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THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

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BY THE

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THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1889.

The latest craze in the United States—and it is at fever heat just now—is the Oklahoma land excitement. The history of this affair, according to American exchanges, is as follows: The new territory of Oklahoma, which will be thrown open to settlement on the 22nd of the present month, embraces some 23,000,000 acres, while Oklahoma proper, which has been the scene of the successive invasions and evictions of settlers ever since 1880, has only 1,887,800 acres. This original tract of Oklahoma, which is in the heart of the Indian Territory, was, in 1850, given by congress to the Creeks and remained in their undisputed possession until in 1856 they made a treaty with the neighboring Seminoles, under which they held the country jointly for ten years, when they united in selling it to the United States for about 15 cents an acre. A few months after the sale congress granted the Atlantic & Pacific Railway a right of way through the purchased tract, together with alternate sections of land for forty miles on either side of the road-bed. The road was surveyed but never built, for the company could not make it pay unless the country was settled, and settlers could not legally enter it. Their exclusion was owing to the fact that the Creeks and Seminoles sold the land to the government for the use of other Indians and freedmen, and that it could not be given to the use of the whites without the consent of the Indians and the subsequent proclamation by the president of the United States that the land was open to settlement. This was the state of the case when an Indiana adventurer by the name of Payne organized an Oklahoma town company with an alleged capital of $2,000,000 and, with twenty-five men, succeeded in 1880 in escaping the vigilance of the army and founding a town, called Ewing, in the forbidden land. But in about three weeks the town was summarily depopulated owing to the imprisonment of all its inhabitants. From that time on, however, new settlements have been constantly made by fresh invaders—the largest being effected by Payne in 1884, when he succeeded in getting 600 people into the country and founding the town of Rock Falls. But this rising city, like its predecessors, soon fell a victim to the irresistible power of the military. The pressure of the boomers has been such as to force from the Indians (so says one of their number) a reluctant consent to the whites entering the country. The latter are now collected, it is estimated 30,000 strong, on the Kansas border, and at the word "go," on the 22nd of this month, they will make a mad dash, on foot and by horse and team, for the promised land of Oklahoma, which the boomers have been industriously describing as "a land flowing with milk and honey." A late Kansas City despatch says that in that city Oklahoma is the one topic on every tongue and the one end of every enterprise. The local jobbing trade is holding off its regular custom to supply the one source of demand. Hardly sufficient for the current needs of the city is left in the hardware stores and the implement and general merchandise stores. In Santa Fe the freight yards are crowded. On the tracks and under moving orders are about thirty huge trains freighted with anticipated necessities of the coming community. There are houses in sections ready to be bolted together and entered for habitation within sixty minutes after their delivery. There are completed stocks of every conceivable sort of merchandise, and with each carload of stock is packed away the building required to harbor it. In this manner drug stores, dry goods, boot and shoe stores, saloons and groceries are drawn up in readiness to be be launched forward upon a favored centre. It is estimated that by May 1st there will be sixty thousand eager land seekers jostling each other for choice locations in the virgin territory. Fierce disputes and unbridled lawlessons may be expected to be the order for some time.

In an exchange, the other day, we read certain remarks which struck us as being very sensible, about evils prevalent in our public schools. One of these was the system of putting all the children through the same mill—measuring them by the same standard. We don't enter cart horses for the Derby, nor do we put racers in the plough; but we seem to think that one child ought to be able, with proper diligence, to master any branch of study which is mastered by another of the same age. True education is the development of innate capacity, and if our educators could only be brought to recognize this, the world would be less cursed with the awkwardness of square pegs in round holes. The present system seems to reserve its applause chiefly for the parrot faculty, while the child whose mind insists on knowing "the reason why" of one thing before it goes on to the next is apt to be left behind—for the time, at least. Isaac Newton, Adam Clarke, Dr. Chalmers, Walter Scott, John Howard, Napoleon, and Wellington were all rated "dull" at school.

Mr. Secretary Blaine and the Maine senators are said to be hatching an "agressive" policy for the approaching fishing season. Senator Frey wants no negotiation, but a "dignified" insistance on the American "rights"—whatever they may be. But there is a pretty general feeling in Canada that we have gone as far in the way of surrender of our "rights" as it is all "dignified" to go. It ought to be quite safe to say that the two nations which lead the van of civilization could not quarrel seriously over a few codfish; but the fact remains that bullying aggression must be resisted at all costs and hazards.

"I have seen many narrow escapes from death and witnessed many thrilling incidents," said veteran James Tilghman, of Queen Anne's County. Mr. Tilghman was a brave and intrepid officer in Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command, and is now a prominent member of the Maryland Confederate societies. Because of his reckless daring and chivalrous dash he was dubbed "Headlong Jim Tilghman" during the war, and the name has clung to him ever since. "One of the most laughable incidents I ever witnessed while under fire," he continued, "was the conduct of a long, lank North Carolinian in the wilderness. His leg had been shot off early in the war, and he was supplied with a wooden one, with which, strange to say, he got about with remarkable facility. One day he was charging with his company, and was climbing over a fence, when spat! a minnie ball buried itself in his wooden leg. Ejecting an immense stream of tobacco juice, 'Darn ye, I fooled ye that time!' he yelled triumphantly, and rushed on with his comrades."
—*Ex.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

LONDON, April 16.—The latest news from the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who left Queenstown by the str. Etruria yesterday is that he is in excellent health and spirits. Dr. Guyon assured him that he is now thoroughly restored to health.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—A bold and nearly successful attempt was made to rob the State Bank. Two men went into the bank when only two employes were present, one covereed the employes with a revolver while the other jumped over the railing, thrust about eight thousand dollars into a valise. At this moment a depositor entered and this forced the uncovering of the asst. cashier who rushed to the safe to get a revolver. The robber then threw the valise to his accomplice who dashed into the president's room by mistake then jumped through a window and fled, meanwhile the other man escaped. There was a wild chase in which three or four policemen joined and finally the two robbers were captured and lodged in jail. The names of the men are given as Jas. Henry and Fred. Douglass.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., April 16.—Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock the works of the plaining mill and building company owned by Ludwig, Kroncke & Berka were almost totally destroyed by fire The loss is estimated $20,000, insurance $5,000. The night watchman says that he went into the building on noticing a light, found there masked men, one of whom in passing him dealt him a severe blow on the cheek. It is believed they fired the place.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The *Chronicle* this morning referring editorially to an Ottawa despatch stating that the Canadian parliament will consider next Wednesday a resolution providing for the payment of a subsidy to any individual or company to assist in establishing steamship lines between British Columbia and the Australian colonies, and New Zealand, and China and Japan, says that if parliament favorably considers the resolution, the establishment of such services would effectually result in driving American steamers from the Pacific, and diverting the entire traffic to the Canadian lines.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The ferry boat New Brunswick, of the Pennsylvania Railway Co., caught fire this noon, when near the dock in Jersey City. The flames spread to every part of the boat and it burned almost to the waters edge. The passengers became panic stricken, but all were safely landed although it was with the greatest difficulty that the boat was piloted into the slip. Some of the horses and vehicles on board were burned. The New Brunswick was just leaving the slip when the fire occured. It started in the engine room. The loss of the boat is $115,000. Three teams and truck were burned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Mrs. Febiger, wife of Admiral Febiger, who was injured by being thrown from a carriage on Sunday last, died this morning. The lady never recovered consciousness after the accident.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The work of cutting down the poles and wires on Broadway, above Fourteenth street proceeded to-day. Better progress was made than yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—A private cablegram received here this afternoon from London, says that O'Connor, the champion oarsman of America, and Searles, the Australian champion, have been matched to row in England for the championship of the world.

CHICAGO, April 17.—It is reported that the Union Pacific has concluded to withdraw its guarantee of 6 per cent. for the Oregon Navigation stock, which it agreed to with the Northern Pacific when it entered into the compact with the latter Co. a year ago, dividing up the territory embracing western Montana, Oregon and Washington Territory. The alliance has been unprofitable to the Union Pacific and the compact, it is said, will be abandoned.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The municipal elections throughout the state have resulted in increased majorities in favor of high license.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Mr. Strausse, engaged in the foreign fruit trade, is reported to have received a cablegram to the effect that a vessel in the foreign fruit trade had picked up the passengers and crew of the steamer Denmark.

JOLIET, Ill., April 17.—Fred B. Hughes, engineer, and Frank Converse, conductor of the train that ran into the passenger train on the Santa Fe road last Wednesday, whereby 4 persons lost their lives, were to-day found guilty of gross carelessness by the coroner's jury. They have been arrested and are held for trial without bail.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The plans for the building of the relief station at Port Barrow, Alaska, have been completed. Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, of the marine corps, has started for San Francisco, bearing with him the plans and specifications for the construction of the station. The house will then be built at San Francisco and constructed in sections and transported to Port Barrow, together with such men as are wanted to take care of the stores and station after it has been established. There will be sufficient food and fuel placed in the new house to accomodate 150 men for 9 month.

GILROY, Cal., April, 17.—A serious affray between Wm. Watson and Massey Thomas, Jr., well known and wealthy farmers, occured yesterday afternoon 11 miles from here, which may result fatally to Thomas, who was stabbed by Watson with a knife during the struggle. The wounded man requested that no arrest be made, he being the aggressor. Probably as the wound is dangerous the request will not be complied with.

LONDON, April 17.—While Lord Hartington was speaking to-day at the opening of the new infirmary at Sunderland, a platform, upon which were a number of guests, collapsed, and the mayoress of Sunderland had her leg broken. Two ladies and two gentlemen were injured. There was no panic.

VIENNA, April 17.—In an explosion to-day in the colliery belonging to Rothschields at Tiefblan, Austria, five men were killed and two dangerously injured. Six are missing.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—6000 emigrants embarked on the steamers which sailed from this port to-day. Most of the emigrants are bound for the U.S., and a few go to the Argentine Republic.

ROME, April 17.—The Pope who has been ill with a severe cold for the past few days, grows no better, but is somewhat worse.

LONDON, April 17. — The Clyde sugar market to-day opened 6 pence lower and subsequently advanced two shillings. The market greatly is excited over the report that heavy buying is inaugurated in continential markets for American accounts.

LONDON, April 17.—The managers of the prosecution against Boulanger have decided that the proceedings of the senate, as a court of impeachment, shall be secret. This causes much discontent and throws still more suspicion on the trial. Boulangists deny in a most positive manner that the general made any compromising remarks on the eve of president Carnot's election. They charge that it was M. Ferry's man who declared that with the help of Gen. Gallipt he could secure the presidency.

PARIS, April 17.—In view of the conduct of his wife, Clinton B. Ferry, the millionare lumber merchant of Tacoma, W. T., has filed a petition for divorce this morning. The papers to-day print the whole story of Ferrys trouble, which was briefly mentioned in last nights despatches. Ferry devoted the most of his time to the collection of paintings, and to hunting up rare pieces of artistic bric-a-brac. Mrs. Ferry spent most of her time in shopping, visiting friends and driving. In the course of her shopping expeditions she made numerous friends who had not the advantage of her husband's acquaintanee. Among the most welcome of her daily visitors was one named Hippolyte, an English speaking salesman. Mrs. Ferry soon beame quite infatuated with the young man and her conduct with him gave rise to much comment of uncomplimentary nature among the Americans. About 10 days ago, Ferry returning somewhat unexpectedly from a search for some work of the Old Masters, overheard his wife and Hippolyte talking together in a manner which denoted more than ordinary intimacy and he had him thrown out of the house. Ferry employed private detectives to watch Mrs. Ferry and yesterday afternoon the wife was tracked to a fourth rate hotel where she was surprised half an hour later by Ferry who was accompanied by a commissary of the police and a number of constables. Mrs. Ferry sprang at husband the very moment the door had been burst open, and before the police could interfere she had bitten off a portion of his nose. Hippolyte succeeded in effecting his escape. Carriages were then called and a procession was formed which was to conduct the wife to St. Lazaro, the prison reserved for disreputable women. On the way to jail, Ferry was forced by the pain of his nose to stop at a doctors. When the police arrived at the prison gates with Mrs. Ferry her committal was refused there, in consequence of the absence of the husband. Taking advantage of the situation she prevailed upon the commissary to let her go and she vanished before the arrival of her husband. She has not since been heard of.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. Parnell has engaged Mr. Arthur Russell in his libel suit against the *Times*. The trial will come off next autumn. The charges are that the *Times* published a *fac simile* of a letter falsely ascribed to Mr. Parnell in 1887 and various other forgeries ascribed to Mr. Parnell. The case will be confined to the forged letters.

LONDON, April 17.—There is intense irritation throughout the beer trade over the proposal of Mr. Goschen to increase the tax on malt liquors. The brewers held a meeting to discuss matters, and have informed Mr. Goschen that a deputation representing them will wait upon him to protest against his method of imposing what is apparently to be a permanent tax upon their product. Mr. Goschen is reminded by these gentlemen that Mr. Gladstone once attempted to raise a tax on beer, and lost the premiership in consequence.

MONTREAL, April 18.—The prisoners in the jail at St. Joseph De La Beauce, between Montreal and Quebec, revolted last night and shot down jailor Gadbout and police sergeant Harper. Five convicts escaped. The jailer's young daughter gave an alarm to the villagers, who helped to secure the riotous prisoners. Two of the escaped prisoners, were captured. The police of Montreal are tracking the others.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 18.—James Munda, an Italian workman, employed on the new Suspension bridge, lost his footing this morning and fell to the water 175 feet below. He rose to the surface and swam towards the boats that put out from the shore for his rescue, but sank exhausted before he could be reached and drowned.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18.—John H. Swift was hanged in the jail yard here this morning for murdering his wife on July 7th 1887. He died coolly and unconcerned.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The agents of Thingvalla line report again no news whatever has been received of fate of the passengers and crew of the S. S. Denmark. The "Alastia," of the Anchor Line, arrived from Gibralter to-day, but her officers had seen no trace of lost vessel or her passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Mrs. Mary Darling, a dressmaker, 25 years of age, the wife of a coachman shot and killed herself with a revolver last night. Business losses and despondency were the cause.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer Darial from New Castle reports having passed a iceberg fully 150 feet high and over 600 feet long on April 2nd. A number of shipping men believe that this iceberg disabled the steamer Denmark.

BOSTON, April 18.—General Paine, owner of the yatcht Volunteer which won the international yatcht race last year, has given an elaborate cup to the eastern yatcht club of this city. The secretary of the club has issued the following circular: A challenge cup for international matches between yatchts not exceeding seventy feet water lines has been offered to eastern yatcht club and has been accepted. The club now announces that a match of one or more races will be sailed for the said international cup after the races for the America cup.

NEW YORK, April 18.—No news has been received by incoming vessels to-day of the str. Denmark's passengers.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Michael Early, a lineman engaged in removing the wires from the poles on Sixth ave., which are being cut down by the city, was killed this morning. Hugh Reilly, another lineman, severely injured. The accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock. Work began to-day at seven o'clock. One gang of men continued cutting the wires from 25th st. up, and another began at 23rd st. and took down the poles from which wires had been stripped. About nine o'clock a pole in front of 38th and 6 ave. was reached and two men began to chop the pole while others guided it away from the store windows. On account of the elevated roads it was necessary to support the poles with guy ropes in order to allow them to fall sideways into the street. Early and Reilly were detailed to fasten the guy ropes to the upper part of the building opposite the pole, and managed to lower the ropes from the third story. These were attached to the top of the pole and drawn tight by the two men. Early was astride the rope and Reilly was standing outside the window holding the rope. At 9:20 the axemen finished and a signal was given to lower he pole. It fell with a crash toward 23rd st. and as it fell loud cries of horror arose from the crowd. The two men had fallen to the ground. Early was lying flat on his face and Reilly on top of him. The crowd rushed to the spot and willing hands lifted Reilly, who was partly conscious, and took him to a neighboring saloon. Early presented a horrible appearance, his head being crushed and blood gushed from five wounds. An ambulance was summoned from the New York hospital and the surgeon who accompanied it said Reilly would probably die in a few minutes. He could find no external injuries but thought he was fatally injured internally. Early was killed instantly. The body was removed to a police station. The men in charge of the work say the accident was due to the men not keeping clear of the guy ropes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18.—Jos. King, a wealthy citizen, 78 years of age, residing at West Farms, a farming hamlet near Westfield Centre, was shot and killed to-day by Edgar King, his eldest son, and the house set on fire and destroyed. Sometime after a shot was heard and the murderer was found lying in a pool of blood, having shot himself. The cause of the crime is traceable to an unbalanced mind. The murderer and suicide had planned the deeds. Four days ago he gave Charles A. Clark a sealed manuscript which he was requested to keep and not open it until some time in the future. The papers were read and revealed the determination of Edgar to kill his father, besides ending his own life. The story of the shooting is brief. At 2 o'clock this morning Mr. King was lying asleep in bed and his wife, who had not undressed, was on the sofa in the some room. The latter was awakened by a revolver shot. The son had stolen in through the sitting room and aimed three shots at his father, one of which took effect over the right eye, one in the neck and the other in the breast. Death was instantaneous. His reply to his mother's pleadings was to send for Clark. He then vainly endeavored to enter the room occupied by his two aunts, Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Moore, and failing in this he retired and set fire to the house. The women's screams brought neighbors to the scene. A farm hand, Horace Clapp, removed the dead body from the burning house and a search was made for the murderer, and it was not until some three hours later that the revolver shot attracted attention to the spot, where he was found in dying condition. He died an hour after. The two bodies to-day were viewed by a medical examiner from Westfield, and that of the son was buried this afternoon in manner requested in his manuscript. A pine box only was used and four neighbors, whose names he specified were present; no members of the family attended.

BOSTON, April 18—Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific, says the report that his company will reduce the guarantee on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's stock, is purely imaginative.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 18—The fire in the press room of the Tribune late last night, caused twenty thousand dollars worth of damage.

HELENA, Montana, April 18.—At Great Falls yesterday, a team ran away with A. G. Benson, one of the leading merchants of this town. The team plunged into the river and Benson, who made vigorous efforts to rescue them, was carried under and drowned.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The president to day made the following appointments: Edward S. Lacey, of Mich., to be comptroller of currency; Timothy Grey Phelps to be the collector of customs for the district of San Francisco.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18.—Louis Holman, night clerk of the Northern Pacific Express Company, at Brainerd, Minn., this morning received two pkgs. of money, consigned to the 1st National Bank. One contained $15,000 in silver, the other $15,000 in gold. He says he put them in the safe and locked it Later, when he went to check up, the gold package was missing, and cannot be found.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Two patents for the inventions of Eda Weston, ten years ago, covering the armature of electric lighting dynamos and motors now in use, have just been issued to the Westinghouse Electric Co., and are said to constitute a new element of great strength to the Sawyer-Mann-Westinghouse combination. The Edison Co. has taken license under these two patents.

EDINBURGH, April 18.—The town council of Edinburgh has decided by a vote of 8 to 5 to confer the freedom of the city on Parnell.

LONDON, April 18.—The only excitement perceptible this week is in sugar trade and it is felt from the Clyde to the Danube. Complaints of the rise in prices are especially strong from Germany and Austria. The estimate of the visible supply of sugar makes 3,500,000 tons less than it was in the corresponding week of last year.

LONDON, April 18.—The Thursis mine offered first class copper ingots in the Glasgow market to-day at £66.

BERLIN, April 18.—There have been furious snow storms in Silesia, which have added to the distress caused by the recent floods, and may cause a renewal of the latter.

DUBLIN, April 18.—Father McFadden, arrested on charge of being implicated in the murder of police inspector Martin, at Gweedore, was admitted to bail, the counsel for the crown consenting.

LONDON, April 18.—The Clyde sugar market is again excited over crushed sugar. Twenty minutes after the market opened to-day everything was sold and prices immediately went a shilling higher.

QUEENSTON, April 18.—The National line S. S. Queen, from New York, April 4th, arrived to-day. She passed over the same course as the City of Chester, which sighted the abandoned Denmark. She reports she neither heard nor saw anything of the Denmark nor of her missing passengers and crew.

VICTORIA NEWS.

The Theresa Arrives with Rudder Gone and Lays Up for Repairs.—An American Surgeon Thinks Behring's Sea will be Kept Closed.

Special to the Columbian.

The schooner Theresa has arrived from the sealing grounds with her rudder carried away and her keel sprung. She has been hauled up for repairs. She has 150 sealskins.

Dr. Rush, surgeon of the U. S. gunboat Pinta, who has been stationed on the Alaska coast for the past five years, stated yesterday his opinion that the U. S. government would strictly enforce President Harrison's proclamation closing Behring's Sea. In relation to the charges preferred by Gov. Swineford against the Alaska Commercial Co., he says it is his belief the accusations are mainly true. Gov. Swineford made a tour through the country, observed for himself, took copious notes of the actual condition of affairs and reported accordingly.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 20.*)

To-day brings the Lenten season to a close.

Chief Beardy died at Duck Lake on Thursday. He took a prominent part in the rebellion.

Salmon averaged over 20 to the boat yesterday, a large increase over any previous day's catch this season.

The meat markets to-day made splendid displays of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, etc., for the Easter market.

Nothing could speak better for the manners in which Good Friday was observed than to-days blank sheet at the police court.

The *Dominion Illustrated* of April 13th, contains some fine illustrations of Canadian scenery and portraits of prominent men.

Mr. Henry V. Edmonds is calling for tenders for the erection of a two-story building on the corner of Douglas and Columbia streets.

The dust on Columbia street this morning was something frightful and made everyone hope that the watering carts would soon be in use.

A number of the lady members of Holy Trinity church met this afternoon and decorated most beautifully, with flowers, the altar, for the Easter services.

Fish shipments to-day were large. Over 3000 lbs. of salmon were shipped east, principally to Montreal; 100 lbs. oolachans and 900 lbs. sturgeon to Victoria.

Joseph Brisbois, of St. Eustache, Que., jumped into a well years ago and was rescued. Twelve months later he cut his throat with a razor but recovered. Thursday he hung himself in a barn, but is not dead yet.

