Provincial Secretary

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
—IS PUBLISHED—
Every Wednesday & Saturday,
—BY—
ROBSON BROTHERS.
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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BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME 22 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882. NUMBER 3

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, July 8, 1882.

"Fighting Canada."

The *Standard*, replying to an article which appeared in the COLUMBIAN under the above caption a week ago, says, *inter alia:*

Mr. DeCosmos is acting strictly in the interest of the Province; and the works, the construction of which he is endeavoring to procure, would be permanently beneficial to the whole country and nothing but the most hopelessly bigoted could look upon them in any other light. We extract the following from the article in the COLUMBIAN alluded to above: "It is quite clear that Mr. DeCosmos means to insist upon the Dominion Government at once proceeding to extend the Canadian Pacific Railway down the inlet, across the Gulf, and down the Island to Esquimalt and paying $2,500,000 for delays." It is sufficiently obvious that the above programme, if carried out, would be advantageous to the Province in an important degree and general opinion is that Mr. DeCosmos should have every assistance from British Colnmbians in his endeavor to carry it out and particularly in this portion of the Province. The Editor of the COLUMBIAN in his vehement desire to injure a political opponent would deprive the Province of a positive benefit, but in this he is not likely to attract the sympathies of the Mainlanders who will probably be quite ready to accept their share of the money when it comes to hand.

When our contemporary attributes our opposition to the crazy and impossible theories of the "Nation-maker" to "inveterate rancour and jealousy" he makes a mistake. No such feeling exists. There is no ground for it. Jealous of what? The most notable political failure of our day! On general principles, we are opposed to this mad theory of "fighting Canada" without just and sufficient cause. That has been the policy of the Walkem administration, led on by Mr. DeCosmos. And what has Columbia gained by it? Certainly she was offered better terms by peaceful and friendly negotiations than she has been able to extort at the mouth of her great "blunderbuss." And what has she to gain by continuing that belligerent policy? Is not a friendly Federal Government doing and promising to do all that, under the circumstances, could reasonably be expected? Why, then, fight? Apart altogether from the justice of our cause—looking at the matter from the lowest ground of getting all we can without reference to the principles of justice, what are we to gain by the war now proposed by Mr. DeCosmos? The two and a half millions of compensation money would be a very nice thing, and our contemporary is quite right in saying a share of it would not be at all unacceptable to this section of the Province. But is there any reasonable prospect of getting it? No sane person acquainted with all the negotiations and the merits of the question can possibly believe that the Parliament of Canada could be induced to vote two millions and a half compensation money to British Columbia in addition to what is being done now and what has been undertaken. Such being the case, how can it be good policy, even upon mercenary grounds, to go to war for it? But Mr. DeCosmos demands more than this. He demands that the Dominion should carry the Canadian Pacific Railway across the gulf and down to Esquimalt! Now, even if such a thing came within the bounds of engineering possibilities, is it reasonable to expect that the Dominion Parliament could be induced to undertake instanter and complete in less than three years such a huge undertaking in addition to sufficiently onerous treaty obligations? If this question must also be answered in the negative, surely it will be clear that to make a fresh declaration of war against a friendly administration, upon such a basis, would be sheer folly. It would be gross ingratitude. But the people of this section have a very distinct objection to that part of the scheme which contemplates taking away the terminus of the railway and thereby depriving them of their just rights. They have no objection to see the Island railway built, provided it in no way infringes upon their rights and interests. But they do object to a scheme which is unreasonable, impracticable and suicidal—the only practical result of which would be to alienate a friendly administration and give Mr. DeCosmos a chance to continue to have a good time generally at the expense of the tax-payers of poor Columbia. We are in a position to inform our contemporary that a very general feeling exists on the Mainland that this expensive folly should end with the Provincial administration which inaugurated it, and that a good understanding should be established with a friendly Federal Government.

Our Story.

KITH AND KIN.

(Continued.)

"Ah then, that is why you have not been to see us before, I suppose, as it is a good distance away. But now you are here, Martha, you will take off your bonnet, and stay to tea?"

"I cannot, my bairn, thank you. John's son Edmund has driven me here, so far, in his gig, and he's bound to do some errands in the town, and then to drive me to Leyburn, where my son will meet me and drive me home next day."

"I see. And how are you? You look pretty well."

"I'm very well indeed, God be thanked, for such an old, old woman as I am. I have reason to be content. But your mother, bairn—how's your mother?"

"She has been ill, I am very sorry to say, and she is sleeping now. I daren't awaken her, Martha, or I would, but her heart is weak, you know, and we are always afraid to startle her or give her a shock."

"Ay, ay! Well, you'll perhaps do as well as her. I've had something a deal on my mind, ever since Sunday, when I heard of the old squire's death, and his will. I reckon that would be a shock to you.

"It was," replied Judith briefly.

"Ay, indeed! And it's quite true that he has left his money to his grandson?"

"Quite true."

"Judith, my bairn, that was not right."

"I suppose my uncle thought he had a right to do what he chose with his own, Martha."

"In a way, he might have, but not after what he'd said to your mother. People have rights, but there's duties too, my dear, duties, and there's honesty and truth. His duty was to deal fairly by those he had encouraged to trust in him, and he died with a lie in his mouth when he led your mother to expect his money, and then left it away. But there's the Scripture, and it's the strongest of all," she went on, somewhat incoherently, as it seemed to Judith, while she raised her withered hand with a gesture which had in it something almost imposing; "and it says, 'for unto him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.'"

"It's a very true Scripture, Martha, I think—so true that it will scarcely do for us to set ourselves against it in this case. The will is a valid one. Have you seen young Mr. Aglionby?"

"Nay," she answered, with some vigor; "when I heard o' what had happened, I couldn't bide to go near the place. And it's the first time I've been in th' Dale without visiting Scar Foot, the bonny place—'Fair Scar Foot' the verses call it."

"I think that is a pity. You would have found Mr. Aglionby very kind, and most anxious to do all that is right and just."

"I think for sure, he ought to be. Why not? It's easy to be just when you have lands and money all round, just as it is hard for an empty sack to stand upright.....He must be terrible rich, my bairn—that young man."

"He is as rich as my uncle was, I suppose. He was not rich before; he was very poor—as poor as we are."

Old Mrs. Paley shook her head and said decidedly:

"That can't be, honey! For when his father—poor Ralph—died, his mother's rich relations promised to adopt him; and they were to look after him, and see that he wanted for nothing. So that with money from them, and the old Squire's money too, he must be a very rich man."

Such, but more rudely expressed, was old Martha's argument.

Judith felt a wave of sickly dread and terror sweep over her heart. It made her feel cold and faint. This rumor confronted her everywhere, this tale without a word of truth in it. Aglionby's words had been explicit enough. On his mother's side he had no rich relations; never had possessed even a rich connection. Yet her own impressions, strong, though she knew not whence they were derived; her own mother's words about "Bernarda" and what Bernarda had said (words spoken as she awoke from her fainting fit); and now old Martha Paley—on all sides there seemed to be an impression, nay, more, a conviction, that he had been adopted by these mythical rich relations. Who had at first originated that report? Whence had it sprung? She knew, though she had not owned it to herself—she knew, though she had called herself all manner of ill-names for daring even to

(See Fourth Page.)

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SPENCE'S BRIDGE,
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The very best of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS will always be kept.
C. MORTON.
July 1, 1881. an6

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Contractor and Builder.
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ALSO AGENT FOR THE
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Orders for Goods which are not on hand will be filled from Victoria on short notice.
For further particulars, apply on the premises, Columbia Street, New Westminster, or to
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Umbrellas Mended, and General Repairing neatly done.
Ammunition of all kinds. A full assortment of Re-loading Tools, and everything required by a Sportsman. RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, and FISHING TACKLE for sale. d24y

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Its odor is not offensive. The Beacon Light Oil is
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In point of Economy, the Beacon Light Oil is
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The Consumer burning one light—for Four Hours—will not consume over One Gill, or one thirty-second part of a Gallon, which does not tax the Consumer more than Two Cents for a whole night.
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Sole Agents, Victoria, B.C.
f64

BOOTS and SHOES
FROM
HEATHORN'S
Boot & Shoe Manufactory,
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AT VICTORIA PRICES.
R. THOMAS,
Shop under the new Oddfellow Hall, Columbia st., New Westminster.

H. MOREY
HAS OPENED THE STORE ADjoining the City Hotel, Columbia Street, where he will sell, cheap for CASH:—
Groceries,
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Candies, &c.
By careful attention to business he hopes to merit a share of the Public patronage.
New West., April 20, 1882. ap22

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THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST assortment of all descriptions of
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PIANOS, ORGANS,
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LAND ON MATSQUI PRAIRIE
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
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Liberal Terms of Payment given to Bona fide Settlers.
These Lands are of excellent quality, and a large portion of them is ready for the plough.
WOODS & TURNER,
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(AT BRUNETTE MILLS.)
HAVING ENGAGED THE SERvices of Mr. JAS. SPIERS, and fitted our Shop with a set of first-class Tools, we are in a position to turn out the best quality of work in this line.
my13 DEBECK BROS. & CO.

