"A DeCosmos."

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

The other day we were forced to object to the *World's* manner of forming a new registration district, having its centre at Vancouver. As our readers know, we did not object to such a district being created, but simply to the *World's* suggestion—which could only result in inconvenience and hardship if carried out—that the municipality of Delta should be included in the proposed district, when everyone knows that this city is many miles nearer to that section than is Vancouver. The proposed change would, in fact, compel those seeking a registry office from Delta to travel right past this city and on to Vancouver, thus losing a day at least, and, more probably, two days. Even the municipality of Richmond, which the *World* appropriates as a matter of course, is, as to its greater part, more conveniently situated with a view to this city remaining its registry centre, than for that centre to be changed to Vancouver. If we ake the near future into account, too, when Westminster will be even more closely connected with the North Arm, by a road on the mainland, and a bridge at the head of Lulu Island connecting this city directly with a road right through the heart of the Richmond municipality, Vancouver loses still further its claim to be a convenient centre for even the Richmond municipality. However, we don't want to be hoggish and might concede Richmond for registration district purposes, on account of Vancouver's utter destitution of an agricultural environment otherwise. But the *World* is not content by any means with the prospect of a registration centre at Vancouver. It wants to scoop the proposed county court judge for this district. On this subject the *World* says: "It is known that at least three additional county court judges are shortly to be appointed. There are to be one each for the districts of New Westminster, Yale and Nanaimo. There is no wish on the part of the *World* to disturb or interfere with the law courts as they are now established in New Westminster, but as a new order of things is to be created we see no good reason why the office of the county court judge for this district should not be located in Vancouver. It is admitted that the major portion of the business to be brought before that functionary will be from this city, which is so rapidly coming to the front as the leading commercial city of the province." It must be remembered that the county court judge will be appointed for Westminster district, not merely for the cities of Westminster or Vancouver. If the latter were the case, we might not think it worth while to dispute the *World's* statement that Vancouver may excel this city somewhat in the quantity of litigation; but the district must be taken into account. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the district is extensive both in area, population and interests, that the two latter are increasing rapidly, and that the district as a whole has a pretty good record already of county court business to the square mile; in the second place, that Westminster is the true centre of the large and important district in question, whether viewed from a registration, litigation, or any other standpoint; and that, therefore, it would be neither fair nor just to subordinate, or, rather, sacrifice, the interests of the whole district and of this city as well to those of Vancouver, whatever inflated an estimate may be formed of that city's prospective commercial importance by those interested in magnifying the same. Vancouver has got accustomed to receiving favors from the "powers that be"—as the *News* put it rather aptly, a few months ago, "the big battalions" are on its side—and we may be sure that both the house of commons and the provincial legislature will be closely besieged for more "tips" during the sessions immediately at hand. This is all right, of course; but, while Westminster has no reason to be jealous of the "salt water terminus," it behooves her citizens also to look out for No. 1, and see that the interests of the royal city are neither sacrificed nor slighted.

FROM VICTORIA.

Special to The Columbian.]

VICTORIA, Jan. 30.—A team belonging to Arthur Peet became frightened by exploding fire-crackers and ran away. A Chinaman attempted to stop the team and was knocked down and seriously injured.

M. E. Graves has received the appointment of librarian to the house of assembly.

A drunken man fell off the railway bridge into the harbor last night and was rescued by a boat.

The W. C. T. U. has purchased a house and lot on Cormorant street, where a home for unfortunate women will be established.

The Nanaimo *Courier* says: "Prospecting for Texada quartz ledges still continues. A mining expert visited the new Eldorado last week and it is understood he was very favorably impressed with the character of many ledges examined. A well known gentleman conversant with geological formation of the Island and who has made extensive studies of geology, says another precious metal abounds on the Island, but did not state what it was. He said full particulars will be revealed in a few days."

VICTORIA, Feb. 1.—The new law courts were opened this afternoon by Lieut.-Governor Nelson. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and witnessed the ceremony. The building will be open to the public this evening.

Total customs collection at this port for Jan. is $51,313.75.

Canon Cooper's Mission.

An Ottawa despatch says: Canon Cooper, who has been working in British Columbia for some months in the interests of the Church Missionary Society, was here to-day en route to England. Mr. Cooper makes his headquarters at Kamloops, and his mission field is 400 miles long by 500 broad. He is desirous, while in England, to secure some female emigrants for the Pacific province, but in view of the Dominion government's decision not to grant any assistance to immigrants hereafter, he will not be able to count on federal aid. He is hopeful, however of being able to obtain some assistance from the British Columbia government.

There is a sequel to the blackballing of Mayor Erratt by the Ottawa club. A suit for $3 was entered by the Mayor in the Division Court against Fred Colson, a well-known civil servant and a member of the Ottawa club. The amount is the balance due on a large account. The affair has caused no end of talk, as Colson does not admit that he voted for the admission of this candidate.

Leaflets were distributed in the Montreal Catholic churches Sunday calling upon the faithful to abstain from public rejoicings as much as possible during carnival week, as an atonement for the numerous sins which will be committed during that period.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Drunken men in south San Francisco engaged in a fight last night and inflicted savage wounds on one another. Wm. Christie had his head laid open, John Dillon was terribly battered and had one of his fingers almost torn off and Jacob Trantwine received such wounds about his head and body as may cause his death.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—It is reported in official circles that the government will shortly announce its abandonment of the *modus vivendi* which authorizes the issue of fishing licenses to American vessels. Existing licenses will continue to hold good until they lapse.

BALTIMORE Md., Jan. 29.—The *Sun* this morning had an interview with Secretary Bayard in which he declares that Germany has not insulted the American flag nor given cause for war. Question of peace or war now rests with congress.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 29.—News has reached here of a terrible accident to the west bound train on the Southern Pacific yesterday, near Plum Creek bridgd. A freight train had been derailed and the passenger train, which had stopped to render assistance, was run into by a heavy freight train. A wrecking train with doctors was sent on from here last night. The number of fatalities and casualties is not yet known.

ALBION, Neb., Jan. 30.—Jas. M. Williams was shot and killed last night by Benj. Skillman, for the betrayal of Skillman's sister, Rebecca. The murderer is still at large.

DENVER, Jan. 30.—The cabin of John Grinrod and Geo. Alberice, at Leadville, was partially destroyed by giant powder on Monday night. Both men were lifted from their bed by the explosion but were uninjured. Grinrod was witness in a recent murder trial and his testimony aided in convicting the murderer. The latter expects a new trial and it is supposed his friends, who do not want Grinrod's testimony, took this way of getting rid of him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The second day of the tie-up opened quietly. The Bleecker st. line sent out the first car somewhat later than usual and was not molested. The 3rd Avenue line started on schedule time without interference. The first trouble to-day occurred at Grand st. and South Fifth Avenue where the mob placed a coal wagon across the tracks in front of the car. The police charged upon the mob which fled in wild disorder and the obstruction was removed.

11 O'CLOCK.—The strikers and police had an encounter on Carmine st. A gang of strikers had upset several trucks and milk wagons, completely blockading the Sixth Avenue tracks between Bedford and Bleecker sts. Hostilities began when the next car approached the vicinity, on the way down town. An immense crowd assembled and the police made a drive to scatter it and freely used their clubs. The rioters held their ground and Officer Shannahan was knocked down. Captains Copeland and Brogan, with reserves, hastened to the scene and were received with a shower of stones from house to house, that battered in their helmets. Policeman Burns, whose club was wrenched from him by the mob, drew his pistol and fired into the crowd. The police at this moment charged the crowd and clubbing right and left soon cleared the street. The men with battered and bleeding heads ran in every direction. One man is reported shot. Several strikers were arraigned at the police court this morning. Some were sentenced to pay fines and some sent to the Island for short terms; others were held for trial on criminal charges.

12 O'CLOCK.—Several police alarms have already been given this morning and skirmishes have taken place in different quarters, the police being victorious always. At police headquarters no uneasiness is felt and it is even asserted the backbone of the strike has already been broken. About five hundred strikers assembled at 45th st. and Broadway and attempted to tear the track up to stop cars running. The police charged and drove them back after the strikers had upset four large trucks across the tracks. Stores in the vicinity have put up their shutters and locked the doors.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30.—A train on the Fort Douglass Ry., carrying a heavy load of stone from the quarries, yesterday, became uncontrollable, the rails being covered with ice. It tore down the grade with tremendous speed and after going a short distance was wrecked. Geo. Walker and Joseph Young, brakemen, were struck on the head by falling rock and killed.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—The ice broke while 16 men and 20 horses were crossing near Sudbury, Ontario, yesterday, and all were drowned.

HURON, Cal., Jan. 30.—Antone Mendosa, a sheep-owner worth $30,000, engaged in a quarrel with Manuel Cordosa on Monday. Cordosa stabbed him to death. Cordosa was arrested.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Prince Rudolph, crown prince of Austria, died suddenly to-day at Meirling, in Baden, from a stroke of apoplexy.

LATER.—It is now believed Rudolph died of heart disease. He was found by his valet dead in bed this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is reported that the government will recommend that parliament grant a subsidy to the International Cable Co. Sir Wm. Armstrong, president of the company, undertakes to lay a cable from Halifax, N. S., to Bermuda and two from England to Halifax, one direct and the other via Lisbon. The Bermuda cable will be extended to other West India Islands and will eventually be laid thence to Charleston, South Carolina. A promise is given that the cables will be laid during this season, and another will be completed by the same Co. between New York and Halifax direct, landing at Coney Island and giving the U. S. an indepenent line of telegraphic communication with Europe.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.—Wm. O'Brien, breakfasted this morning with the mayor after which he started for Dublin under an escort of police. The party managed by a feint to escape the crowd collected to witness Mr. O'Brien's departure and the officers got their prisoner off without any demonstration. As the train passed through Chester a large crowd gathered at the depot and cheered O'Brien.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 30.—The Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph line having been completed to this point, they opened their office here at noon to-day for business. The building of this line has been carried on with characteristic energy and they are deserving of the greatest praise for the manner in which they have pushed it through to completion. They have encountered the greatest difficulties, having had to fight their way from Mattawaumkeag inch by inch, no less than seven injunctions having been taken out against them to prevent the construction of this section. There is general satisfaction felt here over the fact that the Maritime provinces are now brought into communication by one continuous telegraphic system with the Pacific coast, thus forming a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The U. S. warship Adams, from Apia, Samoa, Dec. 7th, has arrived. Captain Leary says the German warships there are wooden, but better equipped than the American. "I think, however," said the captain, "we could have given an account of ourselves at short range. As regards the conduct of the Germans I would prefer to say nothing, as my feelings might get the better of my judgment."

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Daring burglary was committed at the residence of Col. White, secretary of the American legation, last night. The house, which is in Ramsgate, near Ascot, was entered by thieves some time after midnight and robbed of jewelry and other valuables to the amount of $35,000. All the jewels were in a casket belonging to Mrs. White. The burglars seem to have been informed of this, for the moment they secured it they left the house. The broken and empty case was found in an outhouse. The police were informed of the burglary this morning and are trying to find a clue to the robbers. No arrests have yet been made.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 31.—The assembly has passed a bill prohibiting women from wearing hats more than three inches above the head in places of amusement.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 31.—While dinning at the Garibaldi House last night Geo. Minoli, an Italian fruit dealer, quarreled with Louis Tonini, proprietor of the place, and Manuel Campi the cook. The latter attacked Minoli with a butcher knife and Tonini used a hammer. Minoli was fatally wounded and died this morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Searle, the champion oarsman, writes that he has no idea of leaving Australia and that if O'Connor or anyone else wants to row him he must go to the antipodes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The outlook of the strike situation here and in Brooklyn to-day is somewhat more favorable. In this city cars have been run out on the 23rd street and Sixth avenue lines and were not molested. Each car on the former line, however, carried 4 policemen and on the latter 6. It is confidently expected that serious difficulty will be experienced later in the day. The strikers have not yet assembled in large numbers, and the formidable array of blue-coats around the stables has intimidated the comparatively few strikers. The employees now out of work are growing more and more desperate and the patience of the police has been strained to very near the limit of endurance. Fourth avenue cars have been started and have reached Park Row in safety. Drivers and conductors have been hissed and jeered at, but no violence has been offered. It is reported the Broadway line will soon send out a car. A car has been started on Fifth avenue line in Brooklyn and has reached the bridge without serious trouble. Enormous crowds collected along the line and there is much excitement, but it is believed the deadlock has been successfully broken.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British *Medical Journal* received a despatch from Vienna which states that Rudolph's death was caused by a rupture of the cardiac walls with effusion of blood into the pericardium.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—United States Minister and Mrs. Phelps made adieus to England to-day and set sail for America on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, from Southampton. They received a hearty farewell on all sides. Hosts of Americans and foreign diplomats gathered at Waterloo station, of the London & Southwestern railway, to say good-bye to the minister and wife. The Baroness Coutts presented Mrs. Phelps with a magnificent boquet of flowers. Mr. Phelps and wife were met at Southampton by the mayor and municipal authorities, who accompanied the voyagers to the tender which took them aboard the Lahn.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A despatch from Rome says that the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria was shot by a forester whom he had wronged.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—Editor O'Brien, who was arrested at Manchester on Tuesday night, was hurried off to Holyhead and brought here by the mail boat. He was taken at once to Clonmel and lodged in jail. He refused to be shaved and made violent resistance but was held down by the wardens while the operation was completed. There will be a struggle over the prison garb which he declares he will not wear.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Germany has declared war in Samoa against Mataafa.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The declaration of war against Mataafa, king of Samoa, by the Germans is fully confirmed by an official announcement from Berlin. A despatch just received from Auckland, New Zealand, reports that immediately after war was declared there the German authorities suppressed the Samoa *Times* and announced that all foreign merchant vessels would be searched for contraband of war. Mataafa has entrenched himself in a strong position back of Apia with six thousand armed men. The Samoans are flocking to his standard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the senate to-day consideration of the Samoan clauses of the diplomatic and consular bill was resumed. Reagan spoke of the amendment proposed by him to the clause appropriating $500,000 to enable the president to carry out the stipulations with Samoa. His amendment provides that the money shall be used to protect the rights of American citizens in the island and to preserve the neutrality and independence of the people thereof. Reagan said congress should tell the president precisely what to do in the matter, and leave nothing more to his discretion, which, he says, he has exhausted. Reagan said he agreed with Frye that no third-rate power in Europe would have stood the insults which Germany has put upon the United States.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31.—Governor Eagle sent a message to the legislature to-day stating that he had offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of J. M. Clayton, who was murdered the other day, and asking the authorities to increase the reward. The senate passed a bill authorizing the governor to offer a reward of $5,000.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns from a private despatch from Vienna that Rudolph suicided in accordance with an agreement he made with a prince of one of the highest families in Austria. The despatch states that Rudolf seduced the prince's sister. She told her brother of her disgrace and the latter sought out the crown prince and gave him the option of killing himself or fighting a duel with him. Rudolf chose the former to avoid the open disgrace of the latter. The physicians, after viewing the body, refused to certify that the prince died of apoplexy, whereupon an exciting scene occurred. One of the physicians informed the *New Frie Press* of the affair, hence the publication for which the paper is confiscated.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The special parliamentary commission appointed to enquire into the late naval manœuvres report that the ships, with few exceptions, are unsuitable for modern warfare and the existing fleet would be unable to hold the seas against the enemy.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Conflicting rumors regarding the cause of the Crown Prince Rudolph's death are set at rest to-day by an official statement in the *Wiener Zeitung* that the prince committed suicide with a revolver. The physicians appointed to enquire into the cause of death discovered a large wound in his head which had caused instant death.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The *Wiener Zeitung* states this morning an autopsy was performed last night on the remains of the Crown Prince Rudolph by Dr. Wiederhofer. A wound was found in the side of the head sufficient to have killed the prince. The revolver with one chamber discharged was found lying on the bed near the dead man's right hand. It is therefore concluded that Rudolph suicided. The bones of the skull were shattered as though by a bullet, no one, however, heard the report of the revolver as everyone belonging to the castle were outside, preparing for a shooting excursion. It is now stated by those about the prince that recently he has been morbid and nervous and therefore the statement is made by the *Vienna Press* that the prince was undoutedly temporarily deranged. The prince had for some time previous to his death been suffering enormous headache, attributed to an injury to the head received recently in falling from a horse. The *Boudyester* correspondence says Rudolph had thrice given orders to his attache, Herr Von Szogyenyi, to arrange his private papers as if preparatory to death.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Patrick Malloy, a noted Fenian, was arrested at Liverpool to-day on a charge of perjury in connection with his recent testimony before the Parnell Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There is no basis for the theories that the succession to the throne of Austria would fall to any other than the rich Duke Carl Ludwig, eldest brother of the emperor. The Salic law, which obtains in Austria, debars the daughter of the late crown prince, and Carl Ludwig becomes incontestibly his heir apparent. The emperor could not change the succession if he desired to do so.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—G. W. Smalley cables the *Tribune:* "Prince Rudolph was well-known in London, and when here ten years ago he was admired in the Marlborough House set as the only man who could stand more, sit up later and keep going longer than the Prince of Wales. His relations to the last with the Prince of Wales continued intimate and they became more so when the English heir apparent sided with the Austrian heir apparent in his quarrel with the German emperor. If Prince Rudolph's death has any political effect it is likely to be in drawing Austria and Germany closer. The Arch Duke Louis, who succeeds, is little known outside of his own country. The prince was popular in Austria. His abilities were believed in and he was thought to possess cultured and even literary tastes. His wife, the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, would long since have divorced him but for reasons and influences of state, which made the scandal of an imperial divorce impossible. This is domestic detail, which little, if at all, diminishes the regret felt or expressed all over Europe for the death of the heir to one of the greatest and most difficult of European thrones.

NEW YORK. Feb. I.—Major David Porter, son of Legitime, is to help subdue the northerners under Hippolyte. He says he is to have charge of the entire forces of Legitime.

LAKEPORT, Cal., Feb. 1—Andrew Makin, a young barber, who has been drinking heavily for several days, and who had lost his position on that account, killed his wife yesterday by cutting her throat and then cut his own, but he is still living and in jail.

SPOKANE FALLS, Feb. 1.—The house of Bollinger was destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night, and Bollinger's two children, aged one and three years fourteen months, were burned to death. Bollinger was in a neighboring saloon playing cards at time and his wife had left the house and gone to the saloon after him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The official test of Sealunkin's dynamite gun, which throws a 500 pound shell over a mile and a 200 pound shell nearly two miles, has been satisfactory to the examining board and it is said the board will recommend its acceptance by the government.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.—Four cars were run on the 5th avenue line this morning. They were filled with police and six hundred police were distributed along the line. No serious trouble was experienced and arrangements have been made to keep the cars running until 5 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Early morning reports from the street car tie-up in this city to police head quarters are that quiet prevails at all the stables. Fourth. 6th and 3rd. avenue cars are running without molestation. The 23rd and 42nd streets and Broadway lines are running out cars and have had no trouble so far. The general tie-up threatened in Brooklyn this morning did not occur. The quiet with which the day began still continues. At 1 o'clock the lines running cars had not been molested and no disturbances are reported. All are quiet in Brooklyn.

AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 1.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate the Persian railroad company, for the purpose of constructing railways in Persia, to build steamships and operate steamboat lines between points in any country, and to build and maintain telegraph and telephone lines and electric lighting plants in Persia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The president notified congress that Count Arco Valley, the German minister, informed the state department this morning that the German troops would be withdrawn from Samoa and the neutrality of Samoa preserved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate adopted a resolution of the foreign committee to enquire into the condition of Samoa and report what measures are needed to protect American interests and discharge the obligations of the U. S. to the Samoans in the maintenance of local government free from exclusive interference of any power to secure the rights of the U. S. to the future control of the island.

A meeting to form a branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held Tuesday night at Toronto and took on an anti-Roman Catholic complexion. James L. Hughes, a prominent Orange conservative, opposed the election of Hon. Oliver Mowat as president. The meeting adjourned without action having been taken.

The past few days of winter weather have done wonders in brightening up the hopes of those interested in the approaching carnival, at Montreal which promises to be a great success.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 1.*)

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending January 21st were $189,000, an increase of $34,000 over that of the corresponding week last year.

Jas. Leamy states he is ready to begin the work of grading the Southern Railway to the boundary and will commence operations as soon as the weather will permit.

A party of carpenters have arrived at Harrison Hot Spings from Winnipeg and are now at work on the new residence for Lieut.-Gov. Schultz. The St. Alice Hotel has a large number of guests at present.

Mr. Bob Blackstone has been elected reeve of Maple Ridge Municipality and Mr. Al. Stevens, councillor, by acclamation, in place of Mr. T. F. Sinclair and Mr. H. Ferguson, respectively, who resigned.

His Lordsdip Bishop Sillitoe's annual report for 1888 appears in the *Churchman's Gazette* for February. It is of a very interesting nature and is most readable. All interested in Church matters should give it a careful perusal.

Mrs. Annie M. Jaques, wife of Ald. Jaques, sets the ladies, and some of the gentlemen, too, a good example by coming to the rescue of the Exposition Fund with the handsome donation of $10. Good for the ladies! Who'll be next?

At the Baptist church last night the cow-boy evangelist concluded his narration of "Desperate Deeds." The story was both interesting and instructive. At the close of the services three sinners asked to be prayed for. The cow-boy speaks to night at the Y. M. C. A. on the subject of "Moral Purity."

The foreign coal shipments for the month of January from the different mines were as follows: Vancouver Coal Company 31,285 tons, Wellington mines 10,400 tons, East Wellington 2,180 tons, making a total foreign shipment for the month of 43,865 tons. Iron ore from Texada Iron mines 1030 tons.

Real estate agents report that sales are better than they ever have been before at this time of the year. Enquiry from outsiders is always on the increase and numerous sales have been made during the past few weeks to non-residents. Prices are advancing steadily but they have a long way yet to go before the top figure is reached.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway is making application to the legislature this session for a charter to build a railway from Columbia river to Kootenay Lake—the line for which a charter was formerly held by Ainsworth&Co. The charter secured, the company will likely rush the work of construction, and secure to its main line the large volume of trade which will result from the development of the rich mineral district adjacent to Kootenay Lake.—*Colonist*

Lots of Libel Suits.

Our brisk little contem., the *Courier* was on Tuesday served with ten writs, representing as many new libel suits, brought by the miners whose names were mentioned in the "black-leg" list, by a Wellington correspondent of the *Courier* during the recent difficulty at the mines. It would perhaps be hard to find another paper not yet two months old that can rival such a record.—*Colonist.*

Warning to Homesteaders.

Nearly every acre of surveyed Dominion lands, fit for agriculture, in the district of New Westminster, has been taken up, and as emigrants are constantly arriving who wish to acquire homesteads we would warn homesteaders to comply strictly with the regulations, otherwise the new-comers will have no hesitation in taking the regular legal proceedings to cancel claims not held according to law. In fact, a great many claims have already been cancelled.

Journalistic Romancing.

"A Chinaman was beaten to death on Friday at Sapperton, near New Westminster. He was set upon by two Indians, beaten and robbed, dying from his injuries soon after." This lugubrious yarn, started by the two Vancouver papers, has gone the rounds of the provincial press, and we suppose will continue to circulate until superceded by some more sensational lie. We have already stated that there was not the slightest truth in the story, nor any grounds for its foundation. It is impossible to imagine how the Vancouver scribes got hold of such an idea in the first place. An explanation from these gentlemen would be rather interesting.

A Desperate Fight.