Good Friday was generally observed throughout the city yesterday. The stores were all closed and the streets were as quiet and sombre looking as on Sunday. The services at the different churches were all largely attended,

The str. Princess Louise brought over from Victoria yesterday 39 head of Oregon cattle, the first to arrive from sound ports this season. She left on the return trip this morning with 25 tons farm produce and 30 passengers.

The proprietor of the San Francisco Water Front Gazette, a disreputable sheet, which recently devoted several of its columns to the vilification of Victorians, was given one hour to leave town by Mayor Grant, a few days ago. He left.—*Colonist.*

A telegram received from Ottawa to-day by the secretary of the board of trade, states that Mr. D. Chisholm, M. P., is seriously ill, and unable to attend to any business. It is to be hoped the hon. gentleman will soon regain his customary health.

Henderson's Gazetteer and Directory of British Columbia, North-west territories and Manitoba, for 1889, is to hand. As its title would imply, this is a very comprehensive and valuable book of reference. It is neatly printed and bound, and the contents are conveniently arranged.

The base ball match, yesterday, between the first and second "nines" attracted a large audience. Considering it was the first game of the season the play was very fair. The first nine battery worked for both sides, and did some pretty curves. The game resulted in a victory for the seniors by a score of 22 to 20.

The *Courier* states that a warrant was sworn out before Mr. Porter, J. P., at Chemainus, a few days ago against one Dolle for abducting the thirteen-year old daughter of W. Jack, formerly of Nanaimo. Dolle is in hiding and cannot be found, while the girl has been recovered and placed in the convent at Cowichan.

We have received a copy of William's British Columbia directory for 1889, printed in Victoria. This is a much larger volume than any directory previously issued by the same publisher. It contains several new features and methods of arrangement, and is a most complete reference book for the province. It is the intention of the publisher to issue separate island and mainland directories for 1890, in two volumes at $1.25 per volume.

Trout Fishing.

Many lovers of angling took advantage of the holiday, yesterday, to enjoy a days fun with the sprightly trout. Several fine baskets were caught one of the largest of which belonged to Mr. Peter Grant. He caught 13 beautiful speckled beauties, all over 12 inches in length. The Coquitlam river received the greatest number of visitors but the Brunette came in for a very fair patronage. Some of the baskets in the Brunette were very large.

The Ophir Mine.

Mr. James Gray, superintendent of the above company's mine, started last night with his party for McCulloch Creek, Big Bend, to commence work for the season. The prospects of this company are most encouraging, $1,200 having been taken out during the final twelve days of last year's work. Had it not been for the 14-inch canvas hose, then in use by the company, bursting under pressure, thus compelling discontinuance of operations, there is little doubt but that large returns would have come to hand last year. The mine is well developed, bed rock being visible all across the creek, and judging from last season's prospects considerable gold will come to hand in the near future.—*Colonist.*

The Sea Serpent.

Capt. Rail, who arrived in Nanaimo on Tuesday evening from San Juan island in a canoe, reports to the *Courier* having seen the only sea serpent on the Pacific coast. Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the sea being smooth, just a light breeze blowing, and the captain snugly ensconsed in the stern of the canoe, lazily enjoying a pipe, and visions of sea serpents and other monsters of the salty deep being far distant from his mind, he was startled by the foaming of the water just in front of his little vessel. Hastily looking up he saw not twenty feet distant the tail of what he believed to be a veritable sea serpent lashing the water to a foam. He did not see the head of the monster, it being submerged in the ocean. The animal, or whatever it might be called, after disporting itself alongside and in front of the canoe, suddenly sank out of sight and was no more seen. The captain states that the caudal appendage of the serpent was fully twenty-five feet long and glistened in the sun like burnished armor.

Southern Railway Construction.

Southern Railway construction proceeds rapidly and the work is being executed in a most thorough manner. Between Brownsville and the hatchery three miles of the road-bed is finished and ready for rails. A large force of men is scattered along the entire distance and the dirt is kept flying at a surprising rate. Above the hatchery and extending to the Serpentine Flats, about 14 miles from Brownsville, gangs of men are at work all along the line, a large portion of which will be ready for the rails in a few weeks. The cutting away of the beaver dams, mentioned in THE COLUMBIAN, two weeks ago, has had a better effect than was anticipated. The water on the flats has been reduced by 5 feet and much land, which has hitherto been useless, can now be easily cultivated. Yesterday Mr. James Leamy the contractor for the grading, accompanied by Mr. McCammon, engineer in charge, went over the line for some distance above the hatchery, and he expresses himself as greatly pleased with the manner in which the sub-contractors are performing the work. Culverts are being put in and the necessary drains cut as the work proceeds.

The Draw to be 100 Feet!

A meeting of the board of trade was held on Thursday to consider further the proposal of Mr. Abbott to make the draw in the Mission bridge 72 ft. After receiving the opinions of river captains and pilots the board reaffirmed its previous resolution that the draw should be at least 100 feet, and a resolution to this effect was forwarded to Mr. Abbott and to the minister of marine. This afternoon the board received a telegram from Ottawa stating that the C. P. R had consented to make the draw 100 feet, and had given the Dominion government a guarantee to that effect. This announcement will be received with very great satisfaction by the people of this city and district, as it is the opinion of all practical men that a draw of only 60 feet would seriously menace the navigation of the river. The board of trade took the initiatory in protesting against the insufficiency of the proposed draw as soon as its attention had been called to the circumstances, and it is a matter for congratulation that a satisfactory adjustment has been reached without an appeal to the courts. THE COLUMBIAN was the first to call the public attention to the size of the proposed draw, and it was the result of our article that protests from the board of trade and council followed.

A Great Cricket Match.

The most interesting cricket match that has been played in British Columbia in some years came off yesterday at Hastings. It was a single wicket match and the contestants were the Laird of Hastings and the governor of one of our provincial institutions. The challenge came from the Laird, who dared the Governor to play for refreshments for a crowd of some 70 or 80 people. The challenge was accepted promptly and the players threw off their coats and crossed over to the field, followed by the entire populace of Hastings. The Laird won the toss and decided to bat first, thereby hoping to knock the leather about so lively as to wind his somewhat heavy opponent and weaken his hitting powers when the innings changed. The Governor grasped the ball firmly, while the Laird, after carefully measuring his distance, and being properly coached to the stumps, stood waiting the first shot. A slight pause followed, during which "there was silence deep as death, and the boldest held his breath," and then the Governor's arm was seen to make a fierce slash through the air, which was followed by the Laird striking frantically into space and the centre stump turning three somersaults in the direction of Westminster. Great was the tumult that followed this brilliant shot, and the Governor's arm so heartily wrung by admiring friends that the referee considerately allowed him a few minutes for recuperation before he went in to bat. When time was called, the Laird faced the bat with a look of determination on his countenance, while his opponent looked smiling and cheerful. The leather shot suddenly towards the wicket and was carefully caught on the Governor's bat and urged into a neighboring thicket, where it remained until the Governor "run it out" by special request from the delighted spectators. Score, Governor 8, Laird 0. The conditions of the match were faithfully carried out, and a return game was arranged for Thanksgiving day.

Presentation.

When it was announced by the Venerable Archdeacon Woods that he had decided to retire from the rectorship of Holy Trinity church, the leading lady members of the congregation met together and determined to show in some tangible manner the appreciation in which the archdeacon's pastorate of over 20 years' duration was held. The same kindly feelings of the whole congregation towards Mrs. Woods, of whom so little, unfortunately, has been seen of late, owing to ill-health, suggested the advisibility of making the presentation a double one, and this was finally decided on. A collecting committee was appointed, and the success it met with speaks for itself in the handsome presentation made this afternoon. The committee appointed to make the presentation was composed of Mrs. J. A. R. Homer, Mrs. J. W. Harvey, Mrs. Geo. Turner and Mrs. A. M. Herring, who, by the way, were the most active workers in bringing this most pleasing event to a successful issue. To-day having been considered a most appropriate one, the gift to take the form of an Easter present, the above-mentioned ladies called at the Rectory this afternoon, and were shortly followed by a dray on which was loaded a very handsome set of drawing room furniture, three sets of lace and tapestrie curtains and a large easy chair, the latter for the special use of Venerable Archdeacon. Before the Archdeacon could very well grasp the situation, the presentation was made accompanied by the following address:

TO VENERABLE ARCHDEACON AND MRS. WOODS:

The appended list of your congregation beg your acceptance of the Easter present herewith sent, and feel it only a very slight recognition of the years of faithful service spent among us; a service, the first value of which is only known to The Master, whom we all profess to serve. We are very sorry that increasing years and their attending infirmities have compelled you to resign your rectorship, from a conscientious fear of inability to fulfil the ever-increasing needs of Holy Trinity Church; and it is with great regret we bid you farewell.

We shall remember with special love and gratitude the gentle intercourse among us of Mrs. Woods, which from her continued ill-health has been of necessity, very limited for the last few years.

We hope that for many years to come you will both be our near and valued neighbors, and that, ceasing to be your congregation, our friendship will be as firm and sincere as ever.

For the nature of our offering we would say, that some of us preferred plate, which would have been engraved and transmitted to children and grandchildren, but the majority thought that something for your own use and comfort would have more of common sense to recommend it.

Hoping you and Mrs. Woods will accept our offering in the spirit of love with which it is given we beg to remain

Yours in Loving Respect.

Here follows a list of the subscribers to the gifts.

So completely taken by surprise, and so overcome by emotion was the venerable Archdeacon, that it was with difficulty he found voice to repond to the cordial address. On behalf of himself and Mrs. Woods he returned most sincere thanks, and expressed his deep regret that increasing years made it necessary that he should resign the rectorship of Holy Trinity.

Late Canadian News.

The ice moved out of Port Arthur harbor Saturday, and navigation is opened up.

The postoffice at Pembroke, Ont., was robbed Sunday night, and $800 worth of postage stamps taken.

Water was let into the Lachine Canal on Saturday night and the barges commenced to lock through.

A baker of Paquette, Que., stole a kiss from a Miss Legrade while delivering bread Thursday. He was condemned to pay $20 damages and $30 costs.

Alex. J. Smith, for many years business manager of the *Free Press* and latterly of the *Call*, died suddenly Friday, at Winnipeg. His loss is regretted by all.

Three hundred Scotch crofters arrived in Winnipeg on Saturday, and reached Salcoats Sunday, where they will locate. They were met in Winnipeg by Sir Charles Tupper.

Burglars attempted to rob Doll's wholesale jewelry store at Winnipeg on Saturday morning. Geo. Hunt, who slept in the store, was shot through the arm. The robbers escaped.

In the commons on Saturday Sir John Macdonald stated, in reply to a question, that additional railway subsidies and the supplementary estimates would be brought down on Monday.

Three dwellings and a wagon shop, at Georgetown, Ont., belonging to W. R. Brown, were burned with ther contents on Sunday. E. Black, Geo. Errington and Mr. Newton barely escaped with their lives.

The barns of Thos. Coun, in the township of Hope, Ont., were burned Sunday night through being struck by lightning. The loss is $5,000. The house of H. A. Walker, near Welcome, was also struck. Arthur Graham was knocked senseless.

At the provincial lacrosse convention held at Brandon, Man., Monday, it was decided to divide the province into four districts for the intermediate championship. Winnipeg 90th, Portage, Brandon and Plum Creek were the only clubs in the centre series.

A despatch received at Montreal last night announced that Donald Morrison, the Megantic outlaw, was captured at his father's house in Marsden, 54 miles from Sherbrooke, by Constable McMahon, of Montreal, and an Indian scout named Lefeur. There was a desperate fight and Morrison was wounded in the hip, captured, and taken to Sherbrooke.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 22.*)

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather yesterday all the churches were filled, both morning and evening.

The failures in British Columbia for the first quarter of 1889 were six in number; amounting to $46,200. Last year, for the same period, they were eight, with $85,048 liabilities.

At the meeting of the directors of the Provincial Agricultural Society, held in this city on the 13th inst., the date for the exhibition was fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the second, third, and fourth of October next.

Seats for the Mendelssohn Quintette Club's concert, on Friday evening, are selling very rapidly at Lyal's book store. That the concert will be largely patronized is now a certainty, and it speaks well for the people of Westminster that this club will be given a full house, as never has the city been favored with the presence of a combination of such undoubted merit.

Sergt.-Major McMurphy, of this city, has quite a number of fine trout in his well. The fish were put in several years ago by some of the sergeant's children, and now the well is found to be stocked with speckled beauties, some of them 8 or 10 inches in length. The presence of quite small trout as well leads to the presumption that the fish are increasing their numbers by breeding.

Although the weather was rainy, 61 men congregated at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday to hear Rev. Mr. Porter, of London, Ont. The rev'd gentleman selected for his text the words found in Zechariah 2nd chap. 4th verse. "Run, speak to that young man." Many useful and important lessons were drawn from the text by the speaker, to which the audience listened with eager attention.

The contractors for the sinking of the Vancouver Lumber Company's wells, yesterday struck coal at a depth of 15 or 20 feet. There was only a thin vein resting on the granite, but it was well defined and of lignite formation. A piece of it was put in the fire and combustion was very complete. This confirms the statements of the Government expert, Amos Bowman, who was sent out last year to study the coal formations of this district and report.—*News-Advertiser.*

Mr. Chisholm Better.

We are glad to announce to our readers to-day that Mr. Donald Chisholm, M.P., is somewhat better. A telegram was received from him yesterday, by a gentleman in this city, stating that he had been confined to his bed for 17 days, but was now mending and the doctors were hopeful of his recovery. The exact nature of Mr. Chisholm's illness has not transpired, but it is well known that he has not been enjoying good health for some time. All his friends hope that he will soon return to British Columbia and regain in this health giving climate his old time strength and robustness.

The McLaren Mills to be Built.

Mr. J. N. Kendall, of the McLaren Ross Lumber Co., Ottawa, arrived in the city a few days ago, having come under instructions from the company to erect a sawmill on the Fraser River. He will purchase a portable sawmill immediately, for the purpose of cutting the building material on the ground, and will commence operations at the earliest possible date. On the completion of the Fraser River mill Mr. Kendall will build another mill at some convenient point on Vancouver Island. From this it seems that the McLaren-Ross Mills are to be built after all. Mr. Kendall is a thoroughly practical man, and the possible bridging of the Fraser, below the mills, does not appear to him to be a serious drawback to the undertaking.

Preparing the Prize List.

The secretary of the British Columbia Agricultural Society announces that the prize list committee is now revising the prize list for 1889 and will be pleased to receive any suggestions from intending exhibitors and other friends of the society. All parties who intend donating money or offering special prizes are asked to communicate with the secretary at the earliest possible date. Many of our citizens and the leading men throughout the district have not yet contributed to THE COLUMBIAN fund, probably holding back for the purpose of giving special prizes. If this is so, the opportunity has arrived and the prize list committee will be only too pleased to receive the contributions. Much money is being spent to make the exhibition a success in every way and the people will have to subscribe liberally if all the promises made at the meeting of the association last fall are to be carried out.

Lulu Island Items.

I suppose it is nothing more than right that the readers of THE COLUMBIAN should hear something of the progress of this wide-awake place. Three societies have just lately been formed on the south side of this island, a Good Templar's Lodge, a Literary Association, and a Rifle club, and are all being well patronized.

The new cannery of Messrs. C. G. Hobson & Co., will soon be completed.

W. H. Steves has under construction a large and striking house.

Mr. Turner has completed the survey of the new townsite and the property at W. H. Steves. This subdivision contains nearly two hundred lots and they appear to be already sought after.—COM.

A Big Blast.

The largest tree on the Park Reserve was forcibly ejected from the ground on Saturday afternoon in the presence of Mayor Hendry, aldermen Cunningham and Reid and a number of other gentlemen. The tree was 9 feet in diameter and considerable over 100 feet in height and its estimated weight about 100 tons. Under the spreading roots of this monster was placed a 50-lb. box of Judson powder and a quantity of dynamite, which it was thought would be sufficient to send the tree bowling skywards. After the spectators had been removed to a safe distance, the fuse was lighted and the explosion soon followed. From out the cloud of dust, gravel, rocks and flying timbers the monster tree suddenly shot upwards in an almost perpendicular position, and a few seconds later sank downwards again, its butt striking the centre of the excavation made by the force of the explosives. For a moment it remained fixed and then swayed forward and fell with magnificent force to the earth. An inspection of the tree showed that the stump and roots had been completely shattered by the explosion, and that the work intended to be accomplished had been most successfully performed.

The Westminster-Portland Route.

Mr. B. Campbell, general agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, at Portland, and Mr. W. A. Dennis of the same company, were in the city to-day on an important mission. Mr. Campbell's visit is for the purpose of completing arrangements for a steamship service between British Columbia, Puget Sound and Portland. The steamship Idaho has been chartered for this route, and her ports of call in British Columbia will be New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo. Through this new line the Union Pacific Railway seeks a connection with Puget Sound and British Columbia ports, as a feeder for their system for the handling of transcontinental freight to and from Eastern Canada and the Eastern States. Mr. Campbell says that if the merchants and exporters of this province will patronize the new line liberally another vessel will shortly be added. The service to begin with will be tri-monthly but will be increased as the trade demands. If nothing arises to backset the present arrangements the ss. Idaho will arrive in Westminster on her first trip within a few weeks. The present intention is that the Idaho will leave Portland for British Columbia on the first day of May.

Aggravated Assault.

Martin Huband is well known round town as a scavenger and man of all work, but his character was never considered good. Yesterday he had been drinking with a few boon companions in his cabin in the swamp, and got very drunk. Susie, the Indian woman with whom he lives, refused to cook a second dinner for the entertainment of a few friends who dropped in after the regular banquet ing hour had passed, and Huband, becoming enraged at her refusal, picked up a heavy tea cup and threw it at the woman striking her on the side of the head and inflicting a deep circular wound an inch and a half in length. The missile felled her to the floor, where she lay unconscious for some minutes. When information had been laid before the police, Huband was arrested and removed to the lockup, and Susie was taken to Dr. I. M. McLean, who stitched and dressed the wound, which he pronounced to be serious. Husband was brought before the police magistrate this morning and pleaded guilty, said he had committed the deed while under the influence of liquor, and promised if not sent to gaol never to touch strong drink again. He said he was a married man, but his wife had deserted him some time ago, and he intended marrying Susie very shortly, as he had lived with her for two years and had become greatly attached to her. Susie did not press the case, but, on the contrary, tried to evade prosecuting him. Huband was fined $10 and costs, or in default one month in gaol with hard labor. He was also bound over to keep the peace for six months, in the sum of $250.

Personal.

T. E. Ladner, of the Delta, was in the city to-day.

W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., came up by the str. Princess Louise this morning.

F. Bourne and family, of Strathroy, Ont., have left that city for Westminster, and will take up their residence here.

Thos. Binnie has been appointed inspector of the Southern Railway construction works, from Brownsville to the international boundary.

J. C. McLagan of the *World* printing and publishing company, left for Winnipeg to-day on business in connection with his 1883 investments there.—*World of Saturday.*

J. C. Whyte and bride arrived home by the Pacific express yesterday from Ottawa, after enjoying a most pleasant trip across the continent. The happy couple were met at the station by many friends, who heartily welcomed the charming bride to her new home, and in which welcome THE COLUMBIAN takes much pleasure in joining.

Meteorological Report for Week Ending April 20th, 1889.

	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.
Sunday	58.0	41.0	
Monday	57.0	41.0	0.07
Tuesday	58.0	43.0	
Wednesday	60.0	37.0	
Thursday	60.0	39.0	
Friday	59.0	35.0	
Saturday	59.0	40.0	

Snow on mountains; hail; halos; cloudy; fair; rain.

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, April 22.—Robt. Evans, proprietor of the Nanaimo hotel, Nanaimo, was last night robbed of between $2,000 and $3,000 by a couple of sharps. Upon retiring for the night he very foolishly put his money between the mattresses of his bed. A couple of sharps, who knew of Evans having a large sum of money, put up at the same place and watched him. This morning Evans discovered his loss. The supposed crooks took the morning steamer for the American side.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie, premier, is seriously ill.

VICTORIA, Apr. 23.—The str. North Pacific broke her crank pin and was unable to proceed to Puget Sound this morning.

The Jubilee Hospital Corner Stone was laid this afternoon with imposing ceremony. Mrs. Nelson laid the stone and was presented with a silver trowel beautifully inscribed. H.M.S. Swift sure band was present, and a detachment of blue jackets acted as a guard of honor.

On our fifth page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC

THE WESTMINSTER
Poultry Yards
JOHN S. COX, PROP.

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, White face Blk Spanish, White Crested, Black and Golden Polands. Houdans. Silver-pencilled Hamburgs. Black, Red and Pitt Games. Toulouse Geese. Rouen Ducks.

My Yards are open for Inspection.
dwmb5tc

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE received by the undersigned up to noon of
Tuesday, 30th April, Instant,
FOR THE
Construction of a Bridge across the Fraser River at Maple Ridge.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the Post Office, Port Haney, and at the office of the undersigned.

C. WARWICK,
Gov't Agent.

New Westminster, April 16, 1889.
ap16dwtd

ALBERT J. HILL & CO.
Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors & Draughtsmen
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FINANCIAL, SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS
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GIVE PERSONAL AND PROMPT attention to all professional orders, tender their services to residents and non-residents having City or Country Property to dispose of or desiring profitable investment.

Our lists of eligible properties are comprehensive and constantly receiving additions, and our favorable eastern connections both in Canada and the United States give us unusual facilities for business.

Special attention will be paid to purchase and inspection of Lumber for shipment to foreign ports. Tonnage entered and general shipping business transacted.

Thanking our friends both at home and abroad for past favors, we beg to assure them that no effo ts on our part will be spared to justify and maintain the most pleasant relations. dwaj

SYRUP OF FIGS

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, Truly of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, which acts gently on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS
Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling
Colds, Headaches and Fevers
and permanently curing
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.
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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1889.

From Monday's Daily.]

THE CHURCHES.

