THE DAILY COLUMBIAN.

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BIGGAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Parnell Names an Ulster Protestant as Biggar's Successor in the House of Commons.

General Elphinstone Washed from the Deck of a Steamship and Drowned.

Influenza is Raging in Siberia with a Death Rate of Over Seventy Per Day.

Biggar's Successor.

DUBLIN, Mar. 13.—Parnell has recommended Vesey Knox, an Ulster Protestant, to the electors of West Caven as a candidate for Parliament to succeed the late Jos. Biggar.

General Elphinstone Drowned.

LONDON, Mar. 13.—News has been received here that General Elphinstone, comptroller of the Duke of Connaught's household, was washed overboard from the deck of the steamship upon which he was a passenger when off Tenriffe. The body was not recovered. The wife and daughter of General Elphinstone were passengers on the same steamer.

The Doctor won.

LONDON, Mar. 13.—The case of Hammond, a servant of Lady Robinson, who sued Dr. Sherman, of London and New York, for damages on account of wrong treatment for double rupture, was heard in the county court of Westminster this morning. The doctor had already returned to the plaintiff a fee of twenty guineas received from her. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of defendent. Counsel for defendent advised him to waive the right to costs, and the doctor consented.

Royal Courtesies.

BERLIN, Mar. 13.—On the celebration last Monday of the Czar's birthday, Emperor William sent a despatch of congratulation and the German ambassador at St. Petersburg addressed a special audience at which he presented to the Czar a portrait of the Emperor in the uniform of the Russian guards as worn at the review during the Emperor's visit to St Petersburg.

The Roman Church in Japan.

LONDON, March 13.—The Pope proposes to appoint a Metropolitan and four Suffragan bishops in Japan if the Japanese government consents.

Struck by a Cyclone.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 13.—The village of Excelsior, 15 miles from here, was struck by a cyclone yesterday, every building in the place including a large mill being demolished. No one was killed but 7 or 8 persons were seriously injured. A mother and 3 children were blown 50 feet and left uninjured.

Influenza in Siberia.

LONDON, March 13.—It is reported influenza is raging in Siberia with a daily average of 70 deaths. Several members of the Royal family are seriously ill.

New Developments.

NEW YORK, March 13.—It is semi-officially announced that Villard has completed his arrangements for the liquidation of the Oregon Transcontinental. The Northern Pacific, according to the Villard authorities, is also about to be greatly benefited by new developments.

Reduction Works Burned.

RENO, March 13.—The Reno Reduction Works, which cost over $75,000, were destroyed by fire last evening. They were situated on the Truckee River, about a mile east of the town. Insurance $10,000.

An Easy Settlement.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The New England fishermen have withdrawn their pressure on the State Department for new regulations to govern the Newfoundland fisheries as well as for the re-establishment of the *modus vivendi*, and the settlement of the Behring Sea controversy is now regarded in diplomatic circles as a very easy matter.

A Cool Proposition.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The proposition of certain gentlemen in Southern California that the Government acquire possession of the Peninsula of Lower California meets with little favor in official circles. The sentiment of Secretary Blaine is that it shall not be so, and in this it may be stated he is endorsed by nearly all the delegation from California. Representative Vandever apparently stands alone in his desire to secure Lower California. Vandever said to-day: "I am determined to bring about the acquisition of Lower California if it is possible. Upper and Lower California are like two drops of water near together, and they must join to form one. I have made no proposition that should cause uneasiness to either the Mexican Government or the United States, and if the former yields us the territory they should be re-imbursed.

Terrible Punishment.

PIERRE, S. D., March 13.—Summary and terrible punishment was meted out to Dirty Fool, the Sioux buck who attempted murder yesterday at the camp on Bad River. Dirty Fool, got possession of some whiskey at Fort Pierre, and on arriving at the camp got drunk, went to his tepee, there found a squaw known as "Fedsal" and picked up an ax and struck her on the forehead cracking her skull. A crowd gathered and Dirty Fool was caught and thrown into the fire in the centre of the tepee, and when he tried to escape was thrown back till burned almost to a crisp.

The Canadian Wins.

SANFORD, Fla., March 13. — In the three mile single scull race here yesterday Jake Gaudaur won in 20 minutes, 28 seconds, beating Ten Eyck, Hamm and Hosmer. In the one mile race Gaudaur was first in 6 minutes 3 seconds and Hamm second in 6 minutes 11 seconds. The water was rough.

Behring Sea Negotiations.

OTTAWA, Mar. 13.—The official correspondence between Great Britain, the United States and Canadian Governments shows the question of a closed sea will not enter into the negotiations now going on at Washington on the Behring Sea difficulty. From information received from the British Minister and Minister Tupper at Washington, the question of adjudicating the claims for damages on the part of owners of British sealers seized in Behring Sea by United States cruisers has mainly occupied the attention of the conference. The question of protecting by some international arrangement the seal fisheries from absolute depletion, irrespective of any claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction have been only informally considered.

The new Frill Lace Curtain in Ivory is the latest—at Ellard & Co.'s. *tc

RICH CHILCOTEN.

A Practically Unknown and Undeveloped Land of Vast and Varied Resources.

Mr. J. N. J. Brown, of Empire Valley, Chilcoten, was in Vancouver last week and favored the *World* with a call. Following is the result of the interview as published in that paper:

Mr. Brown is a native of the Province, has trailed over and visited much of the interior, and being a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence his knowledge of and information concerning the great interior of the mainland of British Columbia are of great value. As to the Chilcoten country, with its magnificent grazing plains, its uplands for farming purposes, and its rich alluvial valleys, Mr. Brown entertains the belief that at no distant day this section of the Province will be of immense importance. The climate is all that could be wished for, neither too warm in summer, nor too severe in winter. There is an abundance of water, pure and clear, from innumerable springs in the hillsides of the valleys. The country can be termed a well watered one. There is also an abundance of timber for fencing and fuel purposes. The grass is of natural growth and known as the famous bunch grass, on which stock thrive so well. The valley of Chilcoten River proper is some 40 miles in length, by an average breadth of from 5 to 12 miles. In this valley all kinds of cereals mature as do likewise fruit and vegetables. Tomatoes and watermelons are grown in great quantities by the settlers and the natives. The seasons, one year with another, vary but slightly. The majority of the settlers are on the north side of the valley. Large tracts of excellent land are to be found on the south side of the river for a considerable distance. In some sections it will be necessary to irrigate, but as this can be done with artesian wells the problem is easy of solution. The settlers were prosperous and all reported to be making substantial headway. The great obstacle to farming and stock-raising is the isolated condition of the settlement. A large number of settlers came from Ontario and are immensely pleased with the change they made. The women are enjoying the very best health, whilst nowhere in the Dominion can a more robust lot of children be met with than in Chilcoten. Another drawback is the remoteness of the settlers from each other other and the lack of educational facilities. So it is also with churches. But these drawbacks will shortly be remedied.

Empire Valley, in which Mr. Brown resides, is a particularly inviting spot. The roads leading to it from the Cariboo trunk road are good. To reach Empire Valley, the trunk road has to be left at Clinton or Soda Creek. Transportation facilities are excellent and charges are reasonable. In summer the temperature ranges from 70 to 90 degrees. Near the plains the mosquitoes are troublesome, but in the woods and valleys they are not. In winter the mercury reaches as low as 20 to 30 degrees below zero; but the intenseness of that cold is not so severe as is 15 above zero here, in consequence of the dryness of the interior climate as compared with the moisture on the coast. Farmers and stock-raisers generally provide sufficient hay for fall and winter feeding, so that stock is turned out on the grass in spring in excellent condition. Game is abundant, and so also are mountain sheep, deer, cinnamon and black bears, and bighorns. The snow fall this year in Empire Valley was 12 inches; whilst at Clinton 22 inches fell, and 20 at Soda Creek. The roads were badly drifted. Fully 18 inches of snow are still on the ground at Lac La Hache.

At Hanceville, in Chilcoten, there is a good country store, owned by Mr. Thomas Hance, after whom the village is named. He is also postmaster, whilst Mr. N. O. Graham has the contract for carrying the mails to and from that office to Dog Creek. Mr. Graham's remuneration, however, is very meagre, and the service accordingly is not as complete as it should be. There are no less than four grist mills in the district. They are run by water power, over-shot wheels being generally utilized. There is also one saw mill. The flour ground by the local mills is of good quality, as is also oatmeal and the barley, the latter used largely for soup making purposes. At Hanceville a good deal of trading with the Indians is carried on. These people are now devoting considerable attention to farming, such as grain-growing and stock raising. The fur bearing animals are going further back, and are becoming more difficult to be caught; but still trapping is carried on extensively and with profit to all engaged in the fur business. The people are extremely hospitable, and the natives kind and tractable to those who treat them properly. At Hanceville sugar is selling at 25 cents per pound, salt, at 15 cents; coffee and tea ranging from 40 cents to $1 per pound; ham and bacon, at 25 cents; flour at 5 cents per pound, and all other commodities and goods in proportion.

Bonaparte Valley is one of the most productive in the interior. It is well settled. That section, as well as Chilcoten, however, suffers from the want of transportation facilities. In the Tulla Lake country there are promising indications of rich mineral deposits. Coal is known to exist in large quantities in Aot Creek, some 17 miles from the Cache Creek school house, at the junction of the Bonaparte with Hot Creek. Look at the map, said Mr. Brown, and see how important the trade of this fine section would be to Vancouver were a good turnpike road built from the north side of the inlet, by way of Seymour Creek valley to Daisy Lake and the Pemberton Meadows, thence on to the Chilcoten Plains. For a time we cannot expect a railway, but that great modern economizer and civilizer will reach the country whose resources I am now speaking of, and the richness of which few have any conception of. At present this vast interior empire is practically valueless,. Once give us roads and easy means for the transportation of our products to the coast cities, and this will become the home of thousands of the most industrious settlers to be found in the Dominion. To the millions of people in Europe eking out a scanty existence this then would be a veritable paradise. I hope, said he, in conclusion, to see the iron horse snorting through these unrivalled valleys of the north ere I leave this sublunary abode.

A cablegram was sent from Calgary on Tuesday to the Duke of Connaught, in Bombay, India, as follows: "Calgary, Northwest Territory of Canada, begs two days' visit; offers hospitality and promises a cattle round-up. Answer. Lafferty, mayor." As no answer has been received to letters sent the duke in reference to his visit there the council sent the above telegram.

A change of staff of the management of the C. P. R. of very considerable importance is announced, says a late Toronto dispatch. The two eastern divisions of Ontario and the Atlantic have been consolidated under the superintendence of Thos. Tait. Under the present arrangement Tait has charge of the system from Port Arthur on the north and Windsor in the west to Mattawamkeage on the borders of New Brunswick in the east. His headquarters are fixed at Toronto, and necessitates removing the accounting staff of the Atlantic division to Toronto. The result will probably be the return of such well-known Torontonians as Ross McKenzie and Harry Suckling.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

A Warm and Interesting Discussion Takes Place on a Proposed Amendment to the "Municipal Act, 1889," and the Amendment is Defeated by a Large Majority.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Wednesday's Proceedings.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

Mr. Martin presented the report of the committee on standing orders and private bills, which stated that the preamble had been proved in the bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886," and amendments thereto. The report also stated that it had been found necessary to amend the preamble to the British Columbia Electric Company Bill as the committee considered the privileges desired excessive. The preamble of the bill of E. B. Olcott *re* mining privileges opposite Yale was proved. The committee could not feel justified in reporting favorably on the Fraser River Gold Gravel Syndicate Bill. The bill to amend the Vancouver Water Works Act had been withdrawn, an arrangement having been effected with the corporation of that city.