John Cramer and N. J. Sullivan, two well-known hoodlums of our city, fought this morning many savage rounds, by way of settling a question involving the good name of a young girl, sister of Sullivan. A few months ago Cramer insulted Sullivan's sister. He thereupon swore that he would thrash Cramer in the near future. The occasion offered itself this morning. Both men met on the Indian reservation near Clark & Turpel's ship yard and here they fought out their battle. They battled with bare fists for an hour and a quarter, and finally one man lay on the turf and failed to come to time. It was Cramer, and the honor of the woman he insulted was vindicated. He is very badly used up, his nose is cut to the bone and his eyes are black as night.—*Standard Jan. 31.*

Emigrated South.

On Thursday morning a man named J. C. Smith, from Vancouver, appeared before the police magistrate charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The charge was laid by Mr. W. E. Fales, who, however, did not press it as strong as he might have done. The evidence was not of that character which would bring Smith within the limit of the law, but at the same time it was evident that his actions in the matter were far from honest. The police magistrate dismissed the case but not before giving Smith a severe lecture on his disreputable conduct. Smith no sooner got free than he set about borrowing more money, and when he had victimized a number of people he left for the south instead of Vancouver to return to work as he stated. Our American cousins are welcome to this new citizen.

Dominion Public Works.

The annual report of the department of public works is to hand. The general expenditure for the year amounted to $3,428.943, the amounts apportioned to the various provinces being as follows:—Ontario, $761,413; Quebec, $199,128; New Brunswick. $29,-293; Nova Scotia, $23,097; Manitoba, $79,861; Northwest Territories, $269,-296; British Columbia, $24,296; Prince Edward Island, $14,495. Only $245 was expended on the high commissioner's London house last year. The amounts expended on the different provinces from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1887 are as follows:—Ontario, $56,341,141; Quebec, $30,610,413; British Columbia, $25,460,886; New Brunswick, $17,916,476; Nova Scotia, $14,441,245; Manitoba, $7,141,470; Northwest Territories, $7,678,201; P. E. Island, $1,466.399; miscellaneous, $313,443; total, $161,372,678.

A New Terminus for the C.P.R.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* gives publicity to the statement of a Port Townsend merchant that the line of the C.P.R. is to be extended to Port Townsend. The route to be traversed to reach Port Townsend will be from Vancouver down the mainland to a point opposite Fidalgo Island. The island can be reached by bridging from the mainland. The route will then lie over the island, across Deception Pass to Whidby Island, the track terminating at Admiralty Head. Ferries will thence connect the road with Port Townsend, a distance of five miles. The *Intelligencer* also says that the C. P. R. will take an initiatory step towards making Port Townsend its American terminus by placing the Islander on the route from Port Townsend to Vancouver via Victoria. The Premier will run between Seattle and Port Townsend. This arrangement is expected to be consummated very soon.

Ross-McLaren Lumber Co.

The last *Canada Gazette* contains the application of the Ross-McLaren Lumber Company for letters patent. Incorporation is sought to enable the company to purchase and sell timber lands; manufacture and sell sawlogs and lumber and carry on lumbering in all its branches; the manufacturing of furniture; to build and operate flour mills and saw mills; to purchase and otherwise acquire and work mines and mineral claims; to erect smelters and to crush and smelt ores; to build wharves, and viaducts, to construct, charter and employ vessels and to acquire any business within the objects of the company. The chief place of business will be Ottawa. The capital of the company is fixed at $500,000 divided into 1000 shares of $500 each. The only British Columbia share-holders in the company are Mr. W. H. Higgins, of this city, and Mr. C. D. Rand, of Vancouver. Since the company first commenced operating in the province it has expended $70,000 in acquiring lands, improvements, etc. As soon as the letters patent are granted operations on the mills above Sapperton will be commenced.

Kootenay Notes.

Col. Baker, M.P.P., states the mining industry in both East and West Kootenay is developing with rapid strides. In the latter valley the Toad Mountain camp is attracting attention of capitalists, and there is every reason to believe that next summer a considerable amount of capital will be available for developing the mines. Notices are out for charters for railways, and one at all events is likely to be proceeded with as soon as a charter is obtained.

In the eastern valley or upper Kootenay large bodies of ore have been discovered in the Spallumcheen district, some of it assaying high. The ore is argentiferous galena and grey copper.

A large bed of gray copper has also been discovered at Windermere, but as yet it has not been opened up. Another immense body of argentiferous galena has been discovered up the celebrated Wild Horse Creek. Another up Toby Creek, which falls into the Upper Columbia river—in fact new leads are being discovered in all directions, proving the district to be enormously rich in minerals, and there is little doubt that a large mining population will be located there in the near future.

Coal oil springs have been recently discovered in the Crows Nest Pass not far from the large coal fields taken up by the Crows Nest Coal Company.

The winter has been unusually mild the thermometer registering only 1.90 below zero for one night. The snow does not exceed nine inches, and cattle are looking well and do not require feeding.—*Colonist*

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 4.*)

Salmon, cod, halibut and herrings are plentiful on the market.

The ice cutters are busy reaping their harvest now, and the sample is a good one.—*Sentinel.*

The beautiful weather yesterday caused the churches to be filled with larger congregations than usual.

Messrs. Stewart & Cash have added the generous sum of $25 to the exhibition fund. Who will follow next?

An inmate of the insane asylum escaped from the grounds this morning but was recaptured shortly afterwards.

The Nova Scotia papers say the Victoria Jubilee hospital is being erected at Vancouver. Such, however, is not the case, Victoria is the site of the new hospital.

The new bill to be introduced by Mr. Beaven in the provincial parliament to amend the municipalities act contains only 245 sections—enough work to occupy the house for a week if not more.

In the list of members of the provincial parliament published a few days ago the names of Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance, and Joseph Mason, senior member for Cariboo, were inadvertantly omitted. Hon. Forbes George Vernon is chief commissioner of land and works and minister of agriculture.

An Indian from the reservation brought to town this morning a strange looking fish, which was caught outside of the harbor. It has the appearance of a serpent with a head like a small dog and the body is partly covered with short hair. The fish is an unknown species, and the Indian refused to part with it, but took it to his house. —*Standard.*

To-morrow afternoon Mr. Theo. Davie will ask the government if it intends to place a sum on the estimates for the erection of new parliament buildings *at Victoria.* It is thought this question will stir up more excitement than any during the session, as it is expected an effort will be made to remove the seat of government to the mainland.

A number of our citizens have taken advantage of the fine skating on the river during the past week, and indulged in the exhilarating pastime. One of our prominent merchants while enjoying a slide took a tumble and now he says he is more than ever impressed with the fact that stars are visible in daylight. He is reticent about the particular star he left on the ice where his head struck.—*Sentinel.*

The Chinese New Year.

The celebration of the Chinese New Year at Westminster was brought to a successful close on Saturday night. For several hours there was an almost uninterrupted discharge of fire-crackers from some of the leading Chinese establishments on Front street and the general proceedings were considerably enlivened by the strains of sweet (?) music furnished by Chinese bands from the balconies of the various tyhees residences. It is estimated that our Celestial friends spent nearly $2,000 during last week in fire-crackers and fire-works.

Over the River.

The many friends of Mr. George Thomson, M. P. P., and Mrs. Thomson, will learn with sorrow and deep regret of the death yesterday of their two little daughters, Ethel aged two years, and Alice aged eight years. The cause of death was the dread disease diphtheria, and three other of their children are ill from the same disease. The funeral obsequies took place yesterday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. Joseph Hall of the Methodist church. The sincere sympathies of the *Courier* staff go out to the bereaved parents in this terrible affliction.—*Nanaimo Courisr Feb. 2.*

Speedy Trials Act.

The case of Ah Fa, charged with an attempt to murder a man named Green, at Vancouver, was heard before Mr. Justice McCreight this morning under the Speedy Trials Act. The particulars of the crime are: Ah Fa went to the house of Green and attempted to criminally assault a woman, but was put out of the house and ordered not to return. The Chinaman returned shortly afterwards and when Green attempted to eject Ah Fa the latter drew a knife and cut him directly across the the throat, inflicting a deep and serious wound. After hearing the evidence His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to 7 years in penitentiary. Ah Fa is a bad looking Chinaman and carries the stamp of a murderer on his face.

Housebreakers at Work.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Sheriff Armstrong was broken into by burglars, who, however, failed to secure any valuable booty. The robbers cut a pane of glass from the wash kitchen window, pulled back the spring, threw open the window and entered. The look on the next door leading into the main portion of the house proved too much for the burglars, and they got no further. A pair of shoes and a clothes-wringer was all the booty obtained, which must have proved a great disappointment to the enterprising burglars. The family heard no sound of the intruders, who performed their work so expertly and noiselessly that it is suspected they are old hands at the work. No trace whereby they might be identified was left behind. Householders should take special precautions against burglars, for it is probable this is the first of a series of petty robberies which will extend over several weeks.

Obituary.

D. T. Fairburn, formerly editor of the Port Arthur *Sentinel* and latterly of the Kamloops *Sentinel*, died last night at St. Joseph's Hospital of inflammation of the brain. Deceased arrived in Victoria about two months ago, and has been employed in the newspaper offices of the city as a typesetter, having a position on the *Times* when taken ill a few days ago. He was a native of Ontario, where his father, who has been communicated with, still resides. He was about 29 years of age, unmarried, and a member of the Masonic order, which will take charge of the remains awaiting instructions from the east. Deceased was ill about a week, but for some time previous was complaining of a pain in the head. He was highly respected by his acquaintances.—*Times.* The deceased was well known to many people in Westminster, he having been here for a time contemplating the purchase of the *Guardian.*

THE CHURCHES.

The "Good News" as Expounded in Our Churches Yesterday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

At the Presbyterian church yesterday morning, Rev. Alex. Fraser, of Comox, occupied the pulpit and took as his text Hebrews 12c. 1 & 2 v., "Wherefore seeing that we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses let us lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith," &c. Mr. Fraser said: The apostle no doubt referred in this portion of scripture to those ancient Grecian games, in which the running of foot-races was a prominent feature. The prizes given on such occasions were of very little value, consisting of wreaths; the crown was a corruptible crown. Competitiors in the races had to go through several months of training and preparation, and when the day of the race arrived no one would think of running in an overcoat and heavy boots. Everything that impeded was cast aside, when the runner started on his course. This custom was quite familiar with those whom Paul addressed. We shall in the first place inquire what is meant by the cloud of witnesses. Who are they? Who and what is this cloud? It is composed of a multitude which no man can number—men and women who have finished their course. We see, too, among these witnesses an innumerable company of angels, those who have never sinned. We see Jesus Christ himself, our great forerunner and redeemer, who is looking down upon us. We do not see this cloud with our bodily eyes, but see them with the eye of faith. Napoleon, to inspire his legions in Egypt, told them that from the tops of the pyramids centuries looked down upon them. But the true Christian has a far grander inspiration than that. The true Christian is a spectacle to earth and heaven and hell; men, devils, and angels watch him. How comforting to the poor stumbling and the lonely Christian is the fact that God watches over him, that his name is written in the Lamb's book of life, that his prayers, sighs, tears, and groans are heard, and that the day is coming when he shall be gloriously acknowledged by God before men, devils; and angels. The next part of the text we shall consider is the preparation for running—"Laying aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us." There is a difference between weights and sins; weights in themselves are not necessarily sinful, but they become so when they absorb all our time and attention to the exclusion of matters pertaining to our eternal interests. We are told to lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us. What sin is that? We all know what that is, our darling sin, or weak point. We all have our besetting sin, and the devil knows that well. Let us find out what our weak point is and place a double guard there. If, however, there is any Christian here indulging in known sin, let him not confuse that with a besetting sin. Besetting sin is fallen into easily from force of habit, perhaps, and quickly repented of, but indulgence in known sin is something altogether different. Be sure that such sins will find you out. Repent before it is too late. We are told that the race is a race set before us. It is not a new way, but a prepared way. Multitudes have travelled that way—the great cloud of witnesses. Jesus Christ has trod every step of the way. We are told that we are to run with patience. It is just here that a great many Christians make a mistake. Some run by fits and starts; there are fine-weather Christians, who do not run when it is unpleasant or dangerous. It is not an easy thing to run with patience then. "All who live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution," says God's word. Some will say that the old days of persecution are over; but you bring back the days of real godliness, and you will find the days of persecution following close behind. Let a man but live godly in Christ Jesus, and he will find all the persecution he wants in his own home. The speaker pointed out the end of the race—"looking unto Jesus"—and exhorted his hearers to begin the race, to lay hold on eternal life, as they had the opportunity, and run with patience the race, and they would win the crown.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At the Reformed Episcopal church yesterday morning, Rev. Thos. Haddon preached from Psalm 57, 7v., "My heart is fixed, O God, My heart is fixed: I will sing and give praise," and said: Integrity in character is a very desirable quality in public and private life; decision, stability of purpose, are essential to success. Many men have no mind of their own, are easily turned, changed, led astray, like waves on sea shore casting up miry dirt every time they roll. This stability so essential in every department of life is also essential in religious experience. In the school of experience, where we meet the stern realities, if you allow discontent, disagreement, to influence you, your failure will be complete; rather let your ambition have a fixed aim, for mortal life is too brief to be ever changing: fix your purpose wisely, then pursue it; wavering we cannot attain success in any department of life; take everything to God in prayer. Without stability we have no influence on other people; we must show by our actions that we practice what we teach. Napoleon standing on the brow of the hill at St. Helena said to a soldier, "Can you tell me who Jesus Christ was, for there is something mysterious about him, for while Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne and myself command the respect of men of genius by force, the respect for Jesus Christ is founded on love; there are thousands who in their devotion to my cause would die for me, yet it is necessary for me to be present to inspire this devotion: but Jesus Christ, after a lapse of 1800 years, by his mysterious influence, so draws the hearts of men that thousands at his word would pass through blood and fire for him, not counting their lives lost." There are thousands so to-day who would die in their bold enthusiasm for the Master and His cause, as did Stephen, Paul, Latimer, and others, their hearts fixed with purposeness to sustain the cross. What is that which causes such devotion to Christ? His love, His great work, His death on the cross. This devotion is intensified in travellers who visit the Holy Land—those sacred spots where the Saviour trod, particularly at Mount Olivet, at the brook Kedron, and in the garden of Gethsemane, where, as they beheld the "trees of agony" enclosed within the iron railing, under whose shade Jesus groaned in agony, they themselves shed tears of bitterness and felt the evidence that Jesus in that very vicinity groaned in spirit for a lost race, and they would exclaim "I love thee better than I did." All nature had fixed laws; man was made master in the creation with a certain power of will accorded him, and if he exercises this power of will under the laws of God, all is well and pleasant, and great is his influence for good; whereas under other influences, we act in the greatest of danger. Can we not say to-day in this service (Sacramental), "My affection is centred there." It is a service consecrated to Almighty God, and we can have our hearts filled with love, filled with bread from heaven, our trust firm as Mount Sion, our faith firm on the "Rock of Ages." It is then that praise gushes out, "I will sing unto the Lord a new song," and with Paul we say, "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ." There are two points in life, one pointing to everlasting happiness and joy, and the other to endless death. There are too many people with no fixed purpose, hardly knowing what to believe, and where there is a change or novelty in a church, that church is graced by their presence until the novelty wears off or the excitement dies; like a wandering Jew they just pitch their tent for a day, they get no solid good, and are no real help to any body or any church. In the services too much importance is attached to the speech of the religious teacher; instead of entertaining a praying spirit, it is a man worship, not a worship of God, and when that spirit prevails it is impossible to advance; but, as Paul said to some of the Ephesians, "Be not tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine;" stand like men, not easily moved, be pillars of truth and righteousness, stick to the principles of the reformation, stick to the bible for ever, let your desires be fixed on Jesus. We want men like David and the prophets, who can experience the sign concerning Christ, like the apostles, who even under threat, found it impossible to deny Christ, like the martyrs, to die rather than deny the bible; be fixed, be determined, be steadfast, stable, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, resting your hopes and aspirations on the Rock of Ages. The unity in worship is very noticeable at St. Paul's. The solemn simplicity of their Sacramental service, and the special invitation to Christians of other denominations to partake of the Lord's supper denote a living unity in the church, and the intention of the minister and members to carry out the expressed commands of Christ, with the absence of pomp and ostentation which characterized Him and His work while on earth.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Yesterday evening Rev. Jas. White preached from Ezekiel, 11 c., 2 and 6 v., "Then said He unto me, Son of man, these are the men that devise mischief and give wicked counsel in this city. Ye have multiplied your slain in this city, and ye have filled the streets thereof with the slain." During the reading of the lesson, Ezekial 3 c., the preacher said, that, like the prophet, he had a message to deliver, and a warning to give, from the lips of God Himself, and, as he valued his own salvation he was bound to warn the wicked of their wickedness, if they did not repent then, their blood would be upon their own heads. Speaking from the text, Mr. White said: At one time the city of Jerusalem was almost as vile as the cities the plain—Sodon and Gomorrah. At this time numbers of the children of Israel were in captivity, but the remainder dwelt in fancied security. Now, I might show you how God's judgements overtook that people, but my purpose to-night lies nearer home than that. During my ministry I have fired a good many random shots at the devil, but they haven't all taken effect. I think, however, that my shot of last Sunday night has taken effect. I think that somebody got hurt; that was my intention. I have had a good deal of criticism, but, I am glad to say, I have had some encouragment from people in this city. I notice that there are some correspondents in certain of the newspapers not suited with me. One correspondent, a liquor seller, has written over his own name. This is a most remarkable thing, for a liquor seller to be honest enough to attempt to defend the traffic in print over his own name. I have cut that article out and put it in my scrap-book, and I cannot help respecting the man that wrote the letter for his honesty. I suppose there are men in the liquor business who honestly think that it is very hard that I should attack their business. I am sorry for that. My relation to these men is that I am willing to be a friend to them, to take them by the hand; but I am bound, as a messenger of the most high God, to denounce that business, which is a menance to the peace of our city and should be put down. Now, remember that I distinguish between hotels and saloons. What I am after is this business of selling strong drink. I believe, and you know, that the liquor business is at the bottom of nine-tenths of the trouble in this city. The police court cases are all whiskey cases. There are very few people that would find their way into our jail if it were not for strong drink. Some people say: "What do you interfere for? Your business is to preach the gospel." But what is the use in preaching the gospel when these things are dragging men down to death. The saloon business is the greatest hindrance there is to the gospel. I have spent days and nights with men, to get them to give up their sins and the saloons and other hells would undo all my work. It is like fishing men out of a river and having some one pushing them in faster than you can take them out. Under such circumstances, is it any wonder that the rescuer should turn his attention occasionally to those who are doing the mischief. Beside that, as I minister I get lots of letters from the east imploring me to do something to save loved sons or brothers from destruction by saloons and other evils. I have other reasons too, why I am bound to strike a blow at these things as long as I live. There are at least two-thirds more saloons in this city than there is any excuse for. Gambling and even robbery is carried on in some of them. A man will come in from the country with $30 or $40, he gets drunk, the saloon keeper takes care of his money, and gets him fuddled so that he forgets all about it. In some of these places boys are being encouraged to drink and gamble—some of these boys belong to good families in this city. I get my information from the police authorities. These things can be proved. I can mention three men, Basket, Durant and Jones, who have died through drink, in this city and vicinity recently. There is somebody to blame for all this, and the guilt of murder is on their souls. If I had sold whiskey to those men, Durant and Jones, I would hate to walk around where they are buried. Those who engage in the liquor business and in disreputable businesses are to blame; those who rent houses, those who make money in any way out of the vices of the community, are to blame. There are a good many men selling whisky that don't realize how bad it is; the occupation degrades them so rapidly that they soon get hardened to it. Awful retribution sometimes overtakes men who engage in the business. A saloon-keeper in this town said to a young man, who informed him that he was thinking of going into the business, "Jimmy, if you go to selling whisky, I will never speak to you again. I wish to God I was out of it." We are forced to condense the remainder of the sermon. Mr. White stated that there were people who attended church regularly, and church members, who were making money out of the whisky business, and they were responsible, too; the church members who sat on licensing boards and granted licenses were responsible. He would not say much about the old city council; but the new council, under the new charter, had greater powers, and if they did not do something before the end of the year to regulate and control the liquor business and wipe out the disreputable blots of the city, they would be responsible. He believed the council was a good one, but hoped that they would not be so taken up with railways, water, sewerage, &c., as to forget the moral interests of the city. The statement that the saloon keeper was the poor man's friend was absurd; if it were not for whiskey there would not be so many poor men. Jesus was the poor man's best and the sinner's only, friend, and the speaker closed by inviting all to come to Christ, no matter how hopeless they might consider their case to be.

The report of the labor commission will be presented shortly to the Dominion government. It is understood that it recommends the enactment of the Federal Factory Act and urges the shortening of the hours of labor and asks parliament to make compulsory the education of children working in factories. The children, it suggests, should be released from work at certain hours in order to attend school.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food witeout producing a burning, excrutiating pain in my stamach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will relieve them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

Fresh Eastern and Native Oysters, served in every style, at the Club. *

OUR CITY FATHERS.

Hendry and the Aldermen.--Short ...ches of their Lives.--Who and What they Are.

...following sketches of the gentle-...ho will adorn the council board ... the present year were intended ...ear with the report of the first ...g of the new council, but ... to the great pressure on our ... it was found necessary to ...em over till to-day.

JOHN HENDRY, ESQ.,

...of New Westminster, comes of ...d Scottish stock and was born ...le Dune, Gloucester County, ...runswick, in 1844. After leav-...ool Mr. Hendry followed lum-...until he became a thorough ... of the business in all its ...s. In 1872 Mr. Hendry left ...nd after visiting the most at-... centres in the western states ...ame to the Pacific Coast and ...8 months in the employ of two ... largest saw mills on Puget ... From the Sound he went to ...ille and assisted to build the ...ille saw mills, with which ...ment he was connected for ...s. Having an idea that Man-...uld some day be a great coun-... Hendry decided to go there ...er into the manufacture of ... but on reaching that province ...d lumber very scarce and the ... not particularly bright, so he ...'s way back to the Pacific ... San Francisco did not hold ... bright inducements and Mr. ... returned to British Columbia, ...in Nanaimo, where he, in ... with Mr. D. McNair, started ...aw mill. The Diamond City ... booming and consequently ... firm prospered. The con-...brightening prospects of New ...ster attracted Mr. Hendry's ... and he finally determined to ...his mill to this city, which ... in the fall of 1877. Since ... Mr. Hendry's success is too ...wn to require recapitulation. ... to say that from a small mill ...he business has been steadily ... and enlarged until to-day it ... lumber industry of British ... This success is almost en-...e to Mr. Hendry's excellent ...abilities and to the reputation ...ty and integrity he has so ...y won. Since its incorporation ...dry has been manager and ... of the Royal City Planing ... Mr. Hendry has held many ... trust and importance. He ...mber of the city council in ...1880; was the first presi-... the Westminster Woolen ...; a director in the Gas Com-...d president of the Board of ...d has been a member of the ... Trade council since its es-...nt. Mr. Hendry has now ...rded the highest civic office ...t of the people—mayor of ...tminster—another proof of ...ation in which he is so gen-...d. The Royal City owes much ...perity to Mr. Hendry. To him ... due the credit of re-opening ...r river to deep sea vessels, ... only attained after a suc-... of disappointments under ...st men would have lost heart ... up in despair. But not so ... Hendry; he had determined ...he Royal City an ocean port ... relaxed his efforts till the ... the ship Camana crowned ...rise. He has always sup-...e Southern Railway, of which ... director until a few days ago, ...ne of the most prominent in ...he negotiations to a success-... With Mr. Hendry as mayor ...sts of the Royal City will not ..., on the contrary, his elec-...give an impetus to every ... of worth.