What Was Spoken at Some of the City Sanctuaries Yesterday.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Vancouver, occupied the rostrum at the Baptist church yesterday, and in the morning spoke from 1st Timothy 3 chap., 16v. "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." The rev. gentleman said: The mystery of Christianity was as deep in the days of the early church as it is to-day, and Paul writing to Timothy, 1st to 15 verse of the same chapter, had noticed the various individual offices in the church, and the manner of life that should be led by the persons filling them: first, a church requires a holy pastor, then the deacon, who should live a blameless life, then his wife and family and so on down to the humblest member of the church, thus individually and collectively as a church confronting the world with an example of true godliness. There are two mysteries centred in Christianity: the one, Christ taking upon himself our nature; and the other, man through the Spirit taking the nature of Christ and living a life of true godliness—like God. God becoming man in the form of a little child: and man conceited, ambitious, wealthy, powerful, becoming as a little child; for unless this transformation of nature takes place we can in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven. If we cannot understand how the Spirit takes hold of the body and makes it conform to the will of God, how can we expect to understand the mystery of Christ taking upon Himself our nature and being susceptible, as we are. As He took the whole of our nature upon Him, so in taking upon us His nature His spirit should be all over us, in us and through us, changing us thoroughly so that Christ may be manifest in us. Then Christ was manifested in, and justified by, the Spirit. Christ was not so much a mystery in Himself until after the Spirit had descended upon Him, and it was the Spirit speaking within Him and permeating through His life that intensified the mystery to the Jews, but to those in constant companionship with Him, the justification by the spirit unraveled and explained the mystery. Stanley wondered what power kept Livingstone in the wilds of Africa when he might have been enjoying ease and comfort in Scotland? He came to the conclusion that Livingstone was a genuine Christian and that in remaining there he was justified by the Spirit. Such also was the case with Carey in East India. Yet the world wonders what takes young men who have talent, friends, position and wealth, out to India, Africa and China; or what makes Christians build churches: it is this justification that enables doctors, ministers and philanthropists, while sinking through weakness of the body, to keep to the work, sacrificing themselves in the endeavor to save others. Then He was seen of angels. They were present at His birth and followed Him through His earthly career; sometimes visible, sometimes invisible, and even to Christians this mystery of the constant attendance of angels in our acts of duty and love is a mystery; and while our birth into this life may not be heralded abroad, yet when our spiritual birth in Christ takes place the angelic host announce it in heaven. Then Jesus *preached* unto the Gentiles, and by our life we should continually be preaching. Buddhism and Mohammedanism are not held up as models to follow, but Christianity is, and for this reason we should conform to the likeness of Christ. Then He was believed on, in the world. All previous teachings had pointed to a salvation by works, but the gospel of Jesus Christ taught *salvation by faith*, and the mystery lies in the simplicity of "just believing" and completely surrendering ourselves to Christ. And now that He has been received up into glory, that the crowning acts for which all His life had been preparing, this closing scene, has taken place, do people see reflected in us His life and character. Let us live nearer to Him, in constant communion with Him, so that our lives may be more and more a mystery every day; so that when the last act takes place, and the curtain drops closing out scenes on this side, we may be received into the hosts of heaven where all these mysteries will be unraveled, and where we shall live an eternity of peace and happiness.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Rev. W. H. Porter, of Talbot street Baptist church, London, Ont., preached in the Presbyterian church last night, taking for his text, Revelations 2c. 1v.—"Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write: These things saith he that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks"—and spoke as follows: It is said that when one descends into a very deep well in the day time he can see stars. And in the order of God's providence He has so arranged that when men are plunged into the deepest sorrows and afflictions their heavenly prospects grow brightest. It were well worth while to suffer what John did to see the visions which John saw. What John saw and experienced in Patmos amply repaid him for the sufferings endured there. Among those visions bright was that of the golden candlesticks. Turning to the last verse of the 1st chapter, you will read: "The seven stars are the angels or (messengers) of the seven churches, and the seven candlesticks are the seven churches." So that the vision here is the vision of the seven churches, or, in other words, the church of Jesus Christ universal. Now, there are just a few things to-night, in connection with this subject, that may serve to strengthen our faith, encourage our hearts, brighten our prospects, and make us more grateful that we are Christians. May God grant that the wish may take hold of some of those that are not Christians to be so. In the vision Jesus is represented as walking among His churches, beholding them, under the image or figure of golden candlesticks. The figure used shows the value, the preciousness, of the church to Christ. What is more precious in the world, in the universe, than gold? I think we sometimes live beneath our privileges. We do not realize how much we are loved. A little girl, who was troubled about her love for the Savior, was asked "What is the greatest joy to you, my child, to know that you love your father, or to know that your father loves you?" "Oh, to know that my fater loves me," she answered. Friends, is there a thought more deeply stirring, more divinely inspiring, to a human being than this, to know and realize that God loves him, that he is the object of divine affection. That may be the hope and satisfaction of every child of God. We love Him; but what is our love? It is because he first loved us. There is something more about gold than might be thought of in this connection. Gold is not only precious, but very rare. Sad to think that in the world, where the true light has shone, the Christian gold is rare—the broad way is thronged and the narrow way has but few travellers. There is another thought, that gold is easily moulded to the desired shape, and easily polished, and yet it has great power to retain its mold and polish. In its origin, too, we have an instructive figure. It was hidden in the deep, dark mine, out of sight and valueless, and so with God's people. Oh, what a dark history was theirs. Do not let us forget that they were sinners. Remember that it is by grace we are what we are, and not from any merit of ours. In the processes by which the gold is brought to perfection we have a striking figure of the trials to which the Christian is subjected for the same purpose. Gold is not only for ornament, but for use as well. So God prepares His people and sets them for lights in the world, that they may bring others unto Himself. Jesus Christ walks amid His candlesticks, the churches, surveying them with tenderness and with most infinite love, rewarding, comforting, strengthening, and building up. And he holds the stars in His right hand. Are you and I, dear friends, the objects of His care, of His love and mercy?

Archdeacon Wood's Reply.

The annexed letter from the Venerable Archdeacon Woods, concerning the presentation made on Saturday, explains itself:—

THE RECTORY, NEW WESTMINSTER,
April, 22, 1889.

My Very Dear Friends:

I was so wholly unprepared for your visit on Saturday that I fear I failed to give full utterance to the feelings with which both Mrs. Woods and myself received your more than kind expressions of regard and esteem.

The connection between priest and people may not be lightly severed; but I seem to see in the rapid growth of the city and the almost daily influx of strangers an intimation that the time has come for me to lay down the work which for one and twenty years I have carried on almost single-handed.

My earnest prayer and longing wish shall ever be that those who take up that work may be enabled to carry it on to the greater glory of God, and the building up of His church in your midst. It is a pleasure to me and Mrs. Woods that we shall be near neighbors to so many old and valued friends.

For the handsome gifts which accompanied your loving letter we fail to find suitable words of thanks.

The expression of "special love and gratitude" for "the gentle intercourse among you of Mrs. Woods," is a paragraph in your letter more dear to me than I can say.

Faithfully in Christ,
CHARLES T. WOODS,
Rector of Holy Trinity Church.

To MRS. J. W. HARVEY, MRS. HOMER, MRS. HERRING, MRS. GEO. TURNER.

Another Mine.

Mr. N. Squires, of Savonas, has recorded a claim for a quartz ledge on Scotch creek, near big Shuswap lake. The claim is within easy distance of the lake, with a good trail to a shipping point, and the ledge shows a large quantity of ore. It is a galena ore, carrying $55 in silver to the ton. Development work is now being done on the claim, and we understand that active work will be commenced as soon as practicable. Mr. Squires anticipates great results from this claim, and his many friends will doubtless wish his anticipations may be realized. —*Sentinel.*

Langley Council.

Council met at the town hall, Saturday, April 6th, at 11 a. m. Present the reeve, and Couns. Gray, Mufford, Davey and Yeoman. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Communication from Burton's prairie anent formation of farmer's association, referred to the reeve with power to correspond with the secretary for fuller information. Communication from Hon. J. Robson. W. H. Ladner, Esq. and H. B. Aikman, Esq., received and filed. Communication from mayor of Vancouver anent Toronto exhibition; the reeve was instructed to correspond with the mayor on the subject. Tenders were ordered to be called at next meeting for opening a road into Wren's for which $100 was appropriated. $50 was appropriated for opening a road into Hopkin's. $15 was appropriated for each ward for cases of emergency. The following accounts were ordered paid: K. Morrison $3, and W. T. Davey $7.50. Coun. Davey gave notice that at next meeting he would bring in a by-law to provide for the establishments of pounds. Council adjourned until first Saturday in May.

Late Despatches.

AFTER THE LAND

ARKANSAS CITY, Kansas, April 18. —Four hundred and thirty-seven families arrived here yesterday in wagons, and at least one thousand persons by the railroads. The trains from the south brought quite a number of Pawnee and Atoe Indians from the reservation south of this city. It seems to have just dawned upon them that the settling of 200,000 people in the heart of the territory means to them a general breaking up of their tribal relations. Nearly all of them are laying in a store of weapons with which to protect themselves and their homes against invaders. A leader of the Pawnees said our people are afraid that the white people on Arkansas River will rob us of our homes, but should they pass by and move upon the land sold to the government by the Creeks and Seminoles there will be no trouble.

EXCEEDED AUTHORITY.

BERLIN, April 18.—A white book regarding the Samoan question has been published under date of April 16, by Prince Bismarck and Herr Stuebel, the present German consul at Samoa. Herr Knappe, the late German consul at Samoa, is censured for his conduct throughout all troubles at the islands. The white book dwells upon the fact that Herr Knappe's actions were entirely unauthorized and without necessity. It states that he took measures on December 17th last which resulted in deplorable deaths and effected an undesirable change in the position of the planters and which jeopardzied the peace between Germany and America, while quiescence would have preserved a situation that at least would have been tolerable. Prince Bismarck concludes the report by declaring that Germany has nothing to do with the internal affairs at Samoa. German mission in Samoa is restricted to protecting German citizens and enabling them to develop their commercial interests.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 18.—The House was engaged all day discussing the Atlantic and Pacific steamship subsidies. Hon. Mr. Foster said the arrangement with the Andersons for a twenty-knot Atlantic service was about completed. The arrangements for the Japan service are known, but nothing definite about the Australian, Canada having been asked to take the initiative. Mr. Davis read a letter from Victoria, urging that the Japan steamships be compelled to call there. Hon. Mr. Foster said the Dominion Government had not the power to make this condition, the final arrangements resting with the British Government. Col. Prior said he had received many letters urging that Victoria be made a port of call. The board of trade had pressed the matter. The steamers passed within a short distance of the port, and now the mails had to be taken to Vancouver and brought back again. Victoria was willing to put her hand in her pocket and construct suitable wharves to land passengers and mails. He had done his best to get the government to make this a condition before paying the subsidy, but so far he had not had much success. The service will be likely to build up a large trade between China, Japan and British Columbia. Victoria did 75 per cent. of the trade of British Columbia. He again urged that the steamers call both on the inward and outward voyage. The discussion was not ended when the house adjourned.

A FISHY YARN.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A Washington special says: "A very pretty little story which promises to develop into an interesting trial comes to Washington from Alaska It is to the effect that about five years ago a man, named McPherson, sailed from San Francisco and eventually landed on one of the Aleutian Islands off the coast of Alaska. Mr. McPherson's entire outfit consisted of a suit of clothes and an American flag, together with a paper purporting to have been signed by Attorney-General Garland appointing him United States Commissioner. As soon as he landed on the Island he raised the American flag with a great deal of ceremony, took command of six hundred natives and compelled them to address him as King McPherson. Each season he exacted heavy tributes. Things went along very smoothly until a few months ago when the report states he had some difficulty with three of his subjects, and, fearing that there might be a mutiny, he determined to dispose of all those who did not bow before his authority. He arrested the three offenders tried them by court-martial and sentenced them to be hanged. He carried out the sentence somehow or other. A report of McPherson's rule reached the treasury department and a special agent was sent to his islands to investigate the matter. This agent recently reported the facts to Secretary Windom substantially as they are given above. Now it is said that a revenue cutter will be sent to the island for the purpose of arresting McPherson. It is the intention of the authorities to bring him to San Francisco and try him for murder."

ANOTHER PLOT.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—A Nihilist plot to kill the Czar has been discovered. It was planned to assassinate him with a dynamite bomb while he was attending the funeral of General Paucker, the late Minister of Roads. A number of persons have been arrested.

BOULANGER'S FOLLOWERS.

PARIS, April 19.—General Saussier is charged by *The Radical* with having sent to the Senate a list of names of army officers who have expressed their willingness to follow the leadership of General Boulanger. The list, it states, was compiled by an officer of Boulangist tendencies, who has already been punished for his indiscretion. The Boulangist party's leaders continue to avail themselves of the use of the residence of the self-exiled General for their meetings. It is announced by the Boulangist organs that M. Vacher, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been elected Vice-President of the National party in place of General Boulanger.

THE DENMARK'S PASSENGERS.

LONDON, April 20. —The steamship Minnesota has arrived at the mouth of the Thames from Baltimore and reports she saw on the 17th inst. a life boat belonging to the Denmark, in lat. 50°, 18', long. 37°, 50' west. The boat had the name "Denmark, Copenhagen" on her stern. The boat was half full of water and looked as though the occupants had been rescued. One or two oars, some rope and tarpaulin lay in the bottom of the boat. Three rowlocks were in position and the painter was coiled up on the head pieces. Sugar boxes were seen in the boat.

LATER.

Capt. Blacklin, of the s. s. Minnesota, says he picked up the boat and examined it closely. There was an oar in the boat and three rowlocks were in position. There was every appearance that the people in the boat had been rescued, and that they had abandoned it hastily. The 4th of April was just four days before the City of Chester fell in with the abandoned Denmark, and this would go to show that the abandonment was a hasty one, or one which would usually follow a collision and panic. A mystery appears to be in the fact that the officers left the vessel when she was in a condition to remain afloat for many days. Shipping men express much surprise that the officers did not remain on board until it became absolutely necessary to leave the vessel. They ask the pertinent question: Did a panic occur and did the passengers compel the officers and crew by threats of violence to launch the boats and rafts? If so, were not some lives lost in the excitement, and, if not, where are the passengers? If a collision took place, where is the vessel that did the damage, and did she save all hands?

FURTHER SAMOAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The following is learned of the situation at Apia, Samoa, by the arrival of the steamer Umatilla this morning:—The Germans are in one part of the town and the Americans in the other, but still a patrol of German sailors has constantly to keep guard over the German quarters, as the men under King Mataafa, who now number nine thousand all under arms, are very bitter against them, and with the slightest provocation will exterminate them all.

W. E. Bowin, one of the Vandalia's survivors, was asked if he saw anything of Captain Schoonmaker. He replied as follows: "Yes, I saw him up to the moment of his death. The captain was always on deck, but did not seem to be as collected as Lieut. Carlin, who was giving all the orders. While standing there I saw a piece of a spar fall and strike the captain, and heard Lieut. Carlin advise him to take to the rigging. 'Oh, no', he replied, 'my place is on deck', and he remained there. In a short time I saw him struck again by another piece of broken spar which felled him just as a big swell washed over the ship, and he went over into the water. I watched and saw him rise about sixty feet away and saw that he was too stunned to make any effort to swim. I heard his voice as he was borne out to sea and while I am not sure I thought I distinguished the words 'Good bye' and he disappeared from my sight."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 20.—Sir Richard Cartwright is not quite satisfied concerning the proposed subsidy to a line of steamers from British Columbia to Australia, as he gives notice of making inquiries of the government what amount of manufactured goods have been exported for the past six or eight months from Canada to Australia.

The house of commons to-day was occupied with discussing government measures. The inland revenue act, the general inspection act and the act respecting the Mennonite loan were all read a third time and passed.

During the evening session the copyright act was taken up, and occupied all the time up till midnight. It is expected that prorogation will take place on or about the 27th inst.

Mr. Weldon's extradition bill has been placed on the government orders, and there is no doubt that it will pass this session.

A Mongol fable is as follows: Two geese, when about to start southward on their autumn immigration, were entreated by a frog to take him with them. On the geese expressing their willingness to do so if a means of conveyance could be devised, the frog produced a stock of strong grass, got the two geese to take it, one by each end, while he clung to it by his mouth in the middle. In this manner the three were making their journey successfully when they were noticed by some men, who loudly expressed their admiration of the device and wondered who had been clever enough to discover it. The vainglorious frog, opening his mouth to say, "It was I," lost his hold, fell to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. Moral.—Don't let pride induce you to speak when safety requires you to be silent.

A young man named Villard, says a Quebec despatch of the 18th instant, aged 25, only just returned from British Columbia, flung himself out of a four story window of the Jacques Cartier Hotel, during a fit of *delirium tremens*, and received injuries from which he died.

At a large meeting of citizens Wednesday night at Winnipeg it was definitely decided to hold a mammoth [illegible] in August next.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The sun is at the minimum of activity. In 1888 M. Schmoll noted 190 days without spots.

"Petragit" is a new German explosive from molasses. It is said to be three times as powerful as nitro-glycerine.

M. Cornu believes that the light of shooting stars cannot be due to combustion or heat, as supposed, but is a phenomenon of static electricity developed by simple friction.

Vanadium is said to cost $12,000 per pound; zirconium, $7,900; lithium, the lightest of the metals, $7,700; rhodium, $2,500; and iridium, the heaviest substance known, $1200.

Col. Majendie concludes that one volume of liquid benzine will render 16,000 volumes of air inflammable or 5000 violently explosive. Neither a glowing coal, sparks from flint and steel or a flameless fusee, however, will ignite the most explosive mixture, actual flame or white heat being necessary.

The Women's Anthropological Society of America, the first purely scientific society directed exclusively by women, was organized in Washington in June, 1885, and has since held fortnightly meetings from November to May. It now has 3 honorary, 11 corresponding, and 46 active members.

In the juices of the empty stomach Mons. J. E. Abelous has found nine new forms of microbes in addition to seven previously known. These microbes must play an important part in digestion, but their principal effect upon the food seems to be after it has passed from the stomach into the intestinal tract.

A NOVEL DEVICE.—An "electric valve," by means of which the current can be sent in one direction but not in the other, has been described by a French electrician, M. Neyreneuf. With a voltameter constructed of two aluminium electrodes dilute acid as electrolyte, and an alternating current, pure hydrogen was evolved at both electrodes; but with one electrode of aluminium and one of mercury, using distilled water as electrolyte, the current was found to pass in one direction only.

The theory that tetanus is derived from the horse—as charbon, rabies and glanders are communicated from the lower animals to man—was first advanced in 1885 by Prof. Verneuil, who believes he has now fully substantiated this view. The malady appears to be due to a bacillus, which may come from the animal direct, or may lie dormant in pastures, stables, harnesses or carriages, giving rise to the locked-jaw and other symptoms on falling upon a wound or other surface favorable for development.

A TALLY-STICK OF HISTORY.—The covered reservoirs of Carthage, now being restored by an engineering company of Tunis, are a remarkable record of the ebb and flow of civilization in one historically ancient spot. These great works date back fully 2000 years, and have been in use several times at widely separate periods. They were in full working order in the time of Hannibal, were again repaired under the emperor Hadrian, and until the present time have been entirely neglected since the occupation by the Arabs in 697 A. D. These reservoirs cover a space 420 by 89½ feet and are divided into eighteen compartments.

GREAT SNOW-STORMS.—In an investigation of 106 cases of rainfall ranging from nine to twelve inches in eight hours, Prof. E. Loomis has found the area of one inch rainfall to have extended at least 500 miles in length in ten cases, and to have extended 700 miles in three cases; while the entire rain-area was frequently an oval figure exceeding 1000 miles in length by 500 miles in breadth. Concerning these heavy rains the following facts seem well established: 1. No great barometric depression with steep gradients ever occurs without considerable rain. This is true not only for the United States, but also for the cyclones of the West Indies, the China Sea, India and the Bay of Bengal. 2. In great rainstorms the barometric pressure generally diminishes, while the rainfall increases. 3. The greatest depression of the barometer generally occurs about twelve hours after the greatest rainfall. 4. A great fall of rain is favorable to a rapid progress of the centre of least pressure, while a small rainfall is generally attended by a less rapid progress. It is, however, plain that the rate of progress of a low centre depends partly upon other causes than amount of rainfall.

Sir Chas. Tupper is at Salt Coats, Manitoba, inspecting lands on which the Scotch Crofters will locate. Enough land could not be secured around Wolseley.

Mary Hood died Friday, at Winnipeg from the effects of a kick by Robt.

HOW THIEVES WORK.

The Ways and Tricks of Professional House-Breakers.

"What kind of men are they that usually rob houses?" asked a Washington *Star* reporter.

"A professional house-worker," answered the detective, "belongs to the higher order of crooks. They are fine workers, and do not engage in a rough-and-tumble work, such as robbing refrigerators and cupboards. Those who are known as second-story workers do some of the largest stealing of any crooks. Say, for instance, a 'mob' of three early house-workers enter a town to make a haul. They will do their work early in the evening. As soon as they strike the town they will separate and obtain lodgings in different localities. In the evening they will stroll about and pick out their 'mark.' For two or three days they will watch the house about dinner time, say six or seven o'clock, until they have learned something about the occupants of the house, their habits, the number and which room each occupies. Then one man will watch the front and another the rear. They then determine the best way of entering the house. They can easily tell by watching the lights and curtains which rooms are occupied and by whom, for they see each person as they go to the dinner table. The most convenient way is usually over a bay-window or by climbing the adjoining house and crossing on a veranda and then through the window. It is surprising to know what a short time it takes them to go through the house. It seldom takes them more than ten or fifteen minutes to go through a large house.

"It is a singular thing," continued the detective, "that almost every one keeps his jewelry in the top bureau drawer, and that is the place a house-thief usually ransacts first after entering a house. After going through the bureau drawers he opens trunks and searches other places in the room where he thinks he is likely to find any thing, and then he makes a tour through the rooms on the upper floors. He will continue his search until the 'office' or signal is given him by one of his confederates that he is in immediate danger, and he then goes toward the window through which he entered and lies low until he is again signaled. Sometimes a member of the gang will occupy a room several doors from a house which he intends to rob. Then he can cross the roofs of the houses and can by means of a rope tied about the chimney descend to any window in the house and enter, and when his work is done he can go back the same way and take the rope with him.