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Highly recommended for Billiousness, Head-Ache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any illness arising from the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are safe, mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 3 pills is a dose. PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

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Rough & Dressed Lumber,
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MONEY'S WORTH.
BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY description made to order, and repaired, from an
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FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
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£1,600,000 STG.
Rates of Premium and every information can be obtained on application to
W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Agent for New Westminster.

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HOTEL
COLUMBIA STREET,
New Westminster, B. C.
HAVING PURCHASED AND completely re-furnished and otherwise greatly improved this well-known establishment, I have the pleasure to announce that it is now
OPEN
For the reception of Guests.
Conviently located and well appointed in every department, with
BATH ROOMS
And all the most modern appliances, it will be found in every respect the best, as it is the largest and most commodious, Hotel on the Mainland.
The
RESTAURANT
Department is under the very best management both as regards CUISINE and attendance, and parties desiring them can have comfortable Private Dining Rooms, with special attendance.
The
BAR ROOM
Is stocked with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and the best brands of Cigars will always be kept on hand.
The
BILLIARD ROOM
Is spacious and well appointed, and provided with STRAHLE'S PATENT CUSHION TABLES, the best in use.
☞ Good attendance and moderate charges.
J. E. INSLEY,
PROPRIETOR & MANAGER.
April 4, 1882. ap5

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GRANVILLE,
BURRARD INLET.
Newly Built and Newly Furnished, Large and Commodious.
ONE OF THE BEST HOTELS ON THE MAINLAND.
Commands an unbroken view of that magnificent sheet of water known as Coal Harbor, the future terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.
☞ Visitors and Tourists will find it a quiet and pleasant resting place.
The scale of charges will be found to be strictly moderate.
Good stabling on the premises.
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(ESTABLISHED 1860.)
THIS WELL KNOWN AND MOST conveniently located establishment, having been purchased by the undersigned, will be conducted as a FIRST-CLASS
BOARDING HOUSE,
Under the personal superintendence of MRS. DAGGETT.
TERMS:
Board & Lodging per Week.....$6 00
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☞ The Mail Stages leave this House for Burrard Inlet twice a day.
S. W. DAGGETT.
May 6, 1881.

WANTED:
A GIRL TO DO GENERAL Housework.
Apply to MRS. J. CUNNINGHAM.
New Westminster, June 2, 1882. jn3

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Apply to
HENRY V. EDMONDS,
mh22 Land Agent.

BRICKS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A KILN of excellent bricks for sale cheap. Delivery anywhere.
T. McKAY.
New Westminster, June 24, 1881. jn25

FARMS, TOWN LOTS, AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LEND
AT REASONABLE RATES.
W. NORMAN BOLE,
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FOR SALE OR LEASE.
Riverside Farm, Matsqui,
IN WHOLE OR PART,
CONTAINING THREE HUNDRED acres Dyked Land, of which 250 acres could easily be put under crop for next season,
WITH WHARF 80 FEET FRONT, and AMPLE BARN AND OTHER BUILDING ACCOMMODATION.
Apply to
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DAIRY FARM
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THE FARM CONSISTS OF 320 Acres, in Nicola Valley, known as P. L. Anderson's Ranch, of which a part is suitable for crop. It is situated about 3 miles from the Public Hall and Road.
Also—75 Milk Pans, Churn, and all the implements necessary for Dairying.
Also—20 good Milch Cows.
Apply to
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Hay for Sale
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS
40 TONS
OF GOOD
TIMOTHY HAY
For Sale, at $20 a ton, delivered on the wharf, properly baled.
WM. RAE.
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A 5-OCTAVE Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, with 2 full sets of reeds, sub-bass, octave coupler, vox humana, grand organ, and knee swell, 8 stops. This organ is now used in the Methodist Church, and is sweet toned and in good order. Will be sold for $150 cash, as it is intended to procure a more powerful one. This is a decided bargain.
Apply to
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Lot 219, Group I., North shore Port Moody,
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Lot 116, Group I., near Hastings, Burrard Inlet,
Lot 302, Group I., False Creek,
Lot 119, Group II., South bank Fraser River,
Lots 147, 148, 150, Group II., South bank, Fraser River,
Lot 96a, Group II., South bank Fraser River.
HENRY V. EDMONDS,
mh18 Land Agent.

NOTICE.

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

No minerals are known to exist on this land.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

To the Electors.....H. Dawson
To the Electors.....J. Kirkland
Notice.....H. V. Edmonds
Special.....Methodist Church

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, July 8, 1882.

The Wagon Road.

Last week we felt it our duty to point out the position occupied by the contractors in relation to the serious injuries occasioned by the late unprecedented floods to the waggon road above Yale, and we suggested the justice and propriety of the Government stepping forward and making a fair and equitable compromise. We did this upon the *ground that, in taking the contract,* no allowance was made for such an unlooked-for disaster as has occurred, that the country did not desire damages resulting from an act of God repaired at the expense—the ruin—of innocent contractors, and that the country would save, instead of lose, money by such a compromise. On Tuesday the *Colonist* made an unfair attack upon the proposition, contending that the contractors either did or should have made provision for such contingencies, and pointing out that it would be establishing a very bad precedent for Government to relieve contractors in this way. When we read the *Colonist's* strictures we felt convinced that they had been written in ignorance of the real position of affairs; and so it has turned out. In a sensible article on Wednesday it takes practically the same position we did, *and urges the duty of early action* in order that the important traffic on the trunk road, now completely suspended, may be promptly resumed. We, too, would repeat our conviction that the Government would be doing its duty and would be fully sustained by the country if it made an immediate compromise by which the contractors would be placed in a fair position to push vigorously forward repairs *essential to the movement* of freight. There is but one opinion expressed with respect to the contractors, and that is that they are "the right men in the right place," that the work of making these repairs could not be in better hands, and we have reason to believe that the Government could make arrangements with them by which these extraordinary repairs would be made for very much less than they would otherwise cost. Not a day should be lost in this matter. The whole trade of the interior is blocked.

The *condition* of the waggon road between Yale and Boston Bar is indeed *serious. It is absolutely impassable* for freight, nearly so for travel, and the people beyond are suffering terribly. To have ordinary supplies *completely* cut off is bad enough; but it appears that large quantities of harvesting apparatus are lying at Yale and cannot go forward, and the consequence is that farmers, or very many of them, are in a terrible strait. And the most aggravating part of the story is that fully two weeks time has been lost. Had prompt and energetic measures been adopted, as should be done in all such cases, the road would have been in such a condition now as to admit of traffic being resumed. But nothing is being done, and, while the whole upper country is starving, Beaven is higgling with the contractors at Victoria about a few dollars, more or less. But there is a still worse feature of the case. The Railway contractor promptly made a double offer to the Government. He offered to at once throw a large force of men on and repair the wagon road immediately, charging only bare cost; and, inasmuch as his working forces, implements and supplies would only have to be taken across the river, it is quite clear that he could do the work very much quicker and cheaper than anybody else. He made an *alternative offer* to the effect that if the Government would put on a force themselves he would agree to give the men employment after they got through, thus doing away with the objection that the job was too short to justify men in going from the lower country. Neither of these very liberal and advantageous offers would Beaven entertain for a moment. His mind could not rise above the idea of higgling with the contractors about a few dollars while the country is losing thousands every day. Could anything more conclusively demonstrate the unfitness of the present Chief Commissioner for the position he holds by accident? History tells us that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Without being as great as Nero, Beaven is as mean.

Editorial Notes.

The moment the Walkem Government returned to office in 1878, Mr. Beaven placed upon the statute-book the following provision for the especial benefit of the farmers:—"When taxes are delinquent, twenty-five per cent. thereof shall be charged thereon and added thereto, and shall form part of such delinquent tax, and interest shall at once attach thereon after the rate of eighteen per centum per annum." Here is something at which Shylock would have blushed. And yet the farmers are asked to support men who will retain in power for another term of four years the author of such an infamous measure! The farmers were taxed heavily enough, in all conscience; but to add 25 per cent. to the amount because a few days over due, stick 18 per cent. on the top of that and then sell the land in the most summary manner possible is something altogether beyond endurance.

Dry-dock matters are getting no better very fast. According to the last estimate prepared by order of the Government, three-quarters of a million will be required for the work. Mr. Beaven made it appear that instead of the Province owing Reed Bros. anything, that firm actually were indebted to the Province in the sum of $3,500. But the arbitrators have decided that the Province owes Reed Brothers $11,900, to which must, of course, be added a nice little bill of expenses. Next in order comes the claims of the local contractors, who, through the fault of the Government, were prevented from going on with the work. We have good reason to believe that they have excellent ground for heavy damages. To all of this must be added the extra cost of the work by the Government having recourse to day labor. Altogether the Province will be very lucky if it gets off with a million, that is to say if Mr. Beaven is allowed to go on with it. But it is a relief to feel assured that he will not be permitted to go on with it. The new Legislature will settle him and it and stop this fearful drain upon the Provincial revenue. *It would have been stopped last* session if our representatives had been true to their conscientious convictions and to the interests of their constituents.

Royal City Planing Mills.

Although situated within the city limits and its whistle is heard three times a day, we venture to think that few even in this community fully realize the extent and importance of this manufacturing establishment. The main building is 187x120 feet and two stories high. There are two boilers and two engines having 250 horse power. The follow[illegible] the principal machinery: 1 pair circular saws 55 inch and 50 inch; 1 pair edgers; 2 trimmers; 4 benh saws; 1 jig saw; 1 band saw; 1 gang saw; 2 box saws; 3 planers; 2 moulding machines; 1 shaping machine; 1 mortising machine; one laith saw; 1 tenoning machine.

