. Extra guards have been posted about the walls, and every person within them will be subjected to personal examination. The report made by the tower explosion was terrific, and was heard for miles up and down the Thames, and at once attracted an immense crowd to the scene.

A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside the parliament yard and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to destination. They had not gone far when the explosion happened. The cabman hearing this stopped. The man and woman at once leaped out and hastened quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit of the runaways who were soon overtaken and arrested by the police.

4:30 p. m.—The prevalent belief is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the house of commons by some of Saturday's visitors. Fuller investigation shows the extent of the damage much greater than was first supposed. The western extremity of the house is a total wreck. There is now no doubt but the explosive was placed under the peers' gollery, on the government side of the house. All the wood-work of that part of the building is shattered, and a wide hole made through the floor. The gallery is displaced and the solid stone work of the doorways either pulverized or shifted from position. Every pane of glass in the house is smashed to atoms. The gallery benches are overturned and broken and the gallery dismantled.

This explosion knocked a policeman down and injured him seriously. His case is considered critical. Its force also knocked down 2 other policemen standing in the vicinity and stunned them. A lady and gentleman near the officer who had the package were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster hall is smashed to atoms and all the side windows are blown out. In the interior of the house of commons, upon the floor the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Gladstone occupied. A small chip is torn off the top of the speaker's chair. The explosion caused a panic among the visitors. Those who were in the house of commons fled precipitately. Many ladies were bruised and crushed. The second explosion in the parliament buildings occurred 3 minutes later, and was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the peers' gallery on the left side. Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman. The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown to the earth 200 yards from the point of explosion. The lobby of the house of commons is completely demolished.

5 p.m.—Later reports show the first stories about the damage to the White Tower somewhat exaggerated. The White Tower building was not destroyed, and it is now said the structure was not very seriously injured. These later reports tended somewhat to allay public excitement. If the explosion really demolished the White Tower, the result must be necessarily more serious for that part of the building used as the armory at present for the storage of rifles and often for large quantities of ammunition. This fact makes the popular indignation against the perpetrators of the outrage indiscribable. A large number of children were among the visitors. Many of these little ones had their faces and hands badly torn by broken glass and flying splinters. The most piteous sight in the large crowd of innocent prisoners temporarily detained within the tower's walls was afforded by these little ones with their pale faces and bleeding heads.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 4:30 p. m.—A lady visiting the house of commons at the time of the outrage was seriously injured. Immense damage was done in the lobby. The Mosaic decorations and sculpture are utterly destroyed. The place is described as literally blown to pieces. The shock was felt in Pall Mall, and persons in the vicinity say the very earth shook. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, and the Marquis of Hartingson, secretary of state for war, visiting the scene. Another account of the explosion at Westminster Hall says explosion was more disastrous than at first anticipated. Four persons were badly injured, including two policemen fatally. A lady who was in the hall spied an infernal machine and called the attention of policeman Cole, on duty at the time to it. Officer Cole rushed to the spot, seized the machine, and attempted to extinguish the fuse, but he was not quick enough.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The favorite theory of the police is that the dynamite which caused the explosions in Westminster Hall and the house of commons and Tower was carried to the place in each case concealed under a long coat of a woman, whose appearance was thus made to resemble that of a woman about to become a mother. The woman in whom this appearance was very noticeable was seen among visitors at the tower this afternoon shortly before the explosion occurred. She was escorted by a tall man with a military air. Neither of them could be found after the gates were closed, after the explosion, and when the visitors came to be searched the supposed woman and escort escaped during the rush that occurred just after the explosion and before the gates were closed. This important action of the police is generally ridiculed.

Intense anti-Irish feeling is caused by the outrage, and it seems certain to unfavorably affect the Irishmen employed or seeking employment in England. Vigilance committees and anti-Irish leagues are talked of. It is estimated, according to the course and energy of the explosive employed in the house of commons, that, if the house had been in session, Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Charles Bradlaugh and 200 other members would have been killed.

The search of the visitors at the Tower after the explosion occupied four hours. The number of those injured by the explosion is as follows: At the Tower, six were injured seriously, fourteen slightly. At the parliament buildings, four seriously, ten slightly. The worst injuries were received by constables Cox and Cole and a civil engineer named Edwin Gran, who was visiting the parliament buildings. Cox and Cole are still unconscious; their recovery is hopeless. Over one hundred visitors were in the house of commons when the explosion occurred in Westminster Hall. Most of them rushed out of the building to ascertain the cause of the report, and thus many lives were saved.

News of the introduction in the American senate of a bill by Senator Edmunds, to prevent and punish dynamite conspiracies in the United States, has had the effect of turning aside the feeling of bitterness against America which had been engendered by the explosion. The Tower was fairly filled with visitors at the time the explosion occurred. Many persons were seriously injured. One man had a leg broken, another had an ear completely severed from his head. They were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were carefully dressed. At 7.30 p. m. the crowd were still at the Tower, and cries for vengeance continue on every side. The throng of people about the parliament buildings is as great as ever and tumultuous with excitement.