"A first-class 'houseman' seldom takes chances going in a house at midnight, and only goes then because he can get no other opportunity.

"A person who enters the house in the dead hour of the night is a desperate man. If, while he is going through the house, he hears a noise and thinks the occupants are alarmed, he will make every effort to escape, and if he finds that his way is barred he will fight for his liberty, and murder, if it is necessary, to effect his escape. The best thing for a person to do when they hear any one in their room is to let them alone or frighten them off, and not attempt to keep them in the house, for trouble, and possibly murder, is bound to follow. I never heard of a professional committing a deliberate murder. He only does it when it is absolutely necessary to effect his escape.

"The greatest enemy this class of thieves has is the small dog that is allowed to travel over the house. If when they enter he happens to be up-stairs he barks and alarms the occupants of the house, and as the thief approaches him he backs until he gets under the bed or some other piece of furniture, and continues barking until the thief either leaves the house through fear or because the barking dog has attracted the attention of some one in the house. Such a dog is feared by thieves more than a mastiff. Many persons when they discover that their house has been robbed say that they were chloroformed, but in most cases that is not so. It is only imagination on their part, as chloroform, except in a very few special cases, is not used. In the first place there is no time to use it, and in the second its use would arouse rather than put to sleep the occupants. To get a person under the influence of chloroform it is usually necessary to hold them and it is not one case in ten where suspected is chloroform used. A dangerous thief is the hall sneak.

"He will go from house to house until he finds a door open, and then he will sneak in. He can go through the house in a few minutes, and if met by any one he will fight if he can not escape. He rarely breaks open a trunk or bureau-drawer, because of his limited time. His work is soon done, and he leaves the house as though he was one of its occupants. Many persons think that the robbery of their house was due to the collusion of some one with the thieves. In nearly every case this is a mistake. Thieves have no trouble in selecting a house that can be easily entered. They are very superstitious, and believe firmly in good or bad luck, and some of them will not work unless they have a certain person to work with them, because they think that this person will give them good luck. I remember a thief who would do any kind of a job if his 'pal' were with him, but would not undertake the easiest one with any other person, no matter how expert a thief he was."

"What do the thieves do with their plunder?" asked the reporter.

"They plant it," replied the detective, "or in other words, they hide it. If any valuables are secured and they find it necessary, they will walk thirty or forty miles to take a train and think nothing of it, and if there are any chances of this being detected they will bury their 'swag' and go off to work another city. When every thing is clear they will return and 'lift the plant.' The one who does the robbing usually carries away the property, because while in the city he remains under cover, and is seldom seen on the street, while his confederates, who do the watching, are often on the street, and might be suspected. Then they have people in all large cities who conduct 'fences,' and who are always able to dispose of the property. If the thief has much confidence in the 'fence' he will ship his goods by express."

"Do burglars get much for the proceeds of robberies?" asked the reporter.

"Suppose," said the detective, "that a haul is made of $1,000 worth of diamond jewelry. He takes them to the 'fence,' where they are carefully examined and their value, when melted down, is given; or perhaps he will put new plates on the jewelry, so as to alter the setting of the diamonds, and he will get about $250 for his $1,000 job. It is the stones that are valuable, and, except in case of very valuable diamonds, which are registred, no one could swear to a particular stone after it is reset. The 'fence' often takes [illegible] and

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1889.

Erastus Wiman is an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker in behalf of his favorite hobby, commercial union, with a strong "assimilation" aspect. He does a great deal of specifying and writing on the subject—most of it, however, from the American standpoint. Wiman's article entitled "The Greater Half of the Continent," published in the *North American Review* recently, and also in pamphlet form, while written for the people of the United States, primarily, to whet their desires for "assimilating" the Canadian "plum," contains much valuable matter for the consideration of the patriotic Canadian—much well fitted to stimulate Canadian patriotism. The writer starts out with an expression of surprise that in this period of the easy acquirement of general information so little is known of the greater half of the continent of North America, included within the British possessions, and compares Canada's 3,470,392 square miles with the total area of the United States (excluding Alaska) of 3,036,000. Canada is shown further, by way of conveying some conception of its magnitude, to comprise very nearly forty per cent. of the entire British empire, and to contain, with its great lakes and rivers of enormous size and length, more than one-half of the fresh water of the entire globe. "Such broad generalities as these," observes Erastus Wiman, "may well excite the attention of the people of the United States, who, in view of the magnificent proportions of their own country, have been unconsciously led to believe that it comprises all that is worth having on the continent." The impression, born of ignorance, that the Dominion is a region of frost and snow, etc., is conclusively shown to be stupid and false. So far as the climate of Canada is concerned, the writer says, it should never be forgotten that, within the parallels of latitude which include the greater portions of the Dominion, the development in the United States has been the most marked. Illustrative of this development, the following statement is quoted with respect to the commerce of the great lakes: That the tonnage and value of products which passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, compressed within seven months of the season of navigation of 1888, equalled that which passed through the Suez canal in the entire year. In connection with this statement the reader is asked to recall the fact that the water communication of the lakes is competed with by the most perfectly equipped railway systems of the age, while the commerce of the Suez is practically without a competitor. The above facts, the writer declares, are a testimony to the advantages of a nothern climate that is impossible to ignore. Wiman concludes this paragraph as follows: "The place that she (Canada) should occupy, as the greater and northern half of the continent can be no longer denied to her. A proper estimate will show Canada to be a country having few equals in extent, none in riches of resource, in accessibility, ease of interior communication, and, notwithstanding the smile that lightens up the face of the reader, none superior to her in the advantages of climate." The wheat-producing area is shown to have had a steady movement northward, and within the Canadian territories, it is stated, are wheat areas possessing all the advantages of the regions to the south, but in richness, fertility and extent infinitely greater. The climatic advantages of the northernmost portions of Canada, over even latitudes much farther south, is pointed out to be due to the often forgotten circumstance that climate is much more the result of altitude than it is of latitude. By way of comparison, Europe is shown, according to Humboldt, to have a mean elevation of 671 feet, North America a mean of 748 feet, while the Canadian portion of North America has an altitude of only 300 feet. This low altitude, in its influence upon the climate, is second only to the effect of the marine currents, which are singularly favorable to Canada. A peculiar advantage possessed by the wheat growing areas of the Canadian Northwest is thus described: "Ages of long winters, continuous and often severe cold, have produced a frost line in the earth far down below the surface, which being thawed out during the summer months is full of force. This vast area of ice, far enough below the surface to permit the growth of plants, holds in suspense and readiness for the land above the needed element of moisture, constant and assured, which in other regions comes only in the rains and dews that fall from the sky." Another advantage in Canada's northern wheat fields is discerned in the age two hours per day more of sunshine during the period of the growth of wheat than is vouchsafed in any other locality where wheat can be produced, which is an inestimable advantage, not only helping rapidly forward the ripening process, but the heat is continuously sufficient to cause an exudation of the moisture from the ice in the ground beneath. It so happens also, continues the writer, that the soil which enjoys these advantages of moisture beneath, and long, forceful rays from above, is particularly rich and inexhaustible. But it must not be inferred, it is added, that the climate of Canada is represented by the regions to the extreme north which have just been referred to. The Dominion, from its vast extent, as has been truly said, "possesses all the climates of Europe, from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Ocean, as might be expected, seeing that it extends from the latitude of Rome, in Italy, to that of the North Cape, in Norway, and is of almost equal area." The mild climate of British Columbia is referred to, and the immense sea coast of this province, of over three thousand miles, as well as the sea coast of the entire Dominion, which is given, exclusive of inland seas, as over five thousand five hundred miles, washed by waters abounding in the most valuable fishes of all kinds. With regard to the Dominion as a whole, Malte Brun is quoted as saying: "Everything is in proper keeping for the development of the combined physical and mental energies of man. There are to be found at once the hardihood of character which conquers difficulties, the climate which stimulates exertion, and the natural advantages which reward enterprise. Nature has marked out this country for exalted destinies." And Erastus Wiman's best aspiration for "The Greater Half of the Continent" is that it may be assimilated—absorbed—by the lesser half!

St. Paul, Minn., has an indebtedness of $6,500,000, but thinks it can stand $2,500,000 more. Perhaps it can—there is nothing like trying.—*Ex.*

Stranger (to cashier in restaurant)—"Is the proprietor in?" Cashier—"No, sir; he has just gone out to get something to eat. Back in a few minutes, sir."

More money is said to have been spent by the United States government in the investigation of the diseases which affect swine than of those which affect the human species.

School Teacher (irate)—Who fired that spit-ball at me? I'll cane him. Young Kentuckian (country boy 6 feet 5)—I did, sir. School Teacher—Humph! Well—er—er—don't do it again.

"Shall women smoke?" is the latest question which is troubling the British nation We say no, decidedly. You can't prevent her from firing up occasionally, but we can never permit her to smoke.—*Ex.*

Mr. Oscar Wilde recently called on a lady who had just received a lot of Japanese screens. "You have come just in time," she said "to help me arrange them." Oh, don't arrange them," he replied, "let them occur!"

Perhaps no newspaper writer was ever more disturbed by a trifle than was the society reporter who, in describing the belle of a recent fashionable party, intended to say "she looked *au fait*," but found it "she looked all feet."

Thirteen miles from Cheyenne is what is said to be the largest horse farm in the world. There are 120,000 acres of land, where roam 5000 horses, which require the constant attention of sixty five men. One hundred miles of wire fence keeps the animals in bounds.

The Paris *Firago* says that the Leaning Tower of Pisa has actually been proposed as the great prize of a lottery. The town has become bankrupt, and the creditors want to seize the Hotel de Ville. To avert this calamity a municipal councillor started the idea of a lottery.

The Princess of Wales has promised to lay the foundation stone of the new hospital for women in London next month. As the institution is to provide medical training for women, the occasion will be notable for royal approval of the education of women as doctors.

Sir Richard Webster has proposed a bill to punish with life imprisonment a spy caught making plans of English fortifications, and imposes a long term upon any government clerk convicted of a similiar offence. It seems that there is now no law in England to reach this kind of offenders.

Bishop Andrew Cahoon, of Salt Lake City, serving out a term in prison for polygamy, has renounced his faith, denouncing the whole Mormon fabric as a tissue of impostures and frauds. He has stood by his church for half a century, but longer to be a rebel against his country.

"Pigotty" and to "Pigott" have been added to parliamentary English. Tim Healy, the Irish member, fired them off first in the house of commons, and in spite of a mild protest from the speaker they have passed into common use. Mr. Healy also is responsible for the assertion that a grossly exaggerated statement "was not excessive; it was Balfouresque."

A journal devoted to household matters tells "how to carve a fowl without getting it off the plate." Another good way is to drill a hole through the fowl, plate, and table, and then insert an iron rod in the aperture, and screw a large nut on each end. This obviates the necessity of the amateur carver placing one foot on the breast of the bird and the other on the chair.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, whose ill health—said to have been due to cigarette smoking—necessitated his long yachting cruise, is reported to have overcome his desire for tobacco in that baneful form and to be much improved physically in consequence. It is also known that F. Marion Crawford, the author, was also a victim to that habit, which, however, he successfully overcame.

Archdeacon Colley, while preaching in London a short time ago, was speaking rather unkindly of the devil. Recollecting himself in the midst of his fervor, and recalling the motto that devil is not so black as he is painted, he replied to the fancied remonstrances of those who would ask him to give the devil his due. "Ah, my friends," he exclaimed, "if we gave the devil his due, many of us would be missing."

Protective duties between the various Australian colonies make trouble for the women who have been accustomed to send to Melbourne for their dresses. A Tasmanian banker's wife recently ordering a new gown, told the dressmaker to be sure and have one of the girls wear it for half an hour or so, and to put some old ruffling about the neck, so that it should appear to be an old dress and not liable to duty.

"Is the stage elevating, my son?" "Why, yes, I think so; I think so. It is certainly instructive. A real bandit, the murderer of Jesse James and several less eminent victims, two real burglars, a real safe-breaker, and two or three women with three or four husbands apiece are playing in more or less thrilling dramas, and one real live preacher is playing 'Hamlet,' and I don't see how you could ask for a more realistic display than that."—*Burdette.*

A fair division of labor. Employer (to new clerk)—"This package of money you've just counted is two five-dollar bills short. "New clerk—"How do you know? You said you hadn't counted the money." "I said that to test your honesty. I hardly know what to do about it." "I can help you out; you take me into partnership, and I'll do the stealing for the firm and you can do the lying, and we'll make things hum."

That more or less popular phrase, "In the soup," it may not be generally known, has long been in use in different forms among the Germans. For instance: "Der sitzt in der bruhe" ("He sits in the soup"); "Er hat sich eine schone suppe eingebrokt" ("He has made a nice soup for himself," meaning he has put himself in a "bad fix"); and "Er muss die eingebrockte suppe selbst essen" ("He must eat the soup he has cooked himself").—*Ex.*

Canadians who are inclined to rove, says an exchange, should be on their guard against too glowing descriptions of the Argentine Republic. A despatch from Paris states that a dozen families of coal miners who had emigrated from Decazeville in Aveyron have been sent back to France by the consul at Buenos Ayres. They state that there are ten thousand Frenchmen, mostly from the Aveyron and the neighboring departments, in the Argentine Republic, who cannot find work and are starving.

It is asserted that upon the return of Henry M. Stanley to England he will be naturalized as a British subject, forsaking his American adoption, and that the government will confer upon him higher honors than have ever been before conferred upon a journalist or an explorer, which two professions Stanley combines. It is stated that the Belgian government will join in decorating and otherwise honoring Stanley. It might not be a bad idea to catch Stanley before making very elaborate preparations to "decorate" him.

A recent circular issued by the United States Treasury Department proposing to ship, free of charge, to persons desiring them, nickels and pennies in certain quantities, on receipt of the face value, has suggested some enquiries in regard to [illegible] to the United States, and how it is that they can afford to ship them at par value, paying express charges upon them. The result of these enquiries has been the discovery that the nickel costs at the mint less than three-quarters of a cent, while it is put in circulation at the value of five cents.

A man down in Nova Scotia has been heavily fined for sending false news to a local paper. The magistrate before whom the case came pointed out how much the proprietor of a newpapers depended upon the good faith of his informants in localities where he might have no personal knowledge to guide him. The practical joker or malicious falsifier who may think it rather a clever thing to take in a newspaper in this way will for the future be wise in remembering that it is a dangerous game to play, even if the editor is neither pugnacious nor a good shot. *Empire.*

An exciting scene was witnessed in the Gaiety Concert hall, Birmingham, Eng., recently. A dramatic sketch was in progress, during which a sailor is drugged and murdered. A sailor in the audience leaped from the gallery on to the stage, declaring with an oath he would not see a comrade come to harm. The officials in the hall were floored one after another by the man in his desperate efforts to reach the stage robbers, and four policemen removed him only after a violent struggle. He was perfectly sober, and had returned from a long voyage the previous day.

Some railroad man has given to the world what he knows on this subject in the following: "A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper, on the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper."

A Captain Harston has made an important improvement in the Martini rifle, or rather an addition to it. It is described as a simple attachment, weighing about 8ounces, which converts the rifle into "one of the most rapid magazine guns yet invented." At a recent trial in Ottawa, Gen. Middleton, who makes no pretensions as a rifleman, discharged six shots in as many seconds. It is said that Imperial officers had been "figuring" on the problem of converting the Martini into a magazine gun for some years, and had given it up in despair. Therefore, as Capt. Harston is a Canadian, we have the crow on the old country this time.

The sawdust which has been deposited in the Ottawa river in Canada generates a gas similar to that produced by decaying vegetable matter in southern marshes. When the stream is covered with ice the gas so generated sometimes attains a pressure sufficient to upheave several square rods of ice with a loud noise. It is related that a skating party of young people on the Ottawa river was astonished by hearing a loud noise and seeing one of the party suddenly hurled into the air and fall back on a mass of ice. In the warm and moist climates of the south this gas becomes luminous, producing the well-known marsh lights, and it is as well known to poison the air.—*Ex.*

The minister of militia had rather a bad half hour in the public accounts committee the other day, at Ottawa. The question was the quality of clothing supplied to the militia. Two of the "Queen's Own," of Toronto, were witnesses, and both condemned the clothing wholesale, asserting that suits had to be altered, and that five companies of their regiment refused to wear the clothing, and had their own made in England. A statement that the sizes of the suits were not correctly marked, brought a point-blank denial from an inspector of the department. Then somebody proposed to measure certain sample suits which had been brought for the committee's inspection, and the marking was found to be wrong! Nor did the fact that both witnesses were Conservatives seem to carry much conviction to the badgered minister.

Ten American fishing vessels have already taken licenses under the *modus vivendi*. The indications are that a very large number will follow their example.

It is reported that A. F. Dulmage, crown timber inspector at Rat Portage, has absconded to the States, being short a large sum in his accounts with the Ontario government.

All the civic contractors of Toronto have determined to throw up their contracts, as they claim they cannot follow the strict letter of the specifications as demanded. Six hundred men and two hundred teams are idle.

ANOTHER CARLOAD

—OF—

STOVES & RANGES!

Just Received, Direct from Hamilton.

THIS MAKES TWO SINCE JANUARY. Intending Buyers should make a note of this, as it goes to show that we sell more Stoves than any two Houses in the Province. Our superior line of Stoves and low prices do the business.

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GENERAL HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

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

☞During the year that we have opened we have materially reduced the prices of everything in our line, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a continuance of the public patronage. noldwly

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Victoria B. C., May 16th, 1887. dwje7to

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HAVING DECIDED TO RETIRE FROM THE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, the undersigned will now place his entire stock on the market at **wholesale prices; no reserve.** Everything must be sold.

$6,000 worth of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Goods, Shoe Findings, &c.

An early inspection will convince the public that we mean business. Terms—under $50, cash; over $50, secured notes at 3 months with interest.

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Tennis & Baseball Shoes!

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Columbia Street, Westminster, B. C.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK EVEN IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO buy. **Bon Ton Polish, French Dressing,** and several of the best kinds of BOOT-BLACKING on hand.

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—FOR THE—

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 23.*)

No police court to-day.

An advertisement will be found in another column calling for tenders for the erection of a manse on Sea Island, North Arm.

The work of transforming the old agricultural hall into new civic offices proceeds rapidly under the supervision of Mr. Turnbull the contractor.

Ald. Curtis introduced a "cruelty to animals" by-law at the council meeting last night and it was read a first time. The sooner it becomes law the better.

Mr. S. J. Thompson will be at Centreville, Chilliwack, from the 27th April to May 2nd. Parties wishing photographs will do well to take advantage of this opportunity. *

The council last night passed a vote of thanks to the Dominion Government for its promptness in forcing the Canadian Pacific Railway to widen the main span in the Mission bridge.

The ship MacDuff, which sailed from Sydney, N. S. W. on Feb. 28th, for Westminster, to load lumber at the Royal City planing mills, is now due, and may be expected to arrive any day.

The mother general of the order of Sisters of Charity is in the city, and is staying at St. Mary's Hospital. She is making a tour of inspection of all branches of the order in this province.

The Exposition Fund has taken another start. Young & Terhune and Terhune & Co. have set a good example to not a few citizens, who ought to go and do likewise, by adding a "tenner" each to the Fund.

Messrs. Ackerman Bros have been awarded the contract for the erection of the new residence for Mr. Warden McBride, of the B. C. penitentary. It will be built on the site of the old government house and will cost about $14.000.

The daily steamer service to the North Arm is proving a grand success, and is greatly appreciated by the farmers, who now have no trouble in reaching market with their produce, disposing of it and returning home the same day.

Salmon averaged ten to the boat last night, but this number would have been much greater had the fishermen worked full time. The fishermen have been earning from $5 to $9 per day for the past week, and to many of them this is a little too much prosperity.

A most interesting ceremony took place at St. Peters R. C. church this morning. It was the confirmation of Mdlle. Louise Martin, daughter of Mr. F. X. Martin, of Vancouver. The ceremony was conducted by Bishop Durieu, assisted by Rev. Father Martin and Rev. Father Walsh. Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, of this city, acted as sponsor. Miss Martin looked exceedingly pretty in her pure white robe and veil, and the responses were given firmly and clear. After the confirmation services, she received her first communion at the hands of Bishop Durieu. A breakfast in honor of the event was afterwards enjoyed at St. Mary's Hospital, at which Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Armstrong and a number of the local church dignataries were present.

Mr. Chisholm.

The latest advices from Ottawa say that Mr. Chisholm's condition is very serious, and the doctors now have grave doubts of his recovery. This news will be received with deep regret throughout the whole city and district.

Lacrosse.

The lacrosse players have decided to hold a meeting about the latter end of this week or the beginning of next, to organize a club and to arrange practices. In the city there are a dozen old players who can still handle a stick with considerable science, and these with a number of new players, who are sure to come to the front, should be a sufficiently good basis from which to form a club second to none in the province. The season is advancing and other clubs have been settled down to practice for some weeks, so no time should be lost.

A Large Transfer.

The new real estate firm of Richards, Haywood & Mackintosh have got down to business and are now making the dirt fly in all directions from their offices in the Colonial block. Mr. Mackintosh arrived in the city yesterday and has assumed full direction of the business. To day the firm closed its first big sale, but say it is nothing to what will follow when the different connections have been got into smooth running order. The transfer to-day was a tract of suburban property, on the Vancouver road. The purchaser was Mr. Wm. Reidt, and the consideration $12,000.

The Taxation Rate.

At a meeting of the council last night the rate of taxation was fixed for the present year. It is to be one per cent with a reduction of 25 per cent for prompt payment, thus making the rate three quarters of one per cent, net. Last year the rate struck was one and one third per cent, so that the rate decided on last night is a great reduction. The large increase in the assessment roll this year makes the reduction possible; and few will be inclined to growl at the rate. Many taxpayers have been anxious to know what the rate would be fixed at this year, but few expected it would be any lower than last year.

The Big Run.