...ERMAN DAVID S. CURTIS

... of County Kent, Ontario, ...eceived his education at the ...ols. At the age of 18 he ...o carve his fortune in Brit-...ia and his business career ...been an unvarying success. ...r manhood he has always ...p interest in all matters of ...ortance and has been con-... every movement tending to ... of the city. He was first ...he council in 1881 and so ... please the public that he ...d by acclamation at the two ...ections. He was a mem-...council of 1887 and chair-... finance committee. He is ...f the council of the board ...d was secretary of the board ...rs. Mr. Curtis is a drug-...es a large and profitable ...He will prove to be one of ...eful members of the new ...d his election is a matter of ...ion for the whole city.

...AN ALEXANDER EWEN

...f Aberdeenshire, Scotland, ...n in 1832. Attracted by ... fisheries wealth of Brit-...a he left Scotland in 1863 ...rince to enter into the fish-... He arrived on the coast ...4 and immediately com-...ing and has continued in ...siness ever since. In 1870 ...ed canning salmon on a ...nd gradually the industry ...d till his packing establish-...'s cannery—is now the ...most complete in the prov-... Ewen has made a point of ... the reputation of his goods ... bearing his brands are ... on all the principal mar-...world. He is heavily in-...everal other canneries but ...ietor of Ewen's cannery. ...an old hand in civic af-...served in the councils of ...'81. He was a director in ... R'y Co., and is a member ...donian Society. Mr. Ewen has amassed a handsome fortune and is universally acknowledged to be a shrewd and careful man of business. He has the respect and confidence of the entire community, and in electing him to civic honors the citizens of New Westminster could not have made a better choice.

ALDERMAN JOHN REID

is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he first saw the light of day in 1852. At the age of 21 he emigrated to Canada and took up his residence in Ottawa where he lived till 1877 and then he came to British Columbia. In 1886 he, in company with Mr. Currie, bought out the Pacific Carriage Works which business he has greatly enlarged since then. He was elected to the city council for 1887 and his actions during his term of office were marked by fearlessness and straightforwardness in dealing with every question. Like all Irishmen he is an enthusiast in military matters and is a great favorite with all ranks.

ALDERMAN JAMES GERALD JAQUES

was born on Grosse Isle, province of Quebec, in 1853, and received his education in Montreal. He left Montreal in 1872 and struck for Chicago which city then had a great attraction for Canadians as employment was easily obtained at high wages. After a year's stay in Chicago he went to California, but only remained there a few months, coming direct from San Francisco to New Westminster. Mr. Jaques went into business immediately on his arrival, and during the last 15 years he has spent the principal portion of time with Mr. H. V. Edmonds in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected to the city council for the year 1887, and proved himself a good councillor and of excellent business abilities. Mr. Jaques is one of the largest property holders in the city, is secretary and treasurer of the Illicilliwaet Silver Mining Co., and holds a ninth share in the said company.

ALDERMAN THOMAS CUNNINGHAM

is a native of the Green Isle, having been born in the province of Ulster, Ireland, in the year 1837. At the early age of 16 he left his home and emigrated to Canada from where, on the breaking out of the gold excitement, he came to British Columbia. In 1860 he opened a store in New Westminster and four years later removed to Nanaimo where he remained till 1869 and then went to Oregon. During his stay at Nanaimo he was elected to represent that city in the house of assembly at Victoria, and performed his duty faithfully and well. In 1882 he returned from Oregon and has resided in Westminster ever since. He is now engaged in fruit growing and fancy stock raising and has the honor of owning the finest herd of Jerseys in the province. He takes a great interest in all things pertaining to the city's progress and being of an enterprising and pushing nature his election to the aldermanic board cannot but prove valuable to the city.

ALDERMAN W. B. TOWNSEND

is a native of Battersea, England. When only a boy he entered the navy and saw service in the Baltic during the progress of the Crimean war. In 1858 he came to British Columbia and entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., and served in different capacities. For fourteen years he has been a resident of New Westminster and is regarded as a cautious and progressive business man; and he holds the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is an old hand in civic affairs, having served three terms in the council, and his re-election on the eve of so many necessary improvements to the city cannot but prove beneficial to the city's interests.

ALDERMAN DONALD McPHADEN

is a native of Martintown, Glengary County, Ontario, where he first saw the light of day in 1847. Leaving home at the time of the British Columbia gold fever in 1865 he came to the Pacific Coast and remained on Puget Sound for a year. In '66 he arrived in British Columbia and immediately proceeded to the Big Bend mines and mined there with good success for four years. From Big Bend he removed to Kamloops in 1869 and opened a store. When the Omineca excitement broke out he sold his goods and hastened to that country, but only remained there one season and then returned to Kamloops where he again went into trading and stock raising in partnership with the well-known Mr. James McIntosh. In order to be better able to educate his family, there being no schools at Kamloops, Mr. McPhaden returned to Victoria and eventually to Westminster, where he has now been established 6 years and is proprietor of one of the largest grocery houses in the city. He is a large property owner, is highly respected, and is well qualified to hold the high position of alderman, though this is the first civic honor which has been bestowed upon him.

ALDERMAN EDWIN S. SCOULLAR

is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and was born in that city in 1858. He was educated at the St. John Grammar school and at the early age of 19 left his home to make a fortune in the far west. Arriving in British Columbia in 1878 he spent a few months in looking over the country and finally chose Westminster as his home and entered into the hardware and store business under the title of E. S. Scoullar & Co., of which firm he is senior partner. By careful management and strict attention the business has developed until it now ranks equal to the best in the province. The firm of E. S. Scoullar & Co. was the first in its line to establish in Vancouver, and by the great fire which swept that city out of existence they sustained a severe loss, which, however, did not deter the enterprising firm from immediately re-establishing the business. Capt. Scoullar was a member of the first rifle team sent from British Columbia to Ottawa to compete at the ...captain of the New Westminster Rifles and vice-president of the British Columbia Rifle Association. He has ever been a progressive citizen and his election to the aldermanic board reflects credit on those who elected him. His unceasing efforts to bring the Southern Railway into Westminster, and the hearty support he has always given to enterprises benefitting the city has made him thoroughly popular.

ALDERMAN J. A. CALDICK

was born in Brantford, Ont., and spent the first 23 years of his life in that province. In 1860 he came to British Columbia and mined and prospected for 6 years with fair success. In 1866 he went to California where he remained 4 years and then returned to his old home in Ontario. But life was too slow and monotonous after a residence in the far west and in 1876 he packed up and came back to New Westminster and has resided here ever since. He is a contractor and builder and has been very successful in business. For many years he has been a member of the board of school trustees and has already served 6 terms in the city council. His experience will be of much value in directing civic affairs during the coming year.

Late Canadian News.

It is now reported that the C. P. R. contemplates an early bridging of the Niagara River at Lewiston.

Rev. Father Carniva, of Strathroy, was found in his study yesterday with a gun shot through his head.

Hon. G. W. Gibson was elected by acclamation for Hamilton, Ont., to fill his appointment in the Ontario cabinet.

H. D. Matthews was elected to the presidency of the Toronto board of trade, defeating D. R. Wilkie by 345 to 292 votes.

Adam Spencer, a Springfield, Man., halfbreed, was arrested, charged with committing rape on a young girl 14 years of age.

The Dominion government will superannuate Mr. Ross, ex-collector of customs at Halifax; his retiring allowance being $1,500 a year.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick will introduce a bill in the Dominion to permit foreign vessels to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in Canadian waters.

Jacob Workman, Windsor, Ont., reported to Chief Bains Saturday evening that his adopted daughter, Anna Jackson, aged 13, has been abducted.

Fletcher, formerly of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, who escaped from the Selkirk lunatic asylum, has been traced to a swamp where it is supposed he perished in a storm.

The funeral of Freman Fiddler and Brakeman Phelan, who were killed in the accident at Field, N. W. T., took place Saturday. Special trains were run from Donald and Medicine Hat.

J. W. Gale & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, of Toronto, have assigned. Their liabilities are estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, and their assets at one half that amount.

The Manitoba legislature met Thursday afternoon. The report of the royal commission was read declaring the charges perferred by the *Call* and *Free Press* against the government has not been proven.

A despatch was receivod at Montreal Saturday night from J. L. Sullivan engaging rooms at the Balmoral Hotel on Monday next. Sullivan will act as referee in several slugging events which have been organized as "special carnival attractions" for this week.

Professor Campbell Bishow, of the Medical College, Montreal, has asked the Dominion government to make the British Medical Act applicable to medical graduates in Canada. The government informed him it was not a matter within the jurisdiction of parliament.

The liberals claim that the Haldimand, Ont., election is an important victory for their trade policy. The Toronto *Globe* says: "Sir John Macdonald can no longer doubt that the government will be routed at the general election unless it fully satisfies their popular demands."

Choquette, of Montmagny, who has hitherto wavered between the two parties, has notified Mr. Laurier that he can hereafter be counted on as a supporter. This, with the victories in Holton, Haldimand and Joliette, makes a gain of four since the last session, or eight on a division, for the liberals.

An unmarried man going by the name of Lavack recently died in Illinois, leaving property valued at over a million dollars. His real name was Leveque, and his sole heir is his widowed mother, Mrs. Germain Leveque, of the parish of Sacre Coeur, near Father Point, Que., who has forwarded the papers necessary to assert her claim.

Six hundred members attended a meeting of the Winnipeg Liberal Association Friday night for the election of officers, expecting a hot fight for the presidency between Luxton and McMillan, the leaders of the two factions of the party. The candidates, however, agreed to retire in favor of Mr. Stephen Nairn, who was elected unanimously.

There are conflicting reports as to the presence at Montreal of J. O. Moore, the absconding Indianapolis agent of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, of Hartford. There is another rumor that Reilly, who forged $193,000 of bonds on the New York Produce Exchange, is at Montreal, but the report is denied in police circles.

Hon. Edward Blake occupied his old seat in the house of commons beside Hon. Wilfrid Laurier yesterday. He looks well but will not take part in any of the night sessions. His friends say he has no intention of resuming the leadership. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie is at Ottawa, but his health is not good enough to allow him to take his place in the house. Cartwright is expected to-day.

The solicitors of the C. P. R. have filed a bill in chancery asking the court to restrain the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway from operating or continuing the construction of that road on the ground that the local legislature cannot enact legislation regarding a railway connection at the boundary line with a foreign railway; also, on the ground that any legislation of the local legislature is *ultra vires* which provides for a railway crossing the C. P. R. or its branches, they being declared works for the general advantage of Canada. No injunction has yet been applied for.

Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., for Liverpool, arrived at Ottawa Saturday. He has come to Canada to examine into the proposed mail service in connection with the C. P. R. and the new line of steamers from Vancouver to China and Japan, and Australia. The proposition is to run a fast line of newly built steamers on the latest approved plans by the admiralty, and available in time of war, from Liverpool to Canada, to connect with the C. P. R., the same to be subsidized by the Canadian and British governments. As to the Pacific Ocean steamers, the British government has already consented to give £45,000 subsidy for a line of steamers to run monthly providing the Canadian government will give £15,000, but the idea now is to increase this amount to £60,000, perhaps £100,000, and that the Dominion government should make an equal increase in their subsidy according to its proportion, and that the service should be fortnightly. This route, Sir George maintains, would be of great importance to England if it engaged in war with any of the great European powers. Canada's coast defences would, of course, require to be attended to by the Imperial parliament this month, and on his return he intends making use of the information he obtains in Canada in furtherance of the scheme, in his place in the house. The subsidy the British government will give altogether depends on what Canada agrees to do. He left Saturday for Vancouver by the midnight train.

British Columbia Fruit Growers.

A meeting of fruit growers was held in Vancouver Thursday to form a fruit growers' association and discuss questions pertaining to horticulture. Mayor Oppenheimer occupied the chair and delivered an opening address suitable to the occasion. On motion Mr. Thos. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Punch, the society was formed under the title of the "B. C. Fruit Growers' Association." The following officers were elected:

President, J. M. Browning, Vancouver.

1st vice president, Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster.

2nd vice president, G. W. Henry, Maple Ridge.

Secretary-treasurer, A. H. R. McGowan, *pro tem.*

Board of directors: Vancouver city and vicinity, G. Mackay; Westminster city and vicinity, Peter Latham; Victoria city and vicinity, G. A. McTavish; Richmond, O. D. Sweet; Chilliwhack, John Reece; Sumas, D. H. McGillivray; Matsqui, C. B. Sword; Langley, Samuel Robinson; Surrey, Jas. Punch; Burton's Prairie, H. P. Bales; Mission, William Perkins; Delta, E. Hutchinson; Maple Ridge, W. J. Harris; Yale District (Nicola) John Clapperton, (Kamloops) W. J. Roper, (Okanagan) Alfred Postill, (Spallumcheen) A. L. Fortune, (Cache Creek) John Murray, Spence's Bridge; Lillooet, R. Hay; Sooke, and Esquimalt, Hon. E. C. Pooley; Salt Spring Island, John P. Booth; Comox and vicinity, W. M. Dingwall; Saanich, J. D. Bryant; Mayne Island, R. T. Figg; Nanaimo, J. D. Halperny; Cowichan, Henry Fry; Aschroft, Lieut.-Gov. C. F. Cornwall; Clinton, C. Semlin, M. P. P.; North Arm, J. W. Lawson.

On motion it was decided to petition the government to make an annual grant of $1,800 to the association and it was also resolved that the Dominion government be requested to place a liberal sum in the estimates for the purpose of covering the expenses of delegates to the convention of fruit growers to be held in Montreal in Jan. 1890. A vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Oppenheimer for the steps he had taken in calling the meeting together.

The construction and bylaws of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the province of Quebec, with some changes were adopted as those of the British Columbia Association.

After business was disposed of a number of gentlemen gave their experience in fruit growing and some interesting facts were put forward. Among those who gave the most practical speeches were Mr. Thos. Cunningham, Mr. Henry, Maple Ridge, Mr. Hutchinson, of Ladners, and Wm. Perkins, of the Mission. The meeting continued to-day.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Just previous to the sailing of the Glory of the Seas, from the City of San Francisco, a young lad shipped on board as cabin boy. Since arriving in port Captain Freeman received a letter from the boys' sister stating that he had run away from home and was subject to fits. Sunday morning the boy left the ship in a small boat to go fishing, since then nothing has been seen or heard of him. Whether he had a fit and falling overboard was drowned or that he has again ran away rather than return to San Francisco is not known.—*Fress Press 31st.*

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will relieve them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

DEATH OF PRINCE RUDOLPH.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Times*, referring to Prince Rudolph, says: "The sterner qualities which the throne required he could not show till the time of trial came, but he had intellectual and social gifts. Those who saw him in London at the Jubilee, when the Queen conferred upon him the order of the Garter, must feel a natural pang to hear that he is cut off in the flower of his age with such fearful suddenness." The *Standard* says: "All that the world knew of him was in his favor. The shock will be felt in Europe far outside the limit of his empire. The shattered hopes of his parents present a picture that might touch the stoutest heart."

PRINCE RUDOLPH'S DEATH.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.—The *Fremdenblatt* says that on Tuesday, when the Crown Prince Rudolph returned from shooting, he complained of his headache and returned to his room to write a letter. He awoke on Wednesday before 7 and ordered his breakfast to be brought up to him. His valet on entering the room with the breakfast found the prince dead in bed. Count Hogas and Prince Philip of Coburg, who were Prince Rudolph's guests, rushed to the prince's chamber when the valet told them the prince was dead. Count Hogas, attired in his hunting costume, immediately went with all speed to Vienna and acquainted the Emperor Francis Joseph with the sad news. The count was closeted for some time with his Majesty, who directly after the interview hastened to inform the empress, whose grief upon learning of her son's death was terrible. Both the emperor and empress then went to the apartments of Crown Princess Stephanie and told her of her husband's death. Princess Stephanie insisted upon going immediately to Mierling, where the prince lay dead, and the united efforts of the emperor and empress were hardly able to prevent her. They were finally successful, however, and the emperor then remained alone until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he ordered the body of the prince to be brought to Vienna.

THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The archduke, Charles Louis, the emperor's brother, has renounced his right of succession in favor of his son Francis. The oath of renunciation is not formally signed but the draft of the document was hurriedly prepared. The archduke, Charles Louis, took the oath of surrender privately before the Emperor Francis Joseph, who summoned his nephew Francis and had a private interview with him lasting an hour. The news of the renunciation caused a great surprise. The Archduke Francis has renounced the Modela fortune in favor of his brother, Otto, and will henceforth reside in Vienna with the title of archduke. He is a major in the Fourth Dragoons and is unmarried. He is good-natured, gentle and indolent and never made a great figure in society.

ANOTHER AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Captain Trevier, the French naval officer, is organizing an expedition to cross Africa for the purpose of solving some of the unsettled problems connected with Lake Tanganyika. His investigations will have special reference to the Lukuga river, which, so far as known, is only an outlet of the lake and which presented itself in such varied aspects to Cameron, Stanley and Thompson. Captain Hore, who has spent many years on Lake Tanganyika, says that the lake has been steadily falling during the whole time, and that Lakuga still continues to flow out of it. This is no doubt due to the fact that the bed of the river has become silted up with mud and vegetation to a very great depth. The water will continue to flow out until the hard rock is reached, when Lukuga will become a dry channel. Cept. Hore evidently does not believe in the oscillating theory of the lake, but seems to think that it is really drying up. Captain Trevier will proceed to Stanley Falls and Nyangwe and explore as far as he can the Luataba and its branches. He will then go to Ujiji and thence across the continent to the Zanzibar coast, though by the time he gets to Ujiji he may feel it advisable to turn back, if indeed the disturbed state of Central Africa does not stop his expedition ere it gets beyond the Congo.

Richmond Council.

Council met in the town hall on Monday, Jan. 28th, the reeve and all the members being present. Communications read as follows:

From W. H. Ladner, Esq., M. P. P., stating that if there was anything he could do at the approaching session of the legislature in the interests of this municipality and we would communicate with him, he would do his best to comply.

From Mayor Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, requesting the council to take steps for sending a delegate to Vancouver on the 1st of February, to attend a convention called for the purpose of organizing a "Fruit Growers' Association," for British Columbia.

On motion O. D. Sweet was appointed.

The board of works was instructed in case of exigency to order the execution of any public work requiring immediate attention in the interim between the regular meetings of the council, in any one case the expense not to exceed $50.

On motion, the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of interviewing land-owners leading from bridge location westward toward the gulf on Lulu Island, with the view of locating road.

Council resumed at 1:30 p. m. The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Leave granted.

The "municipal officers and salary bylaw" and the "assessment bylaw" were submitted and read the first time, and the council adjourned, to meet Monday, Feb. 11th.

FACTS ABOUT SCOUTS.

Not as Portrayed in Dime Novels, But as They Are Found in Reality.

The scout of the novel and the show, writes Con. A. Mahony, in the Philadelphia *Press*, is a very picturesque, kind fellow, thoroughly reckless, a dead shot, the proprietor of a varied selection of scalps and showing in his moral character that combination of "half angel and half Lucifer" of which Joaquin Miller delights to sing. Like Samson of old, his strength is in his hair, and his long-flowing locks are the admiration of frontier women and the envy of frontier men. He is always clad in buckskin, fringed and stamped with grotesque designs, while his flowing locks are surmounted with a sombrero that it would take three days to walk round the brim. Such is the Eastern conception; now for Southwestern reality.

The United States scout in active service wears his hair cut short, in soldier fashion, because he has to sleep on the ground for weeks at a time, and if he wore long and flowing locks they would give him considerable trouble by affording a choice variety of insects a refuge and a dwelling-place. Then again, outside of some town in which they wanted with a pardonable vanity to show off, I never saw one of them in a buckskin suit. It is too warm in summer and not warm enough in winter. The scout is a good shot, but that is a virtue he shares in common with nearly every man and boy on the frontier.

There is very little romance, but plenty of hardship about the life of a scout. He is not selected for his dashing airs and reckless bravery, but for the only quality in demand with army officers, his thorough knowledge of the country in which the troops are to operate, and especially of the best camping grounds, the distance from water to water (a point on which the lives of the command often depend) and his power to shorten marches by his acquaintance with short cuts through mountains and over morasses. If he knows the Spanish language so much the better and if he can speak a little Apache better still, but these latter accomplishments are of minor importance to a thorough knowledge of the country.

United States army scouts may be divided into two classes—white men, who rank as chief of scouts, and Indian scouts, who are organized as military companies. The white scouts are usually men who have been employes of the San Carlos and Mescalero Apache Reservation or Indian agencies. They are, from constant association with the Indians, well acquainted with their character and habits and frequently speak a little Apache. The Apaches, with few exceptions, speak Spanish, and it is usually the language they use in communicating with the Indian agent and the employes of the agency. A white man who makes himself useful to the Indians by doing them little favors is, in time, taught "to read sign."

A scout who can read "sign" can tell you by examining a trail over which horses have passed if they were ridden or led, and if both, the number ridden and the number led. Even when shod he can tell whether the horses were American or Mexican. If the trail be made by men on foot he can tell if it be an Indian trail or simply the trail of Mexicans wearing moccasins. In a hostile party he can tell by the trail how many are bucks and how many are squaws and children, and so on over a field of observation as extensive as interesting.

The scout thus qualified finds no difficulty in obtaining employment in the Southwest, where Apache outbreaks are of almost yearly occurrence. He is engaged, subject to the approval of the commander of the district or department—New Mexico is a military district, while Arizona is a military department—at a salary of $120 a month and a ration for his horse. He provides his own arms and ammunition, and ignores the Government Springfield rifle for the improved Winchester, 45 caliber repeating rifle. From his pay he has to provide for his rations, and he messes with the officers when in post, or when outside with the command.

The Indian scout companies are enlisted from the "good" Indians on the reservations. About thirty men form a company which is placed under the command of a Lieutenant of the regular army with whom is associated a chief of scouts who acts as the medium of communication between the officer and his command. About six soldiers, as a measure of precaution against mutiny, are attached to each company of scouts. The period of service of an Indian scout is only six months, "unless sooner discharged," and he is paid thirty dollars a month. His rifle generally provides his ration, as the Apache detests army bacon, preferring even the abandoned carcass of an army mule.

The Indian scout companies are not popular on the frontier. They are considered to be only training schools for the hostiles, and as some of the most desperate of the Apaches have been scouts, such as Bonita and Chatto, the antipathy of the frontiersmen is not altogether without reason. The fact that the Indian scouts of the Government are without uniform adds to the annoyance of the people of the frontier who, except they see the Indians accompanied by a white man, can not tell them from hostiles. The only thing distinctively worn by the Indian scout outside the Government belt that carries his ammunition to distinguish him, is a red handkerchief bound around his head. The frontiersmen argue that red handkerchiefs are so common that no Indian, hostile or otherwise, need be without one. It is well-known that the lack of uniform of the Indian scout is a source of perpetual danger on the border to Americans and Mexicans alike, and has cost the sacrifice of many lives.

A Cure for Nightmare.

A fertile brained man of this city, who cannot sleep on his back without conjuring up a series of distressing figures and situations, has hit upon a singularly effective plan to prevent getting into that position through the night. The contrivance consists of a tack driven through a board. The plank is fastened to his back loosely, and when he turns over from his side the tack is driven into his back and he at once springs up in the air and awakes when he comes down. The first night he bounded up a distance of eight feet, but it awoke him almost immediately.