Two persons were arrested just after the explosion, as they were hurrying away from Westminster. The man is middle aged, somewhat above medium height, and he describes himself as a Canadian seafarer and part owner of a vessel. The police, convinced of his innocence, released him. The locality of the explosion in the house of commons is always in a deep shadow, being directly under the gallery. The persons who deposited the dynamite were much less likely to attract notice than in almost any other part of the house.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* summarizes its account of the explosion in the house of commons in the following language:—"Thus the whole interior of the house of commons presents a remarkable deal of devastation. Although there is a great litter, everything may be put right within a week's time. Nothing is more surprising about the whole dastardly outrage than its utter failure to effect any substantial injury."

All glass and other fragile articles in the hall are smashed out of semblance to their former selves. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite was placed. Directly over head a similar hole was blown through the roof and the wood work set on fire by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the flames they were extinguished. All persons arrested during the afternoon, on suspicion of being implicated in to-day's crime, were released this evening, there being no facts against them sufficient to warrant the keeping of them in custody. The police are completely nonplussed, and they are incapable of forming a theory, and appear to be dazed at their own inefficiency to prevent such outrages or discover their perpetrators when committed. The popular indignation ran so high, and the clamor of the crowd for some one upon whom to wreak vengeance for the awful crimes of the afternoon was so insistate that the persons arrested on suspicion narrowly escaped lynching when set at liberty. Wherever men congregated—at clubs, hotels, on the street or at home—the one topic of conversation throughout London and throughout the United Kingdom this evening has been this last instance of the dynamiters' devilish activity. A remarkable force was shown by the explosion at Westminster Hall, in the downward direction. Holes were scooped in the ground large enough to hold a man. Into one of these holes so formed constable Cox was violently thrown, and from it was extricated in a bruised and battered condition. Two other policemen near the point of explosion were not so badly hurt, but they were thoroughly stunned by the concussion. A further inspection of the locality of the explosion in the house of commons shows that the flooring was driven clear through to the basement. The floors throughout the buildings are littered with the debris of broken candeliers, glass and other objects of a fragile nature. The gas fixtures were wrecked, and it was impossible for Col. Majendie, chief of the department of explosives, to continue his investigation for want of proper illumination. The damage, however, will not delay the assemblage of parliament, as everything can be easily repaired before the day for meeting arrives.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Passengers on all the steamers which left Dover for France this afternoon and evening were searched, in the hope of finding some of the perpetrators of the London outrage, but the search was fruitless.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—News of the dynamite explosion at London has caused an enormous sensation, especially among the English and Germans of this city. The English embassy has been besieged all evening by anxious equiries after the latest details. The *News* dispatches from London are posted in the main reception room as fast as received, and bulletin boards are constantly surrounded. Lord Lyons could not be seen this evening, but as far as could be learned from the attaches of the legation there is no suspicions that Fenians in Paris, of whom James Stephens is leader, were connected with the plot, and no special investigation is ordered in this city.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—When D'Donovan Rossa was told about the explosion in the house of parliament, he said he was glad to hear the news, and that the house of parliament ought to have been blown up long ago. He had been preaching and collecting money to fight England with for the past five years. The sooner England was crippled, he said, the better. When asked if he knew anything about the explosion, he shook his head in a mysterious manner and replied he had nothing to say.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Bayard introduced the following resolution in the senate to-day: "Resolved, that the senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the houses of parliament and other public buildings in London, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization." Consideration postponed until Monday to enable the senate to receive fuller information.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A man named Cunningham has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the dynamite explosion. He gave various addresses, and a contradictory account of himself. Keys were found in his possession which exactly fitted the door of the residence in Whitechapel, claimed by him as his place of abode, also keys which fitted in the lock of the suspicious bag and box. Cunningham is the only suspect now in custody. It is now known the infernal machines used that caused the disasters were ignited by sulphuric acid which worked through cotton wool and ate away the cap of the dynamite. The process occupied twenty minutes time, and this allowed the conspirators to escape before the explosion took place. Irish newspapers denounce the outrage in vigorous terms. The police believe the arrest of Cunningham is very important and hope to be able to establish his connection with the dynamiters in America. The police of Liverpool are unable to trace his antecedents and claim he never resided in Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The *Herald* referring to the dynamite explosion, says: "We propose so far as Americans are concerned that the dynamite business shall be brought to a speedy end. We propose to turn on it the broad ray of the light of public opinion in America. We will place the London police in possession of important facts which our correspondents have been able to glean in Paris." The indignation over the monster outrage is all but universal in this city. The *Herald* has editorial opinions of representative men of all professions and trades. With equal unanimity the eastern papers of all political creeds denounce the outrages as dastardly. The *Tribune* calls for concerted action on the part of civilized nations. The *Times* says Edmunds' bill is the beginning of an attempt in good faith to legislate against the preparation here for such crimes as the London explosions; but does not entirely meet the difficulty. The point to be met is that America contributes what Irish dynamiters may recruit with.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Bayard's resolution as agreed to is as follows: Resolved that the senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the houses of parliament and other public buildings in London, and to imperil the lives of innocent persons; and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—After Col. Magendie had completed his prolonged and minute scrutiny of the locality of the explosions in the parliament building, it was handed over to the workmen. The chief architect is of opinion that temporary repairs can be effected within 3 weeks, which will place the house of commons in a condition exactly similar to that in which it was before the explosions took place. The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting upon the passage of Senator Bayard's resolution, says: "It's a poor compliment to Americans to praise them for doing what was so obviously their duty regarding the recent explosion." The writer goes on to say that the United States must rise to a full realization of their responsibility in this matter, and must grapple with such men as O'Donovan Rossa and Polk-ford, who are heads of the mission.