Besides these there are quite a variety of minor machinery, such as turning, band sawing, scroll sawing, shaping, &c., &c.) comprising the newest and most advanced design.

A force of seventy-five men are employed in the various departments, and the daily output is: 25,000 feet rough lumber; 12,000 feet dressed lumber (*there is capacity for turning out* 25,000); 1,500 cases (for canned salmon); 50 windows; 50 doors; 6,000 lath. The manufacture of cases, trays, &c., for the fish canneries is a specialty. About 10,000 trays have already been manufactured this season. The reader may be surprised to be told that an average cannery uses up about fifteen hundred of these trays every season. There is also an ingenious machine for printing the trade-mark, name of cannery, &c. upon the cases.

The establishment comprises quite a number of other buildings, amongst which are a two-story building 63x30, used for store and office, and kilns with a drying capacity of 20,000 feet. The property has a frontage of 396 feet on the river, with a good, substantial wharf alongside of which ocean steamships can lie with safety and convenience. The ground, buildings and plant are valued at $60,000, and the establishment usually carries a stock to the value of $15,000—thus making the property as it stands worth $75,000. Not that it could be purchased for that.

The reader will readily understand the substantial advantages accruing to the community from such a large industrial establishment in its midst. The monthly disbursement for wages alone cannot fall short of $5,000, to say nothing about the large amount of money, certainly not less than $100,000 a year, retained in the country that formerly went away for such things as are manufactured in it—for the reader must understand that many articles besides those above referred to are turned out of this establishment.

The projectors, owners and managers through whose enterprise, perseverance and business ability all this has been accomplished are as follows: Mr. John Hendry, late of Gloucester, New Brunswick; Mr. David McNair, of Restigouche, New Brunswick; Mr. Andrew Haslam, of Albert County, *New Brunswick, and Mr. R. B. Kelly* of same place—all of whom are sober, industrious and highly respected members of society, at whose well-deserved prosperity every good citizen will rejoice.

To Merchants and Business Men!

Agents will visit you in about two or three weeks with a full line of Rubber Hand Stamps of superior quality and local make, better than those now being introduced from California. Save duty *and charges by reserving your orders* until you see samples, and then patronize HOME INDUSTRY.

R. T. WILLIAMS,
jn28 Broad & Gov't Sts., Victoria.

NOTICE.

REAVER LODGE, NO. 30, A.O.U.W.

MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO attend the Installation on Monday evening next (10th inst.), at 8 o'clock.

HENRY V. EDMONDS,
Recorder.

N. W., July 7, 1882. jy8

To the Electors of the District of New Westminster.

GENTLEMEN:—The numerous assurances of support which I have received from all sections of the District have prompted me to offer myself as a candidate at the approaching election for the Legislature.

I am opposed to the present Government because their policy has not been in accord with the wishes and the deliberate judgment of the people.

Their blundering mismanagement of the Dry Dock has precipitated the Province upon the verge of bankruptcy.

Their DeCosmos mission to England was impolitic and indefensible. It exhibited base ingratitude to the Dominion Government at a time when they were using their utmost endeavors to fulfil their obligations to the Province and the mission has simply resulted in alienating the sympathies of our best friends and has incurred the scorn of the sister provinces.

Their Land Amendment Act of 1878, which places in the hands of the Executive the power of "eviction" and "confiscation" after only three months' warning, *had not a shadow of justification in* the premises—no possible pretext for proceedings so heartless and so arbitrary. It was a deliberate and unprovoked attack upon the freedom of the electorate and deserves the reprobation of every farming community in the Province.

If elected, I shall advocate an equitable redistribution of seats in the Legislature; relief to repair the damages done to roads and bridges in the recently *flooded portions of the District;* the keeping of all trunk roads in repair at the expense of the Government; the devising of means to lift the dry-dock incubus from the shoulders of the Province; a wider application of our municipal system, in order more economically and effectively to grapple with our much needed improvements; and any general measure which has for its object the advancement of the interests of the District.

I shall consider it my duty to support any Government which may be formed who, discarding sectional predilections, evince an honest determination to work for the general interests of the Province, and shall endeavor to act in harmony with my colleagues of the District and City, always, however, reserving to myself the right to exercise an independent judgment, untrammeled by the pretensions of any individual or clique.

I hope to form a personal acquaintance with the most of the electors during my *canvass and shall take pleasure in dis*cussing more fully questions of local and general interest.

I am Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN KIRKLAND.

Hazel Grove,
New West. District, July 5, 1882. jy8

To the Electors of New Westminster District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a number of the Electors of our District to allow myself to be nominated as a candidate at the forthcoming election *to represent* you in the Local Parliament, and after giving the matter due consideration, I have concluded to comply with that request.

Should you do me the honor to elect me as your representative, my labors in your behalf will be in accordance with the following:

I am in favor of Representation by Population and would support any measure having that end in view.

*The agricultural interests of the Pro*vince, as also the dyking of the overflowed lands, the construction of roads and bridges, the erection of schoolhouses where necessary, the establishment of a ferry at New Westminster—would receive my special attention.

The lumbering trade I look upon as *of great importance to the Province and* especially to this District, and I would do what I could to aid that industry.

Any measure to admit of land speculations in any form I would oppose to the utmost of my ability. My motto is, "The land for the settler at the lowest possible price."

I would support any measure having for its object the restriction of Chinese immigration.

The expenditure of Provincial revenue upon the Dock at Esquimalt I should oppose, and would do what I could to relieve the Province of the burden without material loss.

In conclusion, should the views I have announced meet with your approval, and if you with me are opposed to the *present Government and in favor of* equal distribution of the public revenue, of "Fair play and equal rights;" then I ask you for a favorable verdict at the Polls and I will do my utmost to justify your decision.

And with the belief that such will be your decision,

I am Your Obedient Servant,
jy8 HENRY DAWSON.

W. ELSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
LYTTON SQUARE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED INvoices of NEW GOODS and being desirous of clearing off his stock of *Tweeds now on hand,* the undersigned will sell at first cost for cash.

jy5-1m W. ELSON.

FOR SALE:

THE FOLLOWING:—

15 Fat Hogs,
15 Small Hogs,
1 White Chester Boar,
A number of Horses,
1 Cutting Box,
1 Platform Scale (capacity 1,000),

Also—for sale or lease—the premises recently occupied by me.

To be seen on application to

W. J. FRENCH.

New West., July 4, 1882. jy5

REQUISITION and REPLY.

New Westminster,
June 17, 1882.

TO THE HON. W. J. ARMSTRONG:

We, the undersigned Electors for the Electoral District of New Westminster City, *request you to allow yourself to be* nominated to represent the City of New Westminster in the Provincial Parliament now about to be elected; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to secure your return.

Chas G Major,	Jas Grimmer,
James Wise,	G Leiser,
Alex Ewen,	J A Sivewright,
W D Ferris,	J McMurphy, snr,
John E Lord,	Nicholas Stacey,
J W Harvey,	W Johnston,
W S Freed,	Thos Ovens,
E S Scoullar,	L Grimmer,
R Thomas,	I Lehman,
James Orr,	E Robson,
Richard Andrews,	D Robson,
Joseph Maynard,	John Murray,
John Walsh,	Hugh Murray,
Hubert Walsh,	R Crossman,
Chas McDonough,	J E Pillips,
E L Minke,	S H Webb,
T Trapp,	Warren DeBeck,
Ira Ewing,	Wm Litster,
Jno Robson,	Francis Forrest,
R W Deane,	John Elliot,
W Hamilton,	Alex Coutts,
W J French,	B W Shiles,
T R Pearson,	W E Fales,
T Cook,	W D Purdy,
Jas A Clarke,	D S Curtis,
John Murray, snr,	C Digby,
Wm Rae,	John Reid,
W A Duncan,	A M McCollum,
George Turner,	Henry Bruce,
P Collins,	C H Debeck,
Wm Turnbull,	W J Mathers,
George Turnbull,	Henry Welch,
Phillip L Brandon,	D S Hennesy,
Chas McNaughten,	George Gray,
Frederick Eickhoff,	James Spiers,
Wm B Townsend,	Jas B Kennedy,
John McMurphy, jr,	Wm Howay,
J A Calbick,	Thos W Gray,
N A White,	Thos McKay,
Jos Hunter,	Joseph Wintemute,
	Walter Savery.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—

In reply to your largely signed requisition asking me to allow myself to be nominated as Representative for the *Electoral District of New Westminster* City and pledging me your support, I beg to state that I shall always—as I have done in the past—take much pleasure in furthering in any way in my power the interests of not only the City and District but also the entire province.

Should you do me the honor of again electing me to the Provincial Legislature my best efforts will be devoted to the advancement of your interests.

Thanking you most sincerely for the honor you have done me in presenting me with such a marked testimonial of your approval,

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,
jy5 W. J. ARMSTRONG.

To the Electors of New Westminster District:

GENTLEMEN:—I am a candidate for the representation of your District in the Legislative Assembly; and although most of you are doubtless already aware of my views upon the leading public questions of the day, still it is fitting that, in soliciting your suffrages, I should make a brief statement of my political "creed"—more particularly in respect of those questions with which the next Legislature may be expected to deal.