Mr. Speaker said that the petition by Mr. Croft from the residents in the neighborhood of Somenos Lake regarding the lowering of same was out of order as it asked for a money grant.

Mr. Cunningham asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture." Bill read a first time and will receive second reading Monday next.

Mr. Semlin moved that an Order of the House be granted for a return of all water records between Harrison River and Sicamous.

The mover explained that the water in the district belongs to the people for irrigation purposes, and in this instance it was not water records for mining purposes that was wanted. Hon. Mr. Robson said he fancied there would be great difficulty in getting those returns. Hon. Mr. Vernon stated that duplicates of all the water records in the Province were kept and that those asked for would be forthcoming shortly. Resolution carried.

Mr. Beaven asked the honorable the Provincial Secretary the following question: Have you or any officer of the department over which you preside, or its branch, the Education Office, any knowledge of the facts referred to in the following letter, published in the *Colonist* newspaper on 28th February, 1888, in respect to the conduct of public school teachers:

WANTS TO KNOW.

To the Editor: Can you inform me which one of the public teachers was it that is said to have disgraced himself at the panorama on Saturday evening last, by making himself conspicuous, I hear, by creating repeated disturbances amongst the audience, thus setting forth anything but a laudable example to the many school children present.

"ENQUIRER."

Hon. Mr. Robson said, "No, nor am I aware that any officer of the Education Department has any knowledge of the case. The department has work of more importance to attend than that of noticing anonymous scandal-mongers."

Mr. Beaven moved the further consideration of certain amendments to the "Municipal Act, 1889," among which was the following: Subsection (98 a.) To make, preserve, improve, maintain, alter, level, raise or lower streets, or bridges, or sidewalks; and no person whose real property has been or may be injuriously affected by reason of any street, or bridge, or sidewalk having been levelled, raised or lowered, shall be entitled to any compensation or damages therefor, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

"The Council of any municipality may pass one general by-law annually, which shall apply to all the streets, bridges, and sidewalks within the municipality, for any of the purposes coming within this sub-section."

The two first subsections were read a first and second time. On subsection "98 a." of section 86 a debate of considerable warmth ensued.

Hon. Mr. Turner took the ground that it would be most unjust to cut down and damage people's property and allow them no compensation for it. In his opinion it was contrary to all civilized ideas of justice.

Hon Mr. Robson said that corporations should certainly be protected from exhorbitant claims for damages by persons whose property had been encroached upon, but the amendments proposed were in his opinion altogether too severe for the wants of the case.

Mr. Cunningham said that the city of Westminster was suffering from this very thing and cited the case of a lady whose property had been so vigorously mauled by the Board of Works of that city that she was compelled to enter and leave her residence by means of crawling up and down a step-ladder. (Laughter.) He throught the proposed amendment not in accordance with modern conceptions of justice.

Mr. Grant said the grades had been established in Victoria city and all lots that stand in the way of improvements have to be cut down or filled up, that the established grade might be mentioned. He thought that property thus treated was more valuable and better looking than when in its first state, besides making the streets as they ought to be. In the cities of the United States the citizens on which those improvements were made were actually taxed extra for those improvements and cuttings.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was a very delicate matter to define who were the judges as to what was for the public good. The aldermen who arrogated to themselves that lofty title were scarcely the men, and yet they did not care much about public rights so long as it did not affect their interests. They reminded him of Artemas Ward, who was perfectly willing to sacrifice all his wife's poor relations for the benefit of the family, for the benefit of himself and a few others. The men were ready to sacrifice private rights for what they denominated the public good. He hoped this species of legislation would never obtain in this Province. Such a section would have to be exercised under the surveillance of somebody better able to judge of what was right and wrong, than the aldermanic bodies. In many cases people had had their homes taken from them by those kings of one year's rule. The men who propose such a measure as this are trying to bolster themselves up for the purpose of plundering the public, not by stealing money, but by doing great damage to people whose rights should not be trampled upon. The New Westminster corporation charter had not been prepared in this province at all, but had been taken from the laws of other places where they knew how to deal with such cases. In that city it was incumbent on every one who wished to build a house to go to the council for the hire of the street first, and, if afterwards this hire was changed the property owner was entitled to compensation. Should anyone, however, build without first applying for the street lines, and the street should be altered after his building on it, he could not expect any compensation. This amendment if carried out, would improve most of us out of our property, and it would not do to allow aldermen or any other body of men to make such laws. He was very sorry such a measure ever came up in the house.

Mr. Semlin said that he had taken notice that Mr. Davie had, in the Railway Bill, upheld the very principles which he now so strenuously opposed in the Municipalities Bill. He would like to see his honorable friend show a little consistency. He stamped Mr. Davie's speech as a tempest in a teapot, and said he was surprised to see him speak with so much fury on opinions so opposite to those he had upheld only a few days before.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he had introduced those amendments at the request of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria.

Amendment "98 a" on being put to the vote was overwhelmingly lost, only Messrs. Beaven and Grant voting for it. Further consideration of the matter was adjourned until Friday next.

After a motion for second reading of the University Bill by Mr. Duck, and somewhat extended remarks by the mover on the subject, and the advancing of several railway and other private bills a stage, the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

A WEIRD SERVICE.

The Phonograph Enables a Dead Preacher to Preside at His Own Funeral.

A New York despatch of a late date relates the following noteworthy incident: For the past four years Rev. Thos. Allen Horne had resided at Larchmont. Eight months ago his wife died. Lately Mr. Horne has been laid up with pneumonia. Last Friday he expired at the age of 77. He had left explicit instructions as to the burial and services to be held over his remains. Yesterday his dining room and parlor were filled with mourners. Shortly after 1 o'clock the ceremony commenced, and from a table was heard the sound of a voice singing the hymn:

"A few more years shall roll
A few more seasons come;
And we shall be with those we love
In the land beyond the sun."

For some time a feeling of superstitious awe pervaded the apartment, as many distinctly recognized the voice of Mrs. Horne, but when they perceived that it came through a phonograph they became more composed, though many wept as they recalled the owner of the sweet voice.

As soon as the hymn was over Charles Horne, a nephew of the deceased, made alterations in the machine and inserted a roll that contained the funeral sermon of his uncle by himself. It sounded so weird that two ladies fainted and were carried out. The well-remembered voice of the deceased clergyman told how, at the time that the audience would hear him, he would be in the land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." It is usual at funerals to eulogise the dead, and the pastor who preaches the sermon seldom touches on the deceased's faults. On this occasion the virtues of the dead man were left alone, and there was a long list of faults enumerated, for which the mourners were asked to pray for God's pardon.

At this point of the address the voice had evidently broken for from the instrument, the terrible sounds of a strong man weeping broke out with terrible realistic force.

At the close of the address he called upon his hearers to join him and his wife in singing the hymn, "There is a Better Land."

The nephew arranged two instruments on the table, and at once the soprano of the wife and the baritone of the husband joined together in singing.

The Salmon King.

Mr. J. Lindenberger, of Berlin, Germany, a member of the firm of Lindenberger & Co., the big fish canners of Hamburg, is in Astoria, and has contracted with local cannerymen for forty carloads of salmon, to be shipped during the coming season to Hamburg. When seen last night by our reporter Mr. Lindenberger said: "These fish will be cleaned, salted, packed in barrels and shipped in refrigerator cars to Hamburg. The freight will cost one and one-half cents a pound, and we will be able to get the fish in twenty-five days from the time they are caught. If we can get the fish laid down there at ten cents a pound, we can make a profit on them. As they will cost the canners five cents a pound and two and one-half cents for freight, there will be a very small margin after the canner's profit is taken out. The object in salting them and doing the canning in Germany instead of America is to save the duty of nine cents a pound. This is not an experiment with us. We have been shipping salt salmon long distances for years. Most of our salmon have come from the Volga, but last summer we got some from Alaska, and will take more from there this year. This will probably be the last year that we will take any fish from the Columbia river, as we will soon be able to get all we want much cheaper in Alaska. Altogether we have contracted for 110 carloads of fish on this coast for the coming year, making about 2,000,000 pounds of raw fish which will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. It is only a matter of a short time," continued Mr. Lindenberger, "until the canners here will have to combine or quit the business. While Columbia river salmon is worth more than Alaskan fish, dealers are not going to pay five times as much for it. The fish here costs five cents a pound—in Alaska one cent. Alaska will soon have the business cornered and Columbia river salmon will only be sold on the market raw."—*Astorian Morning Columbian.*

The theory of the detectives engaged in the Niagara Falls murder case, says the Montreal *Star*, involves the astounding assumption that a gang of murderers has been organized to decoy Englishmen with money out to Canada to be killed and plundered; and there really appears to be evidence to give color to the theory. Were such an idea utilised as the plot for a sensational novel it would be scouted as too ridiculously improbable. Yet the only remarkable thing about it is that men can be found to engage in a wholesale murder plot involving so much deliberation and weeks of social intercourse with the victims previous to the murder. The methods appear to be simple enough for men capable of planning such a crime. If the assumption of the police be correct the number of the victims is not likely to be discovered unless some person more or less implicated in the plot can be forced to divulge the secrets of the conspiracy. The choice of Niagara Falls as the place of operations seems to point to the manner at once of the murders and of the disposal of the bodies of the victims. The fact that Benwell was shot on the wayside and his body left where it fell was probably due to a failure of the original plan through some accidental circumstance. To lure a man across the Atlantic to Niagara of all places on earth, and then kill him by a method equally practicable anywhere else, does not seem a rational plan. Niagara keeps its secrets well, "the thunder of waters" drowns alike the death cry of the victim of accident, suicide, or murder. The discovery of the body of an unknown person in the river provokes little interest and arouses no suspicion and the waters themselves seem to take extraordinary pains to destroy every means of identification. When a thief deliberately decoys his victim from England to Niagara to rob him, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that he contemplates murder at least as a possible contingency.

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THE DAILY COLUMBIAN
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1890.

TOO MUCH PROTECTION.

There is one subject upon which the British Columbia press should be—and we are glad to note such a tendency—practically unanimous. That is the question of piling up any more bricks on the already too high and sufficiently oppressive tariff wall. The Columbian has always held that British Columbia would be the better of a far larger measure of reciprocity with her southern neighbor than, under the Dominion customs regulations, which have governed this intercourse since the Province came into the Confederation, she has been permitted to have. Whatever the N. P. may do for our friends in the Eastern Provinces—and it must bear pretty heavily in many cases even there—it is far from being an unmixed blessing in this "gem of the west." British Columbia recognized when she entered the Union that she was assuming a drawback with the Dominion tariff, but this burden was cheerfully and loyally shouldered. At that time, without any direct means of communication at all with our sister Provinces, our trade, for food articles at least, as well as others, was necessarily almost wholly with the neighboring States and Territories, we produced very little ourselves, and, obviously, free trade with the United States would have been our natural and most desirable condition. Late years have altered our circumstances wonderfully, it is true. The great Canadian transcontinental railway has brought us into direct and comparatively easy touch with all our sister Provinces, and with the partial development of our resources we have become producers to a largely increased extent, but, while our exports are gratifyingly and creditably large in the products of our mines, forests and fisheries, we still have to import extensively for the actual necessaries of life, as well as for nearly all classes of machinery, for which at this stage of the Province's development there is a large and rapidly increasing demand. Much of this trade we now do with the Eastern Provinces and Manitoba, but in some articles it is impossible to do so advantageously. Hence the agitation at present, which it is hoped in the interests of the Province may be fully successful, for the abolition of the duty on mining machinery. The tariff on this item, unless removed, will do much to hinder the development of the quartz mining industry of the Province. But it is not in this matter alone that united protest is wanted. Interested parties in the East are continually moving the Government to put more duty on certain articles which they manufacture or produce. From time to time such changes are made, nearly always to the disadvantage of the consumer; and now it is proposed to increase the duty on flour and on other food articles, such as fresh and salt meats, and to re-impose the duty on fresh fruits, etc. It goes without saying that such action would increase the price of all these articles to the consumer, whether purchased at home or imported. The movement is altogether in the interests of the very few as against the great many, and the Dominion Government will justly earn the reprobation of the entire country if it allows itself to be persuaded to enact that the commonest necessaries of life shall be increased in price. A united protest should, and we believe, will, go out from this part of the Dominion against any such outrage. We have got too much so-called "protection" now. What we want is a very considerable relaxation of the restrictions, and not a piling on of the burdens.