WELL SPOKEN OF.—R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured him of inflammation of the lungs and an obstinate cough. It loosens the phlegm and heals the lungs.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—*The Army and Navy Gazette*, commenting upon the outbreak in Corea, refers to two strong reasons which Russia has for designing to extend southward her frontier to Corea. First, she wishes a warmer, smaller and more easily defended naval station than Vladivostock, whose harbor is blocked with ice several weeks in the year. 2d, Russia wishes to obtain a large additional native population, from which to raise a large force to guard the Pacific coast and enable her better to cope with China. The *Gazette* urges England and America, both having large interests in Corea, to join with Japan in the endeavor to frustrate the design of Russia. England, says the *Gazette*, should render Hong Kong safe against Russian attacks and maintain a strong fleet in the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Sun* says: The only lively branch of business seems to be that of steam navigation. The Pacific Mail is doing a rattling business in spite of the bad times. Ocean steamship companies are talking of running their ships on the European plan—making passengers pay for cabin only, and charging meals *a la carte*. Everybody complains of hard times. The theatrical people and restaurant-keepers say that they have not seen anything like this since the days of the Wall-street panic of 1873. The beginning of the year brought back to New York the first-class theatrical companies which started out with the brightest hopes but a few weeks before Christmas. The agent of one of the leading champagne firms says he sold in 1884 40,000 less cases of wine than he did in any other year since he had the agency of the firm.

PANAMA, Jan. 16.—The Nicaraguan Treaty with the United States has just been published in full here, and excites much comment. The *Star and Herald* says: "No sympathy exists in Central America with the proposed cession of territory. Gen. Grant is mistaken when he says the sympathy of the whole country is with the movement. The statements by Gen. Zavala are apparently intended to blind the public or to advance a speculative movement, in which Central America can have little interest, and Nicaraguans none whatever." Referring to the proposed Nicaraguan Canal it says: "Every inch of the hundred miles of earth and rock-cutting teems with lingering germs of tropical disease, which have been accumulating for centuries on the muddy banks of the rivers and lakes, which are suddenly to be converted into navigable channels."

LONDON, Jan 16.—A special dispatch from Rome states it is understood in semi-official circles that Italy is prepared, when the emergency arrises, to send 5,000 soldiers to Egypt to assist in support British authority there.

COLORADO CITY, Jan. 22.—A heavy snow storm is in progress. The weather for a week past has been very severe on cattle and sheep. If the storm continues the loss of live stock will be very great. Reports of losses are constantly coming in. Specials from Gainesville and other northern Texas points report heavy rains to-day. It is freezing to-night and cattle are dying rapidly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Excitement is rife to-day over the attempted assassination of the police Supt. Kollert. He was attacked by the strangers in one of the main thoroughfares in broad daylight this morning. The assailants each fired shots at him and then fled. They were pursued and captured, and have both been identified as well known nihilists.