THE DRY DOCK.

The published reports of recent investigations into the management of affairs connected with this work, while showing a deplorable want of fore*sight and judgment, if not honesty,* on the part of the Government, amply prove that a continuance of the same policy would lead the country into serious financial distress.

You will remember that the dock was specifically provided for in the Terms of Union, and it had no more right to become a charge upon the Provincial revenue than any of the other works mentioned in these Terms. Indeed, it was upon the solemn assurance of the Provincial Government that the dock "would not cost the Province a dollar" that the Legislature was induced to sanction the scheme which has led to such disastrous results.

Upon this work has already been *squandered several hundred thousand* dollars of public money which should have been applied towards the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and the establishment of schools in the settlements; and according to present appearances, the waste of our revenue upon the dock will exceed half a *million* before the work can be brought to completion, to say nothing about perpetual demands for maintenance.

It will, therefore, be amongst the most important duties of the Legislature to devise some means of lifting this intolerable burden entirely off the shoulders of the Province.

CHINESE LABOR.

When in the *Legislature,* ten years ago, I was the first to direct attention to what is now known as the Chinese Evil. With great difficulty I succeeded in having Chinamen excluded from the political franchise. The very party now in power succeeded in defeating my efforts to exclude them *from the country;* and amongst those who now talk the loudest against the Chinese I observe some who were at that period the strongest opponents of repressive measures. Had timely and robust efforts been put forth there is no reason to dout that, instead of a yellow CURSE in the form of ten thousand Mongolian slaves draining the wealth of the country into the pockets of their foreign owners, we should have *had a white BLESSING in the form of at* least an equal number of our own race, helping to enrich the country and build up happy and prosperous communities.

To devise and apply a remedy for this now universally admitted evil will constitute one of the problems with which the new Legislature will be called upon to deal. Recent effort in that direction has never risen higher than political clap-trap and street-corner declamation.

REP. BY POP.

The doctrine of Representation by or according to population—the old war-cry of Ontario thirty years ago—is one which must commend itself to every fair-minded person, although there may be circumstances under which its full application would scarcely be practicable. The time has come when there should be a nearer approximation to that principle in British Columbia.

During the last Legislature we saw FIFTEEN electors in Kootenay sending to the House, exactly the same number of representatives that EIGHT HUNDRED electors in the Valley of the Fraser were allowed to send! An attempt to give your District some approximation to the representation to which its voting power and immense resources entitled it was defeated by the casting vote of a partizan Speaker; and yet the men who perpetrated that glaring act of injustice have the assurance to ask you for a fresh lease of power!

Such monstrous inequalities in the representation of the country must be *remedied;* and *should I have the* honor of being elected as one of your representatives, I shall make it my especial business to INSIST upon justice being done to your important District in this respect.

FISCAL POLICY.

*Through the laziness and incom*petency of those in power the fiscal affairs of the country have been allowed to drift into a condition the reverse of satisfactory. The wretched patchwork of upwards of a decade must be replaced by something deserving the name of "policy."

At present, "How to raise most revenue with least trouble" would appear to be the problem with which *the Government has been wrestling;* and the consequence is that, while taxation falls with crushing severity upon farmers—the very class which should be most lightly taxed—the least productive classes escape almost scot free.

Taxation is inevitable. Revenue is essential. But it should be the earnest endeavor of a Government to so apportion taxation as that it shall fall *lightest upon the industrial classes,* and so expend revenue as that the permanent interests of the country shall be promoted. The whole fiscal fabric of the Province needs reconstruction.

PUBLIC WORKS.

It is admitted on all sides that the *Public Works of the country have* been allowed to fall into a condition little short of DISGRACEFUL! Much care and attention will be required to remedy this state of things. A judicious, though not necessarily heavy, expenditure ought to take the place of unwise and ruinous parsimony.

EDUCATION.

While believing in a comprehensive system of state education which shall meet the reasonable wants of every settlement, I feel bound to condemn some things done under the present system—more especially the provision by which the children of the wealthiest, and, consequently, least necessitous, community receive a free high school education at the expense of the taxpayers, while those of settlers (the most important element) are in many instances left absolutely without any provision whatever for the education of their offspring.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Judges are made for the People,—not the People for the Judges; and the Legislature should INSIST upon such a disposition of the Judges as will most conduce to the public welfare.

There should also be established without delay such a scale of remu*neration for petit jurors and crown* witnesses as will be equitable and just to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

ISLAND RAILWAY.

Through the glaring incapacity and inexplicable chicanery of those entrusted with the conduct of affairs, the Island Railway question probably never was in a less satisfactory condition than it is to-day.

While I feel assured that there is no disposition on this side of the Gulf to see those on the other side deprived of any possible advantage that might accrue from the construction of that railway, yet it is quite certain that any attempt to make it a charge either directly or consequentially upon the Provincial revenue, or to make it in any way interfere with the completion *or terminus of the Canadian Pa*cific Railway, would meet with a very determined opposition.

OUR FEDERAL RELATIONS.

While strongly asserting the Provincial autonomy, it should be the aim of our Government and Legislature *to cherish and maintain relations of a* friendly character with a friendly Federal Administration, and avoid useless and expensive appeals from its deliberate and authoritative decisions, as far as is consistent with the just claims of the country. To maintain at considerable expense at Ottawa an "Agent-General" whose services are of doubtful utility, whose eccentricities are liable to place the Province in a false position, and whose extreme sectionalism must disqualify him as a representative of the WHOLE Province, is, to say the very least, unwise. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions and unfair to our constitutional representatives in the Federal Parliament.

RAILWAY MATTERS GENERALLY.

The work of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway, so long delayed, is now making satisfactory progress—although one class of labor employed is anything but satisfactory—and there is every reason to hope that before the Legislature now about to be constituted shall have run its natural course that railway will span the continent. Many new measures of a progressive character will undoubtedly be necessary to meet the altered and ever improving condition of the country.

Whether one looks to the present extremely unsatisfactory condition of affairs, superinduced by a too long term in office of unscrupulous men, or *at the not distant future so pregnant* with important results and momentous possibilities, one is constrained to admit that the supreme epoch in the history of our Province is near, and that if ever there was a time when the services of the country's best men were needed to guide the ship of state, it is now.

It will therefore be your duty and your interest to select such representatives as possess the *ability, the fore*thought and the energy to place public affairs upon such a sound and healthy basis as will fit the Province to enter upon the new order of things with advantage to itself and credit to the great Dominion of which it is destined to become so important a part.

There never was—there never may be—an election fraught with such important *consequences — consequences not only* vitally affecting the present but projecting far into the future; and, adapting to the present occasion the immortal words of one of the world's bravest men, British Columbia expects that every elector this day will do his duty!

There are many other questions, amongst them the establishment of a Registry Office in New Westminster, the creation of steam ferries at several points on the river, and the prevention or amelioration of floods on the Lower Fraser, which I hope soon to discuss verbally with you. In the *meantime* I would earnestly impress upon you the importance of recording your votes for *some candidate.* The larger the vote polled the stronger will the District and its representatives stand. LET EVERY VOTE BE POLLED!

Hoping soon to have the opportunity of meeting you and discussing more fully the various topics which agitate the public mind, I am,

Your Obedient Servant,
JNO. ROBSON.

New Westminster, July 4, 1882. jy5

PAY UP!

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

W. J. FRENCH.

New West., July 4, 1882. jy5

To the Electors of the District of New Westminster:

GENTLEMEN:—After much hesitation *I have consented to be nominated as a* candidate at the approaching election to represent you in the Legislative Assembly.

A residence of upwards of twenty-four years in the District has given me ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with your wants and has, at the same time, enabled you to become acquainted with me.

Fully aware of my own defects, I would not, even under the strong pressure which has been brought to bear, permit myself to be placed in such a position were I not confident that, by earnest attention and honest voting, I would be able, in some measure at least, to further the interests of our District.

In common with most of you, I have seen much in the policy of the Government and acts of the Legislature to condemn, and should I be elected as one of your representatives, any administration earnestly setting itself to work to right past wrongs and do the best that can be *done for the Province as a whole and* this important district in particular, shall have my support.

Hoping to have an opportunity of meeting most of you before the day of polling, and assuring you that, if honored with your confidence, I shall earnestly endeavor to do my duty honestly and faithfully, I am,

Your Obedient Servant,
jy1 GEORGE BLACK.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

SAND HEADS, FRASER RIVER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Buoys Nos. 14 and 15 are out of their respective positions.

The channel has materially changed.

Nothing but light-draft steamers should enter the Sand Heads Channel at present until the water has subsided, when it will be rebuoyed.

On entering the channel pass to the North or South of No. 1—close to, South side preferable, pass to the South of buoys—No. 2, close to—No. 3, three cables—No. 4, one and a quarter cables—No. 5, close to; then pass to the *North of No. 6,* a quarter cable; then pass to the South of Howitzer, one and a-half cables—No. 7, two and a-half cables—No. 8, three cables—No. 9, one and a-half cables—No. 10, three-quarters of a cable—and Nos. 11, 12 and 13, a half cable distant; thence follow the usual courses to the entrance of the river.

F. REVELY, Agent.

Marine & Fisheries Dept.,
Victoria, B.C., 26th June, 1882. jn24

Notice to Contractors!