The oolachan run reached its top notch last night, and the water of the Fraser may be said to have been fairly alive with the delicious sweevies. From the wharves, the school of oolachans might be seen making their way up stream, bound for the spawning grounds. The Indians were alive to the fact that the "big run" was on, and they were promptly at work raking in a supply for next winter's food. Vianen's net brought in far more each haul than the fishermen cared to handle, and the work of emptying the net was no small undertaking. As the supply of oolachans is now far in excess of the demand, the surplus stock is being salted for the fall and winter trade.

The City Park.

The park committee reported to the council last night that active operations on the park had been suspended for the time being, and would not be resumed till a considerable amount of burning had been done. The committee appointed to canvas among the citizens for subscriptions, towards paying for the park improvements, will commence their collection tour this week; and it is to be hoped the citizens will respond liberally so that our fine park may be of use to the general public this season. Mr. T. J. Trapp succeeds Mr. James Cunningham on the committee, the latter having withdrawn. The remainder of the work to be done on the park will be let by contract, as it is expected that it will be more cheaply done in this way than by day labor. The amount of work done on the park up to date, has been most satisfactory, but efforts should not be relaxed until the whole job is finished and the park thrown open to the public.

A Big Feed.

A great Indian feast has just been held on Seabird Island, lasting for one week, and ending yesterday. It was not an old-fashioned *potlach* at which rival chiefs, or rather rival candidates for that position among their fellows, give away accumulated earnings of years in order to gain distinction. It was simply a big banquet—a good imitation of the modern political "bun feed"—excepting that the Indians had no wine or whiskey "in theirs." Everything was done on a big scale. Fifteen beeves, we are told, were slaughtered for this gormandizing tournament; 75 boxes crackers, 50 sacks flour and 10 bbls. sugar, were required to feed the 500 and odd Indians who were assembled during the week. In addition to all this, two sea lions, contributed by the Penalahuts, were digested by the fensters. In fact an eye witness relates that they not only cleaned off the banquet board, but ate up everything in the vicinity—with the exception of a box containing three old shoes. The tribes represented at the feast were the Cowichans, Saanich, Sooke, Cheanos, Penalahuts, Chemainus, Nanaimos and Daktas. Constable Lewis, of this city, who presided with his usual dignity over the proceedings, states that not a drop of whiskey was drank by the Indians, and that everything passed ed off in a peaceable and orderly manner.—*Saturday's Times.*

A Vancouver Sensation.

A sensation is occupying the attention of Vancouverites at present, which promises some interesting developments before the matter is finally disposed of. A man named James Hogg accuses Arthur Sullivan of criminal intimacy with his wife, whose infidelity he has had reason to suspect for a long time. On the 9th of this month Hogg followed the couple to Sullivan's Hall, which they entered, and, Hogg claims, locked the door. He remained outside for half an hour when they came out together and were immediately accused of criminal intercourse, which both denied. They also declared the door had not been locked. The result of this meeting was that Mrs. Hogg was ejected from her home and she took refuge in the house of the Rev. Mr. Robson, the Methodist minister. For some days Mrs. Hogg held that she was innocent of any criminal doings, but finally confessed her guilt and declared an arbortion had been procured by a well-known physician, as she and Sullivan (who is a colored man) were afraid that the offspring would betray them. The result of this confession is that charges have been laid against both Sullivan and the physician, charging them with malpractice, which both indignantly deny. Before making a confession Mrs. Hogg wrote to Sullivan and offered to compromise the matter for $2,000, which settlement he refused, and claims this was an attempt at blackmail. The whole matter will be ventilated at the police court.

Personal.

A. Bell, of the Bank of Montreal, has been granted a three months' leave of absence and left for England to-day to visit his relatives. Mr. Bell was given a hearty send off by his many friends who gathered at the depot to wish him *bon voyage.*

F. Bourne, late of the Stratford, Ont. *Herald* arrived in the city yesterday and will take up his permanent residence here. Mr. Bourne thoroughly enjoyed his trip across the continent, and is more than delighted with all he saw. The scenery and climate of British Columbia he thinks grand in the extreme, and something he was entirely unprepared for, although told to expect great things. Mr. Bourne is a brother-in-law of Mr. T. J. Trapp.

Eight states of the union have rejected woman suffrage propositions during last winter.

City Council.

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

His worship Mayor Hendry in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From S. A. Cawley, C. M. C., Chilliwack municipality, stating that the council would not be able to pay the $75 for the folders till the fall; also asking that the folders be forwarded to Chilliwack.

The folders were ordered to be forwarded.

From W. A. Handcock, asking that that portion of Dickinson street leading to the crescent be opened. Laid on the table.

From Thos. Levi, asking for a lease of 40 feet of Douglas street, between Columbia and Front streets, for a term of 15 years.

The clerk was instructed to reply that the city is not for lease.

From Lowenburg, Harris & Co., stating that their offer to contribute $4,000 towards the opening of McKenzie street through to Front street, was liberal, and no better terms could be granted the city; also stating that the offer would only hold good for 30 days as they intended building at the expiration of that time. Laid over for one week.

From T. S. Higginson, asking permission to build a water tank on the north side of Royal avenue, between John and Mary streets, and to lay water pipes on Mary and Prevost streets. Permission granted under supervision of the board of works.

From Robert Ward & Co., asking for information *re* sale of railway debentures.

The city clerk was instructed to reply.

From Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, informing the council that Messrs. John S. Clute and Jas. Cunningham had been appointed members of the licensing board of the city of New Westminster. Received and filed.

From A. M. Herring, asking permission to build a water tank on Royal avenue and to lay water pipes on Mary street. Permission granted under the supervision of the board of works.

From the property holders of Edinburg street, asking that that street be opened and sidewalks laid, under the provisions of section 191 of the New Westminster act 1889. Received.

REPORTS.

The board of works was granted further time to report on Mrs. Hennessey's case.

The board of works reported that the prayer of the property owners of Fortesque street, that the same be opened under the street improvements by-law, be granted.

That Front street from the woolen mills to Sapperton has been put in good repair.

That Messrs. G. W. Gilley & Co. had driven the piles at the foot of Columbia street, and that the same were being capped.

When the question of passing that clause of the board of works report referring to the opening of Fortesque street was before the council, Ald. Curtis remarked that Ald. McPhaden and Townsend had said we could not "make fish of one and flesh of another." This was just what was going to kill the street by-laws, if every little $20 job had to be done by the issuance of street debentures.

Ald. Cunningham said this was just what he expected when the opening of Fortesque street was mooted. People who had been paying taxes for 25 years were not going to pay extra for the improving of streets on which they held property. He would rather favor a by-law to raise a sufficient sum to do the necessary street work. This he considered the fairest way.

Ald. Townsend said that if the people of one street paid for street improvements the same course would have to be followed in others. The general revenue could not be spent in opening a few streets, all will have to pay alike.

Ald. Reid thought the by-law a good thing, and he could not see that any injustice would be done to anyone. If the people demanded streets and were willing to pay for the work, they are entitled to them.

Ald. Scoullar said it was necessary to look at this matter in a broad light, and to consider the merits of the matter thoroughly. If the people wanted the streets the council was bound to make the improvements under the conditions of the charter. He favored the system if no better one was presented.

Ald. McPhaden said he knew men on Fortesque street who were not in favor of the street by-law, and had signed the petition on a misunderstanding. He was opposed to it and would vote against it.

Ald. Calbick said this system of taxation was unfair and he was opposed to it. It was unfair to tax property owners both for the street they hold on and to patch up other portions of the city. It was unfair and he would oppose it to the end.

Ald. Jaques said every property holder on Fortesque street but one, who was a resident of the city, had signed the petition, and that spoke for itself. There was no present plan better than the issuance of street debentures and it was the only way that the improvements could be carried out.

The report of the board of works was finally adopted.

Ald. Curtis reported that the finance committee had decided to make the rate of taxation 1 per cent., with a reduction of 25 per cent. for prompt payment, making the rate ¾ of 1 per cent. net. The rate last year was 1⅓ per cent. Report adopted

Ald. Cunningham said vast improvements were required in the city, and the rate should be fixed high enough to give a good working revenue. People were asking for improvements and should be willing to pay for them.

Ald. Curtis said the people who were calling loudest for city improvements were those who object to paying reasonable taxes.

The park committee reported that much work had been done on the park, but the greater extent of which would not be easily observable until the brush and log piles had been burned. Active operations had been suspended for the time being; an amount of money equal to that voted by the council has been expended; the committee will collect for the park improvements this week. The committee suggested that Mr. Trapp be added to the committee in place of Mr. Jas. Cunningham, who refuses to act. The rest of the work to be done will be by contract. Adopted.

On motion the city clerk was instructed to sign the Fortesque street petition, on behalf of the city, to represent city property held on that street.

The mayor reported that lot 23 in block 36 was about to be sold by the government, and the same had been appropriated by the C.P.R., and for which the city would have to pay if it passed to private parties.

The clerk was instructed to communicate with the government asking that this lot be withdrawn from the sale.

The council went into committee of the whole on the street watering by-law, Ald. Scoullar in the chair.

The by-law was read clause by clause and the committee rose and reported the by-law complete with amendments.

The by-law was read a third time and finally adopted.

The by-law was ordered to be properly signed and the seal of the corporation attached; also that it be published according to law.

The council went into committee of the whole on the city wards by-law, Ald. Townsend in the chair.

The by-law was read clause by clause.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The council went into committee of the whole on the water works election regulations by-law.

The by-law was read clause by clause and the committee rose, reported progress and was granted leave to sit again.

The "Cruelty to animals" by-law was read a first time by title and passed.

The finance committee was granted further time to report on the Hon. John Robson's communication *re* Fortesque street; also on the suburban taxes matter.

Moved by Ald. Curtis, seconded by Ald. Scoullar, Whereas the Dominion government has acted promptly in the matter of prevailing upon the C.P.R. to increase the length of the draw to 100 feet in the Mission bridge, Therefore be it resolved that the clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to thank the government on behalf of the council for its promptness. Carried.

On motion the board of works was ordered to report on the cost of removing the lock-up to the rear of the new city hall and the cost of fencing a yard for the prisoners.

A committee consisting of the board of works was appointed to define the new city wards.

Notice of motion was given that a by-law regulating the issuance of liquor licenses would be introduced at next meeting.

Ald. Jaques gave notice of introducing a by-law for the raising of the city revenue.

Ald. Jaques gave notice of introducing a by-law for the making of Fortesque street.

Ald. Scoullar gave notice of the introduction of a by-law for regulating streets, sidewalks and traffic thereon.

Ald Scoullar gave notice of the introduction of a by-law for regulating and laying out new streets.

The council then adjourned.

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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

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1889.

The common black bear is plentiful in British Columbia, and, as well as deer and other game, can be bagged in season (and bruin's season is large and extensive in this balmy clime—from March till November) by the adventurous sportsman who will take an hour or so's stroll from any one of our cities. Well, but what of this, some will say. Nothing much, except that bear hunting is pretty good sport for those that like that sort of thing, you know. But the point we are coming at is one in which the farmers, or, more strictly, perhaps, the stock raisers, will be interested. The world is indebted to an ingenious Yank in Northern Wisconsin for the disovery of a new industry, which is none other than a bear farm. The "happy thought" and its materialization are thus given to the world by an American exchang: "A gentleman in Northern Wisconsin, engaged in supplying the market with venison and bear meat, found his supply of the raw material running short; and, with true American fertility of resource, set about replenishing it artificially. Instead of shooting a few lean bears at sight and selling their carcasses and hides for a song, he enticed them into traps, took them home to a pen, fattened them carefully, and sold them, when in prime condition, at the highest market prices. The success of his experiment opens to the enthusiast the vista of a new industry which may one day divide the field with stock raising. There is something picturesque and seductive in the very notion of a bear farm. It will appeal to the untrammeled spirit of the northwest as the mere culture of the shorthorn and polled Angus cattle can never do. And it appears that the enterprise is of extreme simlicity. Of course, you must first catch your bears; but, after the business is once well established, the natural increase of a herd—or should we say "flock," or "covey"—of bears will keep up the establishment. Then there is the keeping, which does not cost much. The pioneer in the business, to whom we are indebted for information, says that corn meal is just the thing, and that a grown bear eats only as much as a hog. As the pelt is worth a good many dollars alone, and the meat brings a high price in the market, the profits of the business must be very large. Keeping and attendance must, of course, be considered. But your bear is a clumsy fellow, and while a pit will hold him, a good wire fence will also turn him. If, as is suggested, the captive bears have their claws clipped and their front teeth extracted, they could be kept with impunity as domestic animals. As for their hugging propensities, the suggestion that the farmer wear a spiked coat of mail when he goes to feed them is hardly feasible. It might be better to let the ladies of the family attend to and keep them at a distance. The new industry is evidently so feasible and the returns from it so large that we may look forward to the day when droves of bear will blacken all our fields, and the pensive bovine, as a domestic animal and a food product, will yield to the juicy and succulent plantigrade." All joking apart, we should think that a syndicate might be formed in this city that would just literally "bear" the market. We hope to see the idea taken up. A prize even might be offered for "best grade bear" at the provincial exhibition. If the royal city does not move promptly in the matter, it's ten to one if Vancouver's enterprising mayor and council will not be out with circulars calling for a meeting at the "salt water terminus" for the purpose of organizing a bear raisers' association or some thing of the sort. The matter, seriously, will bear looking into. If the Wisconsin man can make money off of a bear farm, the same thing can be done elsewhere.

In its issue of Sunday our Vancouver morning cotemporary returned to the Canadian Western Railway—a stock subject with that journal now—and gave it a few rabid shakes. In its Sunday article our cotemporaary confirms our impression that it was ambitious to form a new provincial party, and, for that and other reasons not necessary to mention, is determined to make the utmost capital out of its *bete noir*—the Canadian Western. We would advise our cotemporary, in pursuance of this object, to endeavor to be both truthful and consistent; otherwise its real motives will become apparent to every one and defeat the ends it has in view. "Until the matter became an accomplished fact but few persons were even aware that such a scheme was in contemplation," says our cotemporary. The facts of the case are that the following public notice appeared in the B.C. *Gazette*, and also in the two leading Victoria papers, from December 27th of last year until the middle of February last:

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislature of British Columbia, at its next sitting, for a private bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping and maintaining a railway from a convenient point on the eastern boundary of the province to the northern terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island *via* Yellowhead Pass, Cariboo and Bute Inlet; with power to construct and maintain branch lines, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines, to build and operate steam and other vessels, and generally to do all things conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above purposes, or any of them; and for a grant of land in aid of the proposed enterprise.

CHARLES WILSON,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

The legal requirements with regard to publication were certainly more than fulfilled by the promoters of the Canadian Western Railway, and, in view of this fact, the statement that "but few persons were even aware that such a scheme was in contemplation," stands out in its own light, against the background of the truth, as childishly absurd and manifestly false. Our cotemporary says further: "The promoters themselves were desirous of dissipating the idea of there being any intention to attempt to carry the matter through the legislature at that session" (meaning the session recently closed). In opposition to our cotemporary's unsupported say-so, we have the words of the public notice so widely published for more than a month previous to the opening of the last session of the legislature, as follows: "Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislature of British Columbia, *at its next sitting*," &c. We will not go into the subject further at present, the object of this article being merely to correct our cotemporary in its too zealous denunciation of an enterprise which, while promising to be a benefit to the province, in the widest sense, cannot reasonably be expected to benefit Vancouver or the C. P. R. directly. Herein lies the animus of our cotemporary's opposition. We are quite certain that the Canadian Western will not be in any way directly advantageous to this city or district. We are willing, however, that other sections of the province should be developed, which this railway is calculated to assist in doing to an eminent degree. We believe, with our cotemporary, that it is perfectly safe to leave this railway matter to the good sense of the people. They will hardly be led astray by our cotemporary's obviously interested diatribes.

A writer in a recent number of *America* thinks there may be some hope for the United States, for the reason that, however depraved the American politicians may be at present, and however corrupt their methods, Americans have cause for thankfulness that they are not so bad as those of France. They may not at all be saints, but they are not all irredeemable sinners, the writer says, and adds that, at any rate the United States has never been governed by libertines and brothel keepers. Mr. Guillaume C. Tener's article in the April number of the *Forum*, entitled "The Rise of Boulanger," is quoted from as depicting the depraved state of French politics and the phenomenal career of the "Jingo General." Of the *raison d'etre* of Boulangism Mr. Tener says: "The prime causes for the establishment of Boulangism lie in the universal contempt in which all the Republican leaders, with the exception of Freycinet, are held in France, and every day the newspapers reassert that truth. To be ruled by men whom one would be afraid to receive in his house—by a Constans, convicted perjurer and charged by the leading newspaper with malfeasance in office, and who was compelled for a few years to disappear from the political stage; by a Tirard, a time-server, whose incapacity is not denied by his most intimate friends, and whose moral character may be compared with that of Boss Tweed; by a Jules Ferry, supporting his family out of the French treasury, and ready to sacrifice the world to his ambition; by a Fallieres; by a Rouvier, who barely escaped conviction by a majority of one voice after a protracted trial on a charge of the grossest and vilest immorality; by an Andrieux, the acknowledged protector of a well-known procuress of the Rue Duphot, in whose house he was arrested when it was raided, and whom he saved from prosecution and conviction; by a Floquet, another time-server, who after basely insulting the Czar of Russia in 1867, became, when in power, his most exalted adulator." Here is certainly material for reflection. What will be the future of a nation governed by such rulers? It would take a St. Patrick to drive out these reptiles, but the worst has not yet been told. "In 1882," says Mr. Tener, "the Royalist journal, *Clairon*, affirmed, in a leading editorial, that the illness from which President Grevy was suffering, and which was represented to be an attack of partial paralysis, was simply the consequence of immoral conduct; that the president was almost a daily visitor at a house of ill-repute in Grange-Bateliere street, where only such vices as those described in the reports of the Collins-Dilke scandal, and of divorce trials were practiced; that the president had fainted in the house amid one of these bacchanalian scenes, and that he had to be carried to the Elysee Palace, where he was revived with difficulty. Although all these allegations were of the most positive order, and were repeated in the journal time and again, still no denial came from the Elysee and no proceedings were instituted against the *Clairon*, as the president knew too well that the allegations could be proved at the trial." It is certainly not to be wondered at that a people cursed with such rulers should have taken stock in even a Boulanger; but his star has paled (he was evidently no better than the rest), and perturbed France is left to cry, "What next?" France furnishes a very good illustration of what gross immorality and irreligion will bring a nation, or an individual, to—and the end is not yet.

A western paper has improved on the phrase "in our midst" by making it "in our immediate midst." Some day, perhaps, it will tell of an incident that happened "in its remote midst."

Monarch, survey, dispute and several other words were spoken of. "Now, tell me what a brute is," said the teacher. "I know," answered a little German boy, "that's a lady what's just got married."

By a return brought down in the senate recently it appears that there were 104 veterans of the war of 1812 living on July 1 last, of which 24 reside in Ontario, 52 in Quebec, 4 in New Brunswick, 1 in Nova Scotia, 1 in Manitoba and 4 in the United States. Each receives an annual pension of $30.

Brander Matthews, writing on "The Dramatic Outlook in America," which will be published in *Harper's Magazine* for May, finds evidence of an improvement in the quality as well as in the quantity of the plays written in Great Britain and the United States. The weakest point in American drama, he says, is that the playwright here has not taken the trouble to learn the theatrical technique.

The dismissal of Postmaster Pearson, of New York, to make room for one of the new president's prominent supporters, is exciting much comment. He is not only a model officer, but a Republican, and the fact that President Cleveland refused to remove him, while President Harrison has done so to make room for a hungry placeman, is significant of the difference between the two administrations. It seems to cast a little backward light, also, on the means by which the Republican victory was gained.

The following extract is taken from "Evelyn's Diary," and refers to a Dutch woman, who lived in the seventeenth century:—"Towards the end of August I returned to Haarlem. They showed us a cottage where they told us dwelt a woman who had been married to her twenty-fifth husband, and, being now a widow, had been prohibited to marry in the future; yet it could not be proved that she had ever made away with any of her husbands, though the suspicion had brought her divers times into trouble."

India-rubber pavement was invented by the German engineer Busse, in Linden, near Hanover, and was first practically used about fifteen months ago for paving the roadway over the Goethe bridge in Hanover. The first experiment proved so successful that during the present year another street in Hanover was paved with india-rubber to the extent of 1,500 square metres. Berlin is considering the advisability of availing itself of the same pavement, and has given it a trial by laying it down over a considerable distance near the Lutzow bank, which example is being followed by Hamburg. The india-rubber pavement is said to combine great elasticity with the hardness of stone, to be completely noiseless, and to suffer neither from cold or hot weather. Moreover, it is not slippery like asphalt, and is more durable.—*Building.*

FOR FIVE YEARS.—For over five years we have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for coughs and colds, burns and sore throat, and our experience is so satisfactory that we would recommend the medicine to any person." Mrs. F. Sanderson, Bosworth, Ont.

The sun is very grand, but the moon takes takes the shine from it when she comes out.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 17.*)

All quiet in police circles to-day.

Salmon averaged 7 to the boat last night.

The oolachan run is approaching its height.

W. H. Vianen shipped 1500 lbs of salmon to Vancouver and eastern points yesterday.

Eight hundred pounds of dynamite were exploded on Nicola rock in Nanaimo harbor, yesterday.

Hugh F. Keefer, of Vancouver is applying for a divorce from his wife *nee* Tisdale, on the ground of adultery.

Mr. Sheriff Armstrong has a notice in this issue announcing that the spring assizes will be held on Wednesday, May 1st at 11.30 a.m.

The Canadian Pacific railway company's earnings for the week ending April 7th were $262,000; for the same week last year $200,000.

The Rev. Thos. Crosby left Winnipeg for British Columbia by Monday night's train. He will arrive in Vancouver on Friday's express.

Mr. Wm. Turnbull has been awarded the contract for making the repairs and alterations to the agricultural hall, necessary for its use for civic purposes.

The contract for watering Columbia and Front streets has been awarded to Geo. McBroom, who will commence the service as soon as the agreement is signed.