HONGKONG, Jan. 23.—Special advices say that Admiral Courbet's operations for the seizure of the mines of Kelung have been thwarted by the Chinese. The despatch states that the French troops disembarked and attacked Kelung, but were repulsed with a loss of 75 men. Later news contains information of the repulse of the French, due largely to the inefficiency of their attack owing to miscalculation of the enemies' strength. The French troops are being now organized for a combined attack upon both Kelung and Tamsui.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A special from Cairo says that a report was circulated to-day to the effect that General Stewart's troops have been defeated and routed by El Mahdi's troops.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Private advices received late this afternoon from Korti assert that the rebels surrounded General Stewart in the desert, where he has taken up an entrenched position, awaiting reenforcements from General Wolseley. Deserters from the rebel lines state that the Mahdi's officers consider the affair at Abuklea Wells a draw battle. The Arabs were neither routed or pursued, and fell back in an orderly manner, not in the least demoralized by the outcome of the engagement. They recovered themselves so effectively and so quickly that General Stewart dared not move and was compelled to entrench himself on the scene of the conflict. Government officers discredit the information conveyed in the above private despatches.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 23.—Private advices from the front state that the rebels are entrenched at Metamneh, which, for it will be necessary for the English to take before they can proceed to Khartoum. It is reported that the rebels are collected at Abu Hamel, prepared to resist General Earle.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—No further news concerning Gen. Stewart has been received at the war office up to noon, and anxiety as to his fate is greatly increased.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The war office has just made public that a dispatch was received this afternoon from Gen. Wolseley at Korti, which says he has heard nothing from Gen. Stewart. The reported capture of Omaureman by El Mahdi's forces, Wolseley says, lacks confirmation and is doubtful. Gen. Earle's column is thoroughly provisioned and equipped. It started to-day from Hamdab for Berber. The march is to be made by way of Abu Hamed.

The Monassiere tribe, under the command of Wadgamer, who ordered the murder of Colonel Stewart, and the fighting men of other tribes under Moussa have assembled in war order at Piti. This is 35 miles above Hamdab, the starting point of to-day's expedition. Wolseley says both Wadgamer and Moussa boast that they are determined to give battle. If so the engagement between these chiefs and Gen. Earle by Monday would seem inevitable. Wolseley states, however, that the soldiers who go with Earle are in the best of health and spirits. They regard Stewart's battle last Saturday as a glorious victory, are proud of achievements of comrades and anxious to meet the rebels on their own account. Wolseley declares that the Arabs have been depressed by the news of Stewart's victory and its effect has been so great and widespread, in his opinion, it may be properly considered doubtful if Earle will meet any serious opposition before reaching Berber.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Dispatches from Rome state that reports are current which say that Italian forces, recently dispatched to Assof, will assist the British forces in the Soudan as soon as landed.

SOUDAN, Jan. 26, 2:30 P. M.—The war office has just made public the contents of a dispatch received this afternoon from General Wolseley at Korti. He says he has not received any further news from General Stewart. He assures the government that, in his opinion, there is no cause for anxiety on this long absence of intelligence.

Whatever additional reports General Stewart may have dispatched, General Wolseley says, must come by camel couriers with the ordinary British escort.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Up to midnight on Monday no tidings were received at the War Office from General Stewart. The sudden decision of General Wolseley to go to the front is considered ominous.

A TOTAL WRECK.—Many a strong frame has been totally wrecked by rheumatism. D. McCrimmon, of Lancaster, was cured of chronic rheumatism by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all blood impurities.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES

(Special to the Columbian.)

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—When the train bearing the liberty bell drew up at the reservoir this afternoon, Varna Davis Hayes, grand-child of Jeff Davis, was lifted to the bell, which she warmly clasped and kissed, and exclaimed, "God bless the dear old bell." The incident was greeted with cheers. Mr. Davis himself soon drove up, and Frank Bacon, U. S. commissioner of Kansas and president of the commission, greeting him, said: "Mr. Davis, on behalf of the association of the United States commissioners, representing different states and territories of our common country, joined by the great common industries, extend to you a cordial invitation to join in escorting to New Orleans and to the exposition grounds the old liberty bell so generously loaned us by the city of brotherly love." Mr. Davis responded as follows: "I feel most deeply complimented by this reception and the expressions that accompany it. I was sick in bed when this notice reached me, and I immediately arose when I heard that that glorious old bell was at the station. I thank you and your associates and trust that your anticipation of the harmonizing tendencies of the journey of the old bell across the states of the Union, some of which have sprung into existence since its tones first filled the air, may in every respect be fully realized. I think the time has come when reason should be substituted for passion, and when men who have fought in support of their honest convictions should do justice to each other. Yon sacred organ that gave voice to the proudest declaration that a handful of men ever made, when they faced the greatest military power on earth; when a handful of men declared to the world their inalienable rights, and staked life, liberty and prosperity in defense of this declaration. There 'twas with your clear tones you sent notice to all who were willing to live or die for liberty, and felt that the time was at hand when every patriot must do patriot's duty. Glorious old bell! the son of a revolutionary soldier bows in reverence to you, worn by time but increasing in sacred memories. M

Our Story.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

(Continued.)

"Perhaps she does ask the shop people," said Miss Matilda; "it would be wise of her, for I should not think they'd ever see the color of their money. The old Merridews can never keep up all that extravagance, and Algy is nothing more than a clerk in his father's office. It is dreadful to see a young man dragged on to destruction like that."

"Oh, I hope it is not so bad!" cried Mrs. John. "I am sure, if I thought so, I should never let——"

"It is the talk of the town," said Miss Matilda. "A thing must be very bad before it comes to us, who never hear any gossip."