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED to Hon. J. W. Trutch, C. M. G., Victoria, B. C., signed and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., Nanaimo, B. C., will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, inclusive, for the erection of

POST OFFICE, &C.,
NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the office of T. E. Peck, Esq. Collector of Customs, at Nanaimo, and at the office of Hon. J. W. Trutch, C. M.G., at Victoria, on and after Wednesday, the 4th July.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *ACCEPTED bank cheque, made payable* to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, EQUAL TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to *accept the lowest or any tender.*

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Dept. of Public Works,
Ottawa, 7th June, 1882. jn28

$250 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE paid by the undersigned for such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who, on Sunday the 21st May last, started fires on Suburban Lot 1, Block 12 (west of Douglas street cemetery), *and on the ridge* in the rear of Sapperton, whereby a large quantity of cordwood and other property was destroyed.

HENRY ELLIOTT,
JOSEPH WISE.

New West., June 6, 1882. jn7-1m

1861. 1882.

THE

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
IMPORTER.

New West., Feb. 8, 1882. fe11

OCCIDENT HOTEL

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in the City.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT

IS UNDER THE CHARGE OF AN EXPERIENCED ARTIST.

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

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

Private Dining Rooms for Ladies, Families and Private Parties.

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

THE BAR

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

J. W. HOWISON,
PROPRIETOR.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Revision will be held at the Municipal Council Chambers, on SATURDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose *of hearing complaints,* if any, against the Assessment Roll for the year 1882.

By Order,
JAMES ORR, C. M. C.

New Westminster, June 5, 1882. j[illegible]

NOW or NEVER

THE FLOATING PHOTOGRAPHIC Gallery will remain only a few days longer. Those who have work will please call and get it. jn7

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, July 8, 1882.

J. A. R. Homer will be a candidate for the representation of New Westminster District in the House of Commons, at the approaching election.

John Kirkland will be a Candidate at the approaching election, to represent the District of New Westminster in the Provincial Legislature.

Wm. Isaac, Maple Ridge, will be a Candidate for the representation of New Westminster District in the Provincial Legislature, at the approaching election.

W. H. Ladner is an Independent Candidate for the representation of the District of New Westminster in the Provincial Legislature, at the approaching election.

George Black, of Burrard Inlet, is a candidate for the representation of New Westminster District in the Provincial Legislature, at the approaching election.

Charles Wilson, of Barkerville, will be a candidate at the approaching election, for the representation of the District of Cariboo in the Provincial Assembly.

To the Electors of New Westminster District:

GENTLEMEN—I will be a candidate at the forthcoming election as a representative for the District of New Westminster in the Local Parliament.

HENRY DAWSON.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer WILLIAM IRVING, from Yale, July 7—Mrs Miller, Mrs Barber Mrs Towle, Miss Newton, Messrs Thomson, Smith, Harrison, Mashaey, Woods, Special Constable and 4 prisoners, and 15 others.

The water in the Fraser is falling.

The weather continues pleasant. A refreshing shower fell during Thursday night.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Gardiner, did not arrive from Victoria till 7:45 last evening.

Guiteau died as he had lived, a fool-knave, spouting egotistical blasphemy and drivelling bosh.

There was a buggy capsize, and a narrow escape on Wednesday in returning from the cemetery.

Yesterday morning a fine buck was captured by Indians in the river, opposite this city. The chase was a lively one.

The steamer R. P. Rithet, Capt. John Irving, arrived from Victoria on Wednesday evening and proceeded up river.

The steamer Western Slope, Capt. Moore, arrived Yale yesterday morning, and shortly afterward proceeded to Victoria.

The steamer Western Slope, Capt. Moore, arrived from Victoria on Wednesday evening and proceeded up river during the night.

The steamer William Irving, Capt. Insley, returned from Yale yesterday, bringing a number of passengers and a general freight.

The Sockeyes are running pretty freely now and several of the canneries are at work. One cannery got 2,000 fish on Thursday.

On Thursday the str. Leonora, Capt. VanBramer, took a cargo of fish case material from the Royal City Planing Mills to the Richmond cannery.

The Victoria St. Andrews and Caledonian Society held their annual gathering on the 4th inst. It was very successful, as all their gatherings are.

The *Colonist* states that a handsome brick building will be erected on a 5-acre lot adjoining Beacon Hill Park for the purposes of the Collegiate School, the buildings of which were recently destroyed by fire.

The steamer R. P. Rithet, Capt. Jno. Irving, returned from Yale yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Victoria. Amongst the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Rithet and children, and Mrs. Wilson.

During the past ten days Mr. Sexsmith, of North Arm, has shipped $1,600 worth of dairy and farm produce. He is making cheese at the rate of 200 lbs. a day, and it is of excellent quality—so much in demand that he cannot fill all the orders coming in.

At last! The plans and specifications for the Coquitlam bridge have come at last. The work should have been done years ago; but "better late than never." The bridge is a truss, single span 120 feet long. It looks well on paper. Tenders are invited for the work.

From the press reports we observe that the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church has appointed five missionaries to the Victoria and New Westminster Districts, to occupy the following stations: Cariboo, Nicola and Kamloops, Maple Ridge and Langley, Saanich and Maple Bay; and Indian tribes on Fraser River.

PATENT SALTER.—A most ingenious machine for salting canned salmon is being manufactured at the Royal City Planing Mills. It is a contrivance by means of which a whole tray-full of cans receive the exact modicum of salt just by a twist of the wrist. It is worth looking at.

A. O. F.—Installation of officers at Court Lord Dufferin took place at their meeting on Wednesday evening last, when the following officers were installed:—C.R.W., J. French; S.C.R., Jno. Stewart; Treas., L. Grimmer; Sec., J. McMurphy; S.W., Y. Nelson; J.W., W. Crart; S.B., W. Kelly; J.B., Robt. Anderson.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. Robson, pastor. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. Seats free; strangers cordially invited. *

THE STATUTES.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a well printed and neatly bound volume containing the statutes passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia during its last session.

GLADSTONE & BISHOP WALSH.—On the occasion of the Phœnix Park tragedy the R. C. Bishop of Ontario sent a telegram to Gladstone, expressive of horror and condemnation of the act. To that telegram Gladstone has sent a reply, thanking his Lordship.

TWO FUNERALS IN ONE DAY.—On Wednesday last this city was the scene of two funerals—that of poor Doyle who was so suddenly stricken down by the lamentable mill accident, and that of Robert Johnson, scarcely less suddenly called across the dark river. Both funerals were largely attended. The latter was conducted with Masonic honors.

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.—John Shelford, a native of Wetherfield, England, died at the Royal Columbian Hospital in this City on Thursday the 6th inst. aged 58 years. Deceased was amongst the very first settlers at Chilliwhack, where he has resided ever since, latterly acting as miller in Mr. R. Stevenson's grist mill in that important settlement.

UTILISING THE REFUSE.—Mr. Tamm, a member of a St. Louis firm, is here with a patent for extracting oil and manufacturing guano from fish offal. The canning firms consenting (and most of them have), he will erect an establishment on the river and collect all the offal from all the canneries. That will be ever so much better than dumping it in the river.

TOO BAD.—It will be remembered that the assizes were adjourned till the 6th inst., at which time the Sheriff was instructed to summon jurors, &c. The 6th came and so did jurors, witnesses and suitors, but no Judge! It is really too bad to trifle with the interests of the people in this way. If there were a resident Judge such an occurrence could not take place.

MAMMOTH BARGE.—Mr. McMullen, C. P. R. contractor, has metamorphosed the section of the hull of the ill-fated steamer E. J. Irving into a barge, or scow for carrying lumber, by putting ends on and otherwise fixing it up. The craft is 95 feet long and 35 wide and is expected to carry 150,000 feet of lumber at a load. It is receiving a cargo at Webster's mill now.

PUBLIC BENEFACTION.—Much of the waggon road between Yale and the Alexandria Bridge is utterly impassable. The railway track is laid and trains are running every day for that distance. The railway contractor allows the free use of these trains, not only for transport of passengers, mails and express but for everybody. Under the circumstances this accommodation amounts to a public boon, and Mr. Onderdonk deserves public thanks, which we have much pleasure in according him.

THE SEA GIVES UP ITS DEAD.—The body of the boatswain who was drowned from the American ship Guardian at Moodyville on the 18th June, was recovered on Monday last and buried in the cemetery on the Inlet road on Tuesday afternoon. The service was read by the Rev. E. Robson and several officers from the shipping now in the Inlet were present. It is believed that deceased was a native of Sweeden, about 45 years of age. The ship to which he belonged sailed from the Inlet some time ago.

Yale Grand Jury Report.

At the assizes held at Yale last week, the Grand Jury made a very sensible Report. Reference was made to the fact that the town is not incorporated. The sanitary condition of the place was dealt with, also the state of the public institutions, which was creditable to those in charge. The necessity for abating certain nuisances, such as ill-kept pig-pens, the obstructing of public side-walks by placing chairs thereon, &c., was pointed out. Becoming sympathy was expressed for the sufferers by the late disastrous floods; the urgent necessity for the immediate repairs of the waggon road was referred to, and fitting acknowledgment was made of the Dominion appropriation for the "much-needed work" of clearing the channel of the Lower Fraser.

