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L. P. FISHER Advertising Agent, 21 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, is authorised to receive Advertisements for this paper.

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The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 7, 1885.

Current Events and Opinions.

We can hardly believe that, in view of his past experience, Mr. Norquay can really have undertaken to make a final settlement with regard to the lands in the name of the province. If so he has displayed an amount of temerity for which we had not given him credit. Manitoba is neither in a position nor in the temper at present to accept any such agreement. — *Manitoba Free Press.*

Reasons have been found for believing that;—The North-West was once a wooded country; it was cleared by fire; the fires were the work of man; it would take between five and ten centuries of such fires to effect the present clearance, and their starting-point must have been in the direction of the Coteau du Missouri. Therefore, the North-West country was populated by migration up the Missouri Valley from the Southern Central Plains, between five and ten centuries ago.—*London Free Press.*

Reasoning by analogy from data furnished by experiments on rabbits and monkeys, a London surgeon assured a patient that he was suffering from tumor on the brain. Not this alone, he told the exact spot where the tumor was to be found. It was the patient's last chance. He could not recover while the tumor was there. He might recover if it were removed, though the operation would be undoubtedly dangerous. He wisely took the risks. His skull was opened, and the tumor was found exactly where the surgeon had diagnosed. It was removed without difficulty, and the patient at last accounts was doing well, with every prospect of many years of health and usesulness before him. It is impossible to get over facts like these, if they are properly vouched for.—*Truth.*

It will probably turn out that Bismarck's hostility to Mr. Gladstone is based on something more practical and immediate than even the securing of an understanding with France. It is said that Mr. Gladstone is the only statesman in Europe who stands in the way of that settlement of the Eastern question which the Prince favors. He wants before he dies to turn Austria into a Sclavonic power. He desires *also to give Russia enough to do in* Asia Minor to keep her busy for a decade at least. Had England annexed Egypt he would have felt himself free to agitate this development of the Eastern question. Mr. Gladstone has not only refused to annex Egypt, but has cried "Hands off" to Austria, and prevented the advance to Salonica, which Bismarck would provoke. In fact Austria is pledged in honor not to advance to Salonica so long as Mr. Gladstone is in power, a promise not to do so having been given to Mr. Gladstone as a *quid pro quo* for the much-denounced Karolyi apology. Bismarck, irritated at this, is paying Mr. Gladstone off. The Angra Pequena incident gave him his excuse.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

It would be curious, after all the *pourparlers* which have passed between England and the United States apropos of the Nicaraguan Treaty, and the discussions on diplomatic ethics which the proposal to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has precipitated, if it were to turn out that the difficulty has arisen entirely out of the enterprise of a private individual. Yet so it is alleged. Captain Bedford Pym, who it will be remembered was instrumental in bringing the British Association to Montreal last August, is said to be at the bottom of the Nicaragua scheme. He is credited with owning territory where the proposed canal is to be cut, and it is his interest ($100,000 probably) which is the grain of mustard seed that threatens to sprout into an expenditure of $200,000,000 and a serious misunderstanding between England and the United States. Read in the light of this rumor Captain Pym's report to Secretary Frelinghuysen on the Panama Canal migh not appear quite disinterested. Less than three miles out of the contemplated forty-one miles of water-way have been opened, we are told, and in the opinion of Captain Pym it would take ten thousand men fifteen years to finish the necessary excavations, and another five years would be required to fit the canal for traffic.—*The Week.*

How great Mr. Gladstone is we shall never really know until he is gone. At present he is not so much appreciated as idolized. No man ever had so deep, so powerful a hold upon the imagination of the people as the Prime Minister has to-day. When he travels over the country, his journeys are more than royal processions. Crowds wait at every railway station to clamor for a passing word, and a hundred newspapers give precedence to reports of his wayside talk over news of the fall of ministries or the fate of campaigns. In the popular imagination he has undergone an apotheosis not unlike that which in the mind of the Russian peasant takes place on the coronation of the Czar. He is the only statesman who at once kindles the imagination, informs the understanding, and commands the enthusiasm of the people. Without him to praise or to abuse, English politics would lose half their zest. He is the great dominant personality of our nation. If anything goes wrong the people do not blame him, but charitably lament the shortcomings of his colleagues. "If only Mr. Gladstone would take it in hand!" is the cry of the masses whenever a difficulty insuperable by ordinary mortals overtakes the State, and "More power at his elbow" is the popular panacea for all the ills of the *body politic. It is strange to wit*ness this revival of the old kingship as the first-fruits of English democracy, and it is well that the first monarch of the new line should bear a character as lofty as that of Mr. Gladstone.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Provincial Legislature.

THURSDAY.

Continuing the discussion of the Metlakahtla troubles, Mr. Dingwall blamed Mr. Duncan, and hoped that strong measures would be adopted to preserve the peace. Mr. Grant said that the Indians had last summer at Lorne Creek demanded $5 each from the miners, and had threatened the use of arms if not acceded to. The Indians showed a hostile attitude, and decisive steps should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Dunsmuir said it was ridiculous to blame Mr. Duncan for all the trouble. He trusted that hon. gentlemen from the outset would not direct their attacks on Mr. Duncan, to whom they were indebted for a great deal of good among the Indians.

Mr. Pooley said that if the hon. gentleman from Nanaimo had read the evidence of the commission carefully he would not have spoken as he did. He had thoroughly read the evidence, and he thought the question before the house was the protection of the miners. He considered the whole cause of the trouble was the teachings of Mr. Duncan to the Indians. Mr. Duncan declined to answer questions because, as he stated, he would criminate himself. The answer was not that of an honest man or one who felt in his heart innocent of the crimes at Metlakahtla.

Mr. Cunningham said he did not intend to take a prominent position in the discussion. Still there were many things in the evidence that showed Mr. Duncan had done great good among the Indians.

Mr. Theo. Davie said he would not pose as an apologist for Mr. Duncan, and all the blame should not be ascribed to the missionaries. Still he thought they were the main cause of the trouble. Little mention was made of Bishop Ridley in the report, but it was evident that he had accomplished little good, and certainly there was no trouble until he went there. However, it was not the province of this house to discuss that gentleman's character.

Mr. Galbraith—The law should be enforced at Metlakahtla. The state of things there was disgraceful and the law should be carried out and the Indians shown that they would be punished and their teachers also if they break the law. A system of public supervision should be inaugurated by the Dominion to see that law and order was enforced. Some prompt action should be taken by the Dominion government, or if not, this government should do so, and any action taken by this house would meet with the approval of all the members. The law should be enforced and the lives of white men protected.

Mr. Semlin said that the land question itself was the main one with the Indian question. This feeling had existed in the interior some time ago and it seemed to be the case at Metlakahtla and why should they trace the whole cause to Mr. Duncan when the same feeling existed where he was unknown. He was heartily with the government in the matter of protecting miners and others. He was quite in accord with the opinion of the member for Nanaimo that Mr. Duncan had been of great service to the Indians on the north-west coast. They all knew how he had abolished the liquor traffic and had taught the Indians industry, and had taught them the arts and usages of civilized life. He did not see why Mr. Duncan should be brought into the debate at all, but when that gentleman was attacked he thought the *hon. gentlemen* who approved of his worth should record the fact before the house.

Mr. Helgesen spoke of the honesty of the Indians on the north-west coast and regretted that the missionaries should have been brought into disrepute as they had done a great deal of good.

Mr. Grant said he recognized the good Mr. Duncan had done in the past, *and before the Bishop went there he* had been spoken of as a man of moderation. He had met Mr. Duncan and was somewhat impressed with the man.

(Continued on Third Page.)

DR. E. J. OFFERHAUS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
oc29tc Kamloops, B. C.

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OFFICE—Next Elson's Tailor Shop, Cor. Church and Columbia Sts. no22tc

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T. H. MATHERS, M. D.
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RESIDENCE—St. John street, opposite the Public School, New Westminster.
mh15-tc

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

H. M. COOPER, B. A., M. D.,
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MURRAY & FRY,
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Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes a Specialty.
N. B. — Only Genuine Drugs used. Over twenty years' experience. mr23

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

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

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IMPORTER & MANUFACTURER OF
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Where he hopes to meet all his old friends and lots of new ones.
He wishes to call attention to his splendid stock of
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His assortment of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS cannot be beat in this city for quality or prices.
Give him a call and judge for yourselves.
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Tapestry & Brussels Carpets
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Good Times Have Come Again, Boys!
THE PROPRIETOR, JAMES TURNBULL, having again taken possession of the TEMPERANCE HOUSE fronting on Columbia and Church Streets, opposite Episcopal Church, City of New Westminster, B. C., and now known as the
FARMER'S HOME,"
Will accommodate all his old friends and the public generally who favor him with a call, at old prices. Board per day, $1.00; Board per week, $5.00; Single Meals, 25 cents; Beds, 25 cents. Good accommodation for Ladies and Families. au29tc

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ALEX. JOHNSTONE,
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CLOSE AT HAND TO THE RAILROAD STATION.
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A Well-Selected Stock of
GROCERIES, GAME AND FRUIT
Also, a First-Class Bakery.
4oc6m P. CLAIR, Proprietor.