He is getting more used to the sensation now and rarely jumps over three feet when the tack strikes him.

Manchester Courier.

The Passion for Betting.

Years ago when riding with the late Rev. Dr. Ballard he remarked to us that he "did not like cards, so much gambling was done with them."

We replied;

"Doctor, we have just left the office and almost the last paragraph which we read was in relation to two young fellows about to attend church service, the men stopping at the door and making a bet upon the length of the sermon to be delivered."—Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.

customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures.

each of the ... association is empowered to receive applications for membership, the fee for which amounts to only the insignificant sum of $2. This secures free admission

Per Ex-Mayor Dickinson	[illegible]
Annie M Jaques	10 00
Stewart & Cash	25 00
Jas Cunningham	50 00

Next!

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Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

The United States is having its corns trod on by foreign powers, big and little, these times. In its rather peevish and undecided protests against these liberties its prestige is not receiving any added lustre. Little Hayti, to be sure, was finally bluffed with a great flourish of trumpets, but in this vexed Samoan affair, the great republic, although having suffered a real, or imaginary affront to its flag from the swaggering and aggressive Germans, cannot quite make up its mind to bring the offender up sharp and demand an unqualified apology and redress. The consequence is a vacillating and uncertain course, not at all flattering to the national pride of patriotic and "jingoe" Americans, and not much in keeping with American bluster on other and safer occasions The Samoan Islands, called also the Navigators' Islands, are four in number, are situated in the South Pacific, and for about ten years have been under the joint protectorate of England and the United States and Germany. Those islands are considered a vantage point in the south seas, hence the determination by each of the three powers named that neither should have exclusive control. For three or four years the people of the Samoan Islands have been plunged in trouble, and the foreign consuls have been quarrelling as a result of the covetousness and aggressiveness of the Germans. Germany's commercial interests in the islands are said to be greatest, those of the United States seecond and those of Great Britain third. Germany has been trying to secure a monopoly of the whole trade by dominating the government of the islands, which is that of an independent kingdom. The following from an eastern exchange is a fair review, embracing the principal details of the present Samoan trouble and the causes leading up to it: "Four years ago the Germans persuaded King Malietoa to sign a treaty by which the government of his kingdom would be virtually in the hands of the Germans, as it provided for a cabinet with two German traders, two natives, and the German consul as the fifth member. The English and Americans objected to this treaty, and King Malietoa withdrew from it, and becoming afraid of German aggressiveness, applied to England to annex the kingdom, and take his people under her protection. The British government refused to do so, but ever since the anger of the Germans against him, and their jealousy of the English and Americans knew no bounds. They fostered the pretensions to the throne of a native named Tamasese, who is supported only by a small portion of the Samoans, supplied him with arms and ammunition, and aided him in many ways. He made no progress against Malietoa, however, and the Germans, under pretext of protecting German interests, hoisted the German flag over a piece of land at Apia, and then ordered Malietoa to haul down the Samoan flag which was over the government buildings. The king refused to do so, and a German man-of-war in port landed an armed force, which tore down the flag. King Malietoa had a treaty with the United States, by virtue of which the American government was bound to defend the Samoan kingdom against the aggression of foreigners, and he applied to the American consul for protection. The American consul, in conformity with the treaty, accompanied by an armed force from the American man-of-war, re-hoisted the Samoan flag over the government buildings, placing the American flag over all. The German residents were more enraged than ever, but the German war vessels sailed out of port the same day. Just as they steamed out of sight a second American man-of-war steamed into the harbor with colors flying, and the people of Samoa thought, of course, that German aggressiveness had suddenly terminated before a show of power on the part of the United States. The American consul notified his government of his action, and the government, under stress of German representations, rebuked him for his action, replaced him with another consul, and the German war vessels returned. The Germans thereafter openly acted against King Malietoa, whom they first seized and imprisoned in spite of the protests of the other consuls, and then carried off into exile in one of their warships. They then placed Tamasese on the throne. The natives of the Samoan islands chose as their king a relative of the late King Malietoa, named Mataafa, and they have defeated Tamasese over and over again, and the latter has been compelled to take shelter under the guns of the German fleet. Recently the Germans landed a party for the purpose of attacking King Mataafa's forces, but the latter extraordinary outrages on Americans and on their flag have just reached the United States, which, if they are well-founded, will give that country a pretty direct challenge to war. All along there have been sharp diplomatic passages at arms between the American and German governments on the affair, but it is not likely that the quarrel will ever become more than a diplomatic one." This conclusion, as our readers know, is amply justified. The American foreign policy in this matter would appear to be "peace at any price." And no doubt, Uncle Sam is right, if he is not very sensitive on microscopical points of "honor."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The editor of the Boston *Transcript* has evolved a large idea. "Why not construct steeples with hinges at the base," he says, "so that they can turn them down for painting or repairs? No caveat for this improvemement is entered, and inventors are welcome to the idea." Great head, that editor.

The name of the Arab leader at Suakim is sometimes but incorrectly called Osman Digma. It is properly Osman Digna, or as the natives there pronounce it, Dikna. The second name is from the Arab "dikn," meaning a beard, and was given to Osman on account of the heavy beard that adorns his chin. —*Ex.*

Says an exchange: His name was William, and he was called Bill. The old man did not like him as a suitor to his daughter and kicked him out. The next day he met the daughter and complained. The girl apologized and said that "her father was so accustomed to foot all the bills that he perhaps did it unthoughtedly."

Dr. McGlynn seems to be growing bolder, not to say more reckless, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. He was reported to have said recently, while reviewing the refusal of burial in a Catholic cemetery of one of his own and Henry George's disciples, that he would as readily have his body committed after death to the interior of a shark as to any other place.

England to-day pays a total of $4,080,000 in subsides, and by that means she gets $365,000,000 of the $665,000,000 paid for carrying trade of the world. There is such a thing in America as being "penny wise and pound foolish," and the question of "subsidies" for the great carrying trade of the world and the decision of American statesmen upon it puts us on the "penny" side.—*Am. paper.*

The New York *World* says: "The coast of the United States is utterly defenseless and invites attack. Foreign iron-clads can enter any port of this country between Maine and Texas, far enough at least to bombard and destroy the cities and bring this nation to its feet. Most of the new ships are on paper, and there are no iron-clads. Torpedoes and dynamite guns cannot, unsupported, keep out the armored ships of an enemy."

A German paper reports that a novel use of electricity has been made in India for the prevention of the intrusion of snakes into dwellings. Before all the doors and around the house two wires are laid, which are insolated from each other and connected with an induction apparatus. Should a snake attempt to crawl over the wires he receives a shock of electricity which either kills or frightens him into a hasty retreat.

An exchange says: Henry Scooler, a St. Louis lad, who was kidnapped three years ago, was restored to his parents this week, having been found (through the aid of a newspaper picture of him) on a farm near Cairo, Ill. After being abducted, so the boy states, he was bound out to a brickmaker in an out-of-the-way spot, reached after a fast ride of three days. He afterward ran away and engaged with a farmer, who saw the cut in a St. Louis paper, and thinking it resembled his little employe, looked into the matter.

The other day, Mr. Harrison, president-elect of the United States, went to a friend's farm to look at a pair of horses he thought of pnrchasing. One of the big American papers makes nearly a column of this, giving minute details of the trip—of the time the party spent at lunch, and so forth, and capping the climax of its absurdity by gravely assuring its readers that the members of the party were "dumb as oysters" when questioned as to whether Mr. Harrison, had closed the bargain or not! Brother Jonathan had better kill off a few of his own fools before he sneers any more at John Bull's worship of "big wigs."

The Greek town of Castri is to be bought out in order that enthusiastic explorers may excavate the site of the ancient temple of Apollo at Delphi. To buy out the town will

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Emigrated South.

with a similar one for the American College at Athens, Professor Norton, of Harvard, is now trying to raise in the United States. At a meeting the other evening in New York the professor, on learning that two gentlemen were willing to start the subscription list with a thousand dollars each, regretted that the first donation was not to be twenty thousand. The rage for digging up ancient remains in the east has hardly reached that stage of intensity in the classic city of New York.

A boy, says the New York *Sun's* London cable, whose pluck deserves to be told about is Albert Battison, of her Majesty's ship Impregnable, who has just received the Stanhope gold menal, the highest honor of the Royal Humane Society. He earned it in this way: A 13 year-old girl attempting to cross a river broke through the ice and disappeared beneath it. A man went part way to her assistance, but came back frightened. Battison went out on the ice, dived under it, and got the girl, taking his chance of being able to break the ice with his head as he rose beneath it. He succeeded in doing so, and got the girl ashore. The water was over fourteen feet deep, and as cold as it usually is when a river is frozen.

There has been much talk, says an exchange, of the infamies alleged to be commonly practised in "dens" in the Wisconsin woods. Girls are said to be retained against their will in these places, maintained for rough and vicious men whose employment takes them away from towns into the forest regions of the state. There have been heartrending stories of helpless girls trying to effect an escape and being traced by blood hounds and brought back. Denials and reiterations of these atrocities have followed quick upon each other during the past year, and now the Wisconsin legislature has done the best thing it could have done in the matter. It has ordered an investigation which will settle definitely the truth or falsity of the charges.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, having undertaken to make excuses for the "White Caps," saying, *inter alia*, that "many of them are respectable citizens," the *Inter-Ocean's* bystander goes for him in this sensible style: If the "White Caps" are "respectable and responsible citizens" they know exactly what they were doing and should be held responsible all the more rigidly. It is the respectable elements of such a conspiracy that make it dangerous. It was the ministers, lawyers, doctors, and respectable planters of the south who made the Kuklux Klan a thing of unexampled terror. And it was the folly of compromising with them, promising them immunity, which enabled them to gather power sufficient to defy the governments of the various states and finally overthrow and destroy them. It is "respectable" criminals who most deserve punishment, and whose punishment is most valuable to a community. The weak, ignorant, and depraved—the habitual criminal—expects to be punished, and his fate awakens little attention. The punishment of the "respectable and responsible" violators of the law is the only assertion of power that gives dignity and respect to a state.

An American writer has given a summary of progress in securing woman suffrage in the United States and elsewhere. It has, he says, been introduced in some form into over 100 States and Territories of North America, Europe, Asia, and Australia, besides many islands. All of the United States Territories except New Mexico accept it in some degree; and all the mainland provinces of Canada, as well as every Australian colony but one. The idea is more acceptable on the Pacific coast than on the Atlantic; but it has made very aggressive advance in all the states in special or municipal elections. Another authority sketches what has been done for the education of women. He says that the education of women has passed all stages of opposition, and of toleration; it is now the rage, the passion, of the age. It is, at least, understood that the permanency of civilization depends on well-educated mothers; because the force of heredity is maternal. In addition to the colleges for women and and annexes to the universities, colleges of arts and industries are being established. Cambridge, England, has opened a college of carpentry for the female sex. The object is quite similar to that of our schools for manual culture, that is manual dexterity, rather than a trade. It is thought that the women will soon invade the trades, as they have the professions.

From 100,000 to 150,000 infants died yearly in France from hunger, neglect, and like preventable causes, and the evil is growing. The first-year death-rate was 15.9 per cent in 1840-44, and is now 26 per cent

Obituary.

A fossil tortoise found in the city of Perpignan, in the Pyrenees, is over four feet long and thirteen feet in circumference, and is the largest specimen in existence.

Since 1884 observations have been made all over France for the purpose of detecting any variations in the level of the land. The north-eastern part appears to be sinking about an inch a year—a change that must produce serious results in a few centuries if it continues.

Transparent paper for supporting the sensitive films used for photographic negatives has not been entirely satisfactory. For several years thin celluloid plates have been tried, and Mr. Jno. Carbutt states that during the past year these have been made a perfect light-weight substitute for plates of glass.

A beard over 7½ feet long is worn by Louis Coulon, a mechanic 63 years old, living in Montlucon, France. M. Coulon had to shave when twelve years old, but soon gave up the razor, and at fourteen was made conspicuous by a beard a foot long. He is less than 5½ feet tall, and coils his beard round his neck.

SORE THROATS may be prevented, according to Mr. H. V. Knaggs, by the continuous wearing of from ten to twenty threads of Berlin wool. These should be kept around the neck except during ablutions, and left off gradually by removing one thread daily. The remedy is supposed to act npon the ring of skin as a slight counter-irritant.

India-rubber is being tried for paving streets in several German towns. The first pavement of the kind was laid by Herre Busse, of Linde, on the Goethe Bridge, in Hanover, in 1887. The material is claimed to combine the elastricity of rubber with the resistance of stone, and to be perfectly noiseless, unaffected by heat or cold, and less slippery than asphalte.

STATE WEATHER BUREAUS.—The establishment of a weather service in each State, to co-operate with the National service, is urged by Prof. F. E. Nipher. Such organizations could better study local climate, and could thoroughly distribute the predictions required by local industries. In 1893 the telephone will become public property, when every farm may be put in communication with the country seat at small expense, and may receive weather intelligence promptly. Prof. Nipher believes that this will be done, and that it can best be done through plans worked out by State directors.

A WALL OF FLIES.—Among fly-pests, the sand-flies of the Egyptian deserts are described by a late writer as taking the palm. This observer passed Fort Tel-el-kebir on the day after the battle there in 1882, and asserts that he was compelled to force his way through a wall of flies which was a mile long, ten yards high, and forty yards wide, with "the flies so thickly massed that they might be said to be riding one on top of the other and brushing each other side by side." The black wall covered the line of dead Egyptians. The sound was deafening, and a heavy pressure was felt on the terrified pony which was with the greatest difficulty made to struggle through the mass.

THE GREAT FOSSIL MAMMALS.—Some of the largest mammals known to have existed on the earth are ranked by *La Nature* in the order of their size as follows: 1. *Dinotherium giganteum* of the upper miocene of Attica. From the size of a tibia or skin-bone that has been found, it is estimated that this animal must have attained a height of 14½ feet at the shoulders and 16 feet at the top of the head. 2. *Elephas antiquus* of the quaternary of the environs of Paris. A humerus of this animal indicates that it must have reached 13 feet at the shoulders and 14¼ at the top of the head. 3. *Elephas meridionalis* of the upper pliocene of Durfort. The largest entire skeleton of a fossil mammal thus far known is one of this animal in the Paris Museum. It is 12¼ feet in height at the shoulder bones, 13¾ at the top of the head, and 21 feet in length from the end of the tusks to the back of the pelvis. 4. *Mastodon Americanus* of the quarternary of the United States. 5. *Elephas primigenius* (the mammoth) of the quarternary of Siberia, and the present elephants. The skeleton of the famous mammoth whose entire carcass was found on the Lena in 1799 is 11¼ feet in height to the top of the head, It is not likely, is added, that man has seen the dinotherium, but it is certain that he has come face to face with the *Elephas antiquus* and the mammoth. In order to fight them, he had but stone axes, and yet he conquered them. This allows us to believe that our ancestors of quarternary times had spirit and courage.

GREAT SLAUGHTER

—IN—

STOVES! STOVE

E. S. SCOULLAR & C

HAVE MADE SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN line to meet the different arrangements now i and now offer the largest stock of HEATING and CO STOVES and RANGES ever imported into the Provi

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH TH THAT WISH TO BUY.

We sell three carloads of Stoves to one sold by an B. C., which speaks for itself. Intending buyers will their interests by giving us a call. No trouble to sh goods or quote prices.

E. S. SCOULLAR & CO.

Water St., VANCOUVER. Columbia St., WESTM

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H. T. READ & C

(Masonic Block, Columbia Street.)

THE LEADING HARDWARE MERCH IN NEW WESTMINSTER.

GENERAL HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

Largest Stock of CROSS-CUT SAWS in the

We keep the finest Stock of BUILDERS WARE in the province.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LA VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

PAINTERS' SUPPL

We have on hand a large stock of **Magnetic Oxide Fire-pro** warranted 92 per ct. pure oxide. So high a grade sold by no other house

During the year that we have opened we have materially reduced everything in our line, and hope by strict attention to business to recei uance of the public patronage.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER

Foundry and Machine S

Front St., New Westminster, B. C.

ROBERT LAW, - - MANA

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILL, FISH CA

AGRICULTURAL & ALL KINDS OF MACHINE

Brass and Iron Castings made to O

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

P. S.—All orders from the upper country promptly attended to.

dwnolm6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND & INVESTMENT AGENC

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

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad St. - LONDON,

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

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

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

BARGAINS, BARGAI

In Boots and Shoes

20 Per Cent. Off for Cash for 30 Days

—AT—

A. B. WINTEMUTE

dwde31tc SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, COLUMBI

WE ARE NOT GIVING AWAY OUR BOO SHOES, but we are selling off at a

Reduction of 15 Per Ce

From our already Low Prices, and will continue to d days from Feb. 1st.

We will accept approved cheques on either of th our city, if the purchaser does not happen to have the his (or her) pocket. Call and see us.

dwtc GRANT & MACL

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBS

—FOR THE—

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUM

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 5.*)

Weather bright, glorious and warm.

Vancouver has now two building societies.

Real estate is selling rapidly and at advanced prices.

One degree of frost last night whitened the sidewalks.

Mr. C. Ryder of Chilliwhack is advertising a fine farm for sale.

The contract has been let for the building of St. Andrew's church, Victoria, which is to be a stone edifice.

The Hamley block is ready for occupation and the tenants have already commenced to move in. The stores are handsome and well lighted.

On Sunday a conversation was held by telegraph between Vancouver and St. John, N. B., the offices speaking direct to each other over an unbroken line 3,700 miles long.

L. G. Henderson is in the city delivering Henderson's British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory for 1889, which is a very neat and business-like appearing volume containing some valuable features.

The city council will apply to the provincial government for permission to use the chain gang to clear the stumps etc. from the Crescent. It is to be hoped the government will accede to the wishes of the council.

From reliable sources it is learned that at least five brick blocks will be commenced on Columbia and Front streets within 60 days. Plans for three fine blocks are now in preparation and it is expected tenders will be called for shortly for their erection.

Mr. James Cunningham comes to the front to-day and adds $50 to the Exhibition Fund. This is really a handsome amount and does the donor credit. With this example before them it is to be hoped other rich citizens will come forward and subscribe as liberally as Mr. Cunningham has done.

Speaking of the late railway accident near Field, *Truth* says: The train was made up of 14 cars loaded with coal—11 flat and 3 box-cars, the latter being in the middle of the train. The engine, weighing with tank 105 tons, was coming down tank first. It is badly wrecked, and lies about 150 feet from and 60 feet below the track. The tank is still further from the track, and is a complete wreck. The cars were piled so high as to break the telegraph wires, and so badly wrecked as not to be worth repairing. The loss to the company is estimated at $30,000. Traffic was delayed 15 hours.

TOURISTS,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of *Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly* and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 75 cent bottles by all leading druggists.

Brains Knocked Out.

On Sunday morning while some men were at work on the pipe line of the Vancouver Water Works Co., on the north side of Burrard Inlet, a blast was exploded and one of the workmen, named Keller, was struck on the head by a flying stone and his brains knocked out. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday by Dr. McGuigan when it transpired that the men were at work of their own accord and that no pressure had been brought to bear to have them labor on Sunday. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned by the jury.

The Verdict.

The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury in the inquest held on bodies of the two trainmen killed in the railway accident at Field: We, the jurymen, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, are of the belief that Chas. A. Fidler and J. C. Phelan came to their death from an accident on the Big hill, east of Field, British Columbia, whereby their train became wrecked. The cause of said accident being a deficiency of men and power to successfully handle freight trains on said hill; also want of men at safety switches, where, having only 1 man at each switch, he has to attend all trains, night and day. No blame is attached to conductor or engineer,

The Old and The New.

The last sermon in old St. Andrew's church was preached last Sunday night by Rev. Alex. Fraser, of Comox. At the close of the sermon, Rev. Mr. Scouler made some feeling remarks appropriate to the occasion of quitting the old church, which had been erected by the congregation in 1863—26 years ago. The new brick church was announced to be opened on Sunday next, Feb. 10th, when it is expected the Rev. D. Fraser, of Victoria, will conduct the morning and evening services, and Rev. Thos. Haddon the afternoon service at 2:30. A full attendance of the congregation is requested in the morning especially. A congregational social will be held on Tuesday night, Feb. 12th, in the old church. Revs. McLeod, D. Fraser, McRae, Tate, and Ross are expected to be present, as well as several of the city ministers. Refreshments will be served and a programme presented. The music will be furnished by the choir.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures.

City Council.

The city council met at 8 o'clock last night for the transaction of business. Present, Aldermen Ewen, Calbick, Scoullar, Reid, McPhaden, Townsend and Cunningham.

Acting Mayor Curtis in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From C. B. Sword, of Riverside, enclosing copy of resolution passed at public meeting at Mission, concerning bridging the Fraser at that point.

From W. J. Walker, tendering some advice on the appointment of a city auditor. Received and filed.

From Woods, Turner & Gamble concerning their communication of the 8th of December anent bonusing a flour mill.

Referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Cunningham, Ewen and McPhaden to report on as soon as practicable.

From O. B. Johnston, of the Granite Falls Milling Co., of Granite Falls, Minn., stating the company understood a flour mill would be bonused at Westminster and asking for information. Referred to committee.

From the private secretary of the lieut.-governor stating the application of the council to have Mr. Atkinson re-appointed police magistrate had been referred *to the government*. Received and filed.

From W. Norman Bole, Q.C., enclosing Mr. Theo. Davie's account of $350. Referred to the finance committee.

From the city clerk of Victoria concerning the account of the lock-up keeper for the keep of prisoners held by order of the police. Referred to the police committee to report on at next meeting.

From Wm. H. Hancock offering $6 for the pavillion on the Crescent which was erected for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

On motion the offer was accepted.

The financial statement for January was read and adopted.

From T. Ackerman, chief engineer, calling attention to the necessity of electric bells for the fire department; also the removal of a small land slide in rear of the fire hall. Referred to the fire committee and board of works to report on at next meeting.

A petition from the residents of the upper portion of the city asking the council to petition the government to build a sidewalk on the west side of Mary st., above Royal ave.

The clerk was ordered to memorialize the government to build the sidewalk.

Ald. Cunningham introduced the reeve of Richmond, Mr. Kidd.

Mr. Kidd was invited to take a seat on the platform and accepted.

REPORTS.

Ald. Cunningham reported, as delegate appointed by the council to the meeting of fruit growers at Vancouver. The report was as follows:

In accordance with a resolution of the city council passed on the 7th of January, appointing me a delegate to represent *this city at a convention of fruit growers* to be held at the city of Vancouver on February 1st, I attended and had the honor of assisting to organize a society to be known as the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, the object of which is to encourage and promote the cultivation and exportation of fruit in the province of B.C.

Many prominent fruit-growers were in attendance and the utmost harmony and good-will prevailed. It is to be regretted that many gentlemen resident in this city and vicinity whose interest and success in fruit culture are well known were not present at this important gathering. I think, however, that this was owing to a misapprehension, as it was supposed that only those who were invited were expected to be present. New Westminster is not nor can she be indifferent to any *movement that will add to the development* of the industrial resources of this province.

Agricultural interests are now receiving much of our attention, and deservedly so. We owe it to ourselves to promote in every possible way this important branch of human industry. Our geographical position as a city entails upon us the absolute necessity of leading in every undertaking that may benefit the agriculturist. If this be true in regard to agriculture it is equally so in reference to fruit growing. Situated as we are, in the centre of the most important and promising fruit district, of easy access by both land and water, with the very best *facilities for shipping and marketing*, we cannot but be deeply interested in the production and exporting of fruit, for which our soil and admirable climate are so well adapted.