A FIELD FOR CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Now that the spring of the year has come, it may reasonably be supposed that the increase of emigration from Europe, usual at this season, will take place. Last year South Africa attracted a large number of eligible men and women, and, although the exodus of those seeking new homes in new lands has as yet barely commenced for the present year, the booming of the Cape has already set in. The South African press is already anticipating a dearth of labor, and a well-known manufacturer, Mr. Merryweather, has been urging unemployed Englishmen to make for that colony with all speed, assuring them of being able to obtain work and good wages without difficulty. The fact of an immense population in the old world, well fitted to become good colonists, is as self-evident as ever it was, and that the Eastern Provinces of Canada, too, are ripe for assisting in the work of opening up new countries and building history has been recognized.

In England the land system has driven and is driving the farmer off the soil, until it has become a serious question with statesmen as to what remedy to apply for the evil. The farmer and his man, who barely raised the rent during bad seasons, have found in many cases emancipation, independence, and a living on their own farms in the "far west," and their toiling brothers of the cities, the artisans, hearing of their success, have come west too, and so the uncultivated wild of a few years ago has developed into the productive farm, and where but a short time since the dense forest stood, is now the factory and the workshop.

The great interest evinced by Ontario farmers at the late Toronto Exhibition in the productions sent from our own Province would tend to show that there is in the east a large and industrious class ready to test the capabilities of British Columbia for themselves, and we have very reliable information that in certain parts of Eastern Canada a very earnest spirit to know something more of this Province has lately arisen among the sons of the cultivation of the soil.

It is remarkable that our own country does not create a greater degree of attention among intending emigrants and capitalists. We have not the least hesitation in affirming that the reason for this is to be found in the lack of knowledge prevalent as to the vast capabilities and illimitable resources of the most western of Canada's provinces. With a climate, in many localities, possessing all the advantages of that of Southern Europe, and a soil fertile beyond exaggeration, British Columbia has, too, fishery supplies which are practically inexhaustable (if properly protected), both in the streams which traverse her length and breadth, and in the well sheltered ocean waters which kiss her shores. Mining for the precious metals, and their baser brethren, has revealed sufficient to prove that, with capital, enterprise and machinery, the earth can be compelled to open treasure vaults rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Of the timber, which woods our mountain sides and covers our plains, no eulogy can be overdrawn. Its quantity, quality, variety and size has excited the wonder and admiration of all those able to form an opinion who have visited here. These and other natural advantages have hastened the rapid growth of our cities.

A gentleman, when looking at some photographs of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, expressed surprise at the rapidity with which cities assume respectable proportions in this part of the world. This fact certainly must appear almost miraculous to people living in a land where towns are the slow, sure growth of centuries, but when we remember the lavish prodigality of nature in the richness of her gifts, the astonishing thing is not the rapidity with which our cities thrive, but that we have so comparatively few centres of commercial activity. At best but a very small part of this magnificant land is known even to us who live in the Province. Wherever we may look when examining the map vast tracts of country marked "unexplored" meet our eyes, and the fact stares us in the face that, of the 390,000 or more square miles called by the name of British Columbie, almost nothing is known except, perhaps, by a few prospectors and hunters, whose love of sport or desire for wealth has lured them to spots never before seen by the eye of the white man.

A commendable and statesmanlike policy with respect to this very thing was foreshadowed at the opening of this session of the Legislature. The reference in the "speech from the throne" to the intention of the Government to send exploring parties into various parts of our Province, as yet unknown, was timely and judicious. That some such steps are necessary is plain, and whatever may be the cost entailed, we believe that the results will altogether exceed any anticipation framed of the dormant wealth awaiting the developing hands of capital and labor. It says much for the vigor of the Government that they have frankly recognized the urgent need of letting the world see what a magnificent land we have for development. Once this is done, the increasing tide of humanity will flow into our borders, and not alone will the fertility of the soil, and the fecundity of the fisheries, together with other innumerable gifts of nature, be brought to the service of our commonwealth, but, in proportion to all this, numerous and thriving cities will spring up the land over, and the steam engine, that great civilizing influence, will assist our common country in taking her rightful position as the fairest and most fruitful Province in the Dominion of Canada, and a glory to the Empire.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Over 4,000 tons of nickel is the annual output of the Copper Cliff mine, near Sudbury Ont. This is a larger production, says the *Engineering News*, than that of all nickel mines in the world combined. It is to be hoped that the increased production may result in a decrease of the price, now about 80 cents per pound, since the metal is so largely used in plating the best class of mechanical work.—*Ex.*

Until within a few years a curious custom has obtained in Switzerland. When husband and wife expressed a desire for a divorce they were requested to enter a room and live therein together for a fortnight, during which time they were neither to see nor to converse with anybody else; their food was passed to them through a narrow opening in the wall, and all communication with the outside world was shut off. If, at the end of a fortnight of this confinement together, the couple still clamored for divorce, it was granted without further ado.

Petitions are said to have little weight with legislative bodies, but what they have is usually proportionate to their size. It might reasonably be supposed, therefore, that one which was presented to the New York Assembly the other day will have some effect upon that body. It contains 51,144 signatures from New York city and over 16,000 from Brooklyn, and is bound in book form. The book is twenty-six inches wide, thirty-two inches long, eight feet thick, and weighs half a ton. It was carried into the Assembly Chamber on the shoulders of eight men, and was laid, not on the table, but on the floor of the House. The petition is in favor of the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill, and is said to be the largest ever secured from any one city in the world.

Matters in South Africa are becoming interesting. It appears from the despatches that the opponents of the Dutch Republican Government have become sufficiently strong to haul down its flag and assert British sentiment by actions which place its powers at defiance. This is a sign of growth of the English population in a country where a short time ago a law was passed practically disfranchising Englishmen. Emigration has been pouring into South Africa from Great Britain, and British capital and enterprise have been developing lands which the Boers have long regarded as slave preserves. Thus it would appear that the question who is going to own Africa from the lakes to the Cape is up for solution, and the British colonists have made up their minds on the answer.

This is the way the *Empire* looks at it, but does not state the case quite fairly: A smart trick has just been frustrated. A railway has been projected to take the trade from Kootenay out of British Columbia into the United States. To disarm provincial opposition the crafty projectors tried the device of applying simultaneously for another charter for a pretended railway, keeping the traffic for the province. The British Columbian Legislature refused to be thus hoodwinked and asked Parliament to grant neither charter except on condition that construction went on concurrently. The promoters confessed their fraud by refusing to be thus bound to their own suggestion. Yet Grits, who raved about provincial rights when advocating railways from Manitoba to the United States, now sneer at the idea of British Columbia having any provincial rights when opposing such a trick to divert railway traffic to the United States. Some so-called Canadian journals are for the United States and against Canada in all cases.

An interesting surgical operation, says an exchange, was performed over a week ago at the Roosevelt hospital, in New York, upon a physician who had lost his power of speech and became paralyzed in the right arm and leg by falling from his carriage. He landed on his head, and the doctors, believing that the loss of speech was due to a blood clot on the brain, an operation was decided on. A portion of his hair was shaved off, and a circle of the skull about an inch in diameter was raised. To the great satisfaction of the surgeons a clot was found and removed, and the usual appliances for grainage, etc., were applied. No ill effects followed the operation. In less than a week the patient was able to speak a few simple words like "yes" and "no," and his vocabulary is said to be growing daily. The paralysis in his arm and leg has entirely disappeared. His memory seems unimpaired, and he has no trouble in expressing his ideas in writing, but it is believed that he will have to learn to talk all over again like a child.

A report of one of Mr. Geo. Kennan's lectures in Chicago contains the following: There is a supposed safeguard for the accused in the examination of all cases by the Ministers of the Interior, but this function is, like the pretext of the Government, for the use of the "administrative process," a sham. The Minister has no time, and would not use it if he had. He simply signs all papers brought before him. As an example of the manner in which this is done, Mr. Kennan related a case in which a certain official, boasting of his power with the Minister, made a wager that the Minister would sign officially for him the Lord's prayer. He wrote the prayer out on an official paper and inserted it among a number of papers sent for the inspection of the Minister. In due time it was returned, duly signed and sealed with the great seal, proving incontestably that the Minister had never even glanced at the paper. The actual wording of the accusation against one young man exiled to the wilds of Eastern Siberia was: "The accused is suspected of an intention to commit at some future indeterminate time an illegal act." On this charge he was sent for years to Siberia.

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[*Truth* copy.] dmh11t3

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ONE OF THE NATIONAL SUPERINTENDents of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the U. S., will give one of her popular lectures in the OPERA HOUSE, on
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SUBJECTS:
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DR. BALDWIN will also give a talk to Girls in the ORANGE HALL, Corner of St. John Street and Royal Avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at which all Ladies and Girls of 15 years and over will be cordially welcomed.
ADMISSION, to Evening Lecture, 25 cents; Afternoon, 10 cents. dmh10t5

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Men's Good Wearing Boots		$1 50 per pair
" Better " "		1 75 "
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Men's Patent Seamless Boots, from	$2.50 to	$3 50 per pair
Boys' " " " "	2.00 to	2 25 per pair

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Is now showing a complete line of ENGLISH WORSTEDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEEDS, which he is prepared to make up at reasonable rates.
A call solicited, and perfect fits guaranteed.
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And is prepared to make up clothes in any style to suit all that favor him with their patronage.
THE ONLY ARTISTIC CUTTER & TAILOR IN THE CITY.
A Call Solicited. FIT GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Prices reasonable.
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TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to Saturday, the 29th day of March, at noon, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church in Township Four, Delta Municipality.
Plans and specifications may be seen at Ladner's Landing.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN McKEE, Sr.,
FRANCES PAGE.
Ladner's Landing, March 8th, 1890. dmh10td

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New Westminster Mills Woolen Goods
EXTRA FAMILY BLANKETS,
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The only House on the Mainland which keeps the Manufactures of the New Westminster Woolen Mills. Patronize Home Industry.
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THE FATAL AUTOGRAPH.

"Will you write in my autograph book?" said she,
And he dared not answer nay,
Though his heart beat quick, and his breath came thick,
And he trembled in dismay;
For he loved the maid, and was sore afraid—
And he dared not answer nay.

So he took the book and prayed for a thought,
And long for a thought did pray,
And long did he look in the dictionary book,
And the cy-clo-pe-di-a.
"I will write a verse," said he, "that is terse
And bang-up and O. K."

And he search-ed thro' the "Library of Song,"
And he search-ed many a day.
"I will show the maid that the poetry trade,"
Said he, "is just my lay.
I will find a verse that is sweet and terse,
If I hunt forever and aye!"

And he search-ed long, and he found a verse
At the end of the fortieth day.
"She will think every line," he chuckled, "is mine,"
And he laughed full loud and gay.
"I'm a ge-ni-us, and I make no fuss
To write good verse. Hoo-ray!"