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TENDERS
WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO THE
10th Day of February Next,
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CLEARING, GRADING & BRIDGING
20 MILES OF THE
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY
From Esquimalt Northward.
Plans, Specifications and Bills of Quantities can be seen at the Company's Office, Victoria, B. C., where tenders are to be left.
Further information may be obtained on application to J. HUNTER, Chief Engineer.
R. DUNSMUIR, President,
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The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in the City.
THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT
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The Parlors and Sleeping Apartments are under the superintendence of MRS. AUSTIN.
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.
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THIS FINE AND COMMODIOUS new Hotel has been recently completed and is furnished with every convenience for the comfort of guests. The situation and accommodations are unsurpassed on Burrard Inlet, which has become the most fashionable
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NEW WESTMINSTER TO PORT TOWNSEND, $4.00
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THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST assortment of all descriptions of
MEATS AND VEGETABLES
Constantly on hand, and supplied to Families, Restaurants, and Steamboats at the
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TO RENT FROM THE 1ST FEBRUARY next, a 6-roomed House and stable on Douglas street. Apply to
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A Rare Chance!
A GOOD FARM ON LOWER FRASER to rent or sell. Terms easy. For particulars apply by letter to
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jny21m3 Port Moody, B. C.

FOR SALE.
SECOND-HAND ENGINE (Cylinder, 8 x 12.
Shell Boiler.
62-inch Spalding Tooth Saw.
4-horse Wagon.
90 feet ¾-inch Steel Wire Rope.
4 Ox Yokes.
The above will be sold cheap. Apply at the Brunette Sawmill.
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RICH'D H. ALEXANDER,
de8-tc Manager.

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FOR SALE BY
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Opposite Post Office, New Westminster, British Columbia.
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WM. B. TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR.
REGULAR Line of Stages to Port Moody.
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Saddle Horses and Buggies for hire.
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Orders left at the London Market will be promptly filled. oc8tc

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Building and Furniture entirely new, and unsurpassed in the province.
Every comfort for guests. Suits of rooms for families.
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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
Call and see our large Stock of General
FARM PRODUCE, &C.
VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY
Grown principally on our own Farms.
Goods sold in any quantities, either Wholesale or Retail.
All orders promptly attended to and deliveries made in any part of the City *free of charge.*
M. STEVES & SONS,
Proprietors.
Columbia St., Opp. Post Office. de17tc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Special Notice..J. Cunningham & Co.
Seeds.....Robt. Evans & Co.
Specials (2).Dominion Sawmill Co.
Special.....R. E. Doran & Co.
Special.....Harvey & McLennan

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 7, 1885.

A convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance was lately held at Toronto, and the meeting was unusually large and enthusiastic. In an interview Mr. Spence, the secretary, said that of the 48 divisions for Scott Act purposes in Ontario, all but 8 had either adopted the act or were being organized for a vote upon it, and he believed the remaining 8 would soon come into line. It is the hope of the temperance people that prohibition may be practically secured under the Scott Act.

The suggestion of an Anglo-Saxon alliance made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* will meet with a hearty response on this continent. The relations between Great Britain and the United States have for many years been of the most friendly character, and there are no two nations in the world between which war would be so great a calamity. A firm alliance, offensive and defensive, between these two free, progressive and powerful nations would constitute a combination strong enough to control the destinies of the world. They are both sprung from the same stock, and have the same blood coursing through their veins, and the community of interests between them is very great. We should hail such an alliance with enthusiasm.

The Fall of Khartoum.

Our telegraphic despatches yesterday refer to a report that Khartoum has fallen into the hands of the Arabs, and it is not known whether Gen. Gordon has been killed or taken prisoner. The wires have been down and the dispatches containing the most melancholy announcement have not reached us. There seems to be no ground, however, for believing that the report is unfounded, because it seems that prompt measures are now being taken by the British government to meet the new circumstances. After the brilliant achievements of the expedition sent out to relieve Khartoum, this new disaster is extremely disheartening, and must produce a profound sensation everywhere.

Useless Regrets.

By a close vote the United States senate has refused to ratify the Nicaragua treaty, involving the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal. We pointed out not long ago that the course which the Washington government should manifestly have pursued was to have notified the British government and obtained its consent before negotiating such a treaty. To assume that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would never be regarded as a binding agreement was to assume something for which no warrant whatever existed. It is quite possible that Britain might waive any claims she may have to hold the United States under that treaty, but common courtesy would have suggested the propriety of making a request for formal release instead of flying in the face of the express conditions of the treaty itself. If Canada is considered a part of the Empire, Britain has almost as much right to interfere in the Nicaragua canal as the United States. British North America is a larger area than any other nation on the continent, and in ten years it will have population, influence and wealth enough to command the respect even of the republic. The Nicaragua canal would undoubtedly become a great highway between the two oceans; and as British shipping exceeds that of the United States enormously, British vessels would be the canal's best patrons. There are many reasons why Britain should insist upon being represented in the control of this international work; but if she does not choose to insist, her consent should at least have been asked to the Nicaragua treaty. It is here the Washington people blundered.

An Honest Resolution.

It will surprise some persons to know that the United States house of representatives has resolved to return the unexpended balance of the Chinese award. This award originally amounted to $750,000, and was paid to America by China as satisfaction for the destruction of property in China during the riots. A commission was appointed to adjust these claims, and when it had satisfied all honest demands there was found on hand an unexpended balance of nearly $250,000 for which no claims existed. For many years the disposal of this balance formed the subject of discussion in congress, but no definite conclusion has been reached until now. The balance, with accrued interest, is said to amount now to the sum of nearly $550,000, and this sum will be most acceptable to China in her present condition of financial embarrassment. But it is no more than an act of simple justice that this money should be returned. It was paid for a specific purpose, and the legitimate claims having been fully satisfied, the balance belongs to China and not to the United States. And there is another case of much the same character which the Washington authorities might adjust while the streak of honest purpose guides their deliberations. In consequence of the depredations committed by the rebel steamer Alabama and others, Great Britain paid the United States as indemnity the sum of (about) $15,000,000. This payment was received and acknowledged by the United States on the 9th of September, 1872. It was distinctly agreed by the joint commission that claims under the Geneva award were to be limited to actual losses, and consequential damages were barred out. But although every legitimate claim has long ago been satisfied, and every effort exhausted to discover new claimants, the balance of the Geneva award now remaining in the United States treasury amounts to many millions of dollars. There is no prospect whatever that new claims will be presented against this fund, because the ingenuity of the American people in this direction has been totally exhausted after years of vigorous exercise. The question of finally disposing of this large balance has frequently been discussed both in and out of the house of representatives. More than once a resolution has been proposed to return the money to Great Britain, but it never carried. The balance undoubtedly belongs to Great Britain, and should be returned to her; and since the American government has made up its mind to give back to China the unexpended balance of the Tae Ping award, we need not be greatly surprised if a similar resolution should prevail with respect to the Alabama balance. It is quite possible that Great Britain might decline to accept the gift, and might request that it be applied to some philanthropic purpose. In that case the United States would have the consciousness of having acted honestly without suffering any actual loss.

Unfortunate Complications.

At the present writing there is nothing known respecting the result of the squatters' claims committee. Pending the report of that committee, public business makes no progress. There are very urgent reasons why the agreement with the syndicate should be disposed of without delay, and until that has been done the house will hardly be found in a temper to give its calm consideration to other matters. There are two accredited agents of the syndicate now in the province waiting until the agreement has been ratified by the house. Neither of them can proceed with the special business with which he has been entrusted. Business and speculation are in a state of stagnation. We are told that there are thousands of dollars of outside capital lying in the banks waiting until the house has declared its intention. This money has been laid up for investment at Coal Harbor, but it produces no benefit to the country while it remains in the vaults. So far as we have been able to learn from persons who have returned from Victoria, there has been very little that is new developed by the committee. There are some squatters who admit freely that they have no bona fide claims to the property upon which they squatted. The scheme was entered into purely as a speculation, and not for the purpose of settlement at all. It has also come to be evident that the influences of this squatters' combination were far more extended than was at first supposed. The handful of original squatters has grown into a combination which may prove dangerous to the state and to the public morality if it is not met with a bold front and uncompromising firmness. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one that this land was squatted upon because it was thought to be specially valuable on account of its proximity to the C.P.R. It was not taken up for agricultural purposes at all But these squatters seem to have conceived that their chances of ultimate success would be increased in proportion to their numbers. They, therefore, formed what is known as the squatters' ring. A vast number of persons were induced upon various pretexts to take chances in the squatters' claims on condition that they would use their influence in various ways to bring the house to recognize their claims. Every day new faces are turning up with new interests, and the legislative halls have been alive with persons who had their minds filled with the idea that if the scheme succeeded they were on the sure road to fortune. It is even hinted that promises of part of the spoils had been given to certain members of parliament in consideration of their supporting the claims! If these hints are founded upon fact, and we believe they are, the public will see the unwisdom of bringing these squatters' claims into the house at all, where lobbying and button-holing and other schemes of doubtful propriety could be pursued *ad libitum*. We have always been of opinion that a court of justice was the proper place to ventilate this matter, and the more the developments in connection with it become made known, the stronger this conviction grows. The business of the house and the country is being seriously and unnecessarily delayed, and it will be impossible to know certainly whether the final decision of the committee or the house is founded upon the facts or is the result of influences which ought not to have been permitted to exist.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF saying to our customers who have not paid us their bills up to January 1st, that in order to save our own credit we must cease to increase their amounts on our books until the old scores are paid up.