Much as we may push the development of agriculture, we cannot hope to do more than supply our home market with the products of the soil. It is far otherwise with fruit growing. We can and must develop an export trade the extent of which few have any adequate conception. The inhabitants of the great North-west and Manitoba, where successful fruit growing is impossible owing to climatic influences, are looking to British Columbia for their supply. *China and Japan are alike open to us, so* that we have not to seek markets but simply to supply the demand already existing, I bespeak then the earnest assistance and co-operation of this council, our representatives at Ottawa and Victoria and every citizen in this important movement.

I cannot speak too highly of the kind and considerate assistance rendered by his worship the mayor, the press and citizens of our sister city Vancouver. Those gentlemen, with broad and enlightened views, are conferring lasting benefits on the entire province. New Westminster cannot afford to do less. Every citizen ought to become a member *of the fruit growers' association.*

The first exhibition will be held at Vancouver during the first week of August next, when it is to be hoped New Westminster will be largely represented by an extensive display of the beautiful fruits and flowers for which she is justly celebrated.

In conclusion, I would intimate that each of the officers and directors of the association is empowered to receive applications for membership, the fee for which amounts to only the insignificant *sum of $2. This secures free admission* to the exhibition for all articles that any member may choose to enter and a full participation in all the benefit of the society.

I would offer a suggestion for the consideration of this council that immediate steps be taken to secure some public place in this city where choice fruits and vegetables may be kept on permanent exhibition so that strangers unacquainted with the character of our products may be able to judge for themselves just what can be done in the fair province of British Columbia.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. CUNNINGHAM.

On motion Mr. Cunningham's report was adopted and a vote of thanks was passed to that gentleman for the same.

Mr. Cunningham thanked the council and said he had only done his duty which he was certain every other alderman would do.

The finance committee reported on the following accounts, which are ordered paid: Telegraph Co., $1.02; COLUMBIAN, $94.84; D. Robson, $25; J. H. Moore, $62; Jacob Scott, $15.90; W. Urquart, $30.93; F. Forrest, $54.25; J. Jensen, $30.37; Chas. Blair, $21.93; Wm. Dyker, $30.93. Received and adopted.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Reid, that this council heartily endorses the resolution passed at the Mission meeting anent bridging the Fraser at that point. Carried.

Moved by Ald. Scoullar, seconded by Ald. Reid, that the city engineer be instructed to prepare and lay before the council, at as early a date as possible, consistent with his other duties, an estimate of the cost of placing in proper condition all streets already opened; the cost of completing streets partially opened; and the cost of opening up all streets within the city limits. Said estimate to give the amount required for each street.

The resolution was lost on an amendment that the board of works have power from time to time to instruct the city engineer to report on certain street work.

A resolution was passed ordering the finance committee to purchase a new set of books and all papers necessary.

On motion the usual quarterly allowance to the fire department was ordered paid.

Moved by Ald. Scoullar, seconded by Ald. Calbick that the clerk be instructed to communicate with the provincial government, through the Hon. John Robson, asking them to allow the chain-gang to be placed at the disposal of the mayor for the purpose of having the stumps removed and ground levelled on Albert Crescent.

On motion a committee consisting of Aldermen Cunningham, Scoullar and Reid were appointed to consider Ald. Cunningham's report anent the fruit growers' association.

The council then adjourned till Monday night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Information Wanted.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN. — Permit me, through your paper, to enquire if you or any of your readers can tell when the disputed land claims in this district are to be settled, or are they to be settled at all. *Mr. Planta took evidence in* all cases in dispute about last June, and we were lead to believe that all disputes would be settled right off. Some of the parties have been on these claims four and five years, and no doubt have thrown so much of their lives away; but as long as some people have fat offices they think very little about the poor farmers. Farmers are only thought of when taxes are required to pay salaries, or at election time, when their bosses (not their servants) come round to soap them up a little, and for a time they are considered men. Well, it is one consolation us poor animals are useful for something. I suppose the idea is, if *matters are left as they are, that half of* us will extinguish the other, hence a financial victory for our masters. It will leave them more to gobble up, you know.

A SETTLER.

SUMAS, Feb. 1st, 1889.

[From what we can learn, the labors of the commission appointed to arbitrate on squatters claims in this district, and which were apparently satisfactorily finished, so far as they went, in July last, are likely to be rendered futile by a misunderstanding between the two governments—provincial and Dominion. In appointing the commission last year it would appear that the provincial government assumed that the Dominion authorities would recognize the settlement thus made, but there are grounds to fear that the contrary is the case.—ED.]

B. C. Provincial Exposition Subscription Fund.

For the purpose of raising a fund to contribute towards the patriotic and worthy object of making the next annual provincial fair, to be held in this city, a grand and unprecedented success, the undersigned agree to contribute the sums opposite their respective names (to be paid into the association or to trustees competent to receive the same, on or before 6 months from the date of the last provincial exhibition, and to be applied to preparing exhibition grounds and buildings in the city, for increasing the amount offered in prizes, and for further*ing the exhibition in other ways*):

THE COLUMBIAN	$100 00
Sharpe & Paine, Lulu Island	10 00
L P Eckstein	10 00
G D Brymner	10 00
R W Armstrong	10 00
F R Glover	10 00
Walker & Shadwell	10 00
Claud Hamber	10 00
Peter Grant	10 00
George Turner	10 00
W J Armstrong	30 00
A J Hill	10 00
Capt A Grant	10 00
J S Macdonell	10 00
W C Love	10 00
P Bloedern	10 00
F G Strickland	25 00
Gilley Bros	20 00
S H Webb	25 00
T Cunningham	30 00
Henderson Bros, Chilliwhack	10 00
A B Wintemute	10 00
Per Ex-Mayor Dickinson	212 85
Annie M Jaques	10 00
Stewart & Cash	25 00
Jas Cunningham	50 00

Next!

Wholesale City Market.

Beef, per 100 lbs	$ 5 50 @	6 50
Pork "	8 00 @	9 00
Mutton "	8 00 @	9 00
Potatoes "	50 @	75
Cabbage "	50 @	1 00
Onions "	1 00 @	1 50
Wheat "	1 50 @	0 00
Oats "	1 25 @	1 50
Peas "	1 50 @	2 00
Hay, per ton	12 00 @	15 00
Butter (rolls) per lb	0 28 @	0 35
Cheese, "	0 14 @	0 15
Eggs, per doz.	0 35 @	40
Cordwood (retail) per cord	3 00 @	4 00
Apples, per box	80 @	1 25
Hides (gr'n) per 100 lbs	4 00 @	6 00
" (dry) "	5 00 @	9 00
Wool, per lb	6 @	10

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benegt until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured. There are base imitations of this medicine for sale; see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Meteorological Report for Week Ending Feb. 2nd, 1889.

	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.
Sunday	42.0	32.0	
Monday	40.0	32.0	
Tuesday	38.0	34.0	
Wednesday	36.0	32.0	
Thursday	40.0	37.0	.20
Friday	43.0	38.0	0.33
Saturday	47.0	44.0	0.43

Mists, fogs, cloudy, calm.

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

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

CORBOULD, McCOLL & JENNS,
BARRISTERS,
SOLICITORS, ETC.
Offices, Masonic Buildings, New Westminster, and Vancouver, B. C. jy31dwtc

T. C. ATKINSON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.
OFFICES—Masonic Building,
dwfe10tc New Westminster, B. C.

G. W. GRANT,
ARCHITECT
OFFICE—Corner Mary and Clarkson Sts.
dwfe25tc

WILLIAM R. KING,
ARCHITECT,
BUILDING & LAND SURVEYOR,
SANITARY ENGINEER.
OFFICE—New Masonic Block,
dwap18tc Westminster.

ALBERT J. HILL, M. CAN. SOC. C. E.
CIVIL ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYOR and
DRAUGHTSMAN.
OFFICE—New Masonic Block,
dwmh15tc New Westminster.

ARTHUR HILL, B. A. Sc., M.CAN. SOC.C.E., ASSOC. M. INST.C.E.
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Office of the Coquitlam Water Works Co. (Limited.)
MASONIC BLOCK, Westminster. wmh28

NOTICE.

ANY ONE WHO WISHES TO SECURE a partially improved farm at a bargain should apply to the undersigned, who has decided to dispose of his homestead. The quality of the land is first-class. The location is all that can be desired. Railway station, steamboat landing, postoffice, churches, and school are in the immediate neighborhood. The property will be sold cheap.
JOHN FITZPATRICK,
ja23wm2 Port Haney.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM, SITUATED AT CHILliwhack, containing 94 acres, 50 of which are in good state of cultivation; 4 acres in orchard. Eighty tons of hay and grain were grown on the 50 acres *last season. Comfortable house and frame* barn and outbuildings. Fine mountain stream runs across farm. Price $3,500. This is a splendid chance. For further particulars apply, personally, or by letter, to C. RYDER,
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Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

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without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

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JAS. ROUSSEAU,

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MY FIGURES ARE TRUTH-TELLERS, AND UNless you take advantage of this GRAND OFFER I am making in Goods FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS from this date, you will get left.

Come at once and get your BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, GUM BOOTS, OVER-SHOES and RUBBERS from me while my stock is bright, new and complete. Also, a large assortment of American Goods, from Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. Do not wait till your neighbors have had their choice.

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Sole Agent for Sabin's Beeswax Oil Blacking; prevents shoe from cracking. Also, Oil Shoe Dressing, equally a blessing.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 15, 1889. dwjely

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Including **Tools** of all kinds of the best makes; **Cross-cut & Hand-Saws, Barbed Wire** for Fencing, and all the necessary **Utensils** for **Farming; Pulley Blocks, Snatch Blocks, Rope & Chain** in all sizes; **Pitch, Tar & Oakum;** Tarred and Plain **Paper** for **Building; Paints & Oils** in all colors; **Liquid Paints** in all shades; **Floor Paints** ready to use; **Grind Stones; Wall Paper** in all designs; **Brooms & Brushes** for all purposes; **Lubricating Oils; Traps** of all descriptions, and a general assortment of **Agricultural Implements,**

☞ Special attention given to orders by mail.

T. J. TRAPP & CO.,
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SINCLAIR

Central Grocery, Columbia Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED **Fearman's** (Hamilton, Ont.) **Bacon, Hams, Lard,** etc.—a choice lot which will be sold cheap.

Ogilvie & McMillan's Hungarian Flour always on hand; also—**Spallumcheen Flour** of three grades, with a fresh line of all kinds of **Groceries** on hand, and new Goods every week, from the cheapest markets.

Please call and examine; no trouble to show Goods and quote price, and you will find one of the best places to buy Family Groceries in the Royal City.
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THE COLUMBIAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT has first-class facilities for all kinds of Commercial Printing. **Bill Heads. Letter Heads. Circulars, Cards, Envelopes, Blank Forms** of every description, **Posters, Dodgers, Price Lists,** &c. Prices will be found as low as at any other office where first-class work is done.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

Very sensibly, as we think, the Vancouver council, at their last meeting, in a resolution tacked on to a whole string of "whereases," respectfully ask the provincial legislature to establish at Vancouver a "land registry office for the registration of conveyances of property within the limits of the city of Vancouver," wisely concluding, it would appear, to drop the costly, unnecessary, and, it must be added, rather unreasonable, scheme involving the transference of the titles from the records of the registry office here—of having the Richmond municipality, &c., included in the registry district asked for. Vancouver city is undoubtedly entitled to a registry office more convenient for the transaction of its registry business than the office at this city; and, now that the civic authorities are moving in the right direction, we have much pleasure in seconding their request to the provincial legislature.

Last Monday night, while our new city council were holding their first meeting in the council chambers, amid the utmost harmony and good feeling, the council hall of their brethren at Vancouver was the scene of the wildest dissension, culminating in an evenly contested tug of war, of three heats, between the east-enders and the west-enders, the former winning every heat, from the fact that Mayor Oppenheimer threw his weight on that end of the rope. The question on which the council divided was the opening up of Hastings street to the east-end park—a tract of 160 acres donated to the city by the provincial government. The west-end aldermen, five in number, bucked against the proposed appropriation—a matter of $7,000 or $8,000—to put the road through to the park, one of the excited west-enders going so far as to rail at property owners in the east-end as "mere speculators." The east-end "dauntless five," however, stood solidly together, and as intimated, with the mayor's casting vote, carried their point and the measure. Some of the west-enders, by way of easing their feelings, indulged in a little abuse and some angry threats towards the mayor, who, however, did not appear to "take water," but told the malcontents that he was exercising his prerogative and would do as he pleased. The fractious and sectional behavior of the west-enders is generally condemned, and it is hoped by those having the best interests of Vancouver at heart that such unseemly and foolish discussions will in future be suppressed in the council proceedings of the "empire city."

In another column will be found the full text of the speech from the throne at the opening of the house of commons, which took place on Thursday at Ottawa. The speech, it will be observed, is comprehensive and pithy, as such documents go, and contains a decided declaration of the government's intended policy on some points—more particularly with respect to the international fisheries question, upon which, as will be seen, a firm stand has been taken, which means an abolishment of the *modus vivendi* granting temporary licenses to American fishing vessels, and a return to the fishery article of the convention of 1818, and an enforcement of the three-mile limit regulation of that article, "until some satisfactory re-adjustment is arranged by treaty between the two nations." When the fishing licenses that have already been granted under the *modus vivendi* lapse, and, according to their declaration, no further licenses will be issued by the Canadian authorities, we may look for wincing and, perhaps, bluster, on the part of our American cousins; but Canada will be standing on her strict rights, and, with the moral support which this fact carries, can afford to maintain these rights, come what may. No better course could be adopted to hasten the consummation of some "satisfactory re-adjustment * * * between the two nations." It will be noted with satisfaction, also, that the Dominion government don't intend to allow the "briny deep" to go unploughed for want of steamship subsidies to establish "direct communication" and "develop trade" between Canada and China, Japan, Australasia, the West Indies and South America, via British Columbia. The amendment promised with respect to the electoral franchise, "for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation," will be appreciated, if it accomplishes these desirable ends. Other important legislation is hinted at in the speech from the throne, which we cannot spare the space to notice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Thursday we laid the proposition of the Coquitlam Water Works Co. to the city council before our readers. By comparing these proposals with those made by the same company in May, 1888, it will be seen thas this last proposition is by long odds the most favorable for the city. Last year the Coquitlam Water Works Co. asked that in consideration of the city being "allowed the free use of hydrants for fire purposes, sprinkling the streets and flushing the sewers," the company should be given "the proceeds of an annual rate of one-half of one per cent. on the value of the assessment roll," which being $862,511, would mean an annual guarantee from the city of something over $4,000. Provision was also made that the city might "after thirty years purchase the works within the city limits, together with the right of independent access to the source of supply over the ground covered by the company's right of way, at a valuation to be determined by arbitration." The proposals submitted to the council on Monday last ask for an annual guarantee of $2,000 only, and provide that, after the expiration of ten years the city should have the privilege of acquiring the works "upon such reasonable terms as may be agreed upon by mutual consent." An alternative proposal allows the city to become the controlling shareholder in the company's stock. Several of the recently elected aldermen have declared themselves, before election, as in favor of the city owning its own water works from the start. This is admirable as a theory, irrespective of circumstances; but it is to be hoped that the city council as a whole will not allow itself to attach to mere theories any undue weight when considering the propositions of the Coquitlam Water Works Co. now before it. We believe that these are favorable, the first particularly, and would urge upon the council, in the interests of the city, the advisability of directing their best efforts towards bringing about some arrangement with the Coquitlam Water Works Co., on the lines already proposed. To refuse to consider, or to reject, the proposals above, without good and sufficient reasons, would be a foolish act for the city, for the following considerations: The water supply of the Coquitlam Lake is unequaled, both as regards quantity, quality, and the pressure obtainable by gravitation. The city is urgently in need, on sanitary grounds—and this is a need that is increasing every day with its growth—not only of a pure and uncontaminatable water supply, but of a thorough system of sewerage (the latter being dependent, of course, upon an ample water supply), as is evidenced by cases of sickness that exist at present, and are continually recurring, in our midst. Westminster also requires better fire protection, and by means of a gravitation system of water works this would be secured most effectually, and, at the same time, insurance rates would be lowered nearly one-half. We would have the most convenient possible means for sprinkling all the streets, when this was required. To sum up, Westminster would have nearly perfect sanitary conditions, ample fire protection, low insurance rates, conveniences for street and lawn sprinkling, and the best of water for domestic purposes, all over the city, and as a natural result, largely enhanced values in all city property. And, lastly, by no imaginable scheme that we can conceive of, can all these desirable ends be obtained so speedily, satisfactorily, and cheaply, for the city, as by closing with one or other of, what appears to us to be, the fair and reasonable proposals of the Coquitlam Water Works Co., submitted to the council at their last meeting. We hope the council may see their way clear to entertaining favorably one or other of the propositions mentioned, or else be able to furnish satisfactory reasons for not doing so.

The following from the Tacoma *Ledger*, is so refreshingly candid as to the United States' real status as a naval *power!* (save the mark), that we republish it, more especially in view of the increasingly ticklish state of affairs in Samoa, consequent upon Germany's declaration of war against King Mataafa. These remarks of the *Ledger* emphasize very strikingly what is generally known about the big republic s disgraceful apology for a navy, and will assist the intelligent reader in determining in advance, pretty accurately, what the policy of the United States must be, even if the emboldened Germans go so far as to pluck a feather from the "eagle's" wing. "It is useless to disguise the fact," says the *Ledger*, "that the controversy between the United States and Germany, concerning the Samoan Isles, begins to assume a very threatening aspect. This arises from the large pretensions made by our government and the petty means it possesses of enforcing respect from foreign nations. For a quarter of a century, we have transacted national business on the Mongolian theory that ours is the greatest nation in the world, and that the whole world is afraid of us. Ships, cannons, forts and marines we have considered entirely unnecessary. Big talk was to supply the place of all usual facilities for maintaining national dignity. Our population, our money, and certain rolls of ancient parchment called "treaties," have been our reliance. The "Monroe doctrine" has been another paper bulwark. What did the small but martial power of Greece care for the gold, the population and the magnificence of the the Persian empire? The Greeks knocked the empire into pieces, took possession of the gold, and ruled the vast population at pleasure. They cared nothing for old arrangements and ancient things, because they had the military machinery to enable them to do as they pleased. The United States cannot hold its proper position among the nations of the earth without complying with the conditions. We have kept Great Britain at bay for the reason that Canada would be defenseless against the soldiers we could muster and arm. We have no defense against other naval powers. A few years ago we talked big to the little nation of Chili, which we have always regarded with contemptuous condescension. Chili was not frightened, but defiant. It was then discovered that Chili had a war vessel that could sink the whole American navy, and destroy every city on the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard. As a natural consequence we had to pursue a pusilanimous course—in common parlance, "take water." When there was danger of a war with Spain, the only war policy it was ascertained that we could pursue was that of loading troops on a large fleet of unarmed transports and have them run the gauntlet of the Spanish iron-clads around Cuba. It will be claimed that congress is building a navy "as fast as it can." That if the navy should be built any faster much money would be stolen. If we are such a nation of thieves that we can't build a navy as soon as we need it, for fear that most of the money would be stolen, or if we care more for our money than we do our national honor, then we have lost our position among the nations of the earth. We cannot bully Germany or any other strong nation. If we try it our pride will be promptly humbled and our vaunted surplus will be cargoed over to fill the coffers of the German empire. If we are unwilling to promptly put ourselves in a position not only for defense, but vigorous offense, then let us make some country a present of the Monroe doctrine, and closely mind our own business and let the isles of the ocean take care of themselves." The *Ledger* is to be commended for its candid utterance of even the foregoing humiliating facts; for the motive is, no doubt, purely patriotic, and the surest way to obtain a remedy for a bad state of things is to point out the dire necessity that exists for a cure. It need hardly be expected that the American nation, knowing its present vulnerableness on the water so well, will allow itself to be drawn into actual hostilities with Germany over Samoan affairs, if such an eventuality can possibly be avoided.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs.—I took a severe cold in February last which settled in my back and kidneys, causing excruciating pain. After using several other preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your MINARD'S LININIMENT. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN S. MCLEOD.

Lawrencetown.

The exports from Canada during the year ending June 30, 1888, were $90,000,000 showing a slight falling off. The imports decreased from $112,000,000 to $110,000,000. The duty collected was over $22,000,000. The imports from China and Japan were over $2,000,000 and the aggregrate trade of Canada was $201,000,000. The imports of British Columbia were $3,500,000, showing a slight decrease from the preceeding year. The exports increased $400,000 amounting to $3,928,000. The duty collected was $861,000.

A GREAT SUFFERER. — That person who is afflicted with rheumatism is a great sufferer and greatly to be pitied if they cannot procure Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This remedy is a certain cure, not only for rheumatism but for all external aches and internal pains.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Jan. 30.*)

A Grand Fancy Dress Ball, for young folks, will be held in Herring's Opera House on Thursday Feb. 14th. The ball will be under the personal direction of Mrs. J. A. Gordon.

Mr. G. W. Rasure requests us to correct the statement now going the rounds to the effect that he had been a member of the Jesse James gang. Mr. Rasure fought against Jesse James and his gang, but never had connection with him.

The Chinese New Year began today and our celestial friends did full honor to the occasion. At midnight a fusilade of fire-crackers, rockets, and other fire works was commenced and continued at intervals during the night. To-day the principal Chinese merchants received calls from numbers of their white friends.

The evangelistic services at the Baptist church, which were started on the 20th of Jan., are growing into a great interest from night to night. Already several have been led to confess Christ. Last night the Cow-Boy gave a very interesting discourse on the Man-fearing Spirit. The subject was chosen from the 5th chapter of Joshua. Services to-night at 7:30 o'clock. All are welcome.

The *News Advertiser* of this morning publishes a sensational story to the effect that a Chinaman was murdered in this city yesterday and robbed, and that Constable Carty had arrested the murderers. Constable Carty knows nothing about the murder, neither does anyone else. The whole story is pure and unadulterated fiction and a libel on the city. The Vancouver *World* also published the came ridiculons story.

The Portland *Daily News* is dead. It was started several years ago to break down the *Oregonian*. The *News* sunk over $200,000 in the effort to survive, but finally went under last week. The newspaper started in Whatcom a year ago to run out the *Reveille* has also had its own experience. It costs money to break down an established newspaper. The public stick to the old paper if it possesses merit and publishes the news.—*Whatcom Reveille.*

The congregation of Brampton, Ontario, and their friends met the other day to take leave of Rev. E. D. McLaren, B. D., who is coming to St. Andrews' church, Vancouver. There was a perfect shower of valuable presents and complimentary addresses, and speeches expressive of the regret felt at Mr. McLaren's departure were made by Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Baptist ministers, the mayor of the town, a judge, an M. P. and an M.P.P. Mr. McLaren is expected at Vancouver in two weeks' time.

B. C. Agricultural Association.

A meeting of the directors of this association was held in the council chambers last night. There were present: W. H. Ladner, president (in the chair;) Thos. Cunningham, vice-president; D. Robson, secretary; J. S. Clute, treasurer; T. J. Trapp, Jno. Hendry, M. Steves, M. Sinclair and a number of city aldermen and others who were not directors. A resolution was passed that the institution buildings be erected on the city park grounds, and a committee consisting of J. S. Clute, T. J. Trapp and C. G. Major was appointed to make an estimate of the amount of money required, and apply to the provincial government for an appropriation in aid of the scheme. The committee is to act in conjunction wilh the park committee of the city council. It was the feeling of the meeting that any buildings erected should be of a permanent character and of an architectural design that would make them an ornament to the park and a credit to the city. It was resolved that a meeting of directors be held on the 19th of February to prepare a prize list. The secretary, Mr. D. Robson, stated that he would be compelled to resign his office. The resignation was accepted and T. R. Pearson was appointed secretary.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferris celebrated their golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. From 2 to 5 p. m. they held a reception which was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances, who were delighted to be able to avail themselves of congratulating this highly respected couple. Each visitor was presented with a handsome souvenir card.