Then he turned the page, and his rival's name
Was writ with much display
'Neath the very same verse, and it made him curse;
And his raven locks turned gray;
And he fell on his side, and quickly died
Of hy-po-chon-dri-a.

—S. W. Foss, in Puck.

BINGO, THE FIRE-DOG.

Some of His Many Exploits—How He Died.

Bingo was exceedingly black. Eyes, skin, hair, every thing about Bingo, except his disposition, was of the most somber hue. He had the most charming qualities as an offset to his funereal coloring. He was intelligent, he was kind, he was unselfish, he was faithful and he was devoted to his vocation.

Now, this description is a history in itself, and if one only adds to it that Bingo died in the full prime of his powers, it would seem a Rembrandt portrait of him, with powerful contrasts of light and shade.

But to make the history of Bingo more appealing to human sympathy, some of the vicissitudes of his career should be set forth. Virtues are nothing if they are not exercised, and the action of life is the grindstone which rubs them smooth.

Bingo was a dog.

But such a dog! Both his parents were French, so, according to the law of canine genealogy, Bingo, though born in the United States, was a French poodle. His mamma was a trick-dog named Frou-Frou, that had been trained by a New York fireman named John Farley. She belonged to a very elegant young gentleman, whose occupation in life was to amuse himself, one of the hardest things in the world to do when it is the only employment which one has.

This young man thought that Frou-Frou would contribute to his efforts to make life amusing if she were taught several things which no dog, not even a French poodle, would ever pick up by itself. So the young gentleman brought Frou-Frou to John Farley and asked him to educate her in the very highest fashion possible to a young, aristocratic dog.

Farley was a great instructor of dogs. He was very successful in his methods, having pretty well solved the educational problem, so far as dogs are concerned. He was stationed at the water-tower on Thirteenth street, and he used to keep Frou-Frou in the room where he slept, which was also her school-room.

But it is not necessary to dwell at length on the education of Frou-Frou, since this is the history of her son Bingo. It is enough to say that after her course was completed she was one of the best-educated poodles in Gotham, and she furnished a good deal of enjoyment to the young gentleman in quest of amusement. She has been mentioned only to show that Bingo had an ancestry of which no dog need have been ashamed, and to account for the sphere of life in which Bingo achieved distinction.

The young man was pleased with Farley's success with Frou-Frou, and beside paying the bill for her tuition, he gave Bingo to the fireman when he was a very young and utterly ignorant little poodle. Farley accepted the puppy and trained him with the greatest care. Bingo became a fire-dog.

A fire-dog is one which lives in an engine-house and takes an active interest in conflagrations. Although there are not many of these dogs to-day in the New York engine-houses, they used to be a common feature of these houses. These dogs take instinctively to their calling. They are not specially trained to their vocation, but they fall into the ways of fire-dogs naturally.

Farley taught Bingo many tricks and accomplishments, but where fires were concerned the dog picked up every thing by himself. In the engine-houses the horses are kept in stalls by the side of the engine. Every thing is arranged so that there will be no delay in starting off for the fire the moment the alarm is sounded. The harness hangs from the ceiling, high enough from the ground to allow the horse to come under it.

The moment the alarm sounds the horses start with the greatest alacrity, spring from their stalls, go to the engine and put themselves in position to be harnessed. By the time they are there the firemen are sliding down the smooth, round pole which goes from the ground floor of the engine-house up to the room where they sleep.

The harness is dropped on the horse, the buckles made fast in a jiffy. The driver vaults into his seat and in a moment more the horses are galloping full tilt through the busy streets, the gong clanging constantly to warn the vehicles and pedestrians to get out of the way. It is a most exciting sight to see the horses bounding along, the heavy engine rattling over the stones, while the brass clang of the gong is incessantly sounding.

Bingo soon determined what his function was, and he acquitted himself of it with the most ardent zeal. This, of course, was after he had grown up and had reached maturity. When he was a wabbly little puppy, and when, later, he was a thoughtless, giddy young dog, he did not go to fires, but was fed and trained upstairs.

But he grew to be very strong, although he was never very large. His hair was clipped so that he looked like an African lion. It was cut very close in places, but was left thick around his shoulders and head, with a tuft on the end of his tail. He had little armlets of his own hair on his legs and a little clump on his haunches.

His black, shiny eyes glistened from beneath the silky hair that hung over them, and he looked so keen and quick that one felt obliged to be very clear and precise with him, because he had the air of not being able to lose any time in foolishness.

Bang! bang! bang! would go the gong. The horses would spring forward, trampling the floor with their sounding hoofs, and at the same moment Bingo's cheery bark was heard as he scurried around in mad anxiety to get every body off all right to put out the fire. Oh, how important he felt when the alarm was given and he felt called on to contribute to the good of the community by his generous efforts!

After the engine had started out he tore along ahead of it about half a square, turning round now and then to see that it was following, and dodging around among the feet of the horses and the teams that he met. He barked all this time with a tremendous sense of his importance, as if proclaiming: "Clear the way, good folk! Clear the way! There is a fire and we are in a hurry to put it out."

Bingo used to follow the men who went into the burning building, and would frequently make his way to the roof. It was his chief delight to get near the pipeman who held the nozzle of the hose-pipe and directed the discharge of the water upon the fire. Bingo seemed to feel that he was helping to extinguish the flames when he was near the hose-pipe. Who could question his utility then?

When the fire was out he trotted back with the proudest air of complacency, and upon returning to the engine-house he would frisk around Farley as if courting attention and praise for his services.

But when his master would put Bingo through his paces and exhibit the whole round of his accomplishments to visitors, he was quite another animal. His relationship to the elegant Frou-Frou became apparent then. His wool was as fine as silk, and every morning he was washed and scrubbed and his beautiful hair combed.

He had around his neck a neat collar of russet leather with small spike-heads in it, and his name Bingo engraved on a little silver plate. He looked quite a dandy, and his eyes shone like jet through the long, crinkly hair that hung over them.

Farley was very fond of Bingo; who could help being fond of such a bright, faithful, affectionate poodle as he was? You have been told at the start that Bingo was cut off in his beautiful prime. Long before his legs began to get stiff, or his memory to fail him, Bingo died.

There was a certain fittingness in the manner of his taking off, because Bingo was, above all, a fire-dog. He was a trick-dog for the amusement of others, but he was a fire-dog through philanthropy and natural bent. His death occurred in this way:

One cold, bright night in December the alarm of fire sounded in the engine-house. The horses sprang before the engine. There was the rush of firemen, but there occurred for some reason or other a moment's delay. Bingo was skipping around in great distress of mind at this hindrance. There was that fire burning and where was he?

As soon as the doors were opened he charged madly forward. Some one was in his way, however, and in dodging him he flung himself against a door-post. The shock was so great that he was thrown back and fell under the hoofs of the horses as they charged out. A heavy hoof with its iron shoe crushed down upon his side.

Poor Bingo! When the engine had passed over him he feebly and painfully dragged himself toward one of the stalls for the horses. He was panting and once or twice he uttered a feeble whine. There was not one of those he loved most near at hand to comfort him. They were at the fire. He would never go to a fire again. He raised his head and looked around the familiar engine-house with a sigh; then his head fell heavily to the ground and Bingo was dead.

When they came back from the fire and found the poor dog stiff and cold, a film over his jet-black eyes, the men felt bad enough, especially Farley. The lost poodle had lived a noble life—for a poodle—and had died in harness, which was somewhat of a consolation to those who mourned him. So poor Bingo was buried decently and his joyous bark was missed in the engine-house, where he is still remembered.—John J. à Becket, in Youth's Companion.

HEROIC ABBIE BURGESS.

An American Girl Who Was Every Whit as Brave as Grace Darling.

A woman who is now assistant keeper at White Head Light could enlighten those who wish to know something of the experiences of light-house keepers. In 1856 this woman lived at Madtinicus Rock, twenty-five miles from the mainland, and inaccessible except in pleasant weather. Her father, Samuel Burgess, was the keeper at this light, and his family consisted of an invalid wife and five children, one daughter, Abbie, being seventeen years old. At the time of the memorable gale that swept Minot's Light into the sea the keeper happened to be away. The heavy seas broke over the rock, washing every movable thing away until of the dwelling not a stone remained. The little ones hurried the mother to the tower, and then crept in themselves as the sea cleared the rock of all save the stone light-house. For four weeks they lived there alone, for no human being could go to their rescue, but night after night Abbie lighted the beacon, and it never failed to shine through the gale.

One day in 1857 Mr. Burgess left the rock to obtain his salary and to secure provisions. A gale prevented his return and the family ran short of food. Abbie fashioned a sail, and her brother, who happened to be at home, started in a small skiff to procure food. For twenty-one days the family lived on a cup of corn-meal and an egg each per day, for the son was not heard from until the twenty-second day, and added to the risk of famine was the suspense as to the fate of their father and brother, for were they drowned the family would have starved on the desolate rock. During all this time, at the end of which the father returned, Abbie cared for the sick mother, comforted the children and kept the bright light burning to save the passing ships from dashing on Madtinicus rock. To-day, says the Lewiston Journal, her husband is keeper at White Head Light and she is the assistant, and a braver woman never lived.

The Girl of the Family.

There is nothing so pitiful as a girl's generosity. Though her pocket-book seldom contains more than one dollar and her own wants are many and urgent, she always manages to scrape enough together to buy presents for some one else. It is the girl of the family who remembers the birthdays that come so often. She is worrying now that her hoard of pennies is so small and the number to buy presents for is so large. If a present of money was given her for herself she would not buy things for herself with it. She would remember the long list of people that she feels that she really must give to and would deny herself. There is no one so poor as the girl of the family and no one so generous.

The Food Value of Eggs.

The food value of eggs, as compared with fruits, has been studied by Fresenius, who, after a long series of analysis, states that one ordinary hen's egg contains as much nourishment as 17 ounces of cherries, 20 ounces of grapes, 24 ounces of russet apples, 2 pounds gooseberries and 4 pounds of pears. The same distinguished authority says that 114 pounds of grapes, 127 pounds of apples, 192 pounds of pears and 327 pounds of plums are equal in nourishment to 100 pounds of potatoes.

Electric Fire Detector.

The latest electric device is for detecting fires. When the temperature of a room reaches a dangerous point the composition of the little button starts the bell to ringing and indicates the number of the room in the office. The alarm is kept up until the temperature of the room is reduced to below the danger point.

THE BLOOMER COSTUME.

The Lady Whose Name It Bears Denies That She Introduced It.

The following letter from Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, whose name became world-famous years ago in connection with what was known as the "Bloomer costumé," is printed in the Ladies' Home Journal, and has a keen degree of interest in that the Mrs. Bloomer denies the credit of introducing the costume in America. This letter, recently written, is now produced in print for the first time:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia. — *My Dear Sir:* I hardly know how to write about the "costume" associated with my name. But I was not its inventor or originator, as is so generally believed.

In March, 1851, Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Hon. Gerritt Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., visited her cousin, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., which was then my home, and where I was publishing the Lily, and where Mrs. Stanton also resided. Mrs. Miller came to us in a short skirt and full Turkish trousers, a style of dress she had been wearing some two months.

The matter of woman's dress having been just previously discussed in the Lily, Mrs. Miller's appearance led Mrs. Stanton to at once adopt the style, and I very soon followed, Mrs. Stanton introducing it to the Seneca Falls public two or three days in advance of me. In the next number of my paper following my adoption of the dress (April, 1851,) I wrote an article announcing to my readers that I had donned the style to which their attention had been called in previous numbers.