REPLYING,

His Lordship dwelt at considerable length and with much clearness and force upon a number of important topics touched and untouched in the Report. He pointed out the steps to be taken to obtain incorporation and the benefits accruing therefrom. He particularly referred to the appeals from the Licensing Court, pointing out that liquor licenses were, or ought only to be, issued for public convenience; not for individual aggrandizement, and that a license imposed responsibilities as well as carried privileges. He referred to the discretionary powers conferred upon the Magistrates in granting or withholding liquor licenses, a power with which he would be very sorry to interfere, and he evinced a very decided disposition to uphold their decisions. His Lordship also explained the working of the Public Works Act, the provisions of which had recently been put in force along the line of railway, pointing out its object and effect, more particularly in respect to the liquor trade.

Many suffer from supposed Organic diseases of the heart, when the trouble is only an irregularity in the circulation of the vital fluids, which **Burdock Blood Bitters** will promptly remedy.

Dominion Fisheries.

It appears from the published Report of the Department that Canada's fish harvest last year amounted in value to close upon sixteen millions. The year before it was fourteen and a half millions. In the list of Provinces British Columbia stands fifth, being $713,336 in 1880 and $1,454,321 in 1881,—no insignificant increase. But it should be observed that these figures only represent the export values. According to the official returns, if the entire catch be taken into account, British Columbia will stand about the head of the list. Should this year's run come up to the mark Columbia will "show a pair of clean heels" in the Provincial race.

Yale District.

There are two candidates in the field for the Federal Parliament, viz., Mr. Barnard and Mr. Vernon. Upon the receipt of a telegram at Lytton on the 2nd inst. announcing the fact that Mr. Vernon was in the field, the leading people there joined in a petition asking that gentleman not to run for the Commons, as they were desirous of having him in the Provincial Legislature, where he rendered such good service in times past. For the Local there are Mr. Mara, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Semlin in the upper part of the District, and Messrs. Sproat and Pearson at the lower end. Mr. McGirr is, of course, ruled out for want of the essential qualification of being on the voter's list.

The Yale Assizes.

Hon. Mr. Justice Gray held the assizes on Friday the 30th ult., and on Monday the 3rd inst. The following gentlemen were constituted a Grand Jury:—Messrs. W. Dodd, (Foreman), Jonathan Davis, Robt. Clark, F. Crotty, F. Norton, W. Gladwin, D. MacQuarrie, Wm. Jamieson, A. H. Powers, M. Hagan, A. Smither, E. A. Cunningham, F. Vincent and W. Harrison.

True bills were found against Jas. Kelly and Joe Morris for larceny; both pleaded guilty and both were sentenced to three months hard labor.

On Monday the Chinese poisoning case, traversed from the New Westminster December assizes, came up, and the jury found a verdict of "not guilty."

CIVIL BUSINESS.

On the 4th several appeals from the Licensing Court were heard, and the cases were reserved for a Full Court.

COUNTY COURT.

On the 5th inst. county Court was held at which a number of cases were disposed of, none of them, however, possessing any special public interest.

Convent of St. Ann.

The very interesting exercises in connection with the closing of this institution for the summer holidays took place on Thursday afternoon. The attendance of visitors was very large, and was composed principally of ladies. The large hall in which the exercises took place was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the girls who took part entered with much enthusiasm into the performance. The programme of proceedings was sufficiently varied to make it interesting throughout. It embraced vocal and instrumental music, recitations, charades, and dramatic performances. The prizes were distributed by the Right Rev. Bishop De Herbomez, after which Rev. Father Horris expressed his pleasure at seeing so large a number of spectators present, showing the interest they felt in the great work of education. The future prospects of the rising generation, he said, depended very much upon the acquisition of a sound, practical education. It was the greatest gift a parent could bestow upon his child, and it would save them from many difficulties and dangers in life. But parents must not forget that a secular education without a knowledge of the law of God might prove a curse instead of a blessing. Examples of this were, unfortunately, too common. That education in which God is ignored is lacking in its most essential quality. Rev. Father Horris paid a high compliment to the pupils for their progress in the respective branches, which reflected great credit upon their zealous and indefatigable preceptors.

The programme and prize list are very long and we are reluctantly compelled to hold them over till next issue.

Richmond Council.

Council met at the Town Hall. Present — The Reeve, and Councillors Reid and Fraser.

A communication was received from Manosh Steves, asking extension of time to complete his contract, stating that the high water had washed away part of the flume in course of construction by him and offering to replace it for the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Council granted extension of time, and instructed the clerk to notify Mr. Steves that they would expect the work done according to specifications without any additional grant of money.

Balance of J. McMyn's bill ($460) was ordered paid if the work was accepted by the Board of Works.

Mr. Dan Daniels and Mr. John Cochrane applied personally to the Council to have a ditch cut and a road built on the line of road leading into their land.

Consideration of their application was deferred till next meeting when the Council would be in possession of further information regarding necessity for and cost of construction.

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

Personal.---Historical.

For some time past the local organ of a demoralized administration has been devoting its whole energy and most of its editorial space to the interesting work of heaping personal abuse upon Mr. Robson—endeavoring to make him out a failure, a "dead-beat" both as a public journalist and a politician, one who never did and never will exert the slightest influence in public affairs. Perhaps Mr. Robson ought really to feel grateful for the opportunities thus afforded of making personal explanations and statements which, under other circumstances, he might experience some delicacy in presenting to the public. At any rate these coarse and venomous personal attacks must plead our excuse for offering the following historical jottings—chiefly designed for such of the Electors in New Westminster District as may have come here since these occurrences took place. Many of the old settlers will bear witness to the accuracy of most of these statements, every one of which is susceptible of proof.

In the year 1860 Mr. Robson, laying down the axe and shovel, took up the pen and commenced the publication of the BRITISH COLUMBIAN newspaper, a paper which soon became an acknowledged power in the land.

Six years later he was elected Mayor of this City (a position at that period accounted honorable) and soon afterwards Member for the City and District in the Legislative Council. His parliamentary duties were discharged with so much acceptance that he was the recipient of a very flattering address, accompanied by a purse containing $600 in gold coin. He was reelected by acclamation for a second term, during which he discharged his duties with equal satisfaction to his constituents.

The seat of government having been removed from New Westminster in 1868, the city dwindled down to a very low ebb, and ceased to be an important political centre, and Mr. Robson, with the fullest concurrence of his friends, removed temporarily to Victoria, where the important public questions of the period—particularly the questions of Confederation and Responsible Government—had to be fought out.

☞ In the summer of 1869 Mr. Robson was induced by some of the most influential men of that time to accept the position of responsible editor of the *Colonist* at a monthly salary of $250, and in doing so he was the innocent cause of displacing a person by the name of J. K. Suter, who was at that time employed on the editorial staff of that journal at a salary of $55 a month. Whether or not that little circumstance may have contributed towards the rancorous hate and jealous spite ever since exhibited by that person towards Mr. Robson we leave to the public to judge.

During the five years and a half that Mr. Robson held the position it was universally admitted that he did much towards securing for the *Colonist* a leading position in the country, and it is certain that he changed its tone to one of uniform friendliness to this part of the Province.

During the early part of 1870, the last session in which Mr. Robson sat for New Westminster, the Terms of Union with Canada were discussed and framed, a work in which it is scarcely necessary to say he took a very prominent part—as, indeed, he had done in advocating Confederation and Responsible Government for years before. He had the satisfaction of being instrumental in obtaining several concessions, the most important of which was Responsible Government.

The following extracts from the official report of the debates which took place on the Terms of Union will help to show in what estimation Mr. Robson was held. Responsible Government being the immediate subject of discussion,

HON. MR. TRUTCH (having disposed of Mr. Humphrey's speech) said:—"But, sir, the argument of the Hon. Member for New Westminster is of a very different character. I congratulate him and I congratulate the House on the manner in which the matter was treated by him. * * * The Hon. Member for New Westminster, in his powerful oration, has, not only allured us with the prospects of popularity under Responsible Government, but he has, I will not say threatened, but warned us of the results of opposing him in this matter."

Replying more particularly to Mr. Robson's contention that the people of British Columbia were fit for self-government and that there were many working men in the country well qualified to take seats round the Legislative table,

HON. MR. WALKEM said:—"The main speech, for the Hon. Member for Victoria District (Mr. DeCosmos) did not deign to express his views, has been that of the Hon. Member for New Westminster. As I listened to that speech, sir, one of the best ever uttered in this House, I almost felt that for five long years I had been wrong. He almost made a convert of me. * * * I coincide with the Hon. Member for New Westminster as to what he says about callous hands. I believe there are men with tattered garments in the country quite capable of giving a sensible vote upon all questions likely to come before a Council in this Colony. * * * Those gentlemen with the patched garments and callous hands have the same opportunity that the Member for New Westminster has had of coming into this House. He has told us with pride of his hard work as a pioneer on the Fraser river, and to-day we hear him advocating with most eloquent language his views upon this great question. His voice has had much to do with shaping the councils of this House, and I ask, are these doors shut to any man in the Colony of equal talent with the honorable gentleman who can be found willing to devote their time to the service of their country?"

It will be observed that the above quoted acknowledgments came from opponents—gentlemen with whom Mr. Robson was contending in a hand-to-hand struggle for the political rights of the people.