"Oh, everybody knows" said Miss Martha.

It was happy that Hester's mind was so fully occupied, and that the conversation passed harmlessly over her head. When they reached the Vernonry, Mr. Mildway Vernon got down from the box, where he had been seated wrapped up from head to foot, but which he protested against with a continuous volley of short coughs, as he helped the ladies out, each one after the other. He thought in his heart that if one of these strong young women had been put upon the box, who had no rheumatism, it would have been more appropriate.

"I hope you have enjoyed your evening, including your dinner," he said. "I have made up my mind to rheumatism to-morrow; but what does that matter in comparison with such a delightful entertainment?"

"It was very nice," said Mrs. John, dubious as to his meaning, as she always was.

"Nice," he said, with a grimmace, "a sort of little heaven upon earth."

"It is wicked to be so satirical," said one sister, with a laugh; and "Dear Catherine, I am sure she meant everything that was kind," said the other.

And then there was a little flutter of "good-nights," the respective doors opening, and lights flashing out into the dark.

This entertainment was followed, very shortly after, by the larger gathering which Catherine had announced her intention of giving some time before, and to which all Redborough was convoked, besides the immediate family. The period between these two parties was the climax of Hester's hostility to Catherine Vernon. She had never been so actively indignant, so angry, nor so impotent against her old and wealthy cousin as in these wintry days. Catherine was a kind of impersonation of injustice and unkindness to Hester. She felt not only that she herself was oppressed and injured, but that the persecution of which she was the object was of a kind which was most petty and miserable, degrading to the author of it as well as to its victim. The attempt at interference with her movements was not only a kind of meddling most irritating to a high-spirited girl, but it was also the kind of assault which her pride prevented her from resisting openly. Hester felt that she would have lowered her own pride and wounded her own self respect, had she uttered a word of reply, or taken any notice of the small and petty attack upon her. The incident of the pearls, though so trifling, excited her almost as much as the other and more important grievance she had against Catherine. That Edward should be so cowed by this woman that he had to conceal sentiments, to offend the girl whom he loved, to compromise his own honor and dignity, all because of Catherine's watch upon him, and the subjection in which it held him, was such a miserable thought to Hester that it was all she could do to restrain herself at all. It is terrible to be compelled to endure one who has harmed those who are near to you, but to enter her house and preserve a show of peace and good-feeling, though you are aware she is causing the self-debasement of those you love, this is the hardest all. What should it matter to him that Catherine's eye was upon him? An honorable and fine spirit would not have been influenced by any such oppression. It made Hester's heart sick to think that he did this consciously, deceived his benefactress and pretended to obey her when in his heart he loathed his bondage; and to think that she herself should be called upon to sustain this humiliation filled her with shame and rage. But though her heart was bitter against Edward, there was a softening in it, an involuntary indulgence, which made her glad to elude the question so far as he was concerned, and to fix upon Catharine, who was the cause of it, with all her force of indignation.

From Hester's point of view there was, indeed, little to be said for this woman, who, to so many in the place, was the very impersonation of active benevolence and goodness—a tyrant who seized upon the very soul of the young man whom she favored most, and whose prying and vigilant observation forced him to deception, and made him true to himself only when he was out of her sight—a woman who, while she gave with one hand, closed a grasp upon the people obliged to her with the other, and would prescribe their very dress if she could. Oh, how true it must be, after all, the picture of the tynnical, narrow despot, exacting, remorseless, descending to the lowest details, which a woman, when endued with irresponsible power, was allowed to make. Hester had rebelled, as a girl does, against every injurious picture of women; but it occurred to her now that it must all be true. No doubt it was unsafe to trust such a creature with any kind of authority. She would not be content with absolute sway. She would let no charity nor ruth, nor the hearts of others, nor their wishes, stand in their way. She would crush a young life with no more compunction than a savage. Thus Hester took refuse from questions more trying from the aspect of Edward, which within these last few days had been more and more important to her. Her whole being seemed to be flowing toward him with a current which she felt herself unable to restrain. She did not any longer ask herself questions about his love. She tried not to ask any questions about him at all. In her secret consciousness there was a distrust of him, and nervousness and fear, which had never been breathed into any ear—scarcely even into her own. Indeed, Hester was her own only confidante. All the things which occupied her were uncommunicable. She had grown a woman. Everything that happened was now more important to her than in earlier days. And now there had come a crisis in her fate, and it was not she who held the key of the problem, nor her lover, nor any legitimate authority—but Catherine; Catherine controlled her future and all its issues, through him! Catherine could have stopped all further development for both—she could have checked their love ruthlessly, and made an end of their happiness. The girl began to feel that there was something in the presence of this woman, in her influence, in her very name, that was insupportable. That impulse of flight which always presents itself to the impatient spirit came upon her strongly. Why should not she and her mother shake themselves free from the imbroglio—go away anywhere, it did not matter where, and get peace at least, and a life free of agitations and complications? Away from the Vernons she would be free to work as she pleased, and so make up for the aid that Catherine gave. Away from them there would be no more question of love and hate—love afraid to declare itself, hate veiled beneath the aspect of benevolence.