The New York Tribune noticed my article, and made it known to its thousands of readers that I had donned a short skirt and trousers, and from this it went from paper to paper throughout this country and countries abroad. I found myself noticed and pictured in many papers at home and abroad. I was praised and censured, glorified and ridiculed, until I stood in amazement at the furor I had wrought by my pen while sitting quietly in my little office at home attending to my duties.

Suffice it that it was the press at large that got up all the excitement and that named the dress. I never called it the "Bloomer Costume." With me it was always the short dress and trousers. It consisted of a skirt shortened to a few inches below the knees and the substitution of trousers made of the same material as the dress. In other respects, the dress was the same as worn by all women. At the outset the trousers were full and baggy, but we improved upon them by making them narrower and gathered at the ankle, and finally by making entirely plain and straight, falling to the shoe like the trousers of men.

To some extent, I think the style was adopted abroad, but not largely, or, for that matter, at home. There were individuals here and there who gladly threw off the burden of heavy skirts and adopted the short ones, but soon both press and people turned upon it their ridicule and censure, and women had not the strength of principle to withstand the criticism, and so returned to their dragging skirts. For myself, I wore the short dress and no other, at home and everywhere, for six or seven years, long after Mrs. Stanton, Lucy Stone and others had abandoned it. Lucy Stone wore the dress several years, traveled and lectured in it, and was married in it, I think. None of us ever lectured on the dress question, or in any way introduced it into our lectures. We only wore it because we found it comfortable, convenient, safe and tidy—with no thought of introducing a fashion, but with the wish that every woman would throw off the burden of clothes that was dragging her life out.

This dress question has been of secondary importance with me, and it is not for that I wish to be remembered. As you will see from what I have written above, a wrong impression prevails in regard to my part in that matter. I was not its originator. I adopted the style and made it known to the public. The press did the rest.

I am not lecturing at all these last few years. A throat difficulty and my seventy years have compelled me to retire from active participation in works for the advancement of woman.

MIGHTY HARD TIMES.

What Washington Territory Colonists a Few Years Ago.

During the spring and summer of 1887 about 800 colonists went to Port Angeles, says the Seattle Press, and during those same seasons over $30,000 was spent. It was a glorious big picnic. The men would work on the colony's tramways until they fancied themselves tired, when they would call a halt and stop work for the day. They held stormy meetings, at which all hands would pitch into the debate, and then after adjournment they would all attend a dance and have a gloriously good time of it. This was kept up until the funds were all spent and a big debt of about $10,000 or more was accumulated in Seattle and Port Townsend. A cloud had gathered over their heads and they could not see the silver lining. Starvation stalked through the colony wigwams and pointed with bony fingers at the victims he intended to carry to his home over the snows of winter.

The beef supply was cut down from a whole carcass a week to a quarter, and then the beef supply was cut off altogether. The butter bill, which had been ranging as high as $55 a week, was wiped out, and the colonists had no butter. Retrenchment was the order of the day, and it was carried to such an extent that the standard bill of fare was as follows:

Potatoes, bread and cotton-seed oil gravy for breakfast.

Bread, potatoes and cotton-seed oil gravy for dinner, and

Cotton-seed oil gravy, potatoes and bread for supper.

Some people did not have even enough of this. Philip Meagher, who has lived in Port Angeles for twenty-six years, says:

"Many a time have I stood on this wharf and counted from forty to fifty lanterns going along that beach. They were colonists, and they carried with them each one a spade and a bucket, going after a meal of clams. They were proud, but I tell you they were hungry, too, and no mistake.

There is in Georgia to-day a Confederate General who was literally shot full of pins during the late war. He was an extemporized pin-cushion, but the pins saved his life. On one occasion the General was lying in his tent at night. The Federals were near enough to shoot into the camp. It is said he had just finished a letter home and had thrown himself down for a few hours' rest before the hot work that would begin in the early morning, when ping! a Minie bullet from a sharpshooter's rifle sped through the tent and struck the General in his left side. The blow stunned him, and he lay as dead for a few moments. When he recovered consciousness he was surprised to find himself still alive. He felt a stinging pain in his breast, and, tearing open his shirt, found that the ball had struck a package of pins his wife had given him, thinking they would be needful in those days when there was no one to sew and patch, and had driven every one of them into his flesh. They had saved his life, but he was a walking cushion bristling with pin-heads.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a street railway in the City of New Westminster, and to acquire lands and do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1889.

B. DOUGLAS,
HENRY V. EDMONDS,
For selves and others.

dse30tc

Licensing Board.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE next regular meeting of the Licensing Board for the City of New Westminster will be held in the City Hall on

Wednesday the 19th March,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of which all persons interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

D. ROBSON,
City Clerk.

City Hall, New Westminster, March 1, 1890. dmh1td

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF

Pursuant to Execution Against Lands Act, 1874.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

E. M. N. WOODS, Plaintiff.

JAMES PATTERSON, JOSEPH R. CHAPMAN, CLIFFORD PATTERSON, JAMES W. PATTERSON, JOSEPH PATTERSON and THOS. PATTERSON, Defendants.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A WRIT OF *FI. FA.* issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at New Westminster on the 18th day of February, 1890, and to me directed in the above named suit, for the sum of $3496.63, debt and costs, together with interest on same at the rate of six per centum per annum from the 8th day of March, 1888, besides Sheriff's fees and poundage, &c., I have seized, and will sell by Auction, at the Court House, New Westminster, on

Monday, the 24th Day of March Next,

At 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of James Patterson, one of the defendants, in the lands as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debts and costs in this action, subject to a mortgage for $1800 and interest on said mortgage at 8 per centum per annum, from the 15th February, 1888.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise Description of Property.	Estate or Interest.
New Westminster.	South West ¼ of lot 21, Town'p 26 Group II.	Farming Lands containing 152 acres.	Interest.

The judgment was registered in the Land Registry Office, New Westminster, against said land on the 18th day of February, 1889.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Sheriff.

dmh8td

1890.
HARPER'S BAZAR.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion plates and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dressmaker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 Olive Thorne Miller, Christine Terhune Herrick and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a day," and "The Woman of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson.

Harper's Periodicals.

Per Year.

Harper's Bazar	$4 00
Harper's Magazine	4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Young People	2 00

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

The volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of *Harper's Bazar* for three years back, 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—
dfe5 HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1890.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in *Harper's Magazine* for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. *Harper's Magazine* has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the Last adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafcadio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems, and timely articles, the *Magazine* will maintain its well-known standard.

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

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

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of *Harper's Magazine* for three years back, 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 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, 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,
dfe8 HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1890.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The *Weekly* supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value. No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of Thomas A. Janvier, will appear in the *Weekly* in 1890.

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

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

The volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of *Harper's Weekly* for three years back, 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.

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Address:
dfe8 HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

F. CRAKE,
Practical Watchmaker & Manufacturing Jeweler

4 DOORS WEST FROM POST OFFICE.

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Diamond, Ruby Sapphire and Other Rings.

The best quality of PLATED and TABLE WARE in all designs.

A Fine Assortment of Clocks

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses to suit all Sights.

Special attention to Watch Repairing. All kinds of Jewelery manufactured on the premises by first-class workmen.

The Cheapest House In Town.

dwfeltc

BAPTIST CHURCH, Agnes Street, East of Mary Street. Lord's Day Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. All seats free; strangers cordially welcomed.—Rev. Thos. Baldwin, pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH, Mary Street. Rev. J. H. White, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class 2:30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—HOLY TRINITY CHURCH; Rector, The Bishop. S. MARY'S CHURCH; Rector, The Ven. Archdeacon Woods. Services in both churches *every day*. All seats free. Both churches open all day for private prayer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (ST. ANDREW'S), corner Carnarvon and Blackwood Sts. Rev. Thos. Scouler, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.; Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7:30. Seats free; strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S — REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, John St. (opposite Orange Hall); Rev. Thos. Haddon, B. D., Rector. Services *every Sunday* at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. Thursday evening service at 7:30. Seats free; all are cordially invited.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER WORKINGMEN'S LEAGUE meet every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Foresters' Hall.—A. I. MICHIE, Rec.-Sec. dfe22m3

K. P.—ROYAL LODGE NO. 6. Regular Meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Oddfellows' Hall. Visiting Brethren welcome. —J. E. KNIGHT, K. of R. & S.

I. O. G. T.—EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 8 meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Columbia St. Visiting members are cordially invited.—W. C. LOYE, Rec. Sec.

A. O. F.—COURT LORD DUFFERIN, NO. 6304. The regular meetings of the above Court are held at the Foresters' Hall, on the first and third Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m.—JNO. MCMURPHY, Senr., P. C. R.

CALEDONIA & ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The regular meetings of this association are held on the last Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. All Scotchmen are invited to attend.—JOHN BUIE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—NEW WESTMINSTER LODGE NO. 3.—The regular meetings of this Lodge are held at the Oddfellows' Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.—T. TYLER, Rec. Sec.

UNION LODGE NO. 9, A. F. & A.M. The regular meetings of this Lodge are held in the Masonic Temple on the first Wednesday in each month, at at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.—P. GRANT, Sec.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Board Room, Odd Fellows' Brick Block (up-stairs). Council meets on the first Wednesday in each month, at 4 p. m. Quarterly meetings on the 22nd of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov., at 7:30 p. m. New members may be proposed and elected at any Quarterly meeting.—D. ROBSON, Sec.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

Capital, - - £1,600,000 Stg.

Rates as low as any other reliable Company doing business in British Columbia.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Agent New West.

dfeltc

W. C. LOYE,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker

Repairing neatly done. Cork sole work a specialty. Orders promptly attended to.

CLARKSON ST., in rear of Colonial Hotel, next to Rand Bros.' office. dfeltc

BAKER BROS. & CO'Y

10 Chapel Walk, South Castle St., Liverpool, England.

3 Bank Buildings, Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

Shipping and Commission AGENTS,

General Wholesale Merchants and Importers.

Any description of Goods imported to order and Custom and Ship Broking transacted. Latest Freight and Market Quotations.

dwfeltc

TIME TABLE.

Str. ROBERT DUNSMUIR

LEAVES WESTMINSTER EVERY *MONDAY* morning at 7 o'clock for Nanaimo, via Vancouver, returning Tuesday, via Vancouver.

Leaves Westminster every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Nanaimo direct, connecting with Island railway and Comox steamer.

Leaves Nanaimo for Vancouver on Thursdays and Fridays and returns same days.

Leaves Nanaimo on Saturday at 7 a. m. for Westminster direct.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to T. L. BRIGGS, C. P. N. wharf. dfeltc

Douglas Street Bakery!

J. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Confectionery, etc., etc.

Hotel and Restaurant Trade Solicited.

Foot of Douglas, near Columbia St.

All orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free. dfeltc

Str. Emma!

HAVING CHARTERED the staunch Steamer Emma from Laidlaw & Co. I am prepared to enter into contracts for

GENERAL TOWING.

Scows and Tarpaulins in connection with the Tug.

CAPT. EDWARD McCOSKRIE.

Agents in New Westminster:
dfeltc MATHERS & MILLIGAN.

W. H. VIANEN

—WHOLESALE—

Fish & Game DEALER

FRONT ST., NEW WESTMINSTER.

Highest Price paid for Furs and Deer Hides. Correspondence invited.

Telephone Call No. 6. dfeltc

B. C. MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Columbia & Church Sts.

JUST ARRIVED—A large shipment of the finest RED GRANITE MONUMENTS, from New Brunswick.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
dwfeltc PROPRIETOR.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

J.S. MANSON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

dfeltc

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 6,971 acres, more or less, being land covered by our Timber Lease L, situate on a lake emptying into Village Bay, Valdez Island, Sayward District.

ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO. (Lt'd)
JOHN HENDRY, Manager.

January 17th, 1890. dja18m2

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

JOSEPH BROWN, Plaintiff;

—AND—

T. E. MARTIN, Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A *CAVEAT* HAS THIS day been issued by Hon. J. F. MCCREIGHT, Judge of the Supreme Court, restraining the Deputy Registrar of New Westminster Registry from effecting registration of Lot Eleven, Block Five, New Westminster Suburban Lands, or any part thereof.

FRED. G. WALKER,
Defendant's Solicitor.

March 7, 1890. dmh8m1

NOTICE.

WALWORTH & SEXSMITH

Have for Spring Planting a very large and choice lot of

NURSERY STOCK,

Consisting of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL *TREES, SMALL FRUITS, PLANTS, SHRUBS,* ROSES, &c.

Orders can be left at the old High School Building. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

WALWORTH & SEXSMITH.

New West., March 10, 1890. dwmh10m1

COUNTY COURT OF NEW WESTMINSTER

HOLDEN AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE SITTING OF THIS COURT FIXED FOR Tuesday the 11th March instant, will be postponed to TUESDAY **the 1st April next,** at 11 a. m., of which all parties concerned are required to take notice.

JOHN S. CLUTE, JR.,
Deputy Registrar.

Dated 6th March, 1890. dmh7t6

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of a Portion of Section 16, Range 5 West, Block 5 North, in the District of New Westminster.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE No. 3872a, of JAMES WILLIAM RUSSELL ROWLING to the above hereditaments has been lost or destroyed and application has been made to me for a duplicate thereof:

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate Certificate of Title will be issued by me at the expiration of one month from date unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

T. O. TOWNLEY,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office,
New Westminster, 12th Feb., 1890. dfe12m1

Canadian Pacific Railway

PACIFIC DIVISION.

General Superintendent's Office.

CAUTION.

OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS AND other Craft navigating the Fraser River are cautioned to keep within the Buoys painted Red and White, respectively, at the Mission Bridge, as during the construction of the Bridge, navigation between the banks of the River and the Buoys is dangerous, owing to piles being driven there.

H. ABBOTT,
General Superintendent.

Vancouver, B.C., 7th May, 1889. dmy8tc

For Sale.

A FARM OF 374 ACRES (WILL SUB-DIVIDE if required), including dwelling house, dairy with cellar; ice house; 3 chicken houses; pig pens; workshop and root cellar; granary; 2 frame barns, 72x60, and 64x60; good orchard in bearing. Half a mile from steamboat landing and about 1 mile from school and church. A self binder, mower, and all other implements can be bought with farm. Terms easy.

Also 15 dairy cows due to calve within a month; young cattle, 7 head horses, &c., &c.

Bad health reason for selling.

THOS. E. KITCHEN,
dwfe17m1 Chilliwack.

By Private Sale.---A Bargain.

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM Mrs. A. M. JOHNSTONE, of Mud Bay, to dispose of her Homestead, which consists of 272 acres of Land, good Dwelling House, excellent Barn and Stabling for 40 head of stock, good Dairy and an abundance of Spring Water.

The property is situated on the sunny side of Mud Bay, the land is second to none anywhere, and parties wanting an investment for their capital cannot do better than take a look at this before investing elsewhere.

Stock and implements can go with Ranch if desired.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance to suit purchaser, at 8 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to

T. J. TRAPP,
New West.

Several other Farms at Langley and other parts of the District at private bargain.

dno18tc

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHO IS YOUR SHOEMAKER?

JAS. ROUSSEAU

Can fill the bill to a nicety, and supply everything in

FOOT GEAR!

From the Tiny Shoelet of the New Baby to the Brobdignagian Brogan of the Solid Rancher from Wayback.

Give him a Call.

81 COLUMBIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

dwfeltc

LONDON MARKET.

FRONT STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

S. MANAHAN,

DEALER in ALL KINDS of FRESH and SALT MEAT

HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGE, BOLOGNAS, ETC.

dfeltc

British : Columbia : Meat : Market

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

Van * Volkenburgh * Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAL BUTCHERS.

MEAT PURVEYORS IN GENERAL. FRESH AND CORNED MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Special lines quoted for the shipping trade. Family orders strictly attended to. Hotels will find it to their interest to place their orders with the above firm.

dfeltc

C. McDONOUGH,

LUNDBOM'S BUILDING, FRONT ST.

DEALER in GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Men's and Boy's Suits. Great Variety of Household Articles. Also, Grain, Seeds, Potatoes, Lime and General Stores.

N. B.—Farm Produce bought at market rates or sold on commission. Orders from the interior promptly attended to. dwfeltc

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE THAT the firm of QUONG ON LUNG, doing business in this city, will not be responsible for any debts contracted except by my written order.

(Signed) LEE COY.

New West., Mar. 5, 1890. dmh5m1

NOTICE.

In re Estate of JOHN STEWART, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the above Estate are requested to forward the same with proper proof thereof to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of April, 1890.

W. H. FALDING,
Administrator.

Dated 4th March, 1890. dmh4m1

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 DAYS after date we intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 1144 acres, more or less, being land covered by our timber lease, Lot 618, Group I, New Westminster District.

ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO. Ld.
JOHN HENDRY, Manager.

New Westminster, March 7, 1890. d7mh2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Dry Goods Merchants, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to H. B. SHADWELL, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said H. B. SHADWELL, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated the 7th day of March, 1890.

(Signed), H. G. WALKER.
H. B. SHADWELL.

Witness:—ANDREW LEAMY. mh11-d6t-wt1

Samuel Mellard

REAL ESTATE,

Financial & Insurance Agent, Etc.

CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner for Oaths.

Post Office, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

wfe26tc

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia for an Act to incorporate a Company, to be called "The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company," for the purpose of acquiring the shares in the capital, and the business, property and privileges, and also of assuming the liabilities of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Limited, and the Hastings Saw Mill Company, Limited, respectively, and to provide for the said Companies being merged therein and extinguished; and

To operate and carry on the business of the aforesaid Mills;

To acquire by purchase or otherwise, build and operate, equip and maintain, mills, factories and machine shops of any description, steam vessels and other vessels of any description, railways, tramways, canals and ferries, and to dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and construct roads, dams, bridges, aqeducts, flumes, etc., and to dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, leases of timber and other lands and timber privileges, and to dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and hold lands, and dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, gold, silver and other ores and minerals, logs, timber, lumber and merchandise of any description, bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and securities for money, and to dispose of the same;

To exercise and carry on the business of mill-owners (saw, grist or other mills), timber and lumber merchants, manufactures, wharfingers, and carriers, and to conduct and carry on a shipping, towing and general trading business;

To undertake agencies and conduct financial business of any kind other than that of banking or insurance;

To perform all such acts, matters and things as the Company may deem incidental or otherwise conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects, or to the conversion or disposition of any security or property held by the Company.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated 4th December, 1889.
Victoria, B.C. dde7tc

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Land and Investment Agency
(LIMITED)

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE:

15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street,
LONDON, ENG.

The Business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. dwfeltc

MAINLAND

Transfer, Hack, Livery, Stage, Feed and Sale Stables.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREP TO TURN OUT

Double and Single Rigs

At Special Low Rates.

Draying and All Kinds of Teaming

Done at Shortest Notice.

DRY CORDWOOD delivered to any part of th City.

Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention.

Stables nearly opposite C. P. R. Depot, Columbia St., New Westminster.

dfeltc GILLEY BROS., Props.

Jos. M. Wise,

—DEALER IN—

COAL and WOOD

A Large Supply Constantly on Hand.

Orders left at the office of Messrs. Mathers & Milligan, Commission Merchants, Front Street, will have prompt attention. *JOS. M. WISE.*

dfeltc

TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—BY WAY OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company's LINE.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

QUICKER IN TIME THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE BETWEEN

New Westminster and San Francisco, Cal.

GRAND SCENIC ROUTE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Tourist Sleeping Cars for accommodation of Second-Class Passengers, attached to Express Trains.

Fare from Portland to Sacramento and San Francisco—Unlimited, $25; First-class (limited), $20; Second-class (limited), $15. Through Tickets to all points South and East, via California.

TICKET OFFICES—City Office, No. 134 Cor. First and Alder Streets; Depot Office, Cor. F & Front Sts.; Portland, Oregon.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. A'gt

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1890.

Advertising Rates for the Daily.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 10 cts. per line, solid nonpareil; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents per line. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cts. per line each insertion.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.—Professional or Business Cards (condensed), $2 per month. Special rates for general commercial advertising, according to space occupied and duration of contract.

AUCTION SALES, when displayed, charged 25 per cent. less than transient advts. If solid, charged at regular transient rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES among reading matter, 20 cts. per line each insertion. Specials inserted by the month at reduced rates.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, $1 for each insertion; Funeral notices in connection with deaths, 50 cts. each insertion.

Weekly Advertising Rates.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—Each insertion, 10 cts. per line (solid nonpareil).

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.—Professional or Business Cards (condensed), $1.50 per month. Special rates for general trade advertising.

Special Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths, same rates as Daily.

CUTS must be all metal, and for large cuts an extra rate will be charged.

Persons sending in advertisements should be careful to state whether they are to appear in the Daily Edition, or the Weekly, or both. A liberal reduction is made when inserted in both. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

SUBSCRIBERS

Who do not receive their paper regularly, from the Carriers or through the Post Office, will confer a favor by reporting the same to the office of publication at once.

New Advertisements This Day.

Notice.....A Tanasse
Notice.....H. Abbott
Great Clearing Sale.....Ogle, Campbell & Co.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Fresh Eastern Oysters just arrived at the Club. *tc

The str. Clara Port went down the river this morning.

The streets are dry but not dusty, and wheeling is again a pleasure.

New lot of Linoleums and Linoleum Mats; something new, at Ellard & Co.'s. *tc

The tug Belle arrived from the northern coast this morning with a boom of logs in tow for the Brunette mills.

The steamer Fairy Queen is doing an excellent business carrying goods and passengers to and from the North Arm.

The str. Yosemite left for Victoria this morning with 65 head of cattle, 40 tons of merchandise and 30 passengers.

By a reference to Mr. Trapp's real estate auction sale adv., it will be seen that a number of valuable lots have been added.

The Royal Templars of Temperance will give a free entertainment at their hall on Wednesday next. Everybody is invited to attend.

The Canadian Pacific local telegraph office has been removed to the premises occupied by Messrs. Major & Pearson in the Bank Building.

Another streets and sidewalks by-law breaker was before the police magistrate this morning and fined $5. More cases of the same kind will be on the docket to-morrow.

It is expected that a number of the most prominent members of the Masonic order in Vancouver will come over and assist at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Parish Building on Tuesday next.

The weather continues mild and springlike, the trees are budding, honeysuckle is bursting into leaf, and flowers are beginning to bloom in the gardens. Besides these the cherry blossoms give evidence of soon opening out in all their beauty.

The meat market is up to its old standard again, and the supply of all kinds of flesh is plentiful and good. Beef, pork, mutton and veal were offered on the market to-day, and it was very noticeable that the quality is greatly improved from a few weeks ago.

The market was bare of fish to-day despite the fine weather the fishermen have been favored with of late. To those who are endeavouring to keep Lent as it is ordered to be kept, a diet of salt fish is very discouraging and usatisfactory, but little better is to be had at least four days in every week.