Please call and save us the annoyance of having to place our claims in the hands of legal men for collection. It is the cash we require; not law.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM & CO,
February 6th, 1885. fe7m1

CAREFULLY SELECTED SEEDS

If you want good, reliable Garden, Farm or Flower Seeds, send to

ROBERT EVANS & CO.,
Seed Merchants and Growers,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Catalogue free on application. fe7tc

STRAYED

TO GEORGE BLACK'S RANCH on Coquitlam river, A Black Cow with bell on; also, a Bull of same color.

C. C. CAMERON,
Black's Ranch,
January 26th, 1885. jny28tc

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE Postmaster General, will be received at Victoria until Noon on SATURDAY, 28th February next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, in each case, between BURRARD INLET and NEW WESTMINSTER, and CLINTON and LILLOOET, from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to frequency of service and other conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Burrard Inlet, Granville, and New Westminster; and Clinton, Pavilion and Lillooet.

E. H. FLETCHER,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 27th January, 1885. jny31t3

WORDS FAIL.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Confederation Life

ASSOCIATION.

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

Full Gov'm't Deposit

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

A HOME COMPANY.

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

The Security offered to policy holders is unsurpassed by any Company doing business in Canada.

It has no schemes of insurance, but the well-established lines, hence the policy holders cannot be misled as to their contracts.

Its statements to the public can be readily understood, its cash statement showing every item of income and how expended.

Its position is ascertained annually from a detailed valuation in which every item of liability is included.

Its progress has been unexampled in the history of insurance in Canada.

Its policies are indisputable after three years, and non-forfeitable after two years' existence.

Its profits are distributed upon an equitable basis. The profits to one class of policy holders are *not lessened to give* larger profits to any other class, which method affords superior advantages over the uniform bonus plan of distribution.

Liberal Conditions as to Residence and Travel.

J. K. MacDONALD,
Managing Director.

T. R. PEARSON & CO.

Agents, New Westminster.
je7-2mo-alternate.

FOR SALE:

A FEW THOROUGHBRED BERKshire Sows. Terms and particulars, apply to

JOHN McKEE,
fe1m1 Ladner's Landing.

Special Notice!

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE TO ME ON 31st December, 1884, and unpaid on Feb. 15, 1885, will be closed and immediate steps will be taken to collect same.

fe4tc C. G. MAJOR.

W. D. FERRIS,

LAND, HOUSE and GENERAL AGENT

Rent and Debt Collector.

SEVERAL GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

Agent for the TRAVELER'S LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

OFFICE:—McKenzie Street, New Westminster. fe4tc

American Agriculturist

100 Columns and 100 Engravings in Each Issue.

44TH YEAR. $1.50 A YEAR.

The recognized Leading Periodical of its kind in the World.

100,000 CYCLOPÆDIAS FREE.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE **American Agriculturist**, OLD OR NEW, English or German, whose subscription for 1885 is **immediately** forwarded us, together with the price, $1.50 per year, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclopædia—making $1.65 in all—will receive the *American Agriculturist* (English or German) for all of 1885, and, be presented with the **American Agriculturist Family Cyclopædia** (just out), **700 Pages and over 1,000 Engravings.** Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.

FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 8, JUST PUBLISHED.

"The *American Agriculturist* is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely."

Send three 2-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy "American Agriculturist, an elegant forty-page Premium List, with 200 Illustrations, and specimen pages of our "Family Cyclopædia." Canvassers wanted everywhere.

Address

PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
715 Broadway, New York.

☞ Any person sending $4.50 to this Office will receive THE COLUMBIAN and the *American Agriculturist* for one year, and the Cyclopædia free of postage and duty paid. Address,

D. ROBSON & CO.,
fe4tc New Westminster.

STRAY MARE.

CAME INTO THE PREMISES of the undersigned about the 8th October last, a dark grey Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her keep.

J. G. METCALFE.
New West., 28th Jan., 1885. jny31t6

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby required to pay on or before the first day of March next, in cash *or by endorsed note, with discount added*, the full amount of their accounts. I regret the circumstance that compels me to make this demand, but I hope it will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. McDONOUGH.
Front st., New Westminster,
Jan. 30th, 1885. jny31tc

1885.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

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

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

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
PER YEAR:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address HARPER & BROS., New York.

1885.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, HARPER'S MAGAZINE will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a *new magazine*, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine-making. In a word, the MAGAZINE becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Grove"; descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, H. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
PER YEAR:

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

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

The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last Eleven Semi-annual Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, *postpaid*.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4.

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

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

Address HARPER & BROS., New York.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

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

MAN WANTED.

(MARRIED PREFERRED.)

WITH ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars capital, to take charge of a farm. (Produce is more profitable than labor).

Apply to T. W. KERR,
no22tc New Westminster, B. C.

J. A. BOWES

BUTCHER

YALE & HOPE, B. C.

All Orders for Meat promptly filled
(de27tc)

FARMERS

FIRST-CLASS PURE

TIMOTHY SEED

NO WEEDS

WM. RAE,
☞ Next Colonial Hotel.☜
(jny31tc)

—THE—

MECHANICS' STORE

NEW SCALE OF PRICES.

L. GOLD

HAS DECIDED TO SELL HIS GROceries by retail, giving to the Public all the advantage of the wholesale market—for cash, viz.:

Best Flour, $5.37½ per bbl.
Light Brown Sugar, 9 c. per lb.
Granulated " 11 c. "
Best Black Tea 35 c. "
Best Green Tea 45 c. "
Best Green Coffee, 12½ c. "
Best Green Coffee, pure Java, **6 lbs. for a dollar.**
Best Ground Coffee, pure Java, **25c. per pound.**
Eastern covered Hams, 20c. per lb.
Golden Syrup, 75c. per gal.
Oatmeal, 50c. per sack, 10 lbs.
Lump Sugar, 12½c. per lb.
Rice, $3.75 per cwt.

All description of **Groceries, Spices,** &c., will be sold in proportion, a detailed list being too long.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c., are offered at equally low prices.

The above prices being actually the wholesale rates, no rebate will be made no matter how large the quantity purchased. jny8tc

NEW

Fall & Winter Goods!

JAMES WISE

OFFERS FOR SALE A LARGE AND well selected stock of General Merchandise:

Men's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Gum Boots,
Gum Coats,
Oil-skin Clothing, &c.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Velveteens, Cashmeres, Plaids, Flannels, Sheetings, Shirtings, and Table Damasks.

LADIES' & MISSES' WINTER

Cloaks, Jackets, and Millinery.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' & Children's Underclothing.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CARPETS, HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES, &c.

Groceries, Provisions, Hay, Grain, Feed, &c., &c.

☞ Prices to suit the times.

JAMES WISE,
de3m2 Front Street, New Westminster.

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

MEDICAL HALL

D. S. CURTIS & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DruggistS

DISPENSING & FAMILY

CHEMISTS

New Westminster, B. C.

OPEN SUNDAYS 10 TO 12 A.M.; 2 TO 4 P.M.

NEXT DOOR TO THE COLONIAL HOTEL.
(jny24tc)

T. R. PEARSON & CO.

Valentines!

Valentines!

ST. VALENTINE'S

HEAD-QUARTERS

A magnificent Assortment, embracing

COMIC,

ERIOUS,

BEAUTIFUL

Some of the most exquisite Designs ever shown in British Columbia.

Prices, from $5 each down to 4 for a Bit.

T. R. PEARSON & CO.,

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster, B. C.
(fe4tc)

IMPORTERS OF

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

1862. JAMES CUNNINGHAM & CO. 1862.

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

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

NEW WESTMINSTER, December 6, 1884.

WATCHES

C. M. McNAUGHTEN

WATCHMAKER

Jeweller & Optician,

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster, B. C.,

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

MR. F. CRAKE,

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

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

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

C. M. McNAUGHTEN,
jny3tc Watchmaker & Jeweller.

EXPRESS RATES.

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

Between Victoria and New Westminster.

Packages under 10 lbs.....25 cts. each
Packages over 9 and under 25.....50 cts. each
Packages over 24 and under 50.75 cts. each
Packages over 50 at.....*1 cent per lb*

From New Westminster to Yale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONEY RATES

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

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

FRANK S. BARNARD,
Manager B. C. Express Co

C. G. MAJOR, Columbia St.,
au2tc Agent New Westminster.

F. H. COULTER. T. J. ARMSTRONG.

COULTER & CO.

Druggists

—AND—

Apothecaries

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals

PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Compounded all hours of the Day & Night

PHARMACY—Opposite Bank of B. C., Columbia St., New Westminster.

Night Calls—Room 50, Colonial Hote
(jny17tc)

REDUCED PRICES!

STILL CONTINUE

FOR NOVEMBER!