Mr. Ferris was born in the city of Bristol, England, on the 31st day of May, 1815, and spent 22 years of his life as a member in the police service. He served eight years of the Bristol police force and eleven years in the Wilts constabulary, where he received promotion. He resigned, and emigrated to Toronto, Canada, where he received an appointment as superintendant of a division of police. In April, 1862, he resigned his position there, (having taken the B. C. gold fever), and came to New Westminster, by which time he had pretty well got over the contagion, and settled down to work. About seventeen years ago he was appointed a justice of the peace for British Columbia and in 1886 received the appointment of coroner for the city and district of New Westminster. He was married on the 29th of January, 1839, at St. Pauls' Church, Portland square, Bristol. The result of the wedding was nine children, five of whom died in infancy. The eldest son now living is forty years of age. Mr. Ferris has filled many important offices and has always been held in respect and esteem. He served several years in the city council, representing St. Andrew's ward, and in 1879 was elected mayor, which office he filled to the satisfaction of all.

Mrs. Ferris was born on the 6th of January, 1813, at Yate, in the county of Gloucestershire, and has been a good and faithful wife and a careful and affectionate mother, thoroughly attentive to husband, children and home duties, for fifty years, and has, as already stated, been the mother of nine children and is now grandmother of a little less than a score.

At the request of the congregation of St. Paul's R. E. church, of which Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferris have been prominent and useful members, they held another reception in the church in the evening. The church was crowded when, about 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferris entered that edifice, while Miss Mathers played on the organ a wedding march. The pastor gave out the 166th hymn, beginning "Kindred in Christ for his dear sake, a hearty welcome here receive," after which he offered an appropriate prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Haddon then said he had an address to read, when the couple arose, and he read as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferris:

DEAR FRIENDS,—On this the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage—your golden wedding day, the congregation of this church offer you their sincere and hearty congratulations.

It falls to the lot of very few of those are joined in matrimony to live together in that honorable estate during the space of half a century, and we feel, as no doubt you feel yourselves, that you have been especially favored by Providence, having both passed the allotted span of human life.

You were among the first of the little band who organized this church and your assistance and zeal in support of its cause are well known and appreciated by the congregation, especially by those who can look back to the time when they were without a pastor, when Mr. Ferris led their devotions with such satisfaction to all; when through good and evil report you were steadfast to your charge and mainly instrumental in keeping together the little flock.

We have now much pleasure in presenting you with this gold-headed cane and this gold bracelet, which are suitably inscribed for this occasion, and we wish you to accept them, not for their intrinsic value, but as tokens of our love and respect, and we trust and pray that God may still further lengthen your lives for many years.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,
THOMAS HADDON,
Pastor.
W. A. DUNCAN, WM. JOHNSTON, W. J. MATHERS, HUGH BURR, CHARLES WARWICK, J. BATCHELOR.

After reading the above, Mr. Haddon approached and said: "I have much pleasure in presenting this address to you, Mr. Ferris, accept it as a tsken of the esteem with which you are held by this congregation, and this gold-headed cane which you will find not only an ornament but a useful article that may be of service to you in your declining years. Mrs. Ferris: receive this gold bracelet, and whenever you look upon it think of the affection and love of the St. Paul's chuch congregation, Westminster, towards you, and I trust you will long live to wear it.

Mr. Ferris then with great feeling gave quite a lengthened reply. He said: "I do indeed appreciate these gifts to-day; this is the happiest day of my life and I and my wife heartily thank this congregation for its kindly remembrance of us," and then, referring to a portion of the address, said: "We were enabled, since the commencement of this organization to continue the services of the church, though for a while our difficulties were great. We had kept together; God had prospered us and will prosper us, and when I die I wish my body to be brought to this church and then carried from here to mother earth."

After he concluded Mr. Haddon said: "I cannot tell how pleased I am to have the pleasure of commemorating this event. A year ago when I was informed that Mr. and Mrs. Ferris had lived together forty-nine years, I prayed that God would spare them at least another year so that we might see this day, and although Mrs. Ferris during the year has been two or three times near death's door, yet the Lord has kindly preserved her and both are here to-night. I have sometimes read of persons celebrating their golden wedding, this, however, is the first I have had the privilege of attending and no doubt this is the first the majority here have attended. I may say not one couple out of every ten thousand are permitted to celebrate their golden wedding. A great many people live to be seventy and eighty years of age, but very seldom man and wife are permitted to live fifty years together. I may also say I never knew a subscription made so easy as the one for the presentation to-night, which shows the popularity of the object. Everyone here knows that Mr. Ferris is one of the best and most cheerful workers of the church. He will do anything that is to be done with a willing heart." After making a few humorous remarks he concluded thus: "My prayer is that you, Mr. Ferris, may long be spared to assist in the services of the church, and that you may for years to come have the companionship of your dear wife, and that when you both shall die you may be raised to heaven, where I trust all of us shall meet when our labors on earth are ended."

After this nearly all of the congregation came forward and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Ferris on the anspicious event. Miss Chappell sang, while Miss Haddon presided at the organ:

"Don't forget the Old Folks;
Life will soon be o'er;
Guide them till their weary feet
Tread the golden shore," &c.

The 160th hymn was then sung:

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Jesus' love;
The fellowship of Christian minds
Is like to that above."

The pastor then pronounced the benediction and thus closed one of the most interesting events that ever took place in this province.

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. 8fely

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As we use no whisky or tobacco we can, by temperate habits and careful economy, serve the public at especially low rates. dwje12tc

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Jan. 31.*)

We have the best authority for saying that an enormous lumber mill will be erected at the mouth of Squalicum creek, within a short period. Among the persons interested are Mayor John Hendry, of the Royal City Planing Mills, New Westminster.—*Reveille*

A special meeting of the city council was held last night to consider the amendments to the new city charter. Various amendments were discussed at length and committees were appointed to obtain the necessary information and report on them as soon as possible.

The Chinese are celebrating their New Year, and the reckless waste of fire-crackers and fire works goes on at regular intervals. A prominent Chinese merchant said to-day that fully $1,200 worth of these explosions has been destroyed so far, and still the celebration goes on.

The Westminster Rifles will parade at the Drill Shed next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock for the first annual drill. The new uniforms have not arrived yet and are not expected for a few weeks, so it has been decided to commence the drills in order to be prepared for annual inspection in March.

The masonic ball which takes place on February 20th is the next and only social event of importance before Lent. A great many tickets have been sold and the success of the ball is assured. The executive committees have their arrangements well advanced, and they are determined that the event will be the success of the season.

Senator Canfield has let a contract for the completion of three miles of slashing, clearing and grubbing on the Bellingham Bay Railway & Navigation road on Whatcom north, to McNamara, Ford, Turner and Tracy. They are now at work on the contract, which will be completed by April 1st. Contracts for similar work to the British boundary will probably be let to-morrow.—*Reveille Jan 25th.*

The department of fisheries has received a petition from several salmon packers doing business on the Skeena river asking that the old regulations may be reverted to in so far as they are concerned. They contend, among other things, that the ebb and flow of the tide on the Skeena will make it difficult to operate under the new regulations. The petition has been referred to Inspector Mowat for his report.

A Monster Bear.

On Saturday last Mr. John Murray, of Langley, who is known as one of the most experienced hunters in the province, took his rifle and started out to kill a bear. He was successful in tracing a monster to its lair and with one bullet killed it dead. The beast weighed a trifle over 400 lbs., was 7 feet 6 inches in length, and is, without doubt, the largest ever killed on the lower Fraser. So huge was the brute that Mr. Murray was forced to obtain assistance in skinning it. The skin is a dark and beautiful black with hair long and fine, and when dressed and tanned will make a splendid trophy. This makes the fifth bear Mr. Murray has shot within three months, but he says he would have killed many more had he the time to spare.

The Water Scheme Proposal.

Following is the proposition made by the Coquitlam Water Works Company to the city council at its last meeting:

"The company will engage to proceed forthwith with the construction of a system of water-works to supply the city from Coquitlam Lake, and have same in working order on or before the 31st day of March, 1890.

"Provided the city will rent from the company a sufficient number of hydrants for fire protection, at a fixed rate per hydrant, to ensure to the company a revenue for the first year, after completion of the works, of not less than $2,000.

"The city to have the privelege at any time after the expiration of ten years of acquiring the works upon such reasonable terms as may be agreed upon by mutual consent."

The company also makes this alternative proposition, namely: "To allow the city to take up a majority of shares in a first issue of the company's capital stock to the amount of the estimated cost of the proposed works."

From Famed Texada.

The C. P. N. Co's. steamer Maude arrived at Spratt's wharf, from Texada Island, shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning. The Maude only remained at Texada for about half an hour, and that early in the morning, between five and six o'clock. The miners and prospectors going up by the Maude were met by a few of the treasure-seekers who were there before them, and who apparently could not say enough of the prospects of the island. There is now about 150 men at the camp, and a large number of claims have already been taken up. Prospecting is being busily pushed on every side, and soon every available claim will be taken. It is stated that an offer of $50,000 for one of the most promising claims on the island was refused by the owners, Nanaimo men, on Friday last. No great "finds" are being reported, but the confidence of the miners in the permanent richness of the veins is universal. Steamers from Nanaimo are constantly arriving with prospectors and miners, and everything is fairly booming at the mining camp.—*Wednesday's Colonist.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Railway Smash-Up.

A somewhat serious accident occurred on the C. P. R. Tuesday in the Selkirks, some eight miles east of Field. A freight train was moving at an ordinary rate down the steep grade which exists at the point named. The rain of the early morning, in consequence of the sudden change in the weather, which had fallen on the rails turned into a small coating of ice. At intervals of short distances, as those who have travelled the route will have observed, are placed sidings running up against the side of the mountains. These are constructed in such a manner as to arrest the progress of a train should it become unmanageable. Approaching trains give the signal whistle for closing the switch whilst passing. The moment the train passes the switch is again opened, and so remains until it is closed as already explained. It is believed that the ice had formed so rapidly as to prevent the working of the switch with rapidity. The freight train was wrecked, but to what extent is not yet definite-known. The fireman and brakesman received such injuries that they died from the effects. The engineer was also injured, but not fatally. He will recover. A large force of men and wrecking appliances and physicians were at once despatched from Donald to clear the wreck. Traffic was interrupted for a short time.—*World.*

LOCAL PARLIAMENT

Is Opened by Lieut.-Governor Nelson To-Day in a Speech From the Throne.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA, Jan. 31.—The morning was ushered in with drizzling rain, which continued nearly all day and left the streets in a filthy condition. Notwithstanding this, a large number of leading citizens and many ladies were present at the ceremony of the formal opening of the legislature by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Nelson. His Honor's staff consisted of Lieut.-Col. Holmes, Capt. Benson, Capt. Clark, Capt. Nichols, Dr. Bookie and Dr. Mathews. The guard of honor was composed of members of "C" Battery and was in charge of Major Peters and Lieut. Gaudet.

His Honor ascended the throne at 2 p.m. and delivered the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is very gratifying in meeting you at the opening of this your third session, to be able to congratulte you upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the province. The past year has been one of general prosperity; but more particularly it has been so in regard to laying the foundations of further development of our great forest, mineral and marine wealth. The yield of our coal mines exceeds any previous year, while the opening of new mines promises a great expansion in this important industry. The revenue for the last fiscal year considerably exceeded your estimate, and the present year promises still further increase. Although the progress made in actual development of quartz mining is, perhaps, not equal to anticipation, yet the important discoveries recently made and the organizations in process of formation for the introduction of capital and the effective treatment of ores, justify the expectation of more substantial results in the near future. Acting under authority given by you last session my ministers have caused reduction works to be erected in Cariboo. These works will soon be ready for the treatment of ore, and it is hoped that an impetus will thus be giving mining enterprise in that district.

During the past year an unfortunate difficulty arose in connection with the administration of justice amongst the Indians of the upper Skeena necessitating the sending of forces to that country. The services of "C" battery was called into requisition, and it is believed that much permanent good will result from the display of strength amongst these remote and semi-barborous tribes. At the suggestion of the Dominion premier, I commissioned one of my ministers to proceed to Ottawa for the purpose of discussing with the Dominion government several matters of public interest, with a view of arranging a basis of settlement. Papers concerning that mission will be laid before you.

The "Minerals case" having been heard before the judical committee of Her Majesty's privy council there is every reason to expect a decision will be delivered before the labors of the present session are concluded.

The consolidation of statutes is at length completed and you will be asked to pass a measure necessary to give effect to that work.

You will be invited to consider whether the time has not arrived for the establishment in the province of a juvenile reformatory.

The public accounts will be placed before you, and estimates for the public service during the coming year will be submitted for your consideration.

I leave you to your deliberations with the confidence that your best endeavors will be directed to promote the interests of the province, and I pray that Providence may guide your efforts.

Mr. J. B. Nason, for Cariboo, and J. Tolmie, for Victoria district, were introduced.

The House adjourned till 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Several men and woman are seeking for divorces on the usual charges at the present session of the Dominion parliament. The applications include those of George C. King, of Calgary, and Robert Oliver, of Ellisboro, N. W. T.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 1.*)

Still the rainy and disagreeable weather coutinues.

A couple of enterprising young easterners will shortly open a first class drug store in Westminster.

No ice has passed down the river since the so-called winter season set in and to-day Feb. 1st, the cold spell is apparently as far distant as ever.

The tug Mamie, of Vancouver, is lying at the C. P. R. wharf and will remain in port for a week to let the fresh water cut the barnacles from her bottom.

The ribs of the new tug being built by the Royal City mills are looming up and the vessel begins to take form. A large number of men are at work on her.

The foot-ball match which was arranged to come off to-morrow between the Vancouver and Westminster junior teams, has been postponed for a week.

The Victoria papers are vainly endeavoring to make Mr. E. Gold, of this city, an oarsman. He lays no claim to any such distinction, but the Victorians seem to insinuate that if he isn't a sculler he ought to be.

The last number of the *Dominion Illustrated* is a particularly fine one as regards the quantity and the subjects of its illustrations. A most interesting one is a group portrait embracing the members of the Ontario executive and legislative.

Chue Chue, the Chinaman charged with attempting the life of a countryman at Vancouver, two weeks ago, has been committed for trial at the next assizes. He was admitted to bail today by Mr. Justice McCreight, in the sum of $5,000.

The run of spring salmon is not getting much greater and the catch does not average more than two or three to a boat. The fisheries inspector is issuing licenses daily and there will be a small fleet of boats at work as soon as the fish show signs of being at all numerous.

Arrangements have been made whereby the bills of the Bank of Toronto will be redeemed at par at the offices of the bank of North America in the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick, and at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia.—*Monetary Times.*

We have received a copy of the *Canadian Horticulturist* published at Toronto and Grimsby, Ont., subscription price $1 per annum. The *Horticulturist* is a neat monthly magazine, beautifully printed and illustrated, with a colored frontispiece, and generally speaking, taking into account the large amount of varied and instructive special reading matter, invaluable, we should say, to the fruit grower, the gardner and the florist. The small subscription price puts it within the reach of all. The office address is, "The *Canadian Horticulturist*, Grimsby, Ont."

LOOK OUT FOR IT.—If you are troubled with a cold or cough, however light the attack, look out for it; do not allow it to settle on the lungs; break up the cough by loosening the tough phlegm with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

The Railway Works.

At the last meeting of the city council Mr. B. Douglas, president of the Southern Railway, made application to the council to select the grounds on which the Southern Railway workshops are to be built. The company is about to commence the plans for the shops, but it will be necessary before doing so to learn the exact proportions of the ground on which they are to be built. The matter has been left in the hands of the board of works to report on.

The Chinese New Year.

The Chinese New Year is drawing to a close, but there is no sign yet of a cessation of hostilities. The leading Chinese merchants still keep open house and everyone who enters, high or low, rich and poor, is welcomed and treated to the best the board affords. The past year has been a prosperous one with our Chinese citizens, and accordingly they are happy and contented. There is one peculiarity about the Chinese and their celebrations; they never get drunk and parade the city singing and shouting, but, on the contrary, their most wild and reckless flights are confined to setting off an occasional bunch of fire-crackers.

The B. C. Press.

They are discussing the cost of newspaper enterprise out at the Pacific coast. The conditions in the province naturally entail a good deal of expense, the costs in general being rather larger than in the east and the amount paid for telegraphic news being naturally much greater. The British Columbia papers, notwithstanding these disadvantages, of which they do not complain, but for which they desire to get due credit, present their readers daily with full summaries of the news of the world. They intend to keep it up. The Canadian pluck and energy which they exhibit deserve a word of praise and encouragement. On more than one occasion *The Empire* has alluded in terms justly complimentary to its Western contemporaries, and this is a good time to repeat assurances of appreciation by Eastern journals of ability shown by the press at the Pacific coast.—*Empire.*

IN BETTER HUMOUR NOW.—"My son aged eleven was cured of an eruptive humour that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont.

Desperate Deeds.

A large audience assembled last night at the Baptist church to listen to G. W. Rasure, the cow-boy evangelist, speak of the desperate deeds committed on the frontier by renegade whites, assisted by Indians. The speaker was one of the few who joined themselves together for the purpose of driving these demons in human form from the frontier. In relating his experience while thus engaged, the sufferings of the innocent came so vividly before the speaker that for a short time he was overcome with grief. He showed plainly how wicked man becomes when completely under the influence of the evil one. He spoke at length on the danger of committing small sins, saying at one time those renegrades of the plains were innocent boys, thus showing how fast any one will travel the downward road of sin. At the close of the meeting three manifested their desire to forsake sin. "Desperate Deeds" will be concluded to-night. All are welcome.

Port Kells.

This is a new prospective townsite, situated about ten miles above this city, on the south bank of the Fraser, and immediately at the point where the Westminster Southern first strikes the river. The new "port" is named after our late enterprising citizen, Mr. Henry Kells, who owns over a hundred acres at that point. He has erected buildings for his own use, established a steamboat landing, made arrangements for having his land surveyed into town lots, and, altogether, the appearances are that "Port Kells" will soon be the nucleus at least of a future town. Mr. Kells says he has valuable deposits on his land, of ballasting gravel, the finest steel-gray builders' sand, and choice yellow pottery clay. All these are nearly inexhaustable. The different strata are arranged in the following order over an area of about 60 acres: First, gravel, from 6 to 10 feet deep; second, fine sand, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet; and, lastly, a layer of beautiful pottery clay, from 4 to 6 feet in depth. We take the description and the figures from Mr. Kell's own account, who also adds that the different strata may be plainly traced in the river bank, especially during the winter when the water is low. All these valuable deposits, as we have intimated, are situated at the junction of the Southern Railway with the Fraser river, and Mr. Kells expects shortly to supply gravel, sand, and pottery for the entire country.

Provincial Parliament.

After the opening of the provincial parliament yesterday by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Nelson, the speaker, Mr. Pooley, took the chair. Prayers were read by the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven.

The speaker then announced that the vacancies which had occurred in Victoria and the Cariboo district by the resignation of Messrs. John and McLeese had been respectively filled by the election of Mr. James Tolmie and J. B. Nason.

Mr. Nason was introduced to the speaker by the attorney-general and Mr. Tolmie by the provincial secretary.

The usual formal motions respecting printing, etc., were then made.

On motion of the provincial secretary it was decided that the speech from the throne be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The attorney-general introduced a bill respecting the consolidation of the statutes.

Mr. Higgins will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Ballot Act of 1877; also a bill to amend the act to prevent the indescriminate sale or use of poisons; also a bill to amend the Municipalities Act of 1881 and the amending acts thereto; also a bill relating to the offence of libel in civil cases; also a bill to amend the act respecting public schools.

Mr. Higgins will move that an order of the house be granted for a return of all papers and correspondence between the government and all persons or bodies corporate relative to the location of smelting works at the city of Vancouver.

Meetings at Matsqui and the Mission.

At a public meeting held at Matsqui Prairie on Saturday, Jan 26th, to consider the steps to be taken to get the proposed railway bridge across the Fraser constructed to admit of road traffic, Mr. John Maclure was voted to chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That it would be very desirable to have the proposed C.P.R. bridge across the Fraser in the neighborhood of the Mission, wherever it may be located, built to accommodate road traffic, for the following reasons: (1) There is at present no traffic bridge across the Fraser below Yale; (2) the additional expense required to make such bridge available for road traffic would not be great; (3) if available for road traffic such bridge would be of great use to a very large extent of country on both sides of the river; (4) a traffic bridge will be indispensable in the near future, which it will be practically impossible to construct from the great expense of a separate bridge, and the hindrance to navigation from having two draw bridges in close proximity to each other.

2. That the meeting request the member for the district, Mr. Chisholm, to use his influence at Ottawa to have the proposed bridge so built.

3. That this meeting request the Hon. Mr. Robson to lay the matter before the local government, and get them to do all they can to have a stipulation to this effect inserted in the plans for the said bridge, as the opportunity will not recur of constructing a a traffic bridge at so small a cost.

4. That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to forward copies of the minutes of the meeting to Mr. Chisholm, M. P., the Hon. John Robson, M. P. P., Mr. Ladner M. P. P., and Mr. Orr, M. P. P., and to the BRITISH COLUMBIAN New Westminster, and the *World*, Vancouver.

At a meeting held at the Mission, on Jan, 29th, at which Mr. Jas. Trethewey presided, substantially the same resolutions as above were passed.

Police Court.

Before T. C. Atkinson, P. M., and P. Mc Tiernan, J. P.

Lytton Charley, charged with being drunk and assaulting Boston Bar Jimmy and Spuzzum, pleaded not guilty. The evidence went to show that Charley had committed the assault without cause and that in general he was a bad Indian. In defence Charley maintained that he was one of the best men in the world and never did a mean action or raised unnecessary trouble. In fact, according to his own showing, he was just a little too good to be without wings. Charley claimed that Spuzzum Joe had assaulted him with an axe, and, to use his own words, "Struck him on the side of the house" which made his nose bleed. Such an unwarranted proceeding as this raised Charley's ire, and he brightened an iron bar on the skulls of his friends, and that was all.

His honor thought that Charley was in need of deep and serious meditation, which would be impossible in the busy world, so he decided that Lytton's chief should take up his abode in the provincial gaol for two months, and for food and shelter while there the sum of $40 was agreed on.

Spuzzum Joe and Boston Bar Jimmy pleaded guilty to being drunk, and each was fined $10 or 20 days in gaol. Both young men carried beautiful blackeyes which they received while enjoying Charley's hospitality.

R. H. Bryce, a Winnipeg commercial traveller, was summoned for refusing to pay his license. Adjourned till to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Governor's Speech.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—In looking over the Lieut.-Gvernor's opening address at Victoria yesterday, I was particularly struck with the fact that the only positive wish that was indicated by the speech was the necessity for a "juvenile reformatory." This looks rather gloomy for a young province of the Dominion, whose second generation, since becoming a crown colony, has scarcely arrived at manhood. What is the matter? Can this suggestion by the Governor be applicable to the province generally, or is it only applicable to the Capital City? One would think that, before publishing to the world, the necessity of such an institution, the Governor would advise preventive legislation. If the youth of a youthful city, such as Victoria, or New Westminster, or Vancouver, or Nanaimo, are so fallen as to need such an institution as is indicated by the Governor's speech, then, surely, there must be institutions in these which have done their deadly work, effectually. Would it not have been better if the government had put a check on those schools of vice which have been graduating their pupils so certainly, that it has become such a serious question as would appear from this state document. When this question comes up in the legislature, it is to be hoped that there will appear amongst the members, not only a desire, but a determination, to stop the manufacture, by law, or by toleration, of unfortunate criminal juveniles. Prevention is better than cure.