The new fire hall is rapidly assuming shape. The new tank beneath it has proved to be a complete success, it having filled with water 24 hours after completion.

In a paragraph published yesterday, it was stated that the total debt of Westminster is only $155,000. This is scarcely accurate. The actual debenture debt is just $5,500, as none of the railway debentures have yet been issued.

Several bad prairie fires occurred throughout Manitoba on Sunday. A stable containing nine horses and 20 head of cattle belonging to Peter Cameron, Westbourne, was burned. Alex. Bell of Stony Mountain also lost his stables and stock.

Donald *Truth* comes to hand this week enlarged in size and even more spicy and readable than ever. *Truth* has fixed itself high up in the clouds, and on such a firm and popular basis that it may now be termed a handsome and successful fixture.

The S.S. Parthia sailed for Japan and China yesterday taking 9 cabin and 50 Chinese passengers. Her cargo consisted of 1606 tons of cotton, flour and general merchandinse. Two more vessels have been added to the C. P. Line, the Port Augusta and Port Fairy.

A London despatch says: "The lords of admirality have granted an interview with Mr. McLeod Stewart, the president of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company, regarding the use of Banff coal for the Pacific squadron, instead of Welsh coal. The admirality is arranging a test to find out the quality of the coal. Mr. Stewart expects favorable results from the test.

Mr. W. A. Robertson, the veteran prospector, accompanied by his son, left to-day for Queen Charlotte Islands on the Sardonyx. He is accompanied by Mr. J. Parkinson, an English mining expert, who goes up for the purpose of examining the coal beds. Should he report favorably on his return the work of sinking a shaft will be at once commenced. Mr. Robertson expects to be away about six months.—*Times.*

Fish exports yesterday and to-day were both large and interesting. D. W. Port & Co., shipped 1500 lbs. of salmon yesterday to eastern points, and 1000 lbs. to-day. W. H. Vianen shipped 1500 lbs. to Vancouver, Victoria and points east on the C. P. R, yesterday and 1200 lbs. to-day. Mr. Vianen sent 1000 lbs. of oolachans to Victoria this morning and a sturgeon weighing 715 lbs. and measuring 12 feet 6 inches in length. This huge fish was caught near Warnock.

The city council find themselves in a very unenviable position. Now that they are in form to go ahead with street and other city improvements, several citizens apply brakes by threatening injunctions against the city if the improvements are carried on. Now is not the time for objection. Why did not these cynics object when the notice of improvements were advertised? The council will meet to-night to decide whether to go or not to go ahead.—*Whatcom Bulletin.*

SAID TO BE SPLENDED.—"I am pleased with Burdock Blood Bitters, because it cured my rheumatism completely. My son also, and many other people in this vicinity, have used it and say it is splended." Mrs. O. Perrault, Rat Potage, Ont.

The Mission Bridge.

Latest reports from the Mission state that work on the railway and traffic bridge is being hurried forward with the utmost vigor. The contractors have all as many men employed as the work will permit, and no less than 240 laborers and mechanics are constantly at work. Three pile drivers are employed driving the piles for the approaches and piers, and this part of the contract is being most rapidly accomplished. No orders have been yet given to the contractors to widen the main span, and unless prompt action is taken by the board of trade and city council the bridge will be completed and further measures against it rendered useless. At the rate the work is progressing at present the bridge will be completed by June 1st, so there is little time to lose.

Several stores have been opened at the Mission, and all are reported to be doing a splendid business. Town lots are engaging some attention. A few enthusiasts are about to lay out a town site and place the lots on the market.

May Day Celebration.

Little Maud Hatherley has been chosen May Queen, to reign over the May day festivities. The various committees have got down to work, and are completing all the necessary arrangements. The majority of the Hyacks will turn out on the festive occasion in handsome new uniforms. The $200 voted the company by the city council at its last meeting will prove a great help, as the new Hyacks are not troubled with a superfluity of ready cash. The collecting committee will pay the merchants and professional men a visit in a few days, and it is hoped all will subscribe liberally.

Ship Building.

Matters in the ship building line are active. The new tug being built by the Royal City Mills is well advanced and will soon be ready for launching. Capt. Insley's new stern wheel steamer, building at Sapperton, will be launched in a few days. McPhee Bro.'s shipward resembles a beehive. They are building 20 fishing boats for the Bon Accord Packing Co., and a number for other canneries. This morning work was commenced on a steam scow piledriver for Mr. D. A. Macdonald, and the terms of the contract are that it must be ready for use in 7 days. The scow will have a 20 foot beam and length all over 45 feet. McPhee Bros. say they will have the work completed within the specified time.

Let the Dirt Fly.

Mr. Eugene Canfield, president of the Bellingham Bay Railroad & Navigation Company, arrived back from Whatcom yesterday afternoon. The citizens of Whatcom, he says, have completed the $50,000 subsidy which they are to give this company. Other towns are also preparing to give material aid to the road. The force of men working on the road north and south of the boundry line has been increased by the addition of 325 men, and construction is going ahead as fase as the weather will permit.

The authorities at Whatcom have raised the grade at the foot of Broadway st. The cars are to run on an elevated roadway 800 feet in length. The wagon road is beneath. In this way collisions with teams will be prevented. —*Seattle P.-I.*

Love at First Sight.

On Friday evening a gentleman arrived in this city from eastern Canada. He proceeded to a well known boarding house on one of our principal streets and immediately fell in love with the proprietress. It was a case of love at first sight, and the marriage will take place this evening. The prospective groom states that the marriage will be the carrying out in every detail of a dream which he had one night in his eastern home. The bride is well known in Victoria and will be led to the alter for the fourth time this evening. Three former husbands met with accidental deaths. The boarders will turn out in full force this evening to show their appreciation of the winsome landlady and the brave man from the east. The *Times* is doubtful about offering congratulations in advance, but takes the risk and extends its best wishes.—*Victoria Times.*

Whose Fault is it?

It was currently believed that the present council would speedily correct some of the most prominent abuses which have hitherto been suffered to exist in the administration of the civic government. It is to be hoped that public expectation may not be disappointed; but the council has been running the machine now nearly three months, and there are still wide fields open for the exercise of statesmanship. More than a month ago it was announced, (and we hailed the announcement with unmingled satisfaction), that after April fools day all the streets were to be cleared of rubbish and other unsightly incumbrances, and a system of orderly decency inaugurated. This is the 17th, and our naturally beautiful streets hide their comeliness under all sorts of disfigurement. Piles of old lumber, debris in front of buildings, brush that has been thrown out of orchards, forsaken oil cans, dirty garbage and unsightly accumulations of all sorts are resting undisturbed wherever the eye is turned. When a rat is caught and killed, out it goes on to one of the principal business streets to lie and rot and poison the air with its pestilential nastiness. When a bottle or lamp or a piece of crockery has been broken, it is forthwith ejected into the vicinity of the rat, and its sharp edges become a menance to both men and beast. If a man cleans up his back yard, the street becomes a convenient receptacle for the refuse. Is it not time the governing powers became aware that the character of a city is judged by the character of the streets? The eyes of the people are upon the aldermen, and if the by-laws against street nuisances be not speedily enforced, there may come to many minds the unwelcome conviction that public faith in personal sincerity has been misplaced.

LIFE AND LIMB are often in jeopardy through various accidents on land and water. A prompt relief and sure cure for all painful wounds, bruises, burns, cuts, scalds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, known as reliable over 30 years. Keep it in the house always.

"Doctor," said a wealthy patient, "I want you to be thorough, and strike at once at the disease." "I will" said the doctor, and brought his stick down with a smash on a decanter standing on the sideboard.

W. ELSON,
Merchant Tailor,
PORT MOODY, B. C.

Mr. Elson will be at the Colonial Hotel the first Wednesday in each month for the purpose of taking orders. dwja23tc

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FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS
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Children cured in 2 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 4 months, without any discomfort to wearer. The most perfect system to secure satisfaction by mail. Every Truss specially made for each case. Orders received by 3 p.m. mailed same day (prepaid and registered). Pad only one ounce. Perfect VENTILATION, Warranted for Five years. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. 100,000 sold. Send 6c. Stamp for Illustrated Book; invaluable information.—Address, CHAS. CLUTHE, 118 King St. West, Toronto, or Buffalo, N.Y.

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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.
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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 18.*)

Fourteen immigrants left for up-river points this morning to hunt for land.

W. H. Vianen shipped 1,500 lbs. of salmon to Montreal and other eastern points to-day.

The salmon run last night was the best of the season. Many of the boats brought in from 25 to 30 fish.

The canning men are very busy laying in supplies and making the necessary preparations and arrangements for the salmon pack.

Building operations are becoming more extensive every day. Several new buildings have been commenced on Royal avenue this week.

A large quantity of lumber and other building material was sent down this morning to Canoe pass for Drysdale & Co.'s new cannery.

An immense quantity of furniture arrived from Victoria last night, by tug str. Princess Louise, for Mrs. Miller, who will shortly open the Queen's Hotel.

An incipient fire occurred in the purser's room on the str. Premier, yesterday, at Port Townsend. The purser, Mr. Anderson, lost some valuable clothing.

The forged notes cases came before Capt. Pittendrigh this morning at the police court, and the charge against J. King was withdrawn by the crown. The other cases were adjourned till Wednesday next.

The Westminster rifles were served out with a complete new kit at the parade last night. This fine corps is now better accoutred than any in the province and fully as well as the crack corps of Montreal and Toronto. The new tunics are very handsome and soldier-like.

Three thousand dollars were offered for a quartz claim on Texada Island yesterday. There is a shaft sunk on the property to the depth of fifteen feet and there is some promising ore in sight. The owner refused the offer point blank. Right here we want to say that our claim has so far returned us a number of "Irish dividends." But then some people are born lucky.—*Courier.*

The str. Princess Louise for Westminster this morning carried away from here the largest single shipment of freight ever known. The shipment consisted of furniture and interior fittings and decorations for a new hotel to be opened shortly at the Royal City named the Queen's. The whole measured 64 tons; is valued at $6,000 and was manufactured by Mr. Jacob Sehl. —*Wednesday's Times.*

The name of the sealing schooner Anna Beck, recently sold by auction at Port Townsend, has been changed to the "James G. Swan." It had been intended to call the schooner "The Duke of York" (after a celebrated Indian chief now dead), but the deceased Indian's son, the "Prince of Wales," objected to the name, as the Indians would think the spirit of the dead duke was sailing around Behring sea instead of being in heaven.—*Colonist.*

OUR VANCOUVER CORRESPONDENT.—Mrs. Esquimalt, B. C., Mrs. A. B. Cameron writes that being very much troubled with dyspepsia she tried two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave great relief, and hopes that others may be induced to try it also and receive like benefits.

Wonderful Meetings.

The Salvation Army announces a series of "wonderful meetings" to be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. A large number of officers from Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo will be present, and the Vancouver brass band will also be in attendance. The meetings on the first three days will be held in Herring's opera house, and the last meeting in the Salvation barracks. Major Young will lead the van, and a most interesting time is promised.

Navigation in American Channels.

Messrs. Prior, Gordon and Mara, M. P.'s, interviewed Hon. Mr. Bowell relative to securing permission from the American Government for the C. P. Navigation Co's vessels to navigate the American channels by what is known as the inside passage. At present U. S. vessels bound for Alaska are allowed to utilize certain Canadian channels between the islands without let or hindrance. The C. P. N. Co. is this year going to put a magnificent vessel on the Alaska route and accordingly seeks the necessary permission to traverse U. S. waters. Hon. Mr. Bowell said he would take up the question with the U. S. authorities at once.

A Few Minutes Late.

The provincial police last evening received information that a nineteenth century exhibition of barbarism, known to sports as a "prize fight," was in progress at the Victoria driving park. Supt. Roycraft and a posse of once visited the place, but found that the birds had flown. The battle of bare knuckles to a finish—had been fought for $100 a side, between Clem Gustin of Vancouver and Billy Nicholls of Victoria; and had been won by the former in 1½ minutes. It was just unfortunate that the information received by the police came just a few minutes to late, and thereby prevented them from "running in" as disreputable a crowd of rowdies as ever disgraced Victoria with their presence. —*Colonist.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Annoying the Army.

The Salvation Army is continually subjected to uncomfortable annoyances which would be the cause of a tremendous uproar were any other religious sect the sufferers. Last night a drunken man broke into the circle, while prayer was being held on the corner of Mary and Columbia streets, and wanted to address the meeting. Luckily a policeman happened along and took him to the lockup. This morning he was fined $2.50 and costs. At the meeting in the barracks later on, two drunken men, after listening to the proceedings for a time, went to the door, stouted "Rats!" and scampered off. Such conduct as this must not be allowed, and the Salvation Army must be properly protected, the same as any other religious body.

The Largest Casting.

The largest casting which has been manufactured by the Vancouver foundry was turned out on Wednesday in a most successful manner. The casting is the bedplate for the tug boat which is being built by the Royal City Planing Mills. The casting weighs 3½ tons and measures 5 feet by 8. It is strongly ribbed and is good proof of the excellent work which can be turned out here. Besides this there is a large quantity of other work finished and ready to be taken away. Included in this is a condenser for the boat above mentioned and a large number of columns for supporting the fronts of buildings. The manager of the foundry has just closed a contract for building the engines, boilers, etc., of a large steamer. The contract will amount to about $10,000.—*News-Advertiser.*

The Fish Hatcheries.

The number of young fish of all kinds that were hatched and turned out from the several fish hatcheries in the Dominion last year was enormously large, aggregating over 88,000,000. This quantity is far in excess of any previous year. The classification and species were as follows:

Atlantic salmon	8,156,000
Pacific salmon	5,807,000
Salmon trout (Great Lakes)	7,320,000
Brook trout	176,000
Pickeral (Dare)	25,000,000
Black bass (small mouth)	1,000,000
Whitefish	40,650,000

If the fisheries of our lakes and rivers are to be preserved, it is only by maintaining the hatcheries in a high state of perfection, and it is satisfactory to learn that under Superintendent Wilmot the annual product is increasing.

Dredging the Fraser for Gold.

Mr. W. Baines, of Victoria, is in the city, having returned from Boston Bar where he has been locating a section of the Fraser river for the purpose of dredging it for its hidden wealth. Mr. Baines represents a company of English capitalists and has made application on their behalf, to the provincial government for a lease of the section of the river that he staked off. The company has been in readiness for some time to commence operations, but was awaiting the decision of the privy council with respect to the ownership of precious metals in the Railway Belt in British Columbia. Immediately on securing the lease the company will ship all the necessary machinery and appliances for the work from England, and commence active operations.

Press Notes.

The Victoria *Colonist* came out in a new dress on Tuesday, a considerable improvement.

The Blaine *Journal* has passed out of the hands of Cain Bros., and Jos. W. Dorr, the editor, is now proprietor as well. We wish the *Journal* every success under the new management.

A copy of the first number of the Seattle *Leader* is to hand. This is a large eight-page weekly, printed on superior paper and devoted to the cause of temperance, and moral reform.

The St. John (N. B.) *Sun* has issued a handsome extra edition of 24 pages. The number is printed on toned paper, and, with the illustrations and the statistical and descriptive matter, is a most creditable publication, and one which speaks well for the enterprise and progress of the "blue nose" city.

Who is He?

A romantic story connected with a young Frenchman at Fall River has just been brought to light. His name is Tancred Roussel, and he was left an orphan in Canada at the age of ten years. He had a brother who left home twenty-one years ago—two years before Tancred was born—and consequently the latter never knew of his whereabouts. Some time ago Tancred went from Fall River to Bristol, R. I., to work as a mason's apprentice, and one day entered into conversation with a fellow-employee about his former home in Canada. When he told the workman his name and the circumstances of his life, the latter replied that he knew of another orphan surnamed Roussel, immensely rich, who resided in British Columbia, Canada, and suggested that he might be the brother whom Tancred had doubt of ever being able to find his brother, but finally was induced to send a letter to British Columbia to inquire about the matter. He received a reply asking him to give the names of his father and mother as a proof of his identity. The names were right and the two brothers have been united.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Whitechapel Fiends.

The rising generation of Westminster, if not successful in filling all the high offices in the gift of the country, are most likely to swell the list of inmates in our penitentiaries and reformatories. Some fifteen boys, all of worthy families, whose ages run from 10 to 16 years, have banded together and formed a society which is known by the name of the "whitechapel fiends." They have signs, signals, passwords, grips and peculiar whistles, all of which are most religiously guarded from the uninitiated. Although the title of the society is about as horrible as could be chosen, the boys are far from being fiends in the sense implied. In fact they are not by any means a desperate lot, but what they may eventually become is hard to even guess at. The "fiends" had a club house under Front street, admittance to which was obtained by passing under one of the wharves. The police discovered the rendezvous and forced the youths to seek other quarters, which they did, and so successfully that the authorities tried in vain for some weeks to discover the location. The boys were jubilant and openly laughed at the efforts of the police to find them out. Yesterday chief of police Pearce struck the right trail and successfully located the gathering place of the "fiends." The shell of a huge burnt log, a short distance off Fortescue st., near the slaughter house, was found to be the rendezvous of these wayward youths. Earth had been thrown up on either side, and a portion of the entrance closed up, leaving a hole only large enough for a boy to crawl through. Over the whole was scattered green boughs, and to a casual observer nothing unusual struck the eye. In front of the entrance a handy fire place was arranged, and scattered about were a number of cooking utensiles. The inside was arranged with seats and shelves, and was large enough to accommodate a dozen boys with comfort. The floor was covered with cigarette and cigar stumps, cigarette papers and tobacco wrappers. From the signs observable the chief is of the opinion that many chickens from neighboring roosts have met with an untimely end in this old log. Before leaving Chief Pearce destroyed the club house so that it can never be used for the same purpose again. THE COLUMBIAN has frequently called the attention of parents to the folly of allowing their boys to remain out after dark, but the effect has only been temporary. What happened in Vancouver a few months ago, when the boys formed a society for committing petty thefts, may be repeated in this city, and, if so, the fault will lie more with the parents than with the boys.

Donald Truths.

Charles F. Law reports that he will have to suspend operations on Jubilee Mountain for a month, owing to the large amount of water now coming into the Constance–Atlanta shaft. The shaft is down over 80 feet, and in good stringers of ore, but the water cannot be handled without a pump.

T. S. Higginson and H. B. W. Aikman of the Dominion land department were at Golden this week, and granted the following homestead entries: B. F. Davis, Mrs. Mary Archer, Richard Love, J. W. Conners, John Gibson and Mr. Wild. The entries are about 160 acres each, and the land is all located close to Golden.

Private advices from Revelstoke are that the Columbia River Transportation Company will immediately begin building a steamboat for the lower river trade. When completed she will run between Revelstoke and Little Dalles, Washington. At the latter place connection will be made with a line that is operated for the benefit of Spokane Falls.

Dave Woolsey believes that he has struck a mine on Cariboo Creek, 45 miles west of Donald. It is close to to the C. P. R. track. The vein is 11 feet wide, carrying silver-lead ore. Assays give returns of $40 and $90 to the ton in silver. Mr. Woolsey has a number of railroadmen interested with him and sufficient capital is subscribed and paid in to do considerable development work.

T. F. Sinclair and Jim Campbell started from Canal Flat for Golden on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Pete McIntyre's hotel the same night: the next afternoon they made Golden. The distance is about 140 miles, and they made the trip in a Peteboro canoe. Mr. Sinclair is the canal contractor and Mr. Campbell the steamboat engineer. Both gentlemen are of undoubted veracity. If they are, their time is the fastest on record.

Canmore is to be the coming mining town on the eastern slope of the Rockies, and it is already having a little real estate boom. The coal mines at Canmore are a reality, and the coal is pronounced by experts to be a superior article for blacksmithing and, also, that it will coke. Orders are coming in freely from San Francisco and other Coast points. At present the output is 50 tons a day, and this will be increased as soon as a ferry can be put across Bow river.

Frank Clarke, the only occupant of F. Clarke's banking house, London, Ont., was astonished Tuesday afternoon when one of two men who had entered the office presented a pistol at his head and demanded what funds were on hand in the bank at that time. Frank, as quick as lightning, seized the revolver, and a struggle ensued, during which the would-be robbers decamped. They are being watched for, and as Clarke can describe them, their capture is almost a certainty.

Four hundred colonists left for Manitoba and the Northwest Tuesday night. Many are bound for British Columbia.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, says that in Mexico, 8,000 people have never seen a copy of the bible.

One of the most successful lawyers at Atlanta, Georgia, is Charles H. J. Taylor, a negro, who began life as a boot-black. He formerly practised law in Boston.

Speaking of abbreviations, the Boston *Transcript* suggests that a good abbreviation for Alaska would be L. S., which, as every one knows, means the place of the seal.

The Queen of Madagascar is described as a small, slender woman, with a very sad face, a sweet smile and no end of Paris gowns. She is twenty-three years old, has been four years a queen, and is really worshiped by her people.

A Wichita preacher delivered a discourse last Sunday on "Lying," and when he went down town on Monday morning not more than half the people he met would speak to him.—*Ex.* That's generally what happens in this wicked world when preachers begin to get too personal, which reminds us—

Once again the danger of over-indulgence in tobacco is brought vividly before the public. Edwin Booth has been in the habit of smoking twenty strong cigars a day. It may be that to some men a small amount of tobacco every day is beneficial, but a man who lights a fresh cigar every half-hour is flirting with physical collapse.—*Ex.*

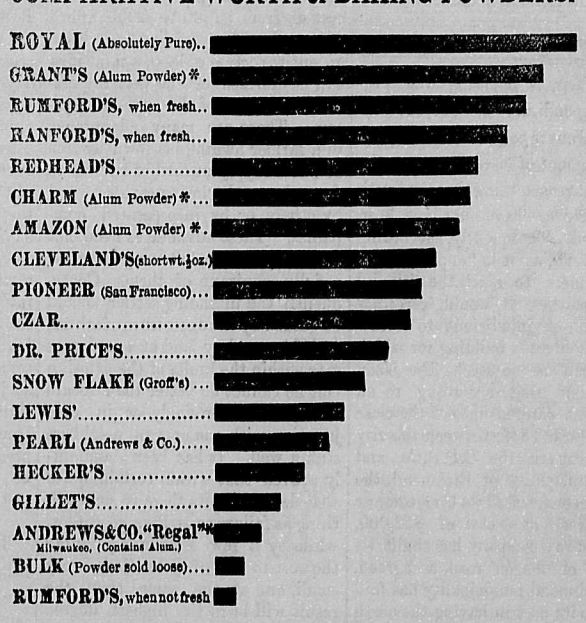
In 1880 some thirty young women in Berlin started an Old Maids' Club, with a provision for a fine of 1000 marks upon every one who married. The club was a great success, but suddenly an epidemic of marriage set in, and at the annual meeting this year only one member was left, and she found herself called upon to dispose of 28,000 marks, the accumulation of the fines paid by the former members. She took the advice of the ex-members, and it was decided that half the sum should go to a hospital, and that the solitary old maid should have the rest for herself.