At the close of that session Mr. Robson was sent for by Governor Musgrave and invited to go to Ottawa as one of the Delegates to arrange with the Canadian Government for the admission of British Columbia upon the Terms passed by the Legislature or upon such modified terms as might be mutually agreed upon—an invitation which Mr. Robson, for business reasons, hesitated to accept, and other arrangements were made.

In 1871 Mr. Robson, in response to a pressing invitation, consented to become a candidate for the representation of the important District of Nanaimo in the new Legislature. He was elected, and represented that constituency with complete satisfaction until, in April 1875, he accepted service under the Dominion Government, as Paymaster and Purveyor of the C. P. R. S. in British Columbia, at a salary of $3,000. It was while representing Nanaimo that Mr. Robson was offered and refused a seat in the McCreight Ministry.

For four years (less two months) Mr. Robson continued to hold the important and very responsible Dominion appointment, during which period considerably over a million of dollars was disbursed by him and the whole business of that vast service managed to the entire satisfaction of the Department at Ottawa.

During the period he held that appointment, as well as subsequently, Mr. Robson employed every legitimate means in his power for the purpose of having the railway brought down the valley of the Fraser, and he had the satisfaction of being invited to Ottawa in the spring of 1878 in connection with that question; and he had the still greater satisfaction of knowing that he was enabled to render important service in that direction.

Since then Mr. Robson has dared to renew the publication of the BRITISH COLUMBIAN, and once more lift up his Italics against bad government and in defence of the rights of the people; and he has succeeded in a few months in building up a first-class newspaper business—a business which makes his local contemporary green with envy.

Worse still, Mr. Robson has had the astounding presumption to aspire once more to represent in the Legislature the place of his first choice, the scene of his pioneer struggles, the District in which his large property interests are situated!

These simple and unvarnished facts may suffice for the present as an answer to the vituperation constantly flowing through the columns of the *Guardian*. They may aid such of the Electors as have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Robson and his antecedents to come to a correct conclusion respecting his fitness to do them good service in the most important crisis of our country's history.

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

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

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

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

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

Do not take such vile trash as cheap Whiskey Bitters and stimulats that only pander to a depraved appetite. Burdock Blood Bitters is a pure vegetable medicine, not a drink. It cleanses the blood and builds up the system. Sample bottles 10 cents.

The worst Scrofulous Sores, the most indolent Tumor, and the most foul Ulcer known, may be cured by the combined use of Burdock Blood Bitters and Burdock Healing ointment. Ask your Druggist for these infallible remedies.

No person can enjoy health while suffering Constipation of the Bowels. Harsh purgatives always do harm. Burdock Blood Bitters is Nature's own Cathartic. It regulates, purifies and strengthens the system. Trial bottles 10 cents.

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

If you would have a clear complexion, a freedom from Blotches, Pimples, Boils, and all foul humors, purify and regulate the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels with Burdock Blood Bitters. Trial Bottles 10 cents.

To the Electors of the District of New Westminster:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a large number of the Electors interested in the general welfare of our District, I allow myself to be nominated as a candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming election for the Provincial Legislature.

My political views are briefly as follows:

Although independent of party, I disapprove of the policy of the present administration, more especially in regard to the expenditure of large amounts of the public revenue upon the dock at Esquimalt and the DeCosmos mission.

I will do what I can towards promoting the construction of roads and bridges and the establishment of schools throughout the Province and especially in the District that I expect to have the honor of representing.

Our lumber trade will receive my best attention, as also our fisheries and the dyking of the prairie lands.

I am in favor of offering substantial inducements to bonafide settlers, every one of whom should be allowed a free grant of 160 acres of land as a homestead.

Land speculation or monopolization I shall oppose by every legitimate means.

I believe in Representation According to Population, and would do my best to obtain it.

In conclusion, should I have the honor to represent you, my whole energies shall be devoted to the promotion of your interests. Your interests are mine and mine are yours. I am one of yourselves.

Yours Most Obediently,

WILLIAM ISAAC.

Maple Ridge. jn28

FOR SALE:

A Splendid Farm!

200 ACRES IMPROVED!

135 Acres Under Timothy!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for Sale, on favorable terms, his splendid Farm, situated on the North Arm, 14 miles from the City of New Westminster and within four miles of the Town of Granville, the

RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The Farm contains 351 acres of rich bottom land, thoroughly dyked and drained and free from overflow at all seasons.

There are

200 ACRES IMPROVED,

Of which 135 acres are under timothy, and the remainder under oats, root crops and pasture.

There is a good bearing or hard and a splendid spring of pure water.

There are a comfortable dwelling, two double barns 120x45 feet, together with sheds and other out-buildings.

The Farm is well stocked with horses, cattle, pigs, &c., and with the most improved agricultural implements and machinery, including a "Giant Reaper."

The property fronts on the North Arm, and there is a wharf (not quite finished), affording excellent landing for steamers.

There is no better farm in the country, and it is in a condition to pay a large profit on the investment from the first.

The Farm will be sold with or without the live stock.

For particulars apply on the premises or by post to HUGH MAGEE.

New West., July 4, 1882. jy5

FRENCH'S BALSAM HONEY!

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT.

SURE CURE TRY IT, ONLY 50 Cts. a Bottle

☞CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned to see that a Beehive and the name of Moore & Co. is on each Bottle, as none other is genuine.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co'y.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

T. R. Pearson & Co., Agents,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Resources of the Company as at 31st December, 1881.

I. Subscribed Capital—			
Paid-up	£ 500,000	0	0
Uncalled	1,500,000	0	0
	£2,000,000	0	0
II. Fire Fund—			
Reserve	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve	319,551	7	0
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	54,367	7	1
	£1,218,495	14	0
III. Life Fund—			
Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	£3,112,590	7	8
Accumulated Fund of the Annuity Branch	395,515	3	4
	£3,508,105	11	0
IV. Revenue for the Year 1881—			
Fire Branch—Premiums and Interest	£1,024,460	16	11
Life and Annuity Branches—Premiums and Interest	478,825	14	3
	£1,503,286	11	2

jul7

NOTICE.

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

No minerals are known to exist on this land.

JOHN CLAYTON,

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

To the Electors of New Westminster District.

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a number of Electors from all parts of the District, I again present myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for members to represent the District in the Local Legislature, and, in doing so, think it right that you should be made acquainted with the policy, if elected, I intend to pursue.

I will not support ANY GOVERNMENT that will not justly apportion the revenues of the Province to the various Districts according to their requirements and the importance of their local industries.

I will endeavor to obtain a redistribution of seats in the Legislature in order that the Districts may be represented according to their population and wealth.

I will support any practical and comprehensive scheme to prevent the future inundation of the lands along the Fraser valley.

I will urge the transference of the Dry Dock to the Imperial or Dominion Government, and if neither will accept it and complete and maintain the work as a national one, then to indefinitely postpone the work until the Province is in a position to proceed with it. I will not give my vote to expend one cent of the public revenue upon a work of so little use to the Province generally, especially as the revenue will all be required to repair the damage caused by the late floods and the construction of necessary roads in this, the most important agricultural District in the Province.

I will persistently urge the appointment of a resident Judge, the payment of Jurors fair wages for their loss of time, the establishment at once of a Steam Ferry at New Westminster, the establishment of a Land Registry office, and increased School facilities.

There are many other measures of importance to the welfare of the District and Province generally, such as the encouragement of white emigration, the exclusion of the Chinese and curtailing the privileges at present enjoyed by them, that cannot be set forth in an address of this kind. I will endeavor to see as many of you as possible before the day of election, when I will be happy to explain my views on any subject that may be proposed.

In the mean time I would urge all those who have a vote in the District to firmly make up their mind to go to the Polls on the day of election, as the larger the vote by which a member is returned the greater weight it gives him in the councils of his country.

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES ORR.

New West., July 3: 1882. jy5tc

W. RAE,

COLUMBIA STREET,

Next Door South of Colonial Hotel,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A VARIED STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED—A COMPLETE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

Including Novelties in Fancy Straw Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Plain and Shaded Watered Ribbons,

Satins, Colored Velvets, Velveteens, and Plush.

NEW DESIGNS in TIES & RUFFLES

HATS AND BONNETS

Made and trimmed, and satisfaction guaranteed.

BERLIN and ZEPHYR WOOLS.

☞ All Goods sold at reasonable rates. Call and inspect our stock.

WM. RAE,

ap22 COLUMBIA STREET.

(From First Page.)

guess such a thing. It was because she knew, that she had refused Aglionby's overtures.

For a moment or two, cowardice was nearly gaining the victory. Mrs. Paley was an old, feeble woman; Judith could easily turn her thoughts upon another track; the worst need never be stated. But another feeling stronger than this shrinking from the truth, urged her to learn it and she said:

"Indeed, and how do you know this, Martha?"