It is to be deplored that in the Governor's speech he has overlooked some of the most needed measures for legislation. This province has arrived at that stage when the people ought to take a more active part in the admistration of their local affairs. There should be an extension of municipal government. Both cities and rural communities should be allowed to exercise themselves more with regard to schools and public improvements. The government of British Columbia has been, and still is, more like an absolute monarchy than a free democratic government by the people. It may suit the purpose of the would-be rulers to keep the people in short clothes, and just as long as the people send such creatures to represent them it will be so. CENSOR.

Meteorological Observations at New Westminster for January, 1889.

Mean temperature	35.9
Above January mean	1.7
Highest max	47.0
Lowest min	24.0
Mean of max	39 9
Mean of min	32.1
Rainfall in inches	5.99
Below January mean	1.58
Days rain fell	18
Greatest day's fall	1.33
Snow in inches	3.0
Days snow fell	2
Greatest day's fall	2.0
Highest barometer, 25th	30.50
Lowest "	29.41
Cloudy days	20
Partially cloudy	4
Clear	7
Windiest day in miles,	149
Calmest, " "	24
Total miles of wind	2485
Fogs	5

River open: no ice; no snow.

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

A BOON AND A BLESSING.—A boon and a blessing to mankind is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for external and internal use. Yellow Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness, cramps, contracted cords and lameness. Procure it of your druggist.

Samuel Gidding, a Grand Trunk car repairer, who had his fingers crushed by moving car trucks two weeks ago at Niagara Falls, resisted amputation and died of lockjaw.

Late Canadian News.

William Hepburn, of Guelph, Ont., prominent boot and shoe dealer, has skipped to the States.

Gas has been struck at Ruthven Ont., at a depth of 1,000 feet. The volume is great. Other wells are to be sunk.

It is rumored that Tooley, M. P. for East Middlesex, Ont., will resign before long to accept a Dominion government position.

Haldimand, Ontario, has been redeemed by the liberals. Colter has been elected by 35 majority over Montague for the Dominion house.

Nothing has yet been heard of the whereabouts of the unfortunate man Fletcher, a printer, who escaped from the Selkirk, Man., Asylum nearly a week ago. It is feared he will never be found alive.

Mr. Gemmell, the counsel for Mrs. Middleton, says that she has filed a bill for divorce in California. The petitioner is a resident there with Hamilton, a bank clerk. The action is still pending.

During the performance at the Theatre Royal Wednesday night at Montreal the orchestra played "Boulanger's March," which was encored three times, the audience loudly cheering and shouting "Vive Boulanger!"

At a public meeting at Shelburne, Ont., last night, it was resolved that the present political status of Canada was less conductive to its material prosperity and moral advancement than political union with the United States would be.

At the Toronto assizes Henry Wilton was convicted of indecent assault on a five year old girl, named Rhoda Gadd, and Justice Rose sentenced him to two years in the central prison and fifty lashes, to be delivered in two instalments, at his going in and coming out.

At the Winnipeg conservative meeting Wednesday night a letter was received from Frank S. Nugent, a life-long and prominent conservative, resigning his connection with the association and asserting as a reason therefor that he was disgusted with the association for not having openly condemned Mr. La Riviere's candidate in the Provencher election.

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.—Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B. B. B., "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry."

DR LOW'S WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

FASHIONABLE
DRESS MAKING
At MISS JENNINGS',
(LATE OF ENGLAND)
Corner of Church and Columbia Streets,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Satisfaction guaranteed. dwfe7tc

FOR SALE.
Lot 427, in the Municipality of Chilliwhack.
CONTAINING 166 ARES OF GOOD clay loam; about 70 acres cleared and fenced with good fencing; good bearing orchard, small frame house, large barn and stable; good water, both well and creek; facing on Fraser river with good steamboat landing. Price, $4,000, liberal terms. Apply to
E. GREYELL,
no9dlt-wtc Chilliwhack, B.C.

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SUGAR COATED
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

TO SMOKERS.
IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD CIGAR, ASK FOR THE
BRITISH LION
HENRY LEE,
OR THE MAINLAND.
They are not only made of the Choicest Tobacco but they are of Home Manufacture, and should be patronized by all good citizens.
WM. TIETJEN, Manufacturer,
HOLBROOK BUILDING,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
dw17noly

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

One does not expect to find much in the ordinary "speech from the throne," nor even so much in the document so ycleped which the lieutenant-governor reads in the name and stead of Her Majesty, as in the more pretentious affair enounced by vice-royalty at Ottawa, and one is not often disappointed. The speech delivered by his honor Lieutenant-Governor Nelson, at Victoria, on Thursday last, does not shock one's preconceived notions about such documents. As a review of the past year it is admirable, but as a forecast of what is likely to be done at the session now in progress, —well it is probably intended as a sort of diplomatic and masterly concealment. The review part of the speech, however, brings before the public notice a happy state of things which might otherwise have escaped particular attention, as the "public" is a notoriously ungrateful animal, and apt rather to find fault than to be thankful for mercies received. It is eminently satisfactory, for instance, to be told that "the past year has been one of general prosperity," and one's mind instinctively reverts to the paternal government that's at the bottom of it all—well, perhaps not all, but a good deal. Equally satisfactory in kind is the statement that "the yield of *our* coal mines exceeds any previous year," and the hint of "great expansion in this important industry" in the future is most encouraging. But when we read that "the revenue for the last fiscal year considerably exceeded the estimates," and plumped right on top of that again, before we have had time to catch our breath, the cheerful assurance that "the present year promises still further increase," one has to hold himself down hard to keep from rushing forth and shaking both hands of every one he meets. After adverting to the wholesome effect which the display of brawn and striped trousers by "C" battery is likely to produce for all time among the "remote and semi-barbarous tribes" of the upper Skeena, his honor promises the assembly two pretty fat oysters for their delectation later on, to-wit, "papers" would be laid before them concerning a mission of one of the ministers to Ottawa, and also, it was expected, the decision of the "judicial committee of Her Majesty's privy council" on the "Minerals case." Before the oysters are fairly disposed of in anticipation, the "assembled wisdom" have to swallow a solid wad on top of the juicy bivalves, relative to the "consolidation of the statutes," the combined effect of which is fitted to produce incurable nightmare. When they have reached this semi-somnambulistic state, the unhappy legislators are to be "invited to consider whether the time has not arrived for the establishment in the province of a juvenile reformatory"—and then, to the consideration of the "public accounts and the estimates," and the "faithful" and the "loyal" are left to their "deliberations," where we will leave them for the present, also.

At the risk of wearying our readers, we must return to the subject of the exhibition fund, and respectfully present a few considerations that, in our opinion, ought to weigh about a ton in inducing our citizens to subscribe liberally and at once toward the fund mentioned. We have no doubt that a good many intend to give liberal financial assistance towards making a brilliant success of the forthcoming exhibition at this city, but prefer that their names should not be published, lest the people should think they were trying to make personal capital out of the fact. We think, however, that such should forego their modesty for the sake of the good effects that will result from the publication of a large and constantly increasing subscription list. As the list grows and attains respectable proportions, many both in the city and district will be stimulated to help swell the amount, that otherwise would "not think it worth while." In this way a large aggregate amount will be secured, and the success of the exhibition by so much assured. Then, the list itself, for which we will willingly donate space in both the daily and weekly COLUMBIAN, even if it should get "as big as a house," will constitute a very effective standing advertisement, not only of the enterprise of Westminster city and district, but of the coming exhibition as well. This will work two ways: People will be forced to the conclusion that Westminster has got both wealth and enterprise, and that the exhibition is going to be a grand affair, sure enough, which will insure a widespread interest in, and a flocking to both the city and the exhibition. And the assured fact that the exhibition will be devised and carried out on a liberal scale will stimulate prospective exhibitors all over the province to prepare in advance to make an unexampled showing of products, manufactures, &c. With these considerations, we leave that branch of the subject, but shall touch briefly on other points in connection with the exhibition. We are assured that all our Westminster readers, at least, are agreed with us that the exhibition *must be made* a grand success—something in the show line that will be altogether unprecedented in this province, and, at the same time, that will be very hard to beat in the near future. To do this, we shall require assistance from various sources. As our readers know, the agricultural association has already applied to the provincial government for an appropriation towards erecting exhibition buildings on the public park. As the exhibition is a provincial affair, and a really good exhibition—which has never been held yet in the province—cannot fail of being a vast provincial as well as local benefit, it is to be hoped that the government may make a liberal appropriation. The city council, too, should be asked to devote a liberal sum to putting the grounds in condition, both for exhibition purposes, recreation grounds, and as a public park. By a report in THE COLUMBIAN of Wednesday, of the meeting in this city of the directors of the B. C. Agricultural Association, it will have been seen that the directors have arranged to meet again on the the 19th of February, to prepare a prize list. This is a good early start, quite different from past methods. The only fear is that the prize list will be prepared before enough money has been guaranteed to justify the directors in devising it on a sufficiently liberal scale. If our citizens wish to insure the unqualified success of the approaching exhibition, there should be no more "backwardness about coming forward."

Now that the provincial government have, quite rightly, brought forward the question of a "juvenile reformatory" as a subject for consideration at the present session of the local house, any outside experience bearing upon such institutions may be of interest. The report of the Elmira reformatory, says the *Scientific American*, which has been now eight years in operation, will be found worthy the attention of the scholar, as well as that of the humanitarian. It shows, so far as so limited an experience can be relied on, that the contamination of a penitentiary tends to encourage those to adopt careers of crime who are not naturally vicious, and, *per contra*, that education and the absence of vicious surroundings serves, at least in the case of first offenders, to wean them from the course they have only just set out upon. The report says that 60 per cent. of the convicts released from other prisons find their way back again, while, thus far, 80 per cent. of those discharged from the Elmira reformatory, during the eight years of its existence, are believed to be permanently reformed and engaged in honest labors. It must be remembered, while considering this statement, that only first offenders are admitted to the reformatory, while into the ordinary state's prisons come the old criminals, from which little or nothing can be hoped. But it has been set down as a rule: "Once a criminal, always a criminal," that those who have served one term in a penitentiary are likely to return; the prison authorities infer this where they do not say this in their reports, and the statistics they give seem to confirm the statement. At the reformatory the system of discipline is wholly different. The terms of confinement, however long, may be remitted by the managers after one year's incarceration. A regular system of instruction is maintained; the prisoners devoting themselves to studies which will the better enable them to be self-supporting; the fact that good behavior, attention, and industry will free them quickly, and that they have yet a chance to go on again without the stigma that always attaches to those serving a term in the penitentiary, encourages those with the least spark of intelligence; nor does intellectual development, as has been alleged, increase the capacity for wrong doing. At least the authorities of the reformatory say they have not found this to be the case.

The Kamloops *Sentinel* is looking out for its particular locality with commendable patriotism. It wants teachers' examinations held at Kamloops in the future, instead of at Victoria, as a more central place. Our cotemporary also argues very cogently for the establishment of a registry office at the capital of the interior. With respect to its argument that teachers' examinations should be held at some more central point than Victoria, we agree with the *Sentinel* that they should be held somewhere on the mainland, but we can hardly agree with it that Kamloops is by any means the centre of population for the province yet—it is hardly likely that it will be for years to come, even should it thrive in the meantime as we hope to see it. We may not get credit for disinterestedness when we suggest that Westminster is the most central point in the province, as regards population and general interests, and that it is likely to maintain this relation for some time to come. When the change is made with respect to the place for holding teachers' examinations, Westminster, we believe, must be selected. With regard to the registry office required at Kamloops, we cannot do better than quote the *Sentinel's* own words on the subject, as they are conclusive enough to satisfy anyone of the justice of its argument: "Under the present arrangement residents from every corner of the mainland—excepting Westminster district—are compelled to journey all the way to Victoria to transact business at the registry office there, and those who have travelled any in this province are aware of the heavy expense incurred in such a trip. The loss of time in going to Victoria and return is also a serious item for consideration, more especially from Kamloops and points east of this place. The time required to make the round trip is from four to six, and, in some cases, ten days, which at some seasons of the year means to many an irretrievable loss. With an office established at Kamloops, persons on the mainland, outside of Westminster district, could reach here, transact their business, and return home in much shorter time, and at less expense. To any sensible minded person the present regulations must seem absurd, and the sooner the legislature takes hold of the matter and makes the necessary change the better will it be for the interest of all concerned." We heartily support our cotemporary's contention for a registry office at Kamloops, and trust that the legislature may do what is right in the matter.

Sir Lyan Playfair, in a letter to Junius Henri Browne, author of a paper in the New York *Forum*, for October under the heading, "The Dread of Death," says: "Having represented a large medical constituency (the University of Edinburgh) for seventeen years as a member of parliament, I naturally came in contact with the most eminent medical men in England. I have put the question to most of them, 'Did you, in your extensive practice, ever know a patient who was afraid to die?' With two exceptions, they answered, 'No.' One of these exceptions was Sir Benjamin Brodie, who said he had seen one case. The other was Sir Robert Christison, who had seen one case—that of a young woman of bad character who had a sudden accident. I have known three friends who were partially devoured by wild beasts under apparently hopeless circumstances of escape. The first was Livingstone, the great African traveler, who was knocked on his back by a lion, which began to munch his arm. He assured me that he felt no fear or pain, and that his only feeling was one of intense curiosity as to which part of his body the lion would take next. The next was Rustem Pasha, now Turkish ambassador in London. A bear attacked him and tore off part of his hand and part of his arm and shoulder. He also assured me that he had neither a sense of pain nor fear, but that he felt excessively angry because the bear grunted with so much satisfaction in munching him. The third case is that of Sir Edward Bradford, an Indian officer now occupying a high position in the India office. He was seized in a solitary place by a tiger, which held him firmly behind his shoulders with one paw and then deliberately devoured the whole of his arm, beginning at the hand and ending at the shoulder. He was positive that he had no sensation of fear, and thinks that he felt a little pain when the fangs went through his hand, but is certain that he felt none during the munching of his arm."

The Calgary *Herald* says that some of the ranches of Alberta are devoting their attention to the raising of horses for the imperial army, and thinks it is a pity that more are not doing so. It is difficult, says the *Herald*, to form an estimate of the vast market offered the raisers of horses in the Northwest in supplying the army with remounts. In support of this the following editorial paragraph is quoted from the London *Canadian Gazette*: "Canadians who look forward to the time when the British war office will turn to Canada for a regular supply of army remounts may find satisfaction in the reports just made to the imperial authorities for the past year. From these it appears that though considerable efforts have been made to increase the reserve of horses for army purposes, the stock of animals actually trained as cavalry troopers has not been augmented during the past year. At the beginning of the past year it was reported that during 1887 a thousand horses had been added to the cavalry requirements, and that addition had been maintained; but the present stock of trained animals is still not sufficient to mount two-thirds of the men." To command this market, says the *Herald*, Alberta horse breeders must devote their attention to horses of a heavier class than those generally produced there. With horses of the heavier class, it says, the ranchers of Alberta need never go a-begging for buyers so long as there is a British army, and that will be for a long while yet. There are portions of British Columbia, notably the upper country, and the Kootenay and Okanagan districts, where, we should imagine, the raising of cavalry horses might be profitably engaged in.

There is one question at least that promises to arouse interest and divide the provincial house, as well as public opinion on the outside, during the present session of the legislature. That is the question slyly mooted by Mr. Theo. Davie on Thursday, after the opening of the house, as to whether it was the intention of the government to take steps towards the erection of new legislative buildings. The government had expressed no absolute intentions in the speech, so it was quite natural that Mr. Davie should be anxious for information on a subject that lay near his heart. Mr. Davie merely gave notice at the time that he would ask the government the question as to their intentions in the matter. The question was expected to come up today. There is more in the query than might at first sight appear. It must, and is probably intended to, force to a practically final decision the larger question as to whether the capital is to remain permanently on the island or be removed at an early date to the mainland. Apparently innocent in itself this interrogatory of Mr. Davie's is an insiduous forcing of the battle on a question which, in the interests of the province, might better have been allowed to lie awhile. The present period is formative, the province is undergoing a transition, there are uncertainties to be assured, crudities to be harmonized, appraisements to be made—a most inopportune time to settle a question of such importance as to where the capital of the province should be finally located, and new and permanent legislative buildings erected. The move, though, is not without a certain shrewdness, we might say astuteness, on the part of Victoria. Foreseeing that the question is one that must come up in the future, the island members recognize that, by precipitating the battle now, they have a better chance of capturing the position for permanent occupation than they will have later on. Assuming that it is in the interest of the province to have some time for ripe consideration as to the eventual location of the capital, we trust Mr. Davie's springing of the question in the local house may fail of its mark. The question should be laid on the table for the time being. There is no urgent necessity for new legislative buildings. When they are built, it should, of course, be with a view to permanency. It is a little too much to say, at the present time, that Victoria shall be the permanent capital of British Columbia.

Recent events have thrown the little, intrinsically unimportant islands of Samoa into considerable prominence, and, although the South Sea war cloud appears to have shared the fate of ye old time "bubble" of the same name and style, a little information as to the grounds on which the Germans claim predominent interests in Samoa will not be uninteresting. According to a report from U. S. Consul Sewell, dated August 15, 1888, the German plantations are six in number, all on the north side of the island of Ulpolu, and aggregating 9,260 acres. They are highly cultivated, mainly planted with cocoanuts for the production of copra, but capable of raising anything that will grow in the tropics. They are also well stocked with horses and cattle. Next to copra, coffee is the most important product, and its cultivation is increasing. These plantations are worked by imported labor, which is preferred to that of natives. Vessels bring laborers from the neighboring South Pacific Islands, and the traffic, of which many dark stories have been told, has not yet been relieved of all its horrors, notwithstanding the efforts of the English and German governments. As a rule, however, the German labor cruisers conduct their trade as humanely as is practicable in such man-dealings. The laborers are under three-year contracts, at the expiration of which it is stipulated that they shall be returned to their homes. This, however, is not always done, and many of the unfortunates are landed among hostile tribes who enslave or kill them. They receive $3 a week, paid in trade, and it may readily be imagined that there is a great deal of profit in the "trade. At the plantations it is claimed they are well cared for, with regular hours of work, Sunday holidays, medical attendance, etc. There are about seven hundred and fifty of them upon the various plantations. The balance of power, exercised jointly by Germany, England and the United States, which the former tried so hard to disturb and upset if possible, is likely to be restored amicably as a result of the negotiations, through plenipotentiaries of the three powers interested, which it is expected will now be appointed to settle disturbances. Each has interests in the islands which the others must continue to respect, and any one of the three powers that tries to gobble the whole business will find it has got a mighty hard row to hoe. Germany has failed ignominiously in its blustering effort. The ever critical state of affairs in Europe will not permit even the warlike Germans getting into any serious disturbance so far away from home as at Samoa. Otherwise, the course of events might have had a somewhat different termination.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying occasionally."

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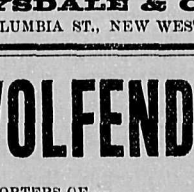

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Act are now due for the year 1889. All of the above named Taxes collectible within the District of New Westminster are payable at my office.

Assessed Taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz.:

If paid on or before June 30th, 1889—
Provincial Revenue, $3.00 per capita.
One-half of one per cent. on Real Property.
Seven and one-half cents per acre on Wild Land.
One-third of one per cent. on Personal Property.
One-half of one per cent. on Income.

If paid after June 30th, 1889—
Two-thirds of one per cent. on Real Property.
Eight and one-half cents per acre on Wild Land.
One-half of one per cent. on Personal Property.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on Income.

E. L. KIRKLAND,
Assessor & Collector.
New Westminster, B. C., January, 1889. dwja16t.jn30

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WHOLESALE PRICES. NO RESERVE.
EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.

$6,000 worth of Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishings.
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As we are known to carry one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the Province, it will not be necessary to enumerate. An early inspection will convince the public that we mean business, and that the stock must be closed out before the end of this season; therefore we have placed our goods at prices lower than have ever been offered before in this Province.

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Crosse & Blackwell's Table Delicacies, Mince Meat, Plum Puddings, Christmas Fruits, Soups, Potted and Devilled Meats, Sardines, Anchovy and Bloater Pastes, Calves' Foot Jellies, Almonds, Figs, Marmalade, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Malt, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar, etc., etc.

CORNER COLUMBIA AND MARY STREETS.
dwse19tc

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The house of commons adopted an address in reply to the speech from the throne to-day. Members of both sides of the house listened for two hours and a half to badinage and an exchange of graceful compliments. Mr. R. White, M. P., for Cardwell, made an excellent speech in moving the adoption of the address. He justified the action of the Dominion government in reverting to the treaty of 1818, and said it had no other alternative in view of the rejection by the United States senate of the fisheries treaty negotiated at Washington last year. Mr. White, continuing showed the vast possibilities of Canadian trade when the Dominion government carried out its trans-Atlantic and trans Pacific steamship projects. Hon. W. Laurier congratulated Mr. White upon his able speech and went on to show that the policy of the Dominion government was one of procrastination. Sir John Macdonald sought to develop trade with the Antipodes while he failed to knock at the door of our nearest neighbor. If protective duties were abandoned, Canada would enjoy unprecedented prosperity. He thought the government had presented a scanty bill of fare so far as legislation was concerned. He condemned what he called the arbitrary and hostile conduct of Canadian officials in refusing to grant ordinary privileges to American fishing vessels compelled to seek shelter in Canadian ports. Sir John Macdonald warmly replied, overhauling the Liberal leader in a manner which brought down the house. He never appeared in better health, form and spirits. He said the confidence that the people showed for his party was the best evidence of the soundness of his government and principles. His speech throughout was humorous. He declined to accept the advice of the liberal leader, because if he did so he would soon find himself on the opposition benches. The address in reply to the speech was then adopted. The consideration of the speech in the senate was postponed until Monday.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—William O'Brien is reported as somewhat stronger to-night. The governor of Clonmel prison informed him to-day that he would compel him to don the prison uniform at all hazards, and also that if he refused to take his food properly it would be administered to him by artificial means.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—A service will be held on Sunday evening in the crown prince's bedroom. The body will be placed in the Capauchins' church and his heart be placed in a silver urn and deposited in St. Augustine's church. His intestines will be placed in a silver vase and deposited in St. Stephen's cathedral. King Milan, the Czarovitch, the crown princes of Denmark, Greece, Sweden and Germany are expected to attend the funeral. The crown princess has placed a wreath of white roses, white pintos and lilies of the valley on the coffin. The body was embalmed last night.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Wheat steady. Cala. 7s. 5d.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Wheat firm; buyer season, 141¾; buyer '89, 146¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Wheat steady; Feb., 93; March, 94¼; April, 95½; May, 97.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Wheat steady; Feb, 94; May, 97¼; July, 85⅝.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The British steamer Symington has been wrecked off Ilfraconia. Ten of the crew were drowned and the remainder were rescued by life boats.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* severely condemns the starting, for the first time in London, under American auspices, of a daily newspaper to be issued on Sunday. It objects to it in the first instance on the ground of the ill effect it must have on the health of the staff. While not a Sabbatarian, the writer, who, no doubt, is Chief Editor Stead, declares the introduction of the practice to be a social crime of the first magnitude, and he appeals to all journals and journalists to set their faces against it at the very outset.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A story is current to-day regarding the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and is as follows: "At a ball given on Sunday night Rudolph paid marked attention to a prominent nobleman's wife, arranging with her a rendezvous which he afterward kept, in spite of warnings from several of his intimates. The injured husband caught him skulking in the vicinity of the staircase leading from his wife's private apartments and tore his coat-collar from about his face and recognized him. The prince escaped and drove away. Two men were seen the day of his death, skulking about the grounds, by the prince's servant, who had just reported the fact when a pistol shot was heard and the prince was found wounded in the head, dying instantly. The strangers were seen to mount horses and escape, but were recognized as the nobleman and the brother of the latter's wife.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The treatment of O'Brien in Clonmel prison causes great indignation throughout Ireland. Meetings protesting against it are called for to-morrow in the principal towns. An indignation meeting is to be held in Phoenix Park. If the police interfere there will be trouble. There are fears of rioting in many other places to-morrow.