Lady Hornby, wife of the British Admiral, is a "character." Years ago she was struck in the eye by a shot from a catapult in the streets in London and lost its sight. She is, however, sharp as a needle, and her one remaining eye amply does duty for both. She is one of the most courageous women alive, and once saved the life of a favourite cat by herself biting a mad dog at the tail. She delights in nothing so much as startling people, and once sent a hotel full of dowagers into fits by telling them the secret of her plentiful supply of exotics was her habit of going around the cemetery every morning and snatching them from the tombs. There are endless stories about the sayings and doings of her ladyship; and she does all she knows to foster a character of eccentricity.—*Ex.*

The New York *Sun* says: A report comes from Germany that the government is likely to invite France and England to co-operate in a movement to suppress the liquor traffic on the west coast of Africa. This news will be heard with concern by some rum manufacturers in our own country. It may not be generally known that the great centre of culture contributes about all the liquor from our land which is poured down the throats of native Africans. It is said that one firm within five miles of the Massachusetts state house has a contract to supply 3,000 gallons of rum a day for seven years for the African trade. This thriving business is doubtless a source of great satisfaction to the makers of trade rum, but we see another aspect of the case in such piteous appeals as that of Chief Hama, who, in his recent request for protection against the liquor sellers, said: "I dread the white man's drink more than all the assegais of my enemies."

An exchange revamps an ancient but somewhat amusing "chestnut" as follows: In an English country church the curate had to give out two notices, the first of which was about baptisms and the latter had to do with a new hymn-book. Owing to an accident he inverted the order and gave out as follows: "I am requested to announce that the new hymn-book will be used for the first time in this church on Sunday next; and I am also requested to call attention to the delay which often takes place in bringing children to be baptized; they should be brought on the earliest day possible. This is particularly pressed on mothers who have young babies." "And for the information of those who have none," added the rector in gentle, kindly tones, and who, being deaf, had not heard what had been previously said—"and for the information of those who have none, I may state, if wished, they can be obtained on application in the vestry immediately after service to-day. Limp ones, 1 shilling each; with stiff backs, 2 shillings."

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

Richest Ore Smelted at Anaconda.

A man passed through Donald this week who was employed at the Anaconda smelter up till the time that half of that great reduction-works plant was destroyed by fire. He said that he took samples of the bullion as it came from the furnace, and that the ore sent them from the Toad Mountain mines was the richest ever worked at Anaconda. He reports that the samples assayed as high as $1700 to the ton. Quite a number of men employed round the works intended coming to Kootenay district this summer, but the fire changed the plan of many of them.—*Truth.*

AN OPEN LETTER

To the People of New Westminster and Surrounding Country:

We have just arrived in your beautiful province, from Ontario—that land of snow—and have brought with us a beautifully selected stock of Pure and Fresh Drugs and all the other requisite articles to make a first-class drug store. We are located in the Holbrook Block on Columbia st., 2 doors from the Telegraph Office. You can't miss it; our front is painted Red. We want you to call the next time you are in the city, as we wish to make your acquaintance.

Yours truly,

MACPHERSON & THOMSON.

Chemists and Druggists.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT, after trying all other remedies for 2 years.

GEORGE TINGLEY.

Albert Co., N. B.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I had a valuable colt so bad with mange, I feared I would lose it. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured him like magic.

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie.

Five incendiary fires were started at Listowel Tuesday night. Three of them were put out immediately, but by the other two J. E. Terhune's residence and Rev. Mr. Dock's stables were burned to the ground with all their contents. The former's family had a narrow escape.

LIKE HALF A DOLLAR.—"About 8 years ago my feet and legs became poisoned, and came out in great sores as large as a half dollar which ate in almost to the bone. After the failure of other remedies, the sores were completely healed by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters." Joseph Gonyon, Tupperville, Ont.

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.*

FASHIONABLE

DRESS MAKING

At MISS JENNINGS',

(LATE OF ENGLAND)

Corner of Church and Columbia Streets, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. dwfe7tc

FOR SEASON, '89.

MY STALLIONS "KING HENRY" & "PRINCE CHARLIE" (514 C. R.) will make the season of 1889 as follows:

KING HENRY, at Ladner's, Mud Bay, Semiahmoo, Clover Valley and Langley.

PRINCE CHARLIE, at Ladner's and Lulu Island.

TERMS—King Henry, $15.00 to insure. Prince Charlie, 25.00 "

Not responsible for accidents. For further particulars enquire of the undersigned at Ladner's.

wap3m1 H. D. BENSON.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on **Friday, 17th May**, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years twice per week each way, between

ELGIN AND NEW WESTMINSTER

from the 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle, at the option of the contractor. To leave Elgin every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., to proceed to New Westminster, and get back to Elgin with return mail on the evenings of the same days.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of New Westminster, Mud Bay and Elgin, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, April 5, 1889. ap10w3t

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Live Stock!

Important to Loggers, Famers, Butchers and Dairymen.

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. EDWARD PARR and others to sell by Public Auction at **Kensington Prairie, Surrey,** on

Thursday, 2nd May, 1889,

the following Live Stock:

2 yoke Oxen, well broken to the plow and very gentle.
1 yoke Oxen, not broken; 5 years old.
2 yoke Oxen, well matched; 3 years old.
1 only Work Ox.
1 only Steer, 4 years old.
12 extra good Dairy Cows, just coming in.
5 2-year old Heifers.
5 yearling Heifers.
2 yearling Steers.
1 2-year-old Durham Bull.
1 Horse, gentle to ride and drive.
1 good Work Team; about 2000 lbs.
Also—1 Breaking Plow.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT MR. PARR'S FARM and will commence at 10 o'clock. The stock are all in good condition and will be found worthy the attention of the Public.

TERMS—For sums under $50, net cash; over that amount, negotiable notes at 6 months at 8 per cent. interest.

W. J. TRAPP, Auctioneer.

wap1014

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1889.

The *News* is opposing the proposed expenditure of $20,000 by the Vancouver corporation for the establishment of a city market, the principal reason being that the North Arm bridges have not yet been built, and, consequently, according to the *News*, as it is "impossible for the farmers to reach the city and use a market, it would certainly seem to be injudicious to borrow money to erect a building for which there can be no use." The *News* points out that, according to an agreement entered into at the close of the year 1887, between the city of Vancouver, the C.P.R.Co., and the municipality of Richmond, the city has constructed its bridge across False Creek, at a cost of $22,000, the railway company has built its section of wagon road, as agreed, but Richmond municipality has failed to do its part in having the north arms of the Fraser bridged. Attention is also called to a resolution, passed at the last meeting of the Vancouver council, charging the Richmond municipality with a breach of public faith on its part unless it at once provides the means to perform its part of the agreement. The *News*, we think, under the circumstances, is rather severe, to the point of unreasonableness, upon the Richmond municipality, as that body is not fairly chargeable with delaying the construction of the bridges, either wilfully or negligently. The delay has rather been the result of circumstances which the municipality could not have been expected to control. As to what the municipality is bound to do in the future in the bridge matter is another question.

At a meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Agricultural Society, held on the 13th inst., in the council chambers, some association business was transacted, the most important being the fixing of the date for the next provincial annual exhibition, to be held at this city, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the second, third, and fourth of October respectively. This is nearly the same date as the show was held on last year, and will give time for the various local exhibitions to be held a few days in advance. The president of the association, Mr. W. H. Ladner, M.P.P., stated at the meeting that he had invited Lord Stanley, the governor-general, to be present and open the exhibition. He had received an answer, by wire, to the effect that his excellency feared he could not accept the invitation, but would forward his answer later by letter. In pursuance of instructions from the meeting the secretary, T. R. Pearson, has written to the governor-general, notifying him of the date fixed for the opening, and it is quite possible that Lord Stanley, who, it is understood, will visit the province this fall, may honor the exhibition by his presence. In an advertisement elsewhere the secretary of the agricultural association states that the directors are revising the prize list for 1889, and will be glad to receive suggestions from any one interested and also donations of special prizes. Anyone wishing to communicate with the secretary on the above points should do so at once, as the list must be revised and completed not later than a week from date. Now is the time for everyone to do something for their country. The time is short, and we are reminded that the Exhibition Fund is very "tired" waiting for another lift. About two dozen enterprising citizens should speak at once.

The question of artesian wells for purposes of irrigation is one that is of interest to a portion of the interior of this province. As our readers will recollect, the subject caused considerable discussion in the legislature and by the press a few weeks ago. The following from the San Francisco *Chronicle* on irrigation by means of artesian wells in certain districts of California will be of interest in this connection. Says the *Chronicle:* One of the most remarkable features of California and one that strikes the visitor with wonder is the artesian wells that are seen in various parts of the state. And it certainly is good ground for wonder when one sees a pipe sunk into the bowels of the earth, from which pours without ceasing or diminution a flood of a million and a half or two million and a half gallons daily. Artesian wells have been successfully sunk in many parts of the state. They are found in the Santa Clara valley, in the San Joaquin and in the counties of the far south. But it is unquestionable that the most remarkable development in this direction has been in what is known as the artesian belt of Kern and Tulare counties. When it is known that single wells, sunk at a cost of from $1000 to $2000, afford a flow of water sufficient to irrigate an entire section of land, a faint idea can be formed of the vast importance and value of the artesian system. There are many advantages in a farmer owning his own source of water supply instead of having to depend upon ditches or canals owned by others or by incorporated companies. These advantages need not be discussed here, but every irrigator is fully cognizant of them. Consequently the intending settler should be guided by the experience of others, and if he can buy land at a moderate rate within the limits of the artesian belt he cannot do better than locate there, and either singly or in conjunction with one or two neighbors sink a well. It has been abundantly proved that within certain quite well defined limits there is no such thing as failure to strike a good flow, while by a few settlers combining the cost to each may be made very small, and at the same time the result will be in the highest degree satisfactory.

With all the improvements that are being made in the naval armaments of the world, perfection is yet a long way off, even with respect to the British war ships, which must be conceded to be in the van of modern progress in offensive and defensive naval architecture, as well as in the machinery and manning of the vessels. It is still true as ever that "Britania rules the wave," and this saying received a marked demonstration in the marvellous and successful fight made by H.M.S. Calliope a few weeks ago, against the fierce Samoan hurricane that shattered into kindling-wood six companion ships, belonging to Germany and America, in the harbor in front of the little city of Apia. But British men-of-war builders have not yet succeeded in combining advantages and overcoming drawbacks to such an extent that a great deal of further experiment is unnecessary. There is, says the London *Engineer*, a vague sense of something lacking which is not pleasant, and it seems strange that, notwithstanding the enormous variety in type admissible in the navy, nothing has been produced which is perfect in one respect. Thus we have nothing superlatively fast, or steady, or safe from being sunk, or able to fight her guns to perfection. Compromise is no doubt an excellent thing, but it is possible perhaps to push it too far, and it seems as though it might be worth while to abandon some qualities wholly to secure the possession of others in perfection. Thus, for example, it might be worth while to arm ships of the Archer class with guns which they could really use at sea; and although something else would have to be sacrificed, it might be found better in the end to raise the turret guns of the Hero, which are now, we are told, so close to the deck that the explosion from them is likely seriously to damage the upper deck fittings in their line of fire. As it is now, all the fittings on the fore deck leak badly, and the mess deck is always afloat when steaming against a moderate sea. A trial of the strength of these fittings should be made by firing full charges right ahead. The great defect of the modern British navy is that we have always tried to combine too much in one ship. Our designers have behaved in effect like men who have to pack into one portmanteau what would fill three; they are reluctant to leave out anything, and the result is that everything is crushed and spoiled. A very large sum is to be spent on the navy. Let us hope, says the *Engineer*, that, instead of building half a dozen ships, in each of which half a dozen more or less incompatible qualifications are to be combined somehow, the plan will for once be tried of building half a dozen different ships in each of which will be found some superlatively good qualities.

One can hardly read the despatches about the grand rush at Oklahoma, precisely at noon on Monday, and allow his imagination to depict the scene, without being forcibly struck with the ludicrous side of the picture. The "boomers," by their importunities, have fairly forced this territory into the market and out of the hands of the rightful owners—the Indians of the United States. The president, yielding to the resistless and determined pressure of interested parties, was induced to proclaim the territory open for settlement. April 22nd, at noon, was the day and hour when the bars were let down. And, presto on the stroke of the clock, with a one, two, three, go! a motley mob, numbering thousands, who have beleagured the "promised land" for weeks and been daily augmented, tear frantically through the brush, in vehicles, on horseback, and foot—some with all their household goods, and even their houses with them—all bent on securing for No. 1 the "softest snaps" to be found in the Oklahoma pastures. Thousands crossed the line, with a whoop and a yell, the first minute, and the living stream still continues, and is expected to flow until the land is filled up, and the inevitable reaction takes place. Casualties are a part of the programme, of course, two of the "boomers," with their teams, having been drowned in the first rush yesterday, endeavoring to ford a river that intervened. Conflicting interests and unavoidable personal collisions of excited "boomers" and land-seekers are likely to produce something more serious than mere accidents before a normal state of things supervenes in feverish Oklahoma. The military, however, are present in strong force, and, it is to be hoped, will succeed in at least restraining bloodshed.

The report of the department of fisheries for the Dominion of Canada is to hand. A brief review will be of interest. The total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1888 is given as $17,418,510.76, divided among the various provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, $7,817,030.42; New Brunswick, $2,951,863.05; British Columbia, $1,902,195.50; Quebec, $1,860,012.96; Ontario, $1,839,869.09; Prince Edward Island, $876,862.74; Manitoba and N. W. Territories, $180,677. It will be seen that British Columbia looms up well as compared with her sister provinces in fish production. The Pacific province will yet stand higher when its fisheries, particularly the deep sea fisheries, shall have been fully developed. The aggregate value of the fisheries of the Dominion for 1888 shows a decrease, when compared with the previous year, 1887, of $967,592.99, divided as follows: Nova Scotia, $562,752.26; New Brunswick, $617,643.84; Prince Edward Island, $160,563.10; British Columbia, $72,691.58. The other provinces show an increase as follows: Quebec, $86,445.53; Ontario, $308,819.36; Manitoba, $51,593. British Columbia's yield as given above, is exclusive of the consumption by Indians, which, placed at $3,257,500, raises this province to second place, with a grand total, representing the value of its fisheries for last year, of $5,159,695.50. The decrease in the value of the fish product of this province for last year is attributed, correctly, no doubt, principally to the failure of salmon fishing on the Fraser last season. Notwithstanding this large falling off, it is added, the average pack per cannery was nearly the same as that of previous years, while the total capital invested in the business showed an increase as compared with 1887. It will not be amiss to mention here that still more capital is being invested this year, and that four new canneries—making a total number of sixteen—will operate on the Fraser during the season about to open, which is expected to be a profitable one. The report states that, having in view the fate which has befallen the once productive Sacramento and Columbia Rivers, and in order to guard against similar results in our own streams, it was found necessary to enact more stringent regulations for the protection of this valuable industry, and, after quoting the order-in-council passed November 26th, 1888 (modified since in some of its provisions), expresses the hope that a strict enforcement of the regulations will put a check to the decline experienced during the past two seasons and ensure success and permanency of such a source of wealth to the province of British Columbia. The decrease in the fur seal catch of Behring Sea is assigned principally to the unsettled state of affairs by which several British schooners were deterred from entering these waters at the risk of seizure by the U.S. revenue cutters. The department lets itself down very gracefully from the performance of an obvious duty in connection with explorations with respect to the northwest coast fisheries in this way: "Circumstances again prevented this department from continuing the experiments begun in 1886, with the view of locating the cod banks in the neighborhood of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Island; but it is satisfying to know that the attempts made by private parties in this direction were fairly successful and will eventually lead to preparations on a larger and more extensive scale for the pursuit of this fishery next season." Nevertheless, the "department" can and should do something even yet to expedite and assist in the laudable and reproductive enterprise of opening up and developing the coast fisheries of this province. The report states that there at present eleven hatcheries under control of the Dominion government, of which four are located in Quebec, two each in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and one in British Columbia—the Fraser River hatchery. The total number of young fish of various kinds hatched and distributed from these hatcheries during the season of 1888, from the crop of 1887, amounted to 88,109,000, and the total amount of ova laid down during the year was 98,214,000. The total expenditure for the fisheries service during the financial year, ending 30th June, 1888, amounted to $377,487.59, including fisheries protection service expenditure to 31st December, 1888. Under the head of general service the total expenditure for the Dominion amounted to $95,544.65, sub-divided among the different provinces as follows: Ontario, $19,860.52; Quebec, $13,463.37; Nova Scotia, $18,308.02; New Brunswick, $20,533.20; Prince Edward Island, $3,402.51; British Columbia, $3,661.83; Manitoba, $2,816.64. It will be seen from the above figures that the service in this province, in proportion to the value of the fisheries, costs the department much less than in any of the other provinces. The totals of expenditure, as given above are made up of three items., viz., salaries of officers, disbursements of officers, and miscellaneous. For British Columbia the amounts opposite these items are, respectively, $2,415.55, $1,107.65, $138.63. The Fraser River hatchery cost the department last year, $5,653.90, divided as follows: Salaries, $2,100; miscellaneous expenditure, $3,553.90. The following statement of fisheries revenue paid to the credit of the receiver-general of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888, shows the proportion in which each province contributed: Ontario, rents, license fees and fines, $18,251.25; Quebec, rents, license fees and fines, $5,394.99; Nova Scotia, fishery licenses and fines, $3,905.44; New Brunswick, fishery licences and fines, $7,625.64; British Columbia, rents, license fees and fines, $6,934.55; Manitoba, fishery licenses, $819.25; total, $42,931.12. A recapitulation, showing, among other things, the value of fishing material, etc., and the number of fishermen in the different provinces of the Dominion, for the year 1888, speaks well, comparatively, for this province: Nova Scotia, No. fishermen, 28,107, total value material, etc., $3,229,845; New Brunswick, 9,840, $988,007; P. E. Island, 4,379, $379,890; Quebec, 9,432, $670,521; Ontario, 3,303, $558.620; British Columbia, 5,940, $1,036,132. The foregoing review of the fisheries department report is comparative, principally. In returning to the subject we shall give a few particulars from the subreport of our own provincial inspector.

B. C. Agricultural Society.

THE PRIZE LIST COMMITTEE OF the above Society is now revising the Prize List for 1889, and will be pleased to receive any suggestions from intending exhibitors and other friends of the Society.

All parties contemplating donations of special prizes will kindly communicate with the Secretary within a week from date, and any suggestions as to prize list should be in within the same period.

T. R. PEARSON,
Secretary.

New West., April 22, 1889. dwap22w1

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned for the

ERECTION OF A MANSE

On Sea Island, North Arm, B. C., until noon, MAY 1st, 1889. Tenders to be for the whole and also for the labor only.

Plans and specifications to be seen at *the residence of F. McCleery, Esq.*, North Arm.

R. NEWBERY TOMS,
Sec. Building Committee,
Care F. McCleery, Esq.,
North Arm, B. C.

dwap22td

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training.
Four Books Learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Every child and adult greatly benefitted.
Great inducements to Correspondence Classes.
Prospectus, with Opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by
Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SEEDS, SEEDS!

At Central Grocery.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FERRY'S GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, which are guaranteed fresh and good. So don't send to the United States and other places for small lots, when you can get them as good and cheap at

Marshall Sinclair's,
COLUMBIA STREET.

dwno13tc

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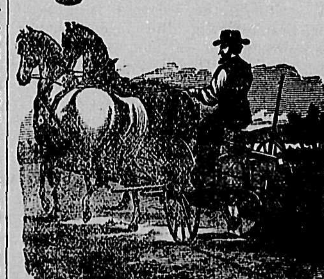
F. G. STRICKLAND & CO.

DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements



NOW IN STOCK,

150 PLOWS

And must be sold within the next 60 days to make room for other new goods.

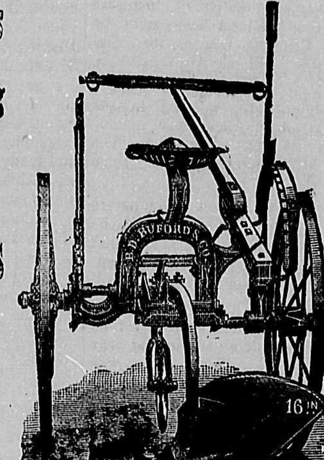
Riding and Walking PLOWS.

12 Buford Gangs

—AT—

$80.00.

USUAL PRICE, $130.



REMEMBER the "Rock Island" Buford Sulky Plows are without an equal. From 12 to 18 inch now in stock.

Massey Binders.	**Toronto Mowers.**	**Beaver City Rake**
Maxwell "	**Buckeye "**	**Sharp "**
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Little Giant Threshers and Tread Power.
Toronto Advance Engines and Threshers.
Derrick's Perpetual Hay Press.
Hay Tedders and Loaders.
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Be sure and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO.,
Webster Block, Front Street, WESTMINSTER.