THE PEOPLE OF NEW WESTMINster and surrounding country are invited to see the

☞ **GREAT REDUCTION**

In the prices of Goods at

The ROYAL CITY

Boot & Shoe Store

The people are no doubt aware of the Superior quality of Boots and Shoes and other Goods kept by

MRS. E. GOLD,

Which are unquestionably the best in this City, and cannot be surpassed anywhere in the Province.

NOW IS THE TIME

To make purchases, when Goods are sold to suit the times, because

Money Saved is Money Earned.

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

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

The following is the reduction of prices:

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

This Great Reduction begins on

Tuesday, October 14th

AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

☞ Country orders will be punctually attended to.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

MRS. E. GOLD,

ROYAL CITY

Boot and Shoe Store

COLUMBIA STREET,

Opp. Ewen's Cannery, NEW WESTMINSTER.
oct1tc

GIRL WANTED.

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS GENEral housework. *Apply to*

MRS. D. ROBSON,
de3tc Royal Avenue

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Regular Commercial and Business Advertisements.—1 column, $12 per month; ½ col., $7 per month; ¼ col., $4 per month; 2 inches, $2 per month; 1 inch, $1.50 per month. These rates to be charged on standing advertisements which remain over 3 months. If for a less period the rates will be: 1 col., $15 per month; ½ col., $8; ¼ col., $5; 2 inches, $3; 1 inch, $2.

Specials, among reading matter—First insertion, 10 cts. per line; subsequent insertions, 4 cts. per line.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 each. Funeral notices accompanying death notice, 25 cts. extra.

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

The British Columbian.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 7, 1885.

C. E. C. Brown, Dentist, Mary steet.

The str. Teaser arrived from Victoria yesterday morning.

For cheap Bedroom Suites, go to the Dominion Sawmill Co. fe7tc

The str. Wilmington, 10 days out from San Francisco for Victoria, is missing.

For good value in Furniture, go to the Dominion Sawmill Co. fe7tc

The str. Princess Louise arrived from Victoria at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Thirty tons of first class hay to be sold at a low figure. Apply at the "City Market." Jan24m1.

The str. Idaho arrived from Tacoma yesterday morning with 9 passengers and a small freight.

We direct attention to the seed advertisement of Robt. Evans & Co., of Hamilton, in this paper.

We are having delightful weather. The days are bright and charming, and there is no frost whatever.

The customs collections at Nanaimo for January were $3,004; and the value of coal exported was $58,610.

Ground has been broken in Victoria for the erection of a $50,000 building for the Bank of British Columbia.

Our readers are reminded of the musical and literary entertainment in the Skating Rink next Monday night.

Cleopatra's needle, which stands in Central Park, New York, is said to be wasting away under its change of climate.

Capt. Moore says the Dominion government has refused to give the str. Teaser a mail because the C. P. N. Co. objects!

Capt. McLeod leaves this morning for his home in Prince Edward Island. He goes away charmed with British Columbia.

The Metlakahtla troubles are the chief concern of the legislature just now, pending the discussion of the C. P. R. proposals.

"Jehudi's Penknife in the 19th Century" is the subject of the Rev. Mr. Allen's discourse to-morrow evening in the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The str. Gem leaves for up-river this morning and expects to go as far up as the Mission. It is believed the river is free from ice up to Chilliwhack.

Mr. Mounit, superintendent of the hatchery, informs us that the young fish are coming out splendidly, and in about a week they will all be hatched.

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

A report of the Surry Social, held in the Surry Town Hall, was received the other day. It is very long, and has been unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

As we were going to press last night a message containing particulars of the fall of Khartoum was received, but too late for this issue. We shall issue an extra to-day.

We understand that a summons has been issued against Mr. Haney, of the Port Haney Hotel, for selling liquor to a minor, and the case will be heard next Wednesday.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition to the Legislature from this city asking that saloons be closed on Sunday. It had over 900 signatures. Mr. Orr also presented a similar petition.

With the exception of a remanded case, the only matter before the police court this week has been a half-breed girl who received the usual penalty yesterday morning for being drunk.

Among the freight brought over by the str. Idaho yesterday was a donkey engine for Capt. Cushing. It goes to Port Moody to be used in unloading steel rails from the ships now almost due.

According to the *Free Press* the quantity of coal taken out at Nanaimo and Wellington last year exceeds that of any previous year. It amounts to 395,900, being 179,184 in excess of 1883.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, and stands adjourned until Monday. This adjournment, it is understood, will enable the squatters' committte to present its report at the next meeting.

It is reported from Montreal that Mr. Van Horne, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has given an order for an engine to be ready on the 22nd of September next, to make the through trip over the line to the Pacific slope.

Last week the *Guardian* intimated that a number of citizens had gone to Victoria to be present at the death of the government. We hope their patience may not give out before the accomplishment of the event. If hope deferred maketh the heart sick we are afraid heart disease may become alarmingly common.

Khartoum was taken by the Mahdi's forces on the 26th January. It is supposed to have been taken by treachery. Col. Wilson, of the relief expedition, arrived at the city by steamer on the 28th and found it in the hands of the enemy. He immediately returned at considerable risk. Nothing is known of Gordon's fate.

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

LITERARY. — *The Young Oologist* a monthly magazine devoted to Ornithology and Natural History in general—Mineralogy, Conchology, Botany, Antiquities, &c., will be sent post-paid to any address for 60 cents per year. This is one of the most valuable of Natural History magazines and no collector should be without it. In order to introduce the Y. O., the first subscriber from every town or community, will receive it *free* till the day of their death—be it one or one hundred years. Address—R. E. DORAN & Co., Seattle, W.T. fe7t4

INSALLATION. — At a meeting of Mount Herman Lodge No. 7, A. F. and A.M., held on December 31, 1884, the following officers were duly installed by Mr. B. Springer, P. M.: Bros. J. Little, W. M.; P. A. Allen, S. W.; D. McManus, J. W.; S. Proctor, Sec.; J. Van Bramer, Treas.; A. Merrifield, S. D.; T. J. Jones, J. D.; W. Irwin, T. G.; A. C. Fraser, Tyler.

BODY FOUND—Some Indians arrived in this city from Texada Island yesterday and reported that a row boat with a name on it had been found on the island containing what seemed to be the remains of a white man. The body was lashed to the boat, and was much decomposed. The Indians could not give the name of the boat. It is thought that this may possibly be the boat lost some months ago at the sandhead lighthouse. In the absense of the government agent (who was summoned to Victoria on the squatters' claims investigation), Mr. Sproat telegraphed for instructions.

A VALUABLE WORK.—Messrs. Harvey & McLeman, of the World Publishing Company of Guelph, Ont., are now in town introducing a new work, entitled "The Practical Home Physician." The work has been written by four leading medical professors and endorsed by such men as Aikins, Graham, Wright, Strange and others, of Toronto, also the leading physicians of Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and London, Ont., and the leading medical men of London, Eng., and Edinburgh, Scotland. The authors have departed from the ordinary path of scientific writers and have written the work in plain language, free from medical technicalities. A work of this kind has long been needed and it is one which every family will do well to secure.—*Adv.* (fe7t4)

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.—The Detroit *News* says:—When Gladstone dies, Chamberlain will reign in his stead, and finish the work so well begun. Gladstone has given the people power. Chamberlain will teach them how to use it, for he is democratic to the core and vindictively opposed to privilege in every form. The recent cabinet disputes have clearly shown how thoroughly the vast majority of the Liberals are in accord with the advanced doctrines of the republican Radical, and how unhesitatingly they will follow wherever he leads. Friend of the people though he is, William Gladstone is about all that stands between monarchial England of to-day and republican England of to-morrow. The bells that toll for his funeral may toll the knell of the church, the lords, and the crown of England.

DELAYED MAILS.—There has been no train from above since Friday of last week, and no mail. A special train left Port Moody yesterday morning for Ruby Creek, where it was expected the down passengers and mails would be transferred. There is a locomotive with the regular train above Hope tunnel and Ruby Creek. It was proposed to transfer the contents of the train over Hope tunnel (which has caved) to the locomotives, carry them down to Ruby Creek, and there transfer them to the special for Port Moody. The train should reach Port Moody some time last night or to-day. The railway people don't seem to concern themselves particularly over a failure to fulfil their mail contract. When a train breaks down, or a bridge or a tunnel collapses, the mail is permitted to lie right there until the damage has been repaired. In other countries it is customary under such circumstances to make arrangements immediately for forwarding the mails. But they do things differently in British Columbia, and the official seems to stand it with perfect composure.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.—The New York *Tribune* says, editorially: "There have been adverse criticisms upon American naval administration. The present discussion has shown that the French navy stands in need of improvement, while it cannot be doubted that those of Germany and Italy suffer from defects. But Englishmen and Americans have the habit of airing their administrative mistakes publicly, and so other nations often get the idea that these mistakes are far more serious than, in fact, they are. So far as can be judged, from a cool comparison of the recent statements of high authorities, the English navy is to-day strong enough to meet any two of the strongest navies extant. A combination of the three strongest foreign navies might be two much for her, but no single navy appears to be fit to cope with her, and she need not fear the union of two. Of course it would be safer for her if her navy was a match for all the other navies put together; but that has very seldom been the case, and it cannot be held to be necessary for her protection so long as a serious and extensive alliance against her is altogether unlikely."