GLASGOW, Feb. 2.—The striking seamen here now number 3000. Shipping is almost at a standstill.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The crown princess has had frequent fainting fits and fears are entertained for her life.

Two more newspapers were confiscated last night, one for saying that the Archduke Francis was about to be crowned king of Hungary, and the other for hinting that the emperor was seriously ill.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The official gazette confirms the statement that the funeral of the crown prince will be simple. The only members of any foreign royal family who will be present are the king and queen of Belgium. The Emperor Francis Joseph appears to have aged twenty years since the tragic event.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—The fire which raged here this morning from half-past two until about five, was the most disastrous that ever visited the city. The flames were first discovered in Root & Keating's 6-story building opposite the New York Central depot. The wind was blowing a perfect gale and the fire spread in all directions through four streets adjacent to the building where it first appeared. The Broezel and Arlington Hotels, the Jewel Block, Sibiey and Holmwood Block and several others were entirely destroyed or badly damaged. The total loss will reach $2,000,000. A sewing woman, named Pollard, was burned to death in the Broezel House.

There have been many accidents from falling walls. Sixteen firemen and a man who was a spectator, are now in the hospital, and one fireman is still buried in the ruins. Heroic efforts are being made to extricate him.

10 A. M.—The flames are raging and the excitement is beyond description. It is rumored that the walls of a building have fallen and ten men are buried in the ruins.

Shortly after 10 o'clock one of the walls in the rear of the Arlington house fell, burying four men. The first man reached in the debris was John Gest, a fireman, he was badly bruised and was taken to the hospital. Willing hands are now tearing away the debris. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among the oiled rags used for polishing leather. About one thousand people are thrown out of employment.

The area included in the burned district is roughly estimated at seven or eight acres. The number of buildings destroyed or gutted is forty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—This afternoon the tow boat Return, lying at a wharf in the Alleghany River, exploded her boilers shattering the boat into fragments. The tow boat, Two Brothers, lashed alongside, was also blown to pieces. Both boats sank at once. Several people are known to be killed. One body has been recovered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The secretary of state to-day received a cable from United States commissioner to the Melbourne exposition saying the federal council of of Australia has adopted an address to the crown viewing with deep anxiety the recent events in Samoa and favoring treaties guaranteeing the independence of Samoa; and also expressing the opinion that foreign dominion in Samoa endangers the safety of Australia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The fifth day of the tie-up in this city begins with strong indications that the backbone of the movement is broken. At 10 o'clock all the cars of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Avenue lines were running, and a number of cars on Bleecker street, and the Broadway lines were considerably larger than yesterday. The force of police on the cars has been lessened. No Tenth Avenue cars will be run to-day, and some disorder is expected on the line. Eighth Avenue will run a few cars, probably. In Brooklyn Deacon Richardson's cars are still guarded by police, but more frequent trips are made, and passengers are again filling the cars. This morning only three policemen were on guard on each car, and the mounted police escort was dispensed with. It is intended to run eighty cars to-day until four o'clock. It is believed the strikers will soon make another effort to stop traffic.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—A. J. King, a conductor on the Cairo Short line, was run over by his own train and killed at Belleville yesterday. An old deaf toll-gate keeper, named Abrahams, while looking at the remains was run down by a freight train and his body ground to pieces. John Frey, a blacksmith, who was a bystander, was so overcome by these events, that he deliberately threw himself in front of a third train, meeting instant death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—A tragedy was enacted in the elegant residence of P. F. Munger, in the aristocratic suburb of Hyde Park this morning. Geo. W. Clark, the colored butler, and Tillie Hylander, a Swedish domestic, had a lovers' quarrel and Clark fired three shots at the girl, missing her. He then drew a razor, and after a fearful struggle nearly severed her head from her body. He then cut his own throat. Both are dead. The kitchen walls and floor are as bloody as a slaughter house.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—In the house of commons last night White said that President Cleveland had been inconsistent in the fisheries and retaliation message, and declared that Canada had nothing to fear from retaliation or deprivation of traffic in bond.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—The first day of the carnival festival was ushered in by the coldest weather experienced here in three years. At two o'clock this morning the mercury touched 30° below zero and at 9.30 it was 22° below. American visitors, many of whom came completely unprepared for such a temperature suffered terribly. Noses, ears and hands in many cases were badly frost bitten. The morning trains from the south brought a large number of visitors and if the weather moderates a little a very enjoyable time is anticipated. Owing to the extreme cold there were few visitors at the opening of the toboggan slides this morning.

Gov.-Gen. and Lady Stanley and suite arrived at noon and were conducted to the Windsor, passing under the arch manned by snowshoers from twenty leading clubs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The horse cars are running on all the main roads in the city, but the body of the striking carmen still persist in remaining out, though many of them have returned to work. Cars were run to-day on the Belt line and 2nd and 8th avenues, besides all other lines on which cars were run last week. No serious trouble was experienced. Strong police escorts accompanied the cars and once or twice clubs were drawn to disperse the menacing crowds. But hisses and a few stones on the track was all that met the most molested car. There is no sign of a formal settlement yet. In Brooklyn the situation is unchanged except that cars were sent to-day on Atlantic avenue and Borum Place.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—News is just received of the collision of the steamer Neriod with the ship Killochan. Both vessels sank and twenty-four persons were drowned. The collision occurred this morning in the English channel off Dulgeness light.

WATERBURY, Vt., Feb. 4.—This morning the thermometer is 40° below zero, and it is the same at Stowe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Mary H. Fiske, the brilliant and versatile writer, and wife of Stephen Fiske, the well known literateur, died this morning. She was connected with the New York *Mirror* and wrote under the nom-de-plume of "Giddy Gusher." She also wrote for the St. Louis *Republican*, Chicago *Herald*, *Tribune* and *News*, and the *Post* and *Herald* of Washington. Mrs. Fiske was ill for some time at her home, 73 west 9th street.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—News has been received from the Phillipine islands that the Spanish steamer Remus has sunk with all her passengers.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—A heavy fall of snow occurred on Saturday accompanied by thunder. In the mountain districts, heavy rains have fallen and further floods are feared. A severe storm prevailed in the North Sea and three pilots were drowned.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A semi-official note states that the commander of a British man-of-war recently boarded a French vessel thirty miles north of the island of Zanzibar, and outside the blockaded territory, and took the vessel to Zanzibar. Owing to representations made by France to the English government, the officer was punished and excluded from taking further part in the blockade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Herald* says a congress of workingmen of every shade of opinion will be held in Paris during the exposition to form a world union for the advancement of the cause of labor.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 4.—There has been a further improvement in the condition of the king.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The navy department officials indignantly deny that Italy or any other foreign government has any chance to secure the new dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. They say that so far as finished it has proved acceptable to the government and all that now remains is for the guns to stand the test, and they are confident they will.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—It is feared the British ship, Bay of Cadiz, which left Sydney, N.S.W., on Oct. 20th, is lost. She was bound for San Francisco and has not been heard from. A large premium has been offered to re-insure the vessel.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4.—The street car strike has assumed a more serious aspect and the police anticipate a dangerous outbreak before night. The strikers have congregated in large force on Fifth avenue and the tracks are barricaded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The navy department is informed that the Mohican, fitting out at Mare Island, will be ready for sea to-morrow. She will proceed to Panama where it is expected she will receive orders to join the fleet at Samoa.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—A bill has been introduced in the reichstag for the loan of sixty million marks on account of the army, navy and state railways.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—For the first time since the beginning of the street car strike in this city the Second Avenue line started to-day. Each car was guarded by eight policemen. In a short time 12 cars had been sent out on schedule time and up to 9 o'clock everything was reported quiet. No disturbances have occurred yet in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4. — "Deacon" Richardson's street-car lines will be in operation until four o'clock. There are three policemen on each car and police are plentifully distributed along the line. The cars are ruuning about as usual to-day on Broadway and 3rd, 4th and 6th avenues. 8th avenue has sent its first car over the entire route without molestation. The strikers on this line are reported badly discouraged and many old employees are seeking work.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Otto Kayser, 25 years of age, shot and killed Anna Klaus, aged 19, on Saturday night, and cut his wife's throat with a razor and ended his own life with the same weapon yesterday. Miss Klaus, with whom Kayser had been keeping company, evidently discovered that he was a married man and it is believed she had threatened him with exposure.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4.—The interest in the tie up of the Atlantic avenue cars, outside of those directly interested in the trouble, is beginning to wane. Cars of the fifth avenue line are running today with two policemen to each car, and are fairly patronized. President Richardson told the committee to day he would take the strikers back if they come and applied individually. He would not recognized their organization, nor would he diacharge new men he had put in their places. After he had all the cars running he desired, then he would make arrangements with the men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is authoritively announced that President Cleveland will resume the practice of law in New York city after March 4th.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Berlin dispatch says: In spite of unmistakable friction with America, nobody here fears there is any danger of the Samoan affair leading to war between the two nations. Germany will, in fact, make friendly proposals, which doubtless the government at Washington will finally accept.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—La Guerre and La Croix, members of the chamber of deputies, fought a duel with pistols yesterday the result of La Croix interrupting La Guerre while speaking.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—The fact has become known that the young baroness, with whose name the late crown prince was associated, has suicided by taking poison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Wheat firm; buyer, season, 145⅞; buyer, '89, 149¾; buyer, '89, 140.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Wheat firm; Feb., 04⅞; March, 96; April, 97¼; May, 99⅜.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Wheat firm; Feb., 97⅜; March, 98½; May, 101⅝; July, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Wheat firm; Cala., 7s. 6d.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—The emporer has summoned a council of the Austrian and Hungarian ministers to consider whether it is advisable to publish further details of the crown princes' death with a view to stopping the scandalous reports as to the case. The coffin of crown prince is buried in flowers. Among them are wreaths from Queen Victoria and the Crown Princess Stephania.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—The letter which Rudolph addressed to Herr Von Szveggenyi is published. It directs the attache to execute Rudolph's will, drawn up two years ago, and says he will find his papers in a drawer in his study "and I entrust you with the arrangements of them." The letter continues: "Use your own judgment as to what of them you will publish; I can live no longer. Remember me to all good friends; farewell, God bless my beloved fatherland."

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb. 4.—John Olsen, his wife and three children were drowned yesterday while attempting to cross the Missouri River in a wagon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Up to ten o'clock everything was as quiet as if there were not a strike on city street car lines. On Second avenue, where earlier there was so much trouble, the cars are running regular without being molested. It may be said therefore that the strike is virtually ended and that the only remaining evidence of it this morning is the gathering of a number of strikers and malcontents about the different stables.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Bayard has transmitted to the president the following telegram from Count Kalnoky, Australian minister of foreign affairs: "You will please tender to the president of the U.S. in name of his majesty and of the government and people of Austro-Hungary, the warmest thanks for the telegram of condolence, presented through Minister Lawton, which was received here with the highest appreciation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—A bill has been introduced in the house of commons to admit United States vessels, engaged in wrecking to the towing and coasting privileges of Canadian waters. The measure contains provisions that the legislation shall not become operative until the United States passed a similar act, granting equal privileges to Canadian vessels in American waters. Documents were laid before parliament to show the decline of 31 per cent. in the transit through United States territory, of goods exported to or imported from foreign countries into Canada during the past year. This is attributed to the threat made last winter at Washington to determine the bonding privilege which led Canadian merchants to order their importations sent via Halifax and Montreal instead of New York and Boston, as formerly.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—O'Brien's clothing, forcibly stripped by authorities at Clonmel jail, were returned to him today. After he put his clothes on he was removed to the jail infirmary.

ADEN, Feb. 5.—Thos. Stevens, the bicyclist, has arrived here with his expedition on his way to find Stanley.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—At Derby last night the barracks of the salvation army were blown down while a meeting was in progress. The debris took fire from the stoves. A boy was killed and his body burned, and many were injured seriously, some perhaps fatally, by falling timbers.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—The coffin of the prince was opened for the last time this morning and the emperor and empress took a last look at their son. The funeral procession started at 4 o'clock. The emperor and Princesses Stephania, Gisela and Valerie, unattended, remained in prayer at the chapel of the Hofburg. The other members of the Imperial family joined in the procession. The church of the Capuchins was crowded with a distinguished company. There was no great display, but the streets through which the cortege passed was crowded and the emotion of the spectators was intense.

VICTORIA NEWS.

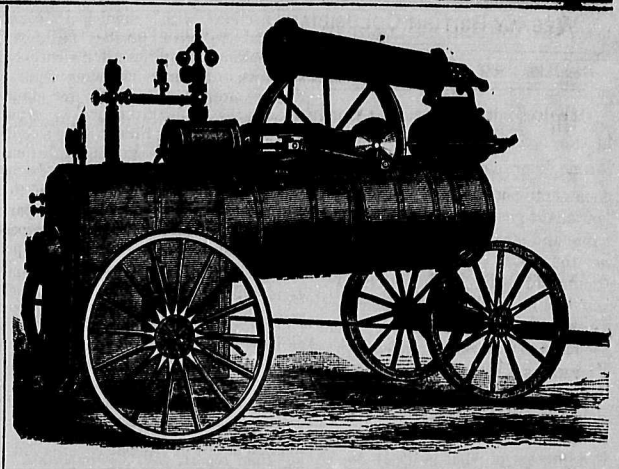
Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, Feb. 2.—A meeting of parties interested in the seal fisheries is called for this afternoon and matters of importance will be discussed. It is generally believed the United States authorities will make seizures in the Behring sea this season.

A serious explosion of gas occurred this morning in the office of E. C. Baker, of this city. A clerk named Arthur Haynes was badly burned on the face and hands. A large number of valuable documents were destroyed. The explosion was so violent that two windows were blown out of the office and carried across the street with great force. A boy standing near the window with difficulty succeeded in preventing himself from being blown out on the street. The explosion was caused by Haynes lighting a match and looking into the vault where the gas jet had been left turned on all night.

VICTORIA, Feb. 4.—Dunsmuir & Sons' new Clyde built steel steamer "San Mateo," for Departure Bay, passed up at 4 a.m. She will be used in the coal-carrying trade and is capable of carrying 4,500 tons of coal.

Prof. Bohrer, music teacher, died suddenly this morning while giving a music lesson to a young lady pupil.



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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1889.

Our Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislature and Executive of the Province of British Columbia.

For the conveinence of our readers who may find it difficult to recall the names of our provincial legislators, the offices which some of them hold, and the constituencies which they represent, we publish the following complete list to date :

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR—HON. HUGH NELSON

THE CABINET.

HON. A. E. B. DAVIE, Q.C., Premier and Attorney-General.

HON. ROBT. DUNSMUIR, President of the Council.

HON. JOHN ROBSON, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.

HON. FORBES GEO. VERNON, Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

SPEAKER—HON. C. E. POOLEY.

CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

MEMBERS.

CARIBOO—Geo. Cowan, Barkerville; Jos. Hanson, Barkerville.

CASSIAR—John Grant, Victoria.

COMOX—Hon. T. B. Humphries, Victoria.

COWICHAN—Henry Croft, Chemainus; Henry Fry, Quamichan.

ESQUIMALT—D. W. Higgins, Victoria; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Esquimalt Dist.

KOOTENAY—Lieut.-Col. James Baker, Cranbrook.

LILLOOET—Edward Allen, Clinton; Hon. A. E. B, Davie, Q. C., Victoria.

NANAIMO—Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir, Victoria; Geo. Thomson, Nanaimo.

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY—W. Norman Bole, Q. C., New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTICT—Hon. Jno. Robson, Victoria; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing; James Orr, New Westminster.

VICTORIA CITY—Hon. Robt. Beaven, Victoria; Theo. Davie, Q. C., Victoria; Simeon Duck, Victoria; Hon. J. H. Turner, Victoria.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—G. W. Anderson, Lake District; James Tolmie, Victoria District.

YALE DISTRICT—C. A. Semlin, Cache Creek; Hon. F. G. Vernon, Okanagan; G. B. Martin, South Thompson River.

Paste the above list in your hat. It will be convenient for reference when the torrent of parliamentary eloquence has fairly begun, and may also serve to remind you that you, too, "may make your lives sublime, and, departing, leave behind you foot-prints on the sands of"—James Bay.

THE COMMONS

Opened by Lord Stanley with the Usual Pomp.--The Speech from the Throne.

Canada Will Maintain Her Fisheries Rights. China Steamers to be Subsidized.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The Dominion House of Commons was opened to-day by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Stanley. The galleries were filled and the scene was brilliant. His Excellency's speech from the throne was as follows :

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing the parliament of Canada for the first time, in fulfilment of the important trust which has been committed to me as her majesty's representative, I desire to express the satisfaction with which I resort to your advice and assistance. I am conscious of the honor which attends my association with your labors for the welfare of the Dominion and it will be my endeavor to co-operate with you to the utmost of my power in all that may promote the prosperity of the people of this country, the development of her material resources, and the maintenance of the constitutionalities which unite her provinces. It is to be regretted that the treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the president of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen with reference to the fisheries, has not been sanctioned by the U.S. senate, in whom the power of ratification is vested, and that our legislation of last year on the subject is therefore in a great measure inoperative. It now only remains for Canada to continue to maintain her rights as prescribed by the convention of 1818, until some satisfactory re-adjustment is arranged by treaty between the two nations. An amendment will again be submitted to you to amend the acts respecting the electoral franchise, for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation. It is expedient in the increase of commerce to assimilate, and in some particulars to amend, the laws which now obtain in the several provinces of the Dominion relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes. A bill with this object will be laid before you. A bill will also be provided for making uniform, throughout the Dominion, the law relating to bills of lading. During the recess my government has carefully considered the subject of ocean steam service and you will be asked to provide a subsidy for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service and for the establishment, in concert with Her Majesty's government, of a line of government steamers between British Columbia and China and Japan. Your attention will also be invited to the best mode of developing our trade and securing direct communications with Australasia, the West Indies, and South America. A bill will be submitted for your consideration for the prevention of certain offences in connection with municipal councils, and to give greater facilities for making inquiries for such matters. Several measures will also be presented to you for improving the law of procedure in criminal cases. Among these will be a bill to permit the release on probation of persons convicted of first offences; a bill authorizing a regulation to be made for the practice in cases partaking of the nature of criminal proceedings, and a bill to make the Speedy Trials Act, applicable throughout Canada. Bills relating to the inspection of timber and lumber, for the improvement of the postal system and for increasing the efficiency of the Northwest mounted police will also be submitted for your consideration. The royal commissioners on labor having concluded their enquiries, I hope to be able to lay before you at an early day their report, with the important evidence collected by them in various parts of Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The accounts for the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. These estimates have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I now commend these several subjects and the others which may be brought before you to your earnest consideration and trust that the results of your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, tend to promote the well-being and prosperity of Canada.

Late Despatches.

LABOUCHERE'S CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The prince of Wales is going to Berlin in the course of the spring to pay a formal visit to the emperor in his military capacity as colonel in chief of the Blucher Hussars. Etiquette requires this visit should be paid before the emperor comes to England. William will come on a visit to the queen as soon as the year of mourning for his father is over. It is probable that the emperor will be her majesty's guest at Windsor early in July for a few days and while in London he will reside at Buckingham Palace. But his stay in this country will not exceed ten days altogether.

THE ROYAL PRINCESS.

There has been correspondence between the Prince of Wales and the Marquis of Salisbury about money matters since the visit of his royal highness to the queen at Windsor last month. I understand that Lord Salisbury has expressed himself as being ready to propose a grant of £15,000 a year for Prince Albert Victor whenever he desires to marry. The allowance for Prince George and for the young Princesses of Wales will be proposed at the proper time, which presumably means when they marry or when their father dies or when the queen dies, whichever event is the first to happen.

CHAMBERLAIN AND WOLSELEY.

The success of Gen. Boulanger in France is turning the heads of Mr. Chamberlain and his ally Gen. Lord Wolsely. They cannot quite agree who of the two is to be dictator, so they offer themselves as a duumvirate to rule over us. Col. North and Mr. Chamberlain are angling for recognition by the gentlemen of England, but I think the colonel is the more honest of the two. He at least does not try to bribe himself into social and political recognition with the money of the tax-payers.

A FAMOUS WILL.

The will of the late Duchess of Galleria will be contested by a number of relatives. An Italian newspaper states that 16 law suits have already been begun with the object of having the document declared void.

ST. PETERSBURG'S DECLINE.

The census of population at St. Petersburg has recently been taken and it appears there has been a diminution of about 80,000 inhabitants since 1881.

ATTACK ON BISMARCK.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir Robert Morier having waited in vain for permission to leave his post as ambassador at St. Petersburg in order to come home and explain the untruthfulness of the charges brought against him by Prince Bismarck, has grown restless and has evidently determined to return the German attack with the same kind of weapons that were used against him. The is no longer any doubt about the authorship of the *Cotemporary Review's* article on "The Bismarckian dynasty." Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, wrote the article, but in all probability its pointed attack on Prince Bismarck was inspired by Sir Robert Morier, who thus is enabled to pay off his score in part at least. Mr. Stead is known to be a firm friend of the ambassador and has heartily defended him throughout all the recent affair.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leader to-day on the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, says: "The sudden and mysterious death of Prince Rudolph has removed from the scene another one of those personalities whose existence was inimical to the execution of the plans of Prince Bismarck. In the middle ages such a run of fatalities would be ascribed to supernatural agencies. Prince Rudolph did not love Prince Bismarck, nor did he relish the superior airs affected by the Kaiser William. It is openly declared that if Prince Rudolph had ascended the throne of Austria, his foreign policy would have been as Russian as that of his father is German. It is asserted that the crown prince literally trembled at the mention of Prince Bismarck's name, his dread of him was so great."

MIRACULOUS.—"My Miraculous Cure was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B. B. B., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Marys, Ont.

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Charges Moderate.

MONTREAL, Dec., 1887.—Mr. F. Crake.—Andw. Robertson, Esq., Chairman of Montreal Harbor Commissioners, says: "I never found a Watchmaker who did so well for me as you did when in Montreal, and I am sorry you are not here to-day."

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CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned against negotiating two certain promissory notes made by William Trethewey and Gustav Hauck conjointly on the 17th day of May last in favor of Mrs. M. A. Trethewey of the Mission, Fraser River, for $255.00 and $200.00 respectively. These notes have been satisfied on the 29th of June last and have so far been withheld from me by Mrs. Trethewey under the plea that they are mislaid.

GUSTAV HAUCK.

Ladner's Landing, Jan. 1, 1889. dwja2m

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Mechanical Manager.

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