"How do I know it, bairn? Why, from your own mother's lips, as who else should I know it from! Ay, and she cried and sobbed when she brought the news. You know it was like in this way that it happened. When Ralph got married, and for long before I was housekeeper at Scar Foot, I well remember it all, and the old Squire's fury, and the names he called the woman who had married his son; 'a low, penniless jade,' he called her, ay, and worse than that. He always meant Ralph to have your mother, you know. She was ever a favorite with him. Whether that would have come to anything in any case, I don't know, for whatever she might have done, Ralph said much and more, that he wouldn't wed her. He went off to London, and married his wife there! The news came, and the Squire was furious. How he raged! He soon forbade Ralph the house, and cut off his allowance, and refused to see him, or hear of him. Two or three years passed, your mother was married, and lived in this house, which had been her mother's before her. I think the old Squire's conscience began to prick, for he had got uneasy about his son, and at last would have sent for him, I believe, but while he was making up his mind Ralph died, and then it was too late. For a time it fairly knocked the old man down. Then he came round, and began to think that he would like to have the boy, and he even made up his mind to make some sort of terms with the wife so as to get the boy into his own care, and "bring him up an Aglionby, and not a vagabond," as he said. It was a great descent for his pride, Miss Judith. He took counsel with your mother, and sent her to Irkford, where Mrs. Ralph lived, that great big town, you know I've never been there, but they do say that it's wonderful for size and for dirt. He sent her there to see the mother and try to persuade her to let him have the child for the best part of the year, and she was to have it for the rest, and it was to be brought up like a gentleman, and sent to college, and then it was to have all the money when he died, same as if his father had never crossed him.

"Your mother—she was not a widow then, you know, nor for many a year after—she was away about three days. When she came back, she came alone. The old Squire was as white as a sheet with expectation and excitement. I was by at the time, and I saw and heard it all. He said, 'Where's the boy?' in a very quiet, strange kind of voice. 'Oh, uncle,' your mother said—'she's an awful woman—she's like a tigress.' Then she cried and sobbed, and said it had been too much for her nerves; it had nearly killed her. And she told him how Mrs. Ralph had got into a fury, and said she would never be parted for a day from her child, and spurned his offer. The old Squire said with his grim little laugh, that perhaps when she was starving, she would be so ready to spurn. 'Oh, she starve,' your mother said, 'she has plenty of rich relations, and that is partly what makes her so independent. Ralph has left her the child's sole guardian. She scorns and spurns us, and I believe she would like to see us humbled in the dust before her. Then the old Squire let his hatred loose against his son's wife. With his terrible look that he could put on at times, he sat down beside your mother (she was flung on a sofa, you know, half-fainting) and he bade her tell him all about it. He questioned and she answered, and she was trembling like a leaf all the time. He bade me stay where I was, as witness. And at last, when he had heard it all out, he swore a fearful oath, and took heaven and us to witness that from henceforth, as long as he lived, he would have nothing to do with his grandchild. It might starve, he said, or die or rot, or anything its mother chose, for aught he cared—*he* had done with it forever. It was terrible to hear him. And from that day, none of us dared name the child to him. He spent a deal of his time at Yoresett House with your mother. I heard him many a time tell her she and hers were all the children he had. And after your father died, he went on purpose to tell her not to be uneasy, but to leave him to do things his own way, and that you children should thrust that brat out of Scar Foot at last. And now he goes and leaves it all his money. Eh, my bairn, that was very wrong."

Judith, when she answered, spoke, and indeed felt, quite calm: the very hugeness of the effort she had made in order to speak at all kept her calm and quiet. She had never even conceived of anything like the dreadful shame she felt as she said:

"It is a terrible story, Martha. It is very well that you told it to me instead of to my mother, for she is not strong enough to bear having it raked up again. Have you," her voice almost died away upon her lips—"have you related it to any one else?"

"Nay, not I! I thought I'd just see Mistress Conisbrough, and ask her if there was nothing to be done. If she was to speak to some lawyer—some clever man—and some of them is so clever, you know, happen he might be able to set aside the will."

"That is what she thought of at first," said Judith, strenuously keeping her mind fixed upon the subject; battling hard to keep in restraint the sickly fear at her heart lest any of the unsuspecting ones around them should by chance come in and interrupt the interview. "But Mr. Whaley told her it would not be of the very slightest use. And—and—Martha, I think you are very fond of us all, are you not?"

She came near to the old woman, and knelt beside her, with her hands clasped upon her knee, and she looked up into Martha's face.

"Ay, my bairn, I am so." She passed her withered hand over Judith's glossy brown braids. "I am so fond of ye all that I cannot abide to see ye cast out by a usurper."

"Then if you really care for us, please, Martha, say nothing more to any one about this, will you? I will tell you why. We have reason to think that Mr. Aglionby's relations were not really so rich as—as was represented, or if they were, they must have changed their minds about adopting him, for he was *very* poor, really, when his grandfather found him. And as it would not be of the least use to dispute the will, we want to keep it all quiet, don't you see? and to make no disturbance about it. Will you promise, Martha?"

"Ay, if you'll promise that if ever I could be of use by telling all about it, as I've told it to you, now, that you'll send for me, eh, bairn?"

"Oh, I promise that, yes."

"Then I promise you what you want. It's not such a pleasant thing that one should want to be raking it up at every turn, to one's friends and neighbors."

Judith felt her heart grow cold and faint at the images conjured up by these words of the old woman, who went on, after a pause, during which her thoughts seemed to dwell upon the past. "Do you know him, my bairn, this young man?

"Yes," replied Judith, a flood of color rushing tumultuously over her pale face. The question was sudden; the emotion was, for the moment, uncontrollable. Her clear eyes, which had been fixed on old Martha's face, wavered, sank.

Though Mrs. Paley was a withered old woman of eighty, she could read a certain language on the human face as glibly as any young maid of eighteen.

"You do? There's another reason for my holding my tongue. You say he's considerate, and wishful to do right. Is he reasonable, or is he one of them that have eyes, but see not? If he *has* eyes, he will want never to lose sight of you again. If you and he were to wed—eh, what a grand way of making all straight, and healing all enmities, and a way after the Lord's own heart, too."

A little shudder ran through Judith. She did not tell old Martha that Aglionby was already engaged; or Mrs. Paley's indignation would perhaps have loosed her tongue, in other quarters than this, and Judith wished above all things, and at almost any price, to secure her silence. She knew now that had Bernard been as free as air; had he loved her and her alone, and told her so, and wooed her with all the ardor of which he was capable—after what she had just now heard she would have to say him nay, cost her what it might; a spoiled life, a broken heart, or what you will.

She rose from her knees, smiled a chilly little attempt at a smile, and said:

"I'm afraid you are a match-maker, Martha," and then to her unspeakable relief she heard the sound of wheels. It was John Heseltine's son Edmund with the gig, coming to fetch Martha away.

The old woman did not ask to see the other girls. The story she had been telling had sent her thoughts wandering back to old times; she had forgotten Judith's sisters, who were to her things of yesterday. When she departed, Judith shook her withered old hand; promised to deliver her messages to her mother, led her to the door; saw her seated in the gig, and driven off, sure that she would keep the promise she had given. And thus old Martha Paley disappears from these pages.

Judith returned to the house, and stood in the hall for a moment or two, then mechanically took her way upstairs, along the passage, to her own bedroom. She sat down and folding her hands upon her knee, she began to think. Painfully, shrinkingly, but laboriously, she went in her mind over every detail of this horrible story. She felt a vague kind of hope that perhaps, if it all came to be compared and sifted, the particulars might be found incongruous; she might be unable to make them agree with one another, and so have a pretext for rejecting it. But, as she conned over each one, she found that they fitted together only too well—both her own vague, almost formless suspicions, and the tangible facts which explained them.

Her great-uncle had had an interview with his grandson; she exactly understood how, talking to Bernard about what he supposed to be his true position, he had been enlightened, and that with a shock. He must have restrained his wrath so far as not to reveal to Aglionby what he had discovered; he had, as he thought, had pity upon her mother and her mother's daughters. She remembered their journey back from Irkford, and how her uncle's strangely absent and ungenial manner had struck her, and chilled her. Then, while she and her sisters were out, on the following morning he had visited her mother. She could form no idea of what had passed at that interview; it must have been a painful one, for her mother had not mentioned it, but had been left shaken and ill by it. Next, Judith's own interview with her uncle; his extraordinary reception of her; his fury, unaccountable to her at the time, but which was now only too comprehensible; his sinister accusations of herself and her mother, as being leagued together in some plot—some scheme to fleece and hoodwink him; *now* she could interpret this fiery writing on the wall, clearly enough. Her return home; the storm; the apparition of Mr. Whaley driving through it and the night, toward Scar Foot; the hastily executed will; the miserable scene when its contents were made known; her mother's sudden fear and cowering down before Aglionby; her broken words on recovering consciousness—that repetition of the lie told twenty years before, and more. Those words had first aroused her suspicion, her vague fear that all was not so clear and straightforward as it should be. Now came old Martha, like a finger of some inspired interpreter, pointing out the meaning of each strange occurrence, throwing a flood of light over all, by her grim story of an old man's imperious will thwarted—of a young man's obstinate weakness; of a woman's yielding to temptation, and telling lies for gain. Each detail now seemed to dovetail with hideous accuracy into its neighbor, until the naked truth, the damnable and crushing whole seemed to start up and stand before her, stark and threatening.

(To be Continued.)

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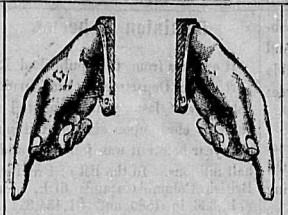

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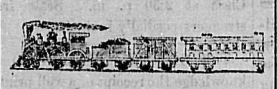

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