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

Provincial Legislature.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

But to say that he had always acted in Christian moderation was out of the question. The commission of a justice of the peace had been taken from him because he had abused it. The country had no doubt received great good from his services. There was nothing wrong in the Catholic mission far up near the Mackenzie river. There must be something radically wrong in the mission at Metlakahtla. He did not find that Bishop Ridley ever taught the Indians to resist the law of the land.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that the question before the committee was a most important one, and he was glad to see the interest taken in the matter. Hon. gentlemen had seemed to think that the provincial government should take some action in the matter. It was a hard question to deal with, and he had always thought it a matter for the Dominion government. He did not consider the trouble a religious one and no matter whether it was a bishop or civil officer who had gone to Metlakahtla Mr. Duncan would not have brooked any division of his authority. There was no question Mr. Duncan had done good in the early days, but he feared that that gentleman had lately done much to counteract the good accomplished. Mr. Duncan had placed himself above the law. He had resisted the Indian Act at Metlakahtla, and had openly stated that he would do so, simply because he did not think it suitable. Mr. Duncan had resisted the Dominion agent and would not allow him to remain there. Was it right that the provincial government should send an armed force there to protect a Dominion agent? He thought not. The Dominion government should have sent protection for their agent. This was an Indian trouble and should be arranged by the Dominion government, whose wards the Indians were. He was in favor of passing a strong resolution, to be forwarded to the Dominion government stating the imperative necessity of enforcing the law on the northern coast. He did not think it was wise to commute the sentence of Yeoman's murderer. The Indians would think that they had frightened the authorities so that they were afraid to take the life of their countryman. It would only make matters worse and the Indians more insolent. The Dominion government neglected to exert the authority they possessed on the one hand, and they were on the other increasing the difficulty of dealing with the question by commuting the sentence of the murderer of Yeomans. Mr. Duncan was exercising his influence for evil over the Indians, but the local government could not act in the matter. The Dominion government had authority to remove any white man from an Indian reservation, but they had never exercised such power, and he would advocate that a very strong resolution be passed urging upon the Dominion government the necessity of a vigorous administration of Indian affairs in this province.

On the suggestion of Mr. Galbraith it was decided that the evidence taken before the squatters' claims committee be printed each day and submitted to the house, and the house adjourned until Tuesday.

Communications.

An Open Letter.

To the Hon. J. Cunningham and the Hon. J. Orr, M. P. Ps.

GENTLEMEN.—I am exceedingly glad that you propose an investigation into the appointment of a resident physician to the lunatic asylum in New Westminster. Morality requires such an investigation and afflicted humanity demands it. I know of no field at this moment in which your efforts can be more abundantly rewarded than in speaking for those poor creatures enduring the heaviest of all afflictions and who know not how to speak for themselves. With respect to such an appointment neither politics nor favoritism should for one moment be allowed an influence.

It should be remembered that in all such institutions there are generally found two classes of diseases, with respect to treatment: one in which the brain is affected through the mind, and the other in which the mind is affected through the brain. The former may have a secular, domestic or religious origin and while each requires its appropriate treatment; the first two often, to a certain extent, requires the treatment of the third. Now it is evident to all that are conversant with the subject that this important field of therapeutics requires the highest medical skill known to the profession; the practitioner in this sphere must pass with equal ease from the material to the moral and from the moral to the spiritual. Comparatively rare is the combination of qualifications required in this higher region of medical practice; but they can be found. And it is the duty of every humane person within the province to use that influence that is necessary to secure and employ them. Permit me to name some of them. He should be patient, affable, watchful, cautious, firm, distinguished for kindness and sympathy, and naturally take a deep interest in relieving human suffering. He must, in addition to a large experience in general practice, have a special knowledge of the anatomy, pathology and treatment of diseases of the nervous system. He should be acquainted with the treatment pursued in the leading institutions of the day and the result of such treatment. He should be a married man, a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks, and to crown the whole, a true christian. No other man ought to be appointed to so responsible a position. I will close by saying, the great Father of his suffering children is deeply interested in the appointment of a proper person to such an institution, and is ready to say respecting any kindness you can do for them—Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.—Yours very respectfully, WM. KENT, M.D.

P. S.—Perhaps I ought to say that, though I have a deep personal interest in the proper treatment of those poor afflicted ones for whom the institution is provided, my professional abilities are not in market for sale at any price. This statement, with the fact that I am nearing 70 years of age, will shut out all idea of having professional objects in view. That I was one of the earliest pioneers in advocating and successfully adopting the present advanced method of treating nervous diseases, I have published documents to show, should any dispute my right to speak on this all important subject. W. K.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—A pamphlet just issued severely criticises the Canadian Pacific R. R. and its connections with the Dominion Government. The writer says that all who speak the truth of the railway company are branded as disloyal citizens; cites the fact that the company has never reported to the Minister of Railways as required, but has always done the opposite, and that no accurate account has ever been kept of the expenditure of the large advances made by the government. The pamphlet says that Mr. Van Horne's income amounts to about $40,000 to $60,000; that Mr. Stephen, the President, gets $20,000; and Mr. Angus, Vice-President, $15,000. The writer says that additional aid will be asked by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the approaching session, notwithstanding that a $32,000,000 loan was made last year. The accounts and reports dragged unwillingly from the company have no parallel in the history of modern railways. The grades near the Kicking Horse Pass run from 200 to 225 feet, although it was arranged that they should not rerch 116 feet. The route through the Selkirk range is said to be impracticable. In the abandonment of the Algoma branch, now a total wreck, the company lost nearly $200,000. No one credits that a nine-mile tunnel through the mountains at the Kicking Horse Pass will ever be built, and the road now called temporary is really permanent. The writer alleges that $10,000,000 less has been put in the line than the amount stated by the company, and a bonus is to be asked for constructing the road from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie from the government. The appearance of the pamphlet caused considerable excitement in railway circles. Some attribute its existence to the Grand Trunk. A thorough investigation into the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway is demanded by the writer.

Mrs. Dudley.

THE WOULD-BE SLAYER OF ROSSA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Dudley was taken this morning from the station house, where she had been confined during the night, to the Toombs' Police Court. A number of people gathered at the station house and followed the officer and his charge while they walked to the court house. When the court house was reached Mrs. Dudley was conducted into the private examination room, where she remained until her case was called by Justice Patterson. Arthur C. Butts, a lawyer, accompanied the accused to the court. When the fact of the presence of the prisoner became known, the hall of the Justice became rapidly occupied, until entrance was denied to later comers. The enclosure reserved for lawyers was occupied by a number of these gentlemen, some politicians and a swarm of reporters. When Mrs. Dudley entered, the gaze of the eyes of every person in the court room was riveted on her face. She walked calmly to the bar between the officer and her lawyer, and, after looking for a moment into the face of the Justice, let her eyes fall to the ground. She looked a trifle tired, after having spent the night in the station house, but her cheeks were still rosy and her eyes quite bright.

Lawyer Butts presented the case. He said he received a dispatch last night signed P. Edwards, asking him to defend Mrs. Dudley. He went to the station house and saw Mrs. Dudley. She said she knew nothing about the dispatch, but desired him to take charge of her case. He learned by the morning papers to-day that the dispatch was a bogus one. J. Pierrepont Edwards, the British Consul, denied having sent any dispatch whatever. Butts said he had not been consulted by any of Mrs. Dudley's friends, and did not know what he should do in the case. He continued: "She told me she desired me to defend her. While reserving my right as a counsellor to act in the case or withdraw, I shall endeavor to do what I can for Mrs. Dudley's best interest. For the present my client will remain mute. She neither pleads guilty nor not guilty."

The Court remarked that she would be held to await the result of Rossa's injury, and remanded her. When Mrs. Dudley turned to leave the court room a smile played upon her face. She drew her cloak about her and walked calmly to the room behind the officer.

The House Surgeon of Chambers Street Hospital communicated with the Court this morning, stating that, on examination of Rossa's wound, he found that the ball entered over the center of the scapula, running in an upward direction to an inward course and passing beneath the skin for four inches, and that this morning he was in good condition, having passed a comfortable night and slept quietly, suffering no pain and no uncomfortable symptoms were developed.

Mrs. Dudley was placed in a cell at the Toombs. She refused to say anything to reporters.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Extra editions of newspapers containing cable dispatches from New York, giving the details of the shooting of O'Donovan-Rossa, are selling like wildfire on the streets, in every city and town throughout Great Britain. Nearly every person seems jubilant over the announcement that the alleged chief of the dynamiters has had some of his own medicine given him.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The Irish Nationalists are circulating a report here to the effect that Mrs. Dudley was in the pay of the English Government, and was sent to New York by the London police.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It has been definitely ascertained that Mrs. Dudley was incarcerated at one time in England for an attempt at suicide.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—John Boyle O'Reilly was interviewed at the office of the *Pilot* this afternoon, concerning the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa. He said: "I believe I know the woman who shot O'Donovan Rossa. I think the circumstances of the case warrant me in suspecting in her the person of a British spy, but in giving utterance to this belief and the reason for it, I want to make my position clearly understood. If the so called Mrs. Dudley be really, as she claims, an English woman, and shot Rossa because she believed it her mission and duty so to do, all honor to her. I would not utter a syllable in her detraction. But if, on the contrary, as I believe, she was employed by the British Government to do this thing, then woe to the government which employed her. It will then be an affair far more terrible in its results for England than for Ireland."