The editorial and business offices of THE COLUMBIAN have been removed to the new Powell Block, Columbia street, where parties having business to transact with any of our departments are requested to call. Our new offices have not been completely fitted up yet, but it was deemed advisable for greater convenience to have the whole working of the establishment under one roof. *tc

The lacrosse players are putting in some solid practice on the cricket grounds, and great improvement is expected among some of the younger members. From the manner in which some of the youngsters handle the stick it is evident that in the course of a year or two Westminster will have enough good native material to draw from to retain a first place in the ranks of lacrosse in this Province.

It is a significant incident of the importance of Victoria's trade that within the past ten days three large ships, with a combined tonnage of about 3,000, have arrived from the old country with full cargoes for Victoria merchants. The united freights will amount to 4,000 tons, at a low estimate valued at $250,000; and the little fleet now discharging forms only a percentage of the total number of ships that are annually required to bring the merchandise handled by Victoria's importers of this city.—*Colonist.*

A Vancouver saloon keeper telephoned over to the police last night asking them to arrest a man who had skipped from Vancouver leaving a debt of $75 unpaid. Without a warrant the police could do nothing, and word was sent back to this effect. This morning a saloon keeper came over and hunted up his man, and it is thought an amicable settlement was arrived at, as no warrant has been taken out. In less than half an hour from the time the telephone was received, the police had located the man, although they had only a description of him to go by.

"How to Make Life Worth Living."

The lecture to be delivered to-morrow evening at Herring's Opera House by Dr. Orpha D. Baldwin, under the auspices of the ladies of the W. C. T. U., should not be overlooked, but on the contrary should be largely attended as the discourse will be of a practical nature, and can be made profitable in every day life to the general run of people. The subject fixed for the occasion is, "How to make life worth living," and the lecture will point out the principles of health, how to obtain it, and the best means to be adopted in order to retain it. The admission fee to the lecture has been fixed at twenty-five cents, a very small consideration, placing the lecture within the reach of every one.

The Teeth Fitted.

While on duty last night Constable Dominy picked up a beautiful set of false teeth on Columbia street, which he conveyed to the police station to be recovered there by the owner. The teeth were lost by a gentleman who is paying the city a visit, and who dropped them last night while slightly under the influence of the "crater." When he awakened this morning and found he had no teeth to eat with he was sorely puzzled as to how he would keep up a proper facial expression. Finally he resolved to visit the police station as the most likely place to gain information of his lost grinders. Constable Smith, with his usual cautiousness, made the stranger put the teeth into his mouth and show that they fitted before relinquishing absolute possession of them. The teeth fitted, the constable was satisfied and the owner went his way rejoicing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Byron S. Brown, who left home, Courtright, River St. Clair, Ont., Canada, in May, 1880. His age now is about 28 years; height, 5 ft. 11½ in., dark hair; brown eyes. He is supposed to be living in this locality, and anyone having seen or heard of him would confer a kindly favor by communicating with his parents. Please address E. C. Brown, London P.O., Ont.

The Channel Improvements.

The snagboat Samson returned to port yesterday afternoon from Langley, having in tow a boom of piles got out at that point for use in connection with the channel improvements. The Samson left for the Sandheads this morning with her tow, and will commence driving the piles forthwith in order to have this part of the work in readiness for the laying of the mattresses. Mr. Sinclair, the contractor, has a number of men now at work on the mattresses, and will launch them at the rate of four per week until the whole number are placed. The Samson will be engaged in connection with the channel improvements for several weeks.

Traced by a Number.

A man named George Thompson, who has been committed for trial for attempted safe robbery at Vancouver, appeared before Capt. Pittendrigh this afternoon on the charge of stealing a watch. It appears that when Thompson was first arrested he had a watch in his possession, which the Vancouver lockup keeper, as usual, held until the case should be tried. He procured the services of a lawyer named McGee, who defended him and as payment was given an order for the watch as Thompson had no money to pay the fee. The police happened to inspect the number of the watch and found that it tallied with a stolen one of which they had been notified. This discovery resulted in Thompson being brought up on a second charge. When the case came before the cyurt, the prosecutor, James Porter, asked that it might be tried in a summary manner. To this Capt. Pittendrigh consented, and on the charges being proven he seutenced Thompson to six months imprisonment with hard labor.

Music Hath Charms, Etc.

The majority of our readers will remember the Fort Douglas Indian band which has visited Westminster for a few months during the canning season for the last three years. The band was noted for the excellence of its music, and deservedly so, for it could put to shame many a similar organization of more musical and cultured pretensions. It is learned that this band has ordered a complete new set of instruments through Mr. Harry Eades, of this city, and that they are now on the road from the east and may be expected to arrive shortly. The instruments will be more expensive than the set now in use, and a number of new pieces are being added which will give greater strenth to the band. During the past winter Mr. Brandon, the well-known musical instructor, has been teaching the Fort Douglas band, and it is reported they have made great progress during the course of instruction.

It is further learned that three other Indian tribes have about completed negotiations with Mr. Eades for sets of brass instruments, and the probability is that half a dozen Indian bands will be fully organized and equipped in this district before fall. The Indians have a fine ear for music, are easily taught and take an amazing interest in the art. To be a member of the tribal band is an honor which every young Siwash strives for most diligently, and when once the position is gained he takes care that his conduct and attention is such that there can be no occasion for his dismissal. The missionaries find these band organizations of much use in assisting to tame the wild nature of the Indian, and they heartily encourage the tribes to develop their musical tastes.

BRUIN IN TOWN.

A Chance for the Bear Slayers—A Wild Bear in the Suburbs.

"The noble bear slayers who crowned themselves with glory in the vicinity of the North Arm of the Inlet some twenty months ago, are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation for the purpose of organizing the greatest and most terribly desperate bear hunt ever proposed or determined on in this or any other country."

This or some similar notice should crowd closely upon the publication of the following: Yesterday morning a resident of the West End shouldered a spade and went out to pulverize the earth in the vicinity of his potato patch. He had only reached the edge of the little field when he was astonished to behold a full-sized and healthy black bear approaching the enclosure from the opposite direction. At first the citizen thought he was still in the arms of Morpheus, and that some terrible vision had come over his dreams, but after pinching his left ear vigorously, and viciously stabbing the corner of the spade into the centre of his most aggravating corn, he came to the conclusion sleep had left his eyelids and that the bear was getting dangerously close. By a superhuman effort the citizen managed to make a double back handspring, and then turning about fled for his ——rifle; but he didn't happen to possess such a weapon, so he continued his course at a 4:05 gait until he reached the residence of Mr. F. R. Robinson, to whom the story was related with all its horrible details. Mr. Robinson did not happen to have a supply of firearms in the house, but he volunteered to go back and have a look at his bearship and assist to round it up and corral it if possible. Together they proceeded most carefully to the potato field only to find, however, that bruin had concluded his visit, and was making off in a hurry as if anxious to get home. Not having a rifle, it was deemed both useless and dangerous to track the brute further, and the twain returned home and later reported the affair to the proper authorities. But the latter were unable to take any action for the reason that the pound by-law does not come into force until April 1st, and in the meantime a whole jungleful of lions, tigers and leopards might roam the streets at their own sweet will without question or impediment.

The tracks of the bear are still to be seen, and the brute can be followed and killed if the bear slayers decide that it should die. This is an opportunity to add another leaf to the weighty crown of laurels that the bruin-killers have already won, and the chance should not be neglected as the privilege may not be accorded again for a long time—or at least till the oolachan season bursts forth in all its glory.

SATISFACTORILY AMENDED.

Special Meeting of the Council at Which the Street Railway Agreement is Amended.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon to discuss and ratify the agreement between the City and the New Westminster Electric Street Railway Co. Mayor Brown and Aldermen Johnson, Hoy, McPhaden, Sinclair, Shiles, Lyal and Smither were present.

Messrs. H. V. Edmonds, S. T. Mackintosh and A. J. McColl represented the company.

The articles of agreement were amended and passed. The principal points in the agreement are as follows: The agreement shall take effect upon the passing of the act of incorporation applied for by the Company; the City grants to the Company full permission to construct, maintain, equip and operate the works provided for by the said act subject to certain conditions hereafter contained;

The construction of the works is to be commenced within a reasonable time and prosecuted with energy after the commencement thereof.

Before opening any street for the purpose of constrnction the Company will give the City Engineer 10 days notice in writing of such intention, and no more than 1,500 lineal feet of said streets shall be opened at any one time, except by special authority from the Board of Works. The track of the Company will be laid flush with the streets, and the pattern of rails such as may be reasonably required by the City. The tracks shall conform to the grades of various streets through which they run.

Plans of location will first be submitted to the City Engineer; the City shall have the right to take up the street traversed by the rails, either for the purpose of altering the grades, constructing drains, laying water and gas pipes, without being liable for any compensation or damage that may be occasioned to the working of the railway in connection therewith; the surface and track to be restored by the City.

The works shall not be open to the public until the sanction of the Council has been previously obtained; the speed of the cars shall not exceed 6 miles per hour; no higher fare than 5 cents shall be charged for the conveyance of each passenger, provided that this clause shall not take effect until the city shall have a population of 10,000. The Company will be liable for all damages arising out of the construction of the railways. In the event of other parties proposing to construct street railways on any of the streets not occupied by the Company, the Company will have the option of constructing such proposed railway on similar conditions, if such option is availed of within one month. When streets are opened the work shall be carried on and completed with all reasonable speed; the Company will not erect any pole higher than 150 feet, nor affix any wire less than 22 feet from the ground; the poles are to be straight and painted any color the Council may require; the Company will not cut down or mutilate any ornamental trees.

Streets opened for the purposes of construction will be restored by the Company, and wires may be cut whenever it is necessary in case of fire, the Company not being entitled to damages therefor.

SOUTH ARM NOTES.

What is Going on at the South Side of Lulu Island.

Steveston, the lately formed townsite on Lulu Island, is reported to be looking up. Quite a number of lots have been sold since they were placed on the market, and a number of cottages have been built.

W. H. Steves, the founder of the new town, has his seed supplying establishment at that place, and is right in the midst of his busiest season, packing and shipping seeds to all parts of the district and province.

The new salmon canning company, of which Mr. W. A. Duncan, of this city, is reported to be one of the principal members, has purchased a piece of land on the South Arm from Mr. E. Girard, and the erection of the new cannery will be shortly proceeded with.

Mr. W. H. London is engaged at present enlarging and finishing his hotel.

Messrs. McMynn Bros. are putting up a very large barn for general purposes, and have six carpenters employed on it.

The Richmond council is carrying out needed and satisfactory improvements on the south side, as well as other parts of the island, in the way of bridges and road ditches.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

An Opportunity to Purchase Prize Barley at a Very Low Rate.

The Government of Canada, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, has agreed to place in the estimates a sum to provide for the purchase and distribution of two-rowed barley for seed, to be supplied to the farmers of the Dominion at cost.

In furtherance of this object the Minister of Agriculture has purchased 10,000 of "Carter's Prize Prolific" barley from the well-known seed establishment of James Carter & Co., of London, England. This variety of two-rowed barley—a recently improved strain of the Chevalier type—ranks high in great Great Britain for malting purposes, and has been pronounced by experts as one of the best sorts obtainable. It has been awarded many prizes and was given the first prize at the Windsor Royal Agricultural show last year. It is very prolific, has stout, bright straw and long heavy heads, usually averaging under good cultivation, about forty grains per head. It may be sown thinner than less vigorous growing sorts, one and a half bushels to the acre is considered sufficient. This variety was grown from samples distributed from the Central Experimental Farm, in the barley districts of Ontario, and other parts of the Dominion, during the past somewhat unfavorable season, weighing from 54 to 56 lbs. per bushel; samples of which have been suqmitted to experts in England, who have pronounced them to be good, marketable specimens of malting barley, which would command at present from 38s. to 40s. per quarter of 448 lbs., in the English market, equal to 99c. to $1.04 respectively for the Canadian bushel of 48 lbs. This "Prize Prolific barley—for which Carter's catalogue price is 10s. 6d. stg. per bushel of 56 lbs.—will be offered to the farmers of Canada in bags of two English bushels (112 lbs.) one bag to each individual, at four dollars per bag. At this price the barley will be delivered to the nearest railway station so that farmers in every province may obtain it at a uniform rate.