Hester had very little to do at home. She had not even books to read. She had unbounded time to think. Even her visits to her old friends, the captain and his wife, had grown less frequent since Emma came, for Emma's monologues were not amusing to Hester's excited mind, and the captain and Mrs. Morgan had both yielded to their granddaughter's irrepressible talent of speech. Hester was more at home in consequence, more alone, less subject to wholesome distractions and interruptions. She would think and think the whole evening through. The *Thes dansantes* began to fill her with a sort of sickening, of weariness and disgust. She felt as if she, too, like Emma, had gone to get her "chance" there, and was, like Emma, hung up in degrading suspense until he should speak. The rage with her position, the scorn of herself with this filled her, is indescribable. She would burst forth into wild laughter after one of Emma's calculations, often repeated, about Reginald Merridew; then hide her face in her hands to conceal the burning blush, the bitter consciousness that her own circumstances were not much different. The self-ridicule was more painful still than the self-disgust. She shed no tears over the question, but the laughter was a great deal more bitter than any tears.

Mrs. John was as unconscious of this struggle as if it had gone on in Kamtchatka and did not under her own eye, in her own parlor, and the bedroom that opened into hers. She was not one of the women who divine. She understood what was told her, and not always that—never anything more than was told her. She thought her child was not looking well, but then she had a cold, and there is nothing more oppressive than a cold. The first thing that really startled her was Hester's determination not to go to Mrs. Merridew's party on the first Thursday that occurred after Christmas, which was to be a particularly brilliant one. This struck her mother with consternation.

"Do you think your cold is so bad as that? I would not wish you to do anything imprudent, but I have often heard girls say that a ball was the very best thing for a cold. If you were to nurse up this evening, and have your breakfast in bed, I can't help thinking you would feel quite yourself to-morrow, my darling," Mrs. John said.

"It is not my cold," said Hester; and then she reflected that it was a pity to throw aside so excellent a plea. "At least, it is not altogether my cold."

"Oh, I know how oppressed one feels—just good for nothing; but, my love, you would feel sorry after. It is a pity to give in. You shall have a foot-bath to-night, with some mustard in it, and a hot drink. And you must not get up till mid-day. You'll feel a great deal better after that."

"I don't mean to go—I am tired of them," Hester said, her impatience getting the better of her; "once a week is a great deal too often. I am sick of the very name of dancing."

"My love," cried her mother, in consternation. Then she came behind her and gave her a soft little kiss. "I think I shall give you quinine, for I'm sure you're low," she said: "and you must be bright and well, and looking you're best, for Catherine's party, which is next week."

"I don't," cried Hester. She then stopped short, for she had not the heart to give her mother a double wound by declaring she would not go to Catherine's party. One such blow was enough at a time.

The astonishment with which her non-appearance at Mrs. Merridew's was regarded by all the connection was unbounded. The discovery that Hester was not going filled the Miss Ridgeways with excitement. What could be the cause?

"I suppose there has been a quarrel," the sisters said. "Ellen is a little minx; but still she is a true Vernon, and won't stand any such airs as that girl gives herself. Her mother and she are insupportable, with her pearls and their pretenses."

"Roman pearls," said Mr. Mildmay Vernon, "and Brummagem presents."

So they discussed the question. When Hester went in next day to Captain Morgan's, not without a little curiosity to hear from Emma what had been said of her absence, "I am glad you have recovered," Mrs. Morgan said, kissing her, and looking into her face with an air of reproach and a shake of the head.

"It is not like you to give in for a cold," the old captain added, but fortunately for Hester all explanation on her part and all remonstrance on theirs was cut short by the persevering, deliberate voice which now was the principal circumstance in the old people's house.

"I assure you Ellen was very much astonished. She looked at me as if she could not believe her eyes. And they all looked at me as if it was my fault. How could it be my fault? I didn't give you your cold! I think there were more people than usual there. We had Sir Roger de Coverly, you know, because it was Christmas. I danced it with young Mr. Norris, who has just come into his fortune, you know. He is very nice. He asked me for four dances, but I only gave him three. Don't you think I was right, grandmamma? That is the worst of Ellen's parties, that there are no old chaperons with experience that could advise on a point like that. Two waltzes and the Sir Roger, which is a sort of extra, you know, and doesn't count. I don't think there could be anything wrong in that."

"You should not give in, Hester," said the old captain. "That is not like you. What is a cold at your age? You should always stand to you colors, and hold your—"

(To be Continued.)

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LAND ALSO BY THE ACRE.
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We intend to keep a full stock of

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From bottom to top.