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—O'Donovan was comfortable last night in Chambers Street Hospital. This morning he was allowed to leave his bed and promenade in the ward and corridors. A number of his friends called. The bullet has not yet been extracted from his back. Rossa's office on Centre street was opened to-day and filled with his Irish friends, who were entertained by Rossa's secretary and factotum, Pat Joyce.

LONDON, Feb. 4—Commenting on the shooting of O'Donova Rossa by Mrs. Dudley the *Times* says: "This man, whose thoughts one would imagine, ran from morning until night upon methods of murder, at once placed himself in the power of an unknown woman. He now chews the cud of reflection, which must be bitter enough. Mrs. Dudley's act rivals that of Charlotte Corday." The *News* says: "Should the worst befall O'Donovan Rossa, it must be admitted that no one has done more to deserve his fate, but if he were killed, some other individual would instantly spring up to take his place." The *Standard* advises Parnell to take the fate of Rossa to heart, and says that stranger things have happened than that Parnell should find his Nemesis.

LONDON, Feb. 4—Further investigation of Mrs. Dudley's antecedents in England shows that when she learned that she had been deceived by a mock marriage in the south of England she became crazy but declined to prosecute her betrayer. Persons intimately acquainted with her say that her love for the children was intense, and that for a long time after their deaths she daily visited their graves.

TORONTO, Feb. 4—A subscription for the defense of Mrs. Dudley has been opened here.

LONDON, Feb. 4—A movement has been started in Nottingham to raise a national fund to defray the expense necessary to Mrs. Dudley's defense. A circular is being distributed urgently requesting the people of Great Britain to contribute to the fund to defend Mrs. Dudley, "that heroic English woman who resolved to rid civilization of of its greatest enemy." Every Englishman, the appeal states, should be ready to afford Mrs. Dudley every legal assistance.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In response to the house resolution calling for information respecting the participation of the United States in the Congo Conference, the President to-day sent the house the report submitted by the Secretary of State to the President. The Secretary says that some time must elapse before the full documentary history of the transaction can be laid before Congress; but in view of the general interest taken in the subject, he submits a preliminary report, leaving the transmission of papers to follow. He then gives the causes and motives of the participation of this government in the Berlin Conference, all of which are known to the public. "It being established," the report continues, "that the conference was not to have plenipotentiary functions, no special credentials were needed to enable Kasson to attend as the delegate of this government, he being already accredited as minister to the Imperial Court. The instructions sent to Kasson were brief but precise as to the exclusion of questions of territorial jurisdiction. By direction of the President, Mr. Henry Sanford, whose relation to the International Association representing the free States of the Congo seemed to fit him for the work, was appointed associate delegate on behalf of the United States, his course to be governed by the instructions sent Kasson. Sanford, not being an officer of this government, was accredited by a letter addressed by the undersigned to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, as associate delegate. The resolution of the House calls for the credentials or powers given representatives of the United States, and the letter accrediting Sanford will be transmitted with the rest of the correspondence at an early day. It may, however, be here mentioned that it confers no definite power on him. It merely recites the proposal of the Imperial government that associate delegates having special knowledge of the condition of affairs in Western Africa, and especially in the region of the Congo, should assist at the meetings of the conference, and formally accredits Sanford as such associate delegate on behalf of the United States. Subsequently, the report says, Henry M. Stanley was invited by the conference itself to appear and give information touching the Congo region, as to which he is admitted to be the original and sole authority. Stanley's name appears in the proceedings as an associate delegate of the United States, but he was not accredited otherwise than by Kasson's personal introduction. Neither Sanford nor Stanley have had a vote in the proceedings, the voting having been by countries, each delegation voting as a unit. In fact the voting is quite a matter of form. The latest dispatches received from Kasson, the Secretary says, were the proceedings to December 15th, on which day the conference adjourned until January 5th. Up to that time the Department of State has no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied with the discretion, prudence and ability with which Kasson has carried out the instructions given him. Besides limiting the position of the United States to one of commercial interest disassociated from the question of territorial control, he has been attentive that no act on our part shall deviate from our consistent national policy.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The Presbytery, by a vote of 27 to 12, has decided that a man may lawfully marry his deceased wife's sister.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has announced the receipt of news confirming the report that Portugal has annexed both banks of the Congo river.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Among the *World's* city gossip is the following: "Not less than three gentlemen during the current week have spoken in a merely incidental way of the personal dangers which they conceive surrounds President-elect Cleveland. One was General M. McCook and another ex-Postmaster General James, both Republicans."

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—Major Chermside has arrived here. The Arabs made an attack upon the convoy sent to Kassala and a stubborn fight ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Arabs, who left 500 dead upon the field. The convoy lost fifty men killed. Five thousand troops will be sent by King John, of Abyssinia, to relieve the garrisons of Galadot and Merah.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that two well-known German officers and one Frenchman were among the killed on El Mahdi's side at the recent battle in the Soudan.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Admiral Courbet telegraphs the war office to-day that the French forces, after a severe fight, carried the Chinese works commanding the Kelung mines. He states that the French troops lost nine killed and 53 wounded during the engagement. The Chinese loss was heavy.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons, Shakespeare, of British Columbia, asked the government if it would introduce a bill during the present session restricting the immigration of Chinese to the Dominion. Sir John Macdonald replied that the whole question had been referred to a commission, who would report to parliament in a few days. Until the report is received the government would not say what they would do in the matter. Hesion withdrew his notice for a two cent postal rate. He stated that the postmaster-general would make a report on this subject.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that the governments of Russia and America are parleying in regard to a treaty for the extradition of dynamiters. Considerable excitement was produced to-day by the announcement that the friends of Cunningham, accused of having caused the explosion at the Tower of London, are already beginning to take steps to rescue him from Clerkenwell prison. Early this morning the police observed a man loitering in the vicinity of the prison. They watched his movements closely. It is believed that an attempt is contemplated to secure Cunningham's release by blowing up the front of the prison with dynamite and giving the prisoners a chance to escape during the confusion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading editorial to-day, advocates an Anglo-American alliance. The leader in this evening's *Pall Mall Gazette*, advocating a political alliance between Great Britain and the United States, attracts attention. "The American republic," the *Gazette* says, "is now at last beginning to have a foreign policy. The doctrine of complete isolation, so long maintained by American statesmen, has perished. Minister Kasson's presence at the Berlin conference, and his activity in the Congo question, must be taken as a portent of things to come. America will continue to exert a great and increasing influence in the work of pacifying Africa. The republic will, ere long, claim admittance into the European areopagus whenever dealing with questions pertaining to interests outside the boundaries of the European continent. England's duty, therefore, is to make the most of this great fact. Blood is thicker than water. The United States is England's natural ally. After the federation of the British empire, there will remain for the British statesman no task comparable in importance to that of the conclusion of an alliance between Great Britain and the great republic which sprung from England's loins. This alliance," the article concludes, "should be as close and as useful to the two great English speaking people as that between Austria and Germany."

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has announced the receipt of news confirming the report that Portugal has annexed both banks of the Congo river.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The second expedition to the Red Sea, which it is announced the government will dispatch on Saturday next, will be twice the strength of that which recently reached Assab Bay.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The police this evening made another important arrest in connection with the recent dynamite explosions. The prisoner has been pursued several days, and was finally run down by Police Inspectors Jarvis and Aberline, who have been conducting the prosecution against Cunningham. It is believed by the police that the man now under arrest was an accomplice of Cunningham. A brown box, which was purchased in Whitechapel, and substituted for Cunningham's brown trunk in his Prescott street lodgings, and which mysteriously disappeared from his rooms in Scarboro street immediately after the explosion, was found in the possession of the man arrested this evening. The prisoner was discovered in Whitechapel, not far from the lodgings last occupied by Cunningham. It is said that the police found in the prisoner's possession, beside the brown box, other evidence of a very important nature, and all the necessary means of establishing his identity. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, who keeps a foundling asylum at 322 Sixth street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling human beings. The specific charge on which she was arrested is selling a white baby to a Chinese doctor, Lee Tai Tong, for $50. She was released on $1000 bonds.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES

(Special to the Columbian.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Fred Crocker, vice-president of the Pacific Improvement Co., has just received a dispatch that the missing steamer San Pablo arrived safely at Yokohama yesterday; all well.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs from Korti to the war office this afternoon that a courier arrived from the British camp near Metemneh. He reports that the rebels at Metemneh have become defiant since hearing of the fall of Khartoum. The courier also says the attack of Gubat may be looked for at any moment, as the rebels expect reinforcements from Khartoum. Lord Wolseley states that he will remain quiet pending further orders from the government. The cabinet meet at 11 this morning to consider what course be taken in regard to the present Egyptian emergency. It was decided to send telegraphic orders to India to dispatch Indian troops to Suakim, and meanwhile reinforce the troops at Suakim by drafts of troops from England and the Mediterranean. A consensus of opinion in the ministry is in favor of a strong, active and vigorous policy. The ministry will sanction any demand of Lord Wolseley which will aid in the defeat of the Mahdi and will secure the release of Gen. Gordon if alive, or wreak vengeance upon the Arabs if slain. The telegraph line between London and Korti is entirely occupied with dispatches between the cabinet and Lord Wolseley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—O'Donovan Rossa rested comfortably last night. The doctors say if his condition continues as it has for the past day or two Rossa will be able to leave the hospital within ten days.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It is announced that Italy replied formally to the protests of the Porte against the occupation of Egyptian ports along the Red sea by Italian forces. In reply Italy admits the claim of the Sultan to suzerainty over the Red sea, but declares she felt obliged to occupy certain ports in order to protect Italian subjects imperilled by the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison. "Italy will," the reply concludes, "allow the Egyptian flag to remain side by side with the Italian flag at every occupied spot."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Astonishment has been caused by a report that the cabinet, at its session to-day, considered a dispatch received from Wolsely asking instructions. In this dispatch Wolseley informs the government that he will be unable to reach Khartoum in less than five weeks, when the hot season will have commenced. He assures the ministry he feels still confident of his ability to successfully attack Khartoum and defeat the false prophet, but says operations necessary to achieve these results will now be difficult and hazardous. Advices from Korti say a number of spies have been dispatched to Khartoum to ascertain the fate of Gen. Gordon. The cabinet council adjourned. It has been in session three and a quarter hours. The residence of Gladstone at Howarden has been placed under special police protection. The home office has organized a special detective force for the protection of public buildings. All the men selected for this extraordinary force have been taken from the ranks of the Irish constabulary and picked out with special reference to their acquaintance with the designs of the fenians and a knowledge of fenian persons. The Middlesex regiment is now at Dover, and 60 members of the commissary department at Aldershot have been ordered to prepare for active service.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's telegram from St. Paul, Delsanda States, Jan. 15, says: Four Portuguese men-of-war occupied mouth of the Congo. The Dutch and other resident merchants protest. The British cruisers Forward and Rapid are off the coast.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Ten thousand British troops at the stations in the Mediterranean are available for service in Soudan. These include eight regiments of the line, 13 batteries of artillery and 5 companies of engineers.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The fall of Khartoum produced a profound impression in the capital. The newspapers unite in expressions of sympathy with Gordon, and give utterance to a belief that the Mahdi's victory will draw England and Italy into yet closer relations with a view to joint actions in Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs late this afternoon that he had been informed that Col. Wilson had one man killed and five wounded while returning down the Nile from Khartoum. A messenger from the Mahdi summoned Col. Wilson to surrender and at the same time stated that Gen. Gordon was wearing the Mahdi's uniform. It is the general opinion in literary circles that Gen. Gordon is dead.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and I was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent medicine was the first and only relief I received."

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ATTENTION ALL!—Any old "tillicums" who have been taking newspapers, &c., from Mr. Henry W. Hughes, whose time is up, will please send RENEWALS to him, or leave cash and address at Mr. C. G. Major's. Any one else can have papers, magazines, etc., and all kinds of books, by addressing him at New Westminster. Old friends don't forget!—*Advt.*

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes: "I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?"

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

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

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

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescence, as many have testified who have tried it.

BIRTH.

RAE.—In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of J. D. Rae, Agnes street, of a son.

PASSENGERS.

Per str. Idaho, from Tacoma, Feb. 6—Miss Willard, Rev Mr Conchee, Messrs Thos Olsen, Graff, Collins, Grover, Dight, Hancock, Cunningham.

Per str. Teaser, from Victoria, Feb. 6—Cocklin, G McCalough, H P McCraney, Lawler, Lawson, Hogg, Stoddard and wife, J Lenz, R Ruhs, C Johnson, McCarty, 4 Chinamen.

Per str. Princess Louise, from Victoria, Feb. 6—C Warwick and wife, Major Rogers, Capt Insley; Capt McPhadden, Messrs Weeks, Murk, Mounen, Rooney, Innes, Southerby, Tiffin, J C Armstrong, Alexander, McDougal, and others.

CONSIGNEES.

Per str. Idaho, from Tacoma, Feb. 6—Jas Cunningham & Co, J M Cushing, L Gold, J N Draper.

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I am prepared to sell lots at from $50 upwards,
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To insure my life in the Equitable on the Semi Tontine system; also,

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

ja 3tc WOODS & TURNER, Agents.

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And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
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ILLUSTRATED.

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Our Story.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

(Continued.)

"She stepped across the room in her pretty sandals, with her scarf hanging from her shoulders, as if she had been going to play her harp, and opened a little bit of a desk, one of those gimcrack things, all rosewood and velvet, which were the fashion then, and took out all her money and brought it to me. It was in our own notes, poor dear," said old Rule, with a little laugh, "and it came to just twenty pounds. She would have made me take it—forced it upon me. She did not understand a bit. She was full of trouble and sympathy, and ready to give up everything. Ah, I have often told Miss Vernon since. It was not want of will; it was only that she did not understand."

"I am sure you mean to speak kindly of mamma," said Hester, with a quick blush of alarmed pride; "but I don't think it is so difficult to make her understand. And what did you do after that? Was there a run? And how did you provide?"

She did not know what to say; the questions seemed to get into her throat and choke her. There was something else which she could not understand which must soon be made clear. She gave furtive glances at the old clerk, but did not look him in the face.

"Ah! I went to Miss Vernon. She was but a young lady then. Oh, I do not mean to say a young lady like you. It is thirty years ago. She was older than your pretty young mamma, and though she had a great share in the business she had never taken any part in it. But she was come of a family that have all had find heads for business. Look at Mr. Edward now; what a clear understanding he has, and sees exactly the right thing to do, whatever happens. She was a little shocked and startled just at first, but she took it up in a moment—no man could have done it better. She signed away all her money in the twinkling of an eye, and saved the bank. When all the crowd of the country folk came rushing to draw out their money, she stepped in—well, like a kind of goddess to us, Miss Hester—and paid in almost her whole fortune, all her mother's money, every penny she had out of the business, and pulled us through. I can remember her, too, as if it had been yesterday, the way she stepped in, with her head held high, and a kind of triumph about her—something like what I have seen in yourself, my dear young lady."

"Seen in me? You have never seen me with any triumph about me," cried Hester, bitterly. "And where have you seen me? I scarcely know you. Ah, that was because of the money she had. My mother, with her twenty pounds, what could she do? But Catherine was rich. It was because of her money."

"Her money was a great deal, but it was not the money alone. It was the heart and courage she had. We had nobody to tell us what to do; but, after she came, all went well. She had such a head for business."

Hester could not stand and listen to Catherine's praises, but she was entirely absorbed in the narrative. It seemed terrible to her that she had not been there to be able to step in as Catherine had done. But there was another question pressing upon her which she had asked already, and to which she had got no reply. She shrank from repeating it, yet felt a force upon herself to do so. She fixed her large, widely-opened eyes upon the speaker, so as to lose none of the indications of his face.

"Will you tell me," she said, "how it was that you had, as you say, nobody to tell you anything, no one at the head, nobody to say what was to be done?"

Old Mr. Rule did not immediately reply. He made a little pause, and shuffled with his feet, looking down at them, not meeting her eye.

"Hester," said Ellen Merridew, who was passing, and paused on her partner's arm to interfere, "why don't you dance? What do you mean by not dancing? What are you doing here behind-backs. I have been looking for you everywhere."

"I prefer to be here," Hester said, shortly; "never mind me, please. Mr. Rule, will you answer me? I want to know."

"You asked how it was that we had — What was it that you asked, Miss Hester? I am very glad to see you so interested: but you ought to be dancing, not talking to an old man, as Mrs. Merridew says."

"I think you must all be in a plot against me," said Hester, impatiently; "why was it you were left without a head? What had happened? Mr. Rule," cried the girl, "you know what I asked, and you know why I am so anxious. You are trying to put me off. What does it all mean?"

"It is an old story," he said. "I cannot tell what tempted me to begin about it. It was seeing you and your mother for the first time. You were not at miss Vernon's party last year?"

"What has that to do with it?" cried Hester. "If you will not tell me, say so. I shall find out some other way."

"My dear young lady, ask me anything. Don't find out any other way. I will come and see you, if your mamma will permit me, and tell you everything about the old days. But I cannot keep you longer now. And besides, it would need a great deal of explanation. I was foolish to begin about it here, keeping you out of your natural amusement. But I'll come and tell you, Miss Hester, with pleasure," said the old man, putting on a show of easy cordiality, "any day you will name."

"Hester," said another voice over her head, "Ellen says I am not to let you stay here. Come and see the supper-room. And the hall is very pretty. I am not to go without you."

"Oh, what do I care for Ellen!" cried Hester, exasperated. "Go away, Harry; go and dance and amuse yourself. I don't want you or any one. Mr. Rule—"

But the old clerk had seized his opportunity. He had made a dart at some one else at the other side, while Hester had turned to reply to Harry's demand. The girl found herself abandoned when she turned to him again. There had been a gradual shifting in the groups about while she stood absorbed, listening to the story. She was standing now among people who were strange to her, and who looked at her curiously, knowing her to be "one of the family." As she met their curious eyes, Hester, though she had a high courage, felt her heart fail her. She was glad to fall back upon her cousin's support.