Those who desire to participate in this distribution should send their applications at once, with four dollars enclosed, to Wm. Saunders, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa, giving the name and post office address plainly, and the name of the nearest railway station. The names of those who remit will be entered in the order in which they are received, and the distribution made in the same order as far as possible, having regard to the requirements of the several provinces. Should the applications exceed the supply, those who apply last will have their money refunded, but if the quantity imported should be greater than the demand, on the basis of a two bushel distribution, then the applications of those who may have asked for larger quantities will be considered, and the remaining stock apportioned among such applicants.

Death by Drowning.

A young man named James Davis, an able seaman of H. M. S. Amphion, was drowned in Esquimalt harbor at about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Davis, with a companion, had started from the dry dock in a skiff to go over to the torpedo boats, when a squall struck the little boat, capsizing it. Davis then started to swim ashore, and was seen to have reached within ten yards of the rocks, when he went down. His companion was picked up by a boat from the Acorn, in a very exhausted condition. The body of the young man, who was a native of the north of England, was picked up yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock and taken to the Naval hospital, from which the funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.—*Wednesday's Colonist.*

PERSONAL.

Mr. Walker, of the Queens, returned from Victoria this afternoon.

Mr. W. H. Rowling came up from the North Arm to-day on busines matters.

Mr. M. King, the Comox logger, well known all over the coast, was in the city to-day.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

He Is Being Crowded Almost Entirely Out of Employment.

What is to become of the boy if the present tendency to crowd him out of employment goes on? asked the New York Tribune. Messengers with beards seem to be growing more numerous all the time, and the elevator boy has been largely replaced by the elevator man. Cash boys, once common in the city, have given way to cash girls to a great extent. The uniformed, brass-buttoned call-boys at the hotels are still little more than a memory, and in their places are men. It is true there are newsboys about the entrance to the bridge, and other places where there are generally crowds of people, but newswomen and newsmen are competing with them in ever-increasing numbers. Uptown the newsdealer has virtually driven the boys out of the business. With bootblacks the story is the same. A few of them still pursue their calling, but grown Italians have seized hold of the best corners, and with their big arm-chairs easily take away the business of their youthful rivals, whose customers have to balance themselves on one leg against the sharp corner of the building. There are a few boy peddlers of shoestrings and handkerchiefs, but this occupation is far more appropriate to those who have arrived at years when an amble is the natural gait. On trains there are still many lads who go about distributing illustrated papers, light novels and boxes of candy, and then go about again collecting them, incidentally selling a few of the articles, but even here the men are getting ahead of them. Yes, what shall become of the boy is a serious question. If the present movement toward his displacement continues the only thing left for him to do will be to grow up and become a man, but unfortunately this takes time.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW WESTMINSTER MARKET.

Beef,	per 100 lbs	$ 6 50	@	0 00
Pork,	"	6 50	@	8 50
Mutton,	"	10 00	@	12 50
Potatoes,	"	1 87½	@	2 00
Cabbage,	"	2 00	@	0 00
Onions,	"	3 00	@	0 00
Wheat	"	1 50	@	0 00
Oats,	"	1 50	@	0 00
Peas,	"	1 25	@	1 50
Hay, per ton		12 00	@	14 00
Butter, rolls, per lb		0 25	@	0 30
Cheese,	"	0 14	@	0 00
Eggs, per doz		0 25	@	0 00
Cordwood, retail, per cord		3 50	@	4 00
Coal, retail, per ton		8 50	@	0 00
Apples, per box		2 25	@	0 00
Hides, green, per 100 lb		3 00	@	0 00
" dry	"	4 00	@	0 00
Wool, per lb		0 06	@	0 10
Flour, retail, per bbl		5 50	@	6 50

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York. dfe3y1

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Martha Fabien, without my written order. APOSTLE TANASSE.
New West., March 13, 1890. dmh13m1

Canadian Pacific Railway.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH INST., TRAIN timed to leave Westminster at 16 o'clock for Vancouver will not leave until 18 o'clock, in order to give people an opportunity of attending foot-ball match.
(Signed), H. ABBOTT,
Gen. Supt.
Vancouver, March 11th, 1890. dmh13t2

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with or without board. Apply P. O. Box 251. dmh11t3

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 6 p. m. on THURSDAY the 20th inst., for the erection of a

3-Storey Brick Building

On Front Street, for Mr. James Cunningham.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, Mary street.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. W. GRANT,
Architect.
Westminster, March 12, 1890. dmh12td

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 15th INST., I will sell by Public Auction, the following Real Estate:

LOTS 5 & 6 of LOT 25, BLK. 6, N. W. SUBURBS, Facing on Montreal Street.

SOME CHOICE 5-ACRE LOTS, in LOT 25, BLK. 5 NORTH, RANGE 2 West, near the Yale Road and a short distance from Brownsville. One half cash, balance in 6 months at 8 per cent.

BLOCKS 13, 15, and 19, in the New Westminster Addition.

LOTS 9 to 18 in BLK. 2. New Westminster Addition.

LOT 18, Sub.-Div. of LOT 19, BLK. 13, N. W. Suburbs.

LOT 10 of LOT 8, of BLK. 9, N. W. Suburbs.

LOTS 7 & 8, Sub.-Div. of LOT 19, BLK. 13, N.W. Suburbs.

LOTS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, Sub.-Div. of LOTS 6, 7, 8, and 14 of Suburban LOT 6, BLK. 9.

LOT 9, Sub.-Div. of Suburban LOT 9, BLK. 9, with Dwelling House, Stable, Chicken House, and Wood-Shed. Good Garden of Fruit Trees. Good Well of Water and Pump. The Lot is Thoroughly Cleared. Also 2 Milch Cows; one will calve in a week, the other has been milking 8 months. Also, 30 Chickens, partly Black Spanish.

LOT 25, Sub.-Div. LOTS 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14, being Sub.-Div. of LOT 7, BLOCK 9, N. W. Suburbs.

A GOOD CORNER LOT, Facing Dublin Street.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Sub.-Div. of Suburban LOT 16, BLK. 13, Facing on Mary Street.

This is a good chance for Speculation, as the lot must be sold.

5 per cent. discount will be allowed for Cash; otherwise one-half Cash, balance in 1 year at 8 per cent.

Sale will take place at MART, at 7.30 o'clock.
T. J. TRAPP,
dmh12td Auctioneer.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - £1,600,000 Stg.
Rates as low as any other reliable Company doing business in British Columbia.
W. J. ARMSTRONG,
dfe1tc Agent New West.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
—OF—
Men's Clothing
AND FURNISHINGS
—AT—
Ogle, Campbell & Co.'s Store

We beg to inform our customers and the general public that we will have a Clearance Sale to make way for our large stock of Spring and Summer Goods to arrive shortly. We would invite one and all to come and examine this genuine stock laid out. You will save money by buying at this sale.

The following are some of the Special Bargains laid out for sale and must be cleared at any cost:

75 MEN'S & BOYS' TWEED & FANCY CORD SUITS,
8 DOZ. MEN'S and BOYS' TWEED TROWSERS,
46 MEN'S & BOYS' ASSORTED CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS,
15 DOZ. DRESS, REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS,
20 DOZ. ASSORTED WHITE LINEN COLLARS, 7½c. each,
25 DOZ. ASSORTED MEN'S and BOYS' BLACK and COLORED FELT HATS.
To Clear—a large lot of MEN'S and BOYS' SHETLAND GREY and SCARLET LAMB'S WOOL SHIRTS and PANTS.

Sale commences to-day, Thursday, March 13th, and will last Seven Days only.

OGLE, CAMPBELL & CO.,
dwfe1tc NEXT DOOR BANK OF MONTREAL.

R. J. ARMSTRONG,
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
ARMSTRONG BLOCK, COLUMBIA STREET.
Telephone Call 18. Goods delivered in any part of the city.
dwfe1tc

T. A. MUIR & CO. DRUGGISTS.
(Telephone No. 83.)
Queen's Hotel Block, New Westminster.
RELIABLE DRUGS and MEDICINES.
PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. Toilet Articles and Sundries.
dfe1tc

Sinclair's Central Grocery!

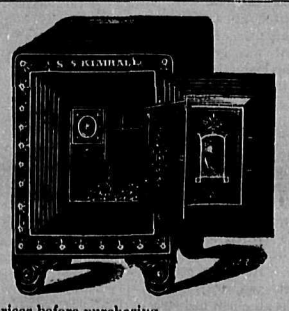
Has just received **Five Cases of Hams, Roll and Flat Bacon and other kinds of Meats.** His **Boneless Hams** are extra fine in quality and flavor, and only five to seven pounds in weight. In SIDE BACON AND SALTED BACKS has some extra choice.

Call and examine and get prices, and you will be satisfied that it is one of the best Grocery Stores in the City to buy good articles at low prices. Free delivery to all parts of the City.

WM. McCOLL,
DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
Makes a specialty of the Westminster Woolen Mills' Blankets, Flannels, etc.
Telephone Call 93. COLUMBIA ST.
dfe1tc

New Goods Arriving Daily
.....AT.....
GORDON & CO'S
Ladies' Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
Ask to See our Ladies' Slippers at $1.25. Also, Men's, Boys' and Youth's Seamless Shoes.
Sign of the Buffalo, feldwtc Columbia Street.

SAFES Parlor & Business Safes.



SAFES Vault Doors.

Get our prices before purchasing.
REFERENCES.—BRITISH COLUMBIAN, E. M. N. Woods, J. E. Gaynor, G. D. Brymner, and twenty-five others.
Cheapest and best in the Market.
Nut Oil, Bags and Belting in stock.
STRICKLAND & CO.

New Millinery!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF

Millinery and Trimmings
—ALSO—
New Embroideries,
Sateens,
Prints,
Gingham and Lace Curtains.

Jas. Ellard AND Co
LONDON HOUSE.
dwfe1tc

GLOBE HOUSE.
To the Ladies:
Expected to arrive daily, the largest and best assortment of Spring Millinery, Ribbons, Fancy Flowers and Feathers ever shown in New Westminster; also, Tea Gowns and Morning Wrappers, in all colors; Children's Lace Collars, Pinafores and Dresses.
It will pay you to wait and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
dwfe1tc Mrs. WM. RAE.

D. S. CURTIS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
dwfe1tc Next Colonial Hotel, New Westminster, B. C.

W. & G. WOLFENDEN,
IN THE BUSHBY BLOCK,
Have Re-Opened with an Entirely New Stock of
Groceries, Provisions, Etc.
New Goods are arriving daily and when complete the stock will compare favorably with any in the Province for quality of goods and lowness of price.
All Goods Delivered to any Part of the City.
Telephone 67. P. O. Box 262. dwfe1tc

Au Bon Marche!
SPRING GOODS!
Prints! Prints! Prints!
QUALITY UNEXCELLED. LATEST DESIGNS.
Call and inspect our magnificent stock of PRINTS, SHIRTINGS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
WALKER & SHADWELL.