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

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

The Best Salmon Boxes on the River.

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

DeBECK BROS. & CO.
New Westminster, Mar 28th, 1884. tc

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THANKING OUR NUMEROUS PAtrons in all parts of the Province for past support, we hope, by strict attention to the wants of our customers, to continue supplying them, and to gain new patronage in this vicinity. We feel confident that we can give better and cheaper Harness and Saddles than can be purchased elsewhere, having a large and varied stock of everything on hand.

OUR YALE BRANCH
Is conducted by R. DEIGHTON, and
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Parties ordering from any of those places can have Harness, &c., at freight advances on cost at this place.

New Westminster, Nov. 11, 1884.
no22tc

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Sale of Lots in Osoyoos District

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the lots into which the Government Reserve at Spallumcheen Landing has been divided, now designated Belvidere, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of Walter Dewdney, Esq., Government Agent, Spallumcheen, at noon on Saturday, 14th February.

WM. SMITHE,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17, 1884. 27td

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
9th January, 1885.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered, under the "Public Schools Act, 1879," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; 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 "Hall's Prairie School District," viz.:—

Commencing at the Iron Post, International Boundary Line, Semiahmoo Bay; thence east, along said boundary line, to the eastern boundary of Surrey; thence north, along the eastern boundary line of Surrey, a distance of three miles; thence west, to Semiahmoo Bay; thence south, along the shore line of Semiahmoo Bay, to the point of commencement.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
jny21td Provincial Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL & COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS
ANTWERP IN 1885.—LONDON IN 1886.

IT IS THE INTENTION to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1886.

The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.

All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favorable opportunity for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

By Order, JOHN LOWE,
Sec. Dept. of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Dec. 19th, 1884. jny14t6

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Albert J. Armstrong has ceased to be the Manager of the firm of Armstrong & Burr, Lumber Merchants, Port Moody, and has no authority to enter into any contracts, or do any act on the part of the firm.

Port Moody, Jan. 9th, 1885. jny10tc

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a Bill to incorporate the Brunette Saw Mill Co., Limited.

HUGHES & ATKINSON,
Agents for Applicants.
New Westminster, Dec. 20, 1884. d24w6

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for a charter to construct a line of railway from some point near the 49th parallel of north latitude, between Semiahmoo Bay and the eastern boundary of Township 19, in the District of New Westminster, to the City of New Westminster.

HUGHES & ATKINSON,
Agents for Applicants.
New Westminster, Dec. 12, 1884. de13w6

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the New Westminster and Port Moody Telephone Company, Limited, so as to authorize the said Company to extend its lines of telephone from the City of New Westminster to Burrard Inlet and thence to Granville and throughout and beyond Granville and its vicinity in such direction as the Company may determine.

Dated January 7th, 1885.
CORBOULD & McCOLL,
jny18w6 Solicitors for Applicants.

—TO—

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO THE
10th Day of February Next,
—FOR—
CLEARING, GRADING & BRIDGING
20 MILES OF THE
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY
From Esquimalt Northward.

Plans, Specifications and Bills of Quantities can be seen at the Company's Office, Victoria, B. C., where tenders are to be left.

Further information may be obtained on application to J. HUNTER, Chief Engineer.

R. DUNSMUIR, President,
jny14td E. & N. Railway Co.

MAINLAND CIGAR FACTORY

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

WM. TIETJEN

HAS OPENED A CIGAR FACTORY in the

Holbrook Stone Building,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

And having had many years experience, is now prepared to supply the trade with a superior article at prices as low as can be obtained elsewhere. Look out for the

"MAINLAND"

BRAND OF CIGARS.

☞ It beats them all. se24tc

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, RE-liable and active, with moderate capital. References exchanged. Address "Business," This Office. jny14m4

BOARD AND LODGING

A LARGE DOUBLE BEDROOM, newly furnished and well heated, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Terms moderate.

W. N. BINGHAM,
jny7tc At L. Gold's Store.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE N. W. & P. M. Telephone Co. must be rendered forthwith to me, by whom, for the future, all accounts will be paid and all moneys collected.

Signed: W. WEEKS,
no8tc Sec. & Treas.

NOTICE.

PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating or otherwise dealing with a promissory note drawn by Duncan Smith in favor of A. C. Fraser, dated 11th Dec., 1883, for the sum of $695.00; the same having been lost by the undersigned.

RICHD. H. ALEXANDER.
Burrard Inlet, B. C., 23rd Dec. 1884. 27m

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company to construct and work a railway from a point in the city of New Westminster to some point near the 49th parallel of North latitude between Semiahmoo Bay and Township 16 in the District of New Westminster, Province of British Columbia.