"I think you are all in a conspiracy against me," she said; but she took Harry's arm. He never abandoned her in any circumstances. Edward had not spoken to her, nor noticed her presence; but Harry never failed. In her excitement and disappointment she turned to him with a sense that here she could not go wrong. As for Harry, to him she was seldom so complacent, he drew her arm within his own with a flush of pleasure.

"I know you don't think much of me," he said, "but surely I am as good as that old fellow," a speech at which Hester could not but laugh. "I should like to know what he was saying to you," Harry said.

"He was telling me about the bank and how Catherine saved it. Do you know—I wonder— Had my father ever anything to do with it?" Hester asked.

They were making their way through the crowd at the end of the room, and Harry's countenance was not expressive. Hester thought the stare in his eyes was directed to somebody behind who had pushed against her. She was not suspicious that Harry could hide from her any knowledge he possessed.

"That was ages before my time," he said, very steadily. "You might as well ask me about the Flood," and so led her on through many groups about the door, entirely unsuspicious that he, too, for whom she had an affectionate contempt, had balked her. She allowed him to take her all over the lighted rooms which opened into each other; the hall, the library, the room blazing with lights and decorations which was prepared for supper. Hester had never before been at one of these great assemblies, and she could not keep herself entirely unmoved by the dazzling of the lights, the warmth and largeness of the entertainment. A sort of pride came upon her, surprising her in spite of herself, though she was so humble a member of the family, and subject under this roof to slights and scorns, yet she was a Vernon, and could not escape some reflection of the family glory which centered in Catherine. As she went into the hall a still more strange sensation suddenly came over Hester. She caught sight, in a large mirror, of herself stepping forward, her head held high in its habitual poise of half-indignant energy, and a certain swiftness in her air and movement, a sentiment of forward motion and progress, the sentiment very familiar to everybody who knew her but which brought suddenly to her mind old Rule's description, "stepping in with a kind of triumph about her, as I have seen yourself." "Triumph!" Hester said secretly within herself, and colored high, with a sensation of mingled pain and pleasure, which no words could have described. She did not know what it meant, but it stirred her strangely. If she had been in those circumstances she would have acted like Catherine. The story of her mother in her gentle ignorance, which the old clerk thought so much of, did not affect the high-spirited girl as did the picture of the other putting herself in the breach, taking upon her own shoulders the weight of the falling house. Hester felt that she, too, could have done this. Her breast swelled, her breath came short, with an impulse of impatience and longing to have such an opportunity to show the mettle that was in her. But how could she do it? Catherine was rich, but Hester was poor. In this way she was diverted for the moment from her anxiety. The question as to how the bank came into that peril, the suspicion that her father must have been somehow connected with it, the heat of her research after the key of the mystery, faded away for a moment in a vague, general excitement and eager yet vain desire to have it in her power to do something, she also—a desire which many a young mind has felt as well as Hester to have that golden opportunity—the occasion to do a heroic deed, to save some one, to venture your own life, to escape the bonds of every day, once have a chance of showing what was in you! This was not the "chance" which Emma Ashton desired, but it appealed to every sentiment in Hester. The strong longing for it seemed almost to promise a possibility, as she walked along in a dream, without noticing Harry by her side. And he did not disturb her by conversation. It was enough for Harry to feel her hand on his arm. He had never very much to say, and he did not insist upon saying it. He was content to lead her about, to show her everything, and the sensation of taking care of her was quite pleasant to his heart.

When they reached the hall, however, they became aware of a late arrival, which had a certain effect upon both. Standing before the great door, which had been opened a moment before to admit him, sending a thrill of cold night air through the whole warm succession of rooms, stood Roland Ashton. Hester was aware that he was expected, but not that he was coming here. A servant was helping him off with his coat, and Edward stood beside him in eager conversation. Edward's countenance, generally toned down to the air of decorum and self-command which he thought necessary, was excited and glowing. And Harry, too, lighted up when he saw the newcomer. "Ah, there's Ashton!" he exclaimed; while from one of the other doors Catheron Vernon herself, with a white shawl over her shoulders, came out from amongst her other guests to welcome her kinsman. It was a wonderful reception for a young man who was not distinguished by either rank or wealth. Hester had to hang back, keeping persistently in the shade, to prevent her companion from hurrying her forward into the circle of welcome faces.

"I felt the cold air from the door at the very end of the drawing room," Catherine said; "but though it made me shiver it was not unwelcome, Roland. I knew it meant that you had come."

"I wish my coming had not cost you a shiver," Roland cried.

"One moment; I must say 'How d'ye do' to him," said Harry in Hester's ear; and even he, the faithfulest one, left her for a moment to hold out his hand to the new-comer.

The girl stood apart, sheltering herself under the shade of the plants with which the hall was filled, and looked on at this scene. There was, in the whole group, a curious connection with herself. Even to Catherine, she, poor girl as she was, was the guest among all the others who roused the keenest feeling. Edward, who did not venture to look at her here, had given her every reason to believe that his mind was full of her. Harry had put his life at her disposal. Roland—Roland had taken possession of her mind and thoughts for a few weeks with a completeness of influence which he probably never intended, which, perhaps, was nothing at all to him, but which it made Hester blush to remember. They all stood together, their faces lighted up with interest, while she looked on. Hester stood under a great myrtle bush, which shaded her face, and looked at them in the thrill of the excitement which the previous events of the evening had called forth.

(To be Continued.)

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New Westminster, Mar 28th, 1884. 1tc

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New Westminster, Nov. 11, 1884.

no22tc

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Sale of Lots in Osoyoos District

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

WM. SMITHE,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17, 1884. 27td

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1878

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Limited, said company being a company incorporated under said act, is hereby called for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company; which meeting will be held on the Second day of March, A. D. 1885, at the office of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Limited, Richard Street, New Westminster, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The amount to which it is proposed to increase the capital stock is, including the present capital stock, the sum of $150,000.00 (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars). A vote of two-thirds of all the *shares of stock will be necessary to an increase of the capital stock.*

Dated at New Westminster this 29th day of January, 1885.

JOHN HENDRY,
DAVID McNAIR,
R. B. KELLY,
Trustees of the *Royal City Planing Mills Co., Limited.*

W. NORMAN BOLE,
jny31m Solicitor for the said Company.

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THE WEEK

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

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

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

Read the following List of Contributors.

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

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

MAINLAND

CIGAR

FACTORY

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

WM. TIETJEN

HAS OPENED A CIGAR FACTORY in the

Holbrook Stone Building,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

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

"MAINLAND"

BRAND OF CIGARS.

☞ It beats them all. se24tc

NOTICE

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

Port Moody, Jan. 9th, 1885. jny10tc

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Dated January 7th, 1885.

CORBOULD & McCOLL,
jny18w6 Solicitors of Applicants.

NOTICE.

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

D. M. EBERTS,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Dated 11th December, 1884. jny3tc

NOTICE.

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

(Signed) H. HEMLAW.
E. GOLD.

Granville, B. C., Dec. 20, 1884.

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

jny3tc H. HEMLAW.

Private Bill.

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

D. M. EBERTS,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Dated the 16th day of January, 1885.

jny17tw

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Goods of SAMUEL MILLER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons indebted to the late Samuel Miller, formerly of the North Arm, Fraser river, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the undersigned at New Westminster forthwith; *and all persons having any claim against* the Estate are required to furnish particulars thereof, duly verified, within one month from this date.

Dated 28th January, 1885.

CORBOULD & McCOLL,
Solicitors for James Miller,
jny31m1 Administrator.

NOTICE.

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

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

jny21m1 PHIL. McMAHON,

New Westminster, Jan. 20: 1885.

NOTICE.

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

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

2. Commencing at a post on the North shore of Cardero Channel, nearly opposite Denham Island, extending along the *shore for a distance of 100 chains*, with a depth of 160 chains, containing 1600 acres, more or less.

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

HASTINGS SAW MILL CO'Y,
RICHD. H. ALEXANDER,
Manager.

Burrard Inlet, B. C., 30th July, 1884.
au18tc

Legislative Assembly.

PRIVATE BILLS.

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

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

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

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

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
se24tc

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO R.R.

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

SCHEDULE OF WAGES

For White Labor on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

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

All outside labor ten hours per day.

All carpenters to furnish their own chest tools.

All employees find themselves board, bed and lodging.

Boarding Houses will be convenient along the line.

Board, $4 per week.

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

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

GRAHAM & BUSK,
oc4tc Contractors.

Canadian Pacific Railway

NEW SCHEDULE

—OF—

WAGES

—FOR—

WHITE LABOR

—ON THE—

Canadian Pacific Railway

—IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

All outside labor 10 hours per day.

All Carpenters to furnish their own Chest Tools.

All Employees to find themselves Bed, Board and Lodging.

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

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

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

A. ONDERDONK,
GENERAL MANAGER.

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

DR. ALLEN'S

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

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

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST,

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

YOUNG MEN

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

MY HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE

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

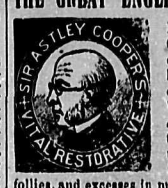
DISEASES OF MAN.

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

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

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

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



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

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

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

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

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

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