CORBOULD & McCOLL,
Solicitors for Applicants.
New Westminster, Dec. 1st, 1884. d17w6

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, doing a general merchandise business at Granville, B. C., under the name of Hemlaw & Co., have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Owing to the ill health of H. Hemlaw, who retires from the firm, all debts must be paid to E. Gold, who assumes all liabilities.

(Signed) H. HEMLAW.
E. GOLD.
Granville, B. C., Dec. 29, 1884.

THANKING ALL MY FRIENDS for their kind patronage for the past, I would ask a continuance of the same for the remaining partner.

jny3tc H. HEMLAW.

Private Bill.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at the present session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing, managing and maintaining water works at the terminal point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on Coal Harbor and English Bay, and for the purposes thereof, granting to the said company the privilege of taking water from Capitola Creek, Burnaby Lake, or other suitable points, with power to the said company to build flumes, aqueducts, lay pipes, erect dams, acquire lands and do all other acts and things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

D. M. EBERTS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dated the 16th day of January, 1885.
jny17dw

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in compliance with Section 4, "Timber Act, 1884," I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described crown lands staked off by me previous to the date of this application:

Commencing at a stake on the shore of Burrard Inlet placed alongside the north-west corner stake of Lot four hundred and forty-seven (447), Group One (1), running thence west along the north line of said lot twenty chains, thence due north forty chains, thence due east forty chains, thence due south to the western boundary line of the Moodyville timber reserve, thence along the said lines to the shore of Burrard Inlet, and thence westerly along said shore to the point of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

jny21m1 PHIL. McMAHON.
New Westminster, Jan. 20: 1885.

NOTICE.

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

1. Commencing at a post on the shore of Gillies Bay, Texada Island, about one mile N. W. of Shelter Point, extending along the shore for a distance of 160 chains, with a depth of 80 chains, containing 1280 acres, more or less.

2. Commencing at a post on the North shore of Cardero Channel, nearly opposite Denham Island, extending along the shore for a distance of 100 chains, with a depth of 100 chains, containing 1000 acres, more or less.

3. Commencing at a stake on the shore of Hemming Bay, Thurlow Island, about one-half mile West of Jackson Point; thence following the shore line 120 chains; thence in a N. W. direction 240 chains; thence Easterly 160 chains; thence South to point of commencement, containing 3500 acres, more or less.

HASTINGS SAW MILL CO'Y,
RICHD. H. ALEXANDER,
Manager.
Burrard Inlet, B. C., 30th July, 1884.
au18tc

Legislative Assembly.

PRIVATE BILLS.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PRIVATE Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, within the purview of the "British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbor, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act—shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published as follows:—

A notice in the *British Columbia Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the District affected, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

Such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceeding Session and the consideration of the Petition.

Before any Petition, praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
se24tc

GIRL WANTED.

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS GENEral housework. Apply to

MRS. D. ROBSON,
de8tc Royal Avenue

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO R.R.

CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, Sept. 22, 1884.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES

For White Labor on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

Rock Foreman	$3 00 to $4 00	per day
Earth Foreman	2 50 " 3 00	"
Bridge Foreman	3 50 " 4 00	"
Bridge Carpenters	3 00	"
Blacksmiths, 1st class	3 50	"
Drillers	2 00 " 2 25	"
Laborers	1 75 " 2 00	"
Hewers	3 00	"
Choppers	1 75 " 2 00	"

All outside labor ten hours per day.

All carpenters to furnish their own chest tools.

All employees find themselves board, bed and lodging.

Boarding Houses will be convenient along the line.

Board, $4 per week.

It will not be compulsory for employees to board in the company's houses.

Wages will be paid monthly on the 15th o each month.

GRAHAM & BUSK,
oc4tc Contractors.

Canadian Pacific Railway

NEW SCHEDULE

—OF—

WAGES

—FOR—

WHITE LABOR

—ON THE—

Canadian Pacific Railway

—IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

All outside labor 10 hours per day.

All Carpenters to furnish their own Chest Tools.

All Employees to find themselves Bed, Board and Lodging.

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

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

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

A. ONDERDONK,
GENERAL MANAGER.

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

DR. ALLEN'S

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,
26½ Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

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

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST,

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

YOUNG MEN

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

MY HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE

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

DISEASES OF MAN.

All applying to me will receive my honest opinion of their complaints—No experimenting. I will guarantee a positive cure in every case I undertake, or forfeit $1,000. Consultation in office or by letter FREE and strictly private. Charges reasonable. Thorough examination, including chemical and microscopical analysis of urine, and advice, $5.00. Office hours, 9 to 3 daily; 6 to 8 evening. Sunday, 9 to 12 only. Call or address

DR. ALLEN,
26½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ Remember, the Doctor has a VEGETABLE COMPOUND, the result of many years of special practice and hard study, which, under his special advice, has never failed of success in the cure o LOST MANHOOD, PROSTATORRHŒA, etc.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

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

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

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

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

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

11 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.