S. A. CAWLEY, Chilliwhack, } Representatives at these points.
T. McNEELY, Ladner's Ldg, }

wmh6

THE ATTRACTION

Of Columbia Street

—IS—

JAS. ROUSSEAU'S

GREAT CLEARING SALE

GOOD-FITTING BOOTS AND SHOES CONTRIBUTE much to the health and comfort of every home. Therefore, everybody ought to know that JAS. ROUSSEAU'S is decidedly the cheapest place in New Westminster where the people of this District can purchase the best Boots and Shoes at the cheapest prices.

I will allow **10 per cent. discount on all cash purchases** to the general public **for the next sixty days**, to make room for a LARGE SPRING STOCK now en route.

REMEMBER,—if you want genuine good Boots and Shoes the proper place to purchase them is at

Jas. Rousseau's,
81 Columbia Street.

Custom Work promptly attended to. dwtc

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

JUST RECEIVED,

A CAR-LOAD OF

Pell, Rice Coil-spring and McLaughlan

BUGGIES

—ALSO—

DUPLEX, HANDY, BRADLEY & OTHER

Democrat and Express Wagons!

The Best and Cheapest Rigs ever offered for sale in British Columbia.

dwap5tc **Reid & Currie.**

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

LONDON, April 20. -- A petard, thrown by some unknown person, exploded behind the altar of the Cathedral at Valentia, during the services on Thursday. A panic ensued, but no lives were lost. The cathedral was greatly damaged.

LONDON, April 19 —As an earnest estimate of the royal esteem in which the late Earl of Beaconsfield is held, the Queen to-day sent a wreath of primroses to be placed over his grave at Hughenden, accompanied by an autograph letter and a parchment inscription showing that the offering was a mark of grateful remembrance of his eminent services to the country. The literal inscription of the card which lent especial importance to the offering was: "A mark of the grateful remembrance of Victoria."

BRUSSELS, April 20. — Boulanger has decided to start for London next week. Boulanger's decision is due to the warning by the government of Belgium of expulsion.

LONDON, April 20.—The Clyde sugar market is strong, with sugar two shillings higher than last Saturday, having risen 3d to-day. Medium grades sell best and operators say that the rise will go higher yet. The rise is due to the fear that the crop will be small.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A careful estimate of the losses by last night's fire shows the New York Central Hudson River Ry. on elevators, buildings, store houses and piers etc., $1,400,000; goods stored with Rossiter and Skidmore $1,372,500; Wilcox & Co., loss on stock and machinery $228,000; small out buildings $12,000; total $3,012, 500. The companies will rebuild as soon as possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The str. Umatilla from Honolulu this morning bringing the U. S. ship-wrecked seamen and marines who were left there by the steamer Alanda on her last voyage up from Samoa. The str. brings the following advices :—Memorial services in honor of the victims of the Samoan disaster, were held in Honolulu on April 11th. Several members of the Royal family and all the court, government and foreign officials attended.

The American bark Newsboy arrived at Honolulu on April 8th from New Castle N. S. W., having in irons F. W. Rugg, one of her mates, who during a quarrel at sea shot and killed a seaman named Andrew Paulson. Rugg was surrended to the U. S. Consul General at Honolulu.

Seventy tins of opium, concealed among the cargo of salt of the Barkentine Planter, were seized on the arrival of that vessel from San Francisco on the 8th inst.

TULARE, Cal., April 20.—Daniel Anson, a brakeman on a passenger train, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a tramp at Madera, this morning. , The tramp, who was trying to steal a ride, became enraged at Anson for telling him he could not ride, and without a moments warning, pulled a revolver and shot Anson, the ball going through his neck down into the lungs. The tramp escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The U. S. revenue cutter Thetis sailed to-day for the north. She first goes to Seattle to coal; from there she goes to Sitka, and will then cruise about, lending what aid she can to shipwrecked whalers, and preventing illegal fishing in Behring sea.

SACRAMENTO, April 20.—Ten guns, forming a portion of the armament of the cruiser Charleston, arrived here last night. The heaviest guns are expected shortly.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A portion of the long expected official report, from Admiral Kimberly, of the terrible naval disaster at Apia, Samoa, was received at the navy department this morning. The remainder is expected in to-nights mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The second trial of George Lewis, the gambler, who shot and killed John Perrin, another gambler, in a dispute over a small amount of money, resulted in his acquittal last night.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 20.—Lucilus H. Mosley, the inventor, is dead, aged 89 years. He invented the celebrated silk speeder and spinner. The first two pieces of silk cloth woven in America were woven at his house. He built the first dye wood cutting mill erected in the country.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Five fire engines and several fire boats are still working this morning on the ruins of last night's fire. There are about 2,000 barrels oil stored in the Wilcox refinery cellar, which are burning fiercely. The shedded piers and elevators are a molten mass, on which streams of water are constantly pouring. No effort has been made to extinguish the burning oil as it would be a fruitless task, and fireman are simply taking every precaution to prevent its spreading. Large crowds are gathered all about the fire and are kept in order by extra details of police from nearly every city precinct. The union stock yards abottoir, which was ablaze early this morning, has been saved and is only damaged on the exterior walls. All the injured men are doing well, and latest reports are that all the workmen in the retinery where the fire broke out are accounted for.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A despatch received this morning at the Maritime Exchange, from London, states that one of the Denmark's life boats had been passed at sea, and from all appearances it is supposed the occupants had been rescued.

MONTREAL, April 22.—Donald Morrison, the Highland outlaw who about twelve months ago shot a constable while endeavoring to serve him with a writ of ejectment, near Lake Megantic was captured last night. For twelve months he has practically defied the authorities of the whole province. Four weeks ago a large detachment of the city police force was sent out to effect his capture. He succeeded in eluding them. The authorities commenced the whosale arrest of every person who was supposed to give him shelter; some thirty five families were arrested, resulting in starving Morrison out and forcing his surrender.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—It is said to be not improbable that Canadian freight cars coming into the United States railroads will now have to pay the regular rate of duty at ports of entry. The treasury department it is reported, has had the matter under consideration for some time, in fact ever since the fisheries trouble, but at that time it was considered as a possible retaliatory measure while now if adopted it would simply be in accordance with the protection tariff ideas of the administration, and to protect United States car builders. In preparation for this move on the part of the treasury department an account has been kept at some points of entry, notably at Detroit, of dutiable freight cars belonging to Canadian roads: it is estimated that an average of three hundred such cars come in daily at Detroit, Port Huron and at Ningara Falls, and that fully 3,000 dutiable Canadian cars are in constant use on the roads in the United States, not one of them having paid a cent of duty, and there are three classifications under which these cars may come and there does not appear to be any precedents to show which it will be on. The manufacturer of wood would pay 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, manufacturers of iron 45 per cent , and on carriages 35 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 22 —The ss. Missouri of the Atlantic Transportation Line, which, rescued the passengers of the Denmark, left the breakwater at 7.30 this morning, and is expected to arrive at her pier between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. All on board are reported well. The value of cargo jetisoned to make room for the rescued passengers is a hundred and forty thousand dollars. She had a miscellaneous cargo and the loss will fall on the insurance companies.

PATTONVILLE, Mo., April 22.—The express office in the Wabash Western Railroad depot was entered by a lone masked armed men last night. The agent was covered with a revolver and bound and gagged. The robber then took six thousand dollars and disappeared.

ARKANSAS CITY, April 22.—Two of the "Boomers" attempted to ford the river near here yesterday and were drowned, together with their teams. Pawnee Bill, the Indian chief, is reported to have been killed by a deputy marshall while trying to get whiskey into the territory.

FORT RENO, Dak., April 22.—This morning the militiay officers on the southern border of Oklahoma gave instructions to the soldiers to form close to the Oklahoma line. At noon precisely the signal was given, and with a mighty cheer, the Oklahoma army rushed forwards into the promised land. On the eastern, northern and western borders the same scenes were enacted. Horses were goaded to the utmost speed in the grand rush, and thousands upon thousands crossed the Oklahoma line in one minute.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Henry Henceman, who defeated Charles Long in a rowing match for $2,000, at Stockton, yesterday, says he is willing to row a race with Wm. Payne of Victoria, B. C., for $500 a side over a three mile course, the race to take place either at Stockton or San Francisco.

PURCELL, Indian Territory, April 22. —The grand rush was made at noon to-day across the Oklahama line. When the clocks struck, guns were fired and whistles blown, and immediately the trains started across the bridge and horsemen embarked for the opposite shore.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Thomas Cavanaugh and Theodore Fowler, serving sentences at San Quentin state prison for burglary, escaped during the night. No trace of them has been discovered to-day.

BOSTON, April 22.—Stanton Blake, one of the best known citizens of Boston, died early this morning after a short illness. Born 1834; son of the late George B. Blake, who for many years was head of the firm of Blake Bros. & Co., Bankers. Blake retired from active businhss in 1870. He was connected with a great many charitable institutions.

LONDON, April 22.—First officer Raben and 42 of the crew of the steamer Denmark arrived at Lisbon, yesterday, from the Azores, where they were landed by the steamer Missouri. Raben reports that during the severe storm that prevailed on the 4th the Denmark broke her shaft. As she rose on the crest of a wave and began to descend, the propeller was for a moment clear of the water while revolving very rapidly. At this time the shaft in the tunnel broke near the aft end of the section which connected with the engines andtore a hole in the bottom of the vessel. At this moment the engine pipe burst, killing engineer Knas, and immediatcly loosening the iron plates at the side of the vessel and causing another leak. The machinery was completely disabled and no attempt was made to mend the shaft as it would have been useless. At the time of the disaster the Denmark was 800 miles from the Newfoundland banks. She at once fell into the trough of the sea and was helpless, as long waves were constantly breaking over her. Fortunately the after part of the vessel was closed and kept the water back. Measures were at once taken to get sails on the vessel. She was put before the wind and everything was done that skillful seamanship could suggest to secure the safety of the vessel and passengers. Capt. Knudsen kept her as well as the gale permitted in the path of the ocean steamers and the steam pump was kept at work freeing the forward compartments of the water that had leaked through from the aft. Nothing could be done to clear the after compartments as the water had free access through the immense rent in the stern. All the rest of the day the sea was eagerly scanned for assistance, but not one vessel was sighted. On the fifth the glad hail was heard from the tops that a sail was in sight. Signals of distress were hoisted and the steamer, which proved to be the Missouri, from London, for Philadelphia, bore down on the Denmark. Capt. Knudsen signalled the Missouri asked his passengers to be taken aboard, intending to attempt to proceed under sail, but the Missouri signalled back that it would be impossible. The Missouri offered to give the Denmark a tow. This offer was accepted, and after much difficulty a line was taken from the disabled steamer to the Missouri, and the heaviest chain cable brought into use. The progress was very slow. As soon as the course was changed from before the wind, the Denmark began to strain and the water forced its way much faster than the pumps could free the vessel. On the sixth the case was seen to be hopeless so much water was in the hold that she lost her buoyancy and every time she went down into the trough of the sea, the passengers thought it would be the last plunge. The Missouri stopped and Capt. Knudsen went aboard. After a short conference, Capt. Morrell of Missouri agreed to jetison a portion of the cargo and thus allow room between decks for the 72 souls on board the Denmark. The work of jetisoning the cargo and transferring passengers began simultaneously. Before night all on the Denmark were got on board the Missouri, and then the order was given to let go the cable. The passengers were each allowed to take a reasonable kit of clothing and personal effects, but these were necessarily limited and many lost heavily. The nearest land was the Azores, and the prow of the Missouri was turned in that direction. Nothing of interest occurred to mark this part of the journey, the gale having subsided On arriving at the Azores the Missouri landed 320 passengers, Capt. Knudsen, the first and second officers, three engineers and 42 sailors. With 40 passengers and the rest of the crew, the Missouri, after provisioning, sailed for Philadelphia.

LONDON, April 22.—About two million women have voted at the English elections this month, voting for church wardens, vestry men, parish clerks, sextons, members of local government boards and poor law guardians. Many women have been elected guardians and some to other offices.

LONDON, April 22.—The news of the safety of the Denmark's people was received with great joy in Denmark and Sweden. It was an immense relief to everybody. Although not a single Englishmen was on board the Denmark, the anxiety here was intense, and it was particularly so among trans-Atlantic travellers.

LONDON, April 22.—It is stated that Lord Brownlow will succeed the Marquis of Londonderry as Lord Lieut of Ireland, Lady Brownlow is an aunt of Lady Londonderry.

LONDON, April 22.—It is asserted that the recent visit of Count Herbert Bismarck to England, which although ostensibly in pursuit of a political mission, was merely for the purpose of fructifying his hopes of marrying a relative of the Marquis of Londonderry, resulted in his complete failure, and the engagement is off.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—John Harrington, a deputy in the assessor's office, was shot and instantly killed at 1 50 o'clock this afternoon, in a saloon, by Calvin T. Lewis, a young wood sawyer. The quarrel was over the drinks, and Lewis claims he acted in self defence.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Dawes has arranged a trip to be taken by the senate committee on Indian affairs this summer, in pursuing the investigation into the condition of the Indians in the Northwest. The committee will leave Chicago on July 1st and proceed to Portland, thence to Tacoma and to Sitka, Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Hee Ah Sue, a wealthy Chinaman, was shot and mortally wounded last night by Hoo Ah Soy. The latter had wanted $30 with which to return to China and had been refused. Soy was arrested.

BOSTON, April 22.—The dwelling of Patrick Joyce, built on a marsh on the outskirts of south Boston, collapsed this morning, took fire and burned Mrs. Joyce and three children were in the house when it fell, and all are more or less injured. Katie, aged 10, is very badly hurt and was taken to the hospital; Maggie, aged 13, is injured internally and about the body; Joseph, aged 9, was hurt about the head, and Mrs. Joyce has injuries in the region of the hips. The inmates of the house were rescued before the fire reached them.

MONTREAL, April 23—In the house of commons last night, Col. Prior, British Columbia, in response to urgent inquiries and letters from there, interrogated the goyernment regarding British Columbia defenses, asking if any definite arrangements had been concluded between the Imperial and Canadian authorities. Col. Prior called attention to the proposed establishment of a navy yard at Seattle, and said B. C. was vitally interested. The minister of militia and defense replied that the negotiations which had been going on between England and Canada since 1885 were still in progress, and were strictly of a confidential nature, and it was utterly impossible to enlighten the Pacific coast people on the subject. Nothing whatever will be made public regarding the proposed defences of B. C., as it is not considered good policy to do so.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Louis L. Bigazo, a sewing machine agent, 69 years of age, suicided by shooting himself through the head last night. Old age and despondency was the cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Lord Lonsdale, who recently journeyed overland on sleds from Winnipeg to the Arctic ocean, arrived here from Kodiak, Alaska, this morning on the str. Bertha.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Sir Julian Pauncefort, the new British minister to the U. S., left for Washington this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23—J N. Swift, the newly appointed minister to Japan sailed for his post to-day on the str. Oceanic.

OMAHA, April 23.—C. J. Smith, land commissioner of the Oregon R.R. & Navigation Co., has been appointed general manager of the company, with headquarters at Portland.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Ex-Governor Swineford, of Alaska, arrived here from the east last night. The ex-gov. says he will return to Alaska to live, as he has large interests in the mines and canning companies near Sitka.

NEW YORK, April.—23.—Jay Gould was to-day elected president of the Texas Pacific Railway, vice John C. Brown resigned.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Sixty odd east bound passengers of the ill-fated steamer Denmark reached New York from Philadelphia this morning and were taken care of by the agents of the Thingvalla S. S. Co. All are of the better class of immigrants. They are without exception, well dressed and of cleanly appearance. Olof Wiegeland and wife, who are bound for Worcester, Mass., was one of the few English speaking people in the party. He is a florist and has been in America before. In conversation with a united press reporter he made a statement which has not appeared in print in connection with the casualty. He was told his remarks were important and detrimental to the S. S. Co., but he adhered to the statement. He said that before the accident occurred, the date he could not recall, but thought it was on the 1st or 2nd of April, one of the Norwegian immigrants told him he had overheard a conversation in the officers' quarters. One of the ship's officers said to the others in the apartment that he thought the vessel would never reach New York. Her machinery was in bad order and had not received the care it should have before the steamer sailed. Her pumps were broken, and in case of accident would be found useless in throwing out the sea. "I'm afraid, the Denmark," the officer is reported to have said, "will meet the fate of the Geiser." The Geiser was a vessel of the same line, sunk off Nova Scotia by a collision with the Thingvalla about a year ago. Wiegeland further said that the vessel's coal boxes were on fire on two occasions before her machinery gave way. The first fire occurred about ten o'clock on the night of the 29th of March ; the second about half past three on the afternoon of the following day. The passengers heard of both fires, and showed more uneasiness over this comparatively slight accident than when the vessel became totally disabled. He was loud in his praise of the conduct of Capt. Murrel and the officers and crew of the Missouri. Throughout the terrible experience, Wiegeland said the commander of the rescuing steamer acted with Spartan heroism. "He neglected his own comfort to provide for us unfortunate people."

LONDON, April 23.—General Holled-Smith, Governor of Suakim, and staff, with a detachment of Egyptians and Soudanese troops from the garrison, has started out to retake Halaif, where the Black troops were recently surprised by Osman Digna's forces. The expedition embarked on the gunboat. Starling, and the landing will be effected under protection of her guns.

LONDON, April 23.—It is understood Gen. Boulanger leaves Brussels for London to-day. He has engaged rooms at the Hotel Bristol for a long term.

DUBLIN, April 23.—A fund has been has been started in Belfast to secure a fair trial in the case of Rev. Father McPhaden, charged with the murder of Inspector Martin.

NEW YORK, April 23.—By ten o'clock this morning the mayor's order to remove the telegraph poles from Broadway had been obeyed to the letter. The last pole to fall was at the corner of 25th street. Two big poles on the corner of 42nd street and sixth avenue, fully 100 feet high, were also removed.

Wholesale City Market.

Beef, per 100 lbs	$ 4 50 @	5 50
Pork "	7 50 @	8 50
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 20 @	25
Cordwood (retail) per cord	3 00 @	4 00
Apples, per box	80 @	1 50
Hides(gr'n) per 100 lbs	4 00 @	6 00
" (dry) "	5 00 @	9 00
Wool, per lb	6 @	10

SPRING ASSIZES

Sheriff's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction in my Bailiwick who may have business thereat, are requested to attend the sittings of the Court of Assize to be holden at the Court House in the City of New Westminster on

Wednesday the 1st Day of May Next,

At 11:30 o'clock a. m.; that the roll of Grand and Petit Jurors who have been summoned for the Assize will be called over at 11:30 o'clock a. m. on the date above given; and all persons will be expected to answer to their names. Petit Jurors failing to answer will be liable to lose their day's pay and subject themselves to a fine.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Sheriff.

New Westminster, 17th April, 1889.
dwap17td

R. J. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Choice Family Groceries!
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER A SPECIALTY.
Labrador Herrings,
Mackerel, Salt Cod,
Armour's Unc. Hams,
Armour's Unc. Bacon.
Flour. Bran. Shorts,
☞HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE.
noldwly Scoullar-Armstrong Block, Columbia St.

Clearing Out Sale!
—OF—
GENTS' CLOTHING
—AND—
HATS and CAPS.
WE HAVE DETERMINED TO RETIRE FROM THIS BRANCH OF our business, the whole of our available room being required for our increasing trade in GENERAL and FANCY DRAPERY, &c., and we now offer our entire stock of **Gentlemen's Clothing and Hats and Caps** for the next 21 days at a
DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT., FOR CASH.
☞ Our Stock is all new, well selected and of first-class quality and style.
☞This is a GENUINE SALE and the whole stock must be cleared.
W. & C. WOLFENDEN,
dwsel9tc Corner Columbia & Mary Streets.

RAND BROS.
Real Estate,
Insurance and Financial
AGENTS.
OFFICES:
NEW WESTMINSTER, CORNER CLARKSON & McKENZIE STS.
VANCOUVER, CORNER CORDOVA AND ABBOTT STREETS. —AND— ANDERSON BLOCK, GRANVILLE STREET.
LONDON, ENG. 107 CANNON ST.
Farming Lands & Town Lots
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE.

Business Property.

Lot facing on Columbia and Front Sts., in central portion of the city; several buildings bring good rent—$22,000.00.

Lot 4, Block 7, near Lytton Square, 66x132 feet, fronting on Columbia and Front Sts.—$6,000.00.

Corner Lot on Columbia St., 33x66 feet—$4,000.00.

Also—Lot and Building with stock of Goods, one of the best business stands in the city.

Improved Residential Property

Lot 15, Block 13; two houses rented at paying figures—$4,500.00.

House and Lot on Lorne St., near Columbia—$1250.00.

Lots 4, 5 & 6, Block 19; good house, garden, &c.; choice residence property —$5,250.00.

Corner Lot on Columbia St.; fenced and cleared—$1500.00.

House and Lot on Columbia St.; one of the finest residences in the city—$7,000.00.

House and Lot on Royal Avenue, near Douglas St.—$2,000.00.

House and 3 Lots, corner Royal Avenue and St. Patrick's St.; no better residence site in the city—$10,000.00.

1 acre, with 7 houses, near the Park—$6,000.00.

Vacant Residential Property.

Lot 1, Block 28; corner lot on Agnes St.; fine residence site—$1200.00.

Lots on St. Andrew's St., near Queen's Avenue—$500.00 each.

Lots on Montreal, Douglas and Halifax Sts., near Clinton St.; fine views and well situated—$350.00, $375.00, $500.00.

Lot on Melbourne St., near Clinton—$300.00.

Lot 9, Sub-Block 10; fine residence lots—$250.00.

Lots on Pelham St., near Mary—$600.00 each.

Lot on Pelham St., near St. Andrew's; fine site—$500.00.

Lot on St. John's St., near Melbourne—$350.00.

Lot in St. Andrew's Square—$300.00.

Lots in Block fronting on North Arm road; finest chance in the market for residence or speculation—$125.00 to $175.00.

Lots in Subdivision of Lot 11, sub-Block 12—$60.00 to $125.00.

Lots in Subdivision of Lot 17, sub-Block 13—$160.00 each.

Lots in Westminster Addition at $15.00 to $50.00.

dwau8tc

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1889.

Late Despatches.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 15.—The presentation of the Budget by Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the distinguishing feature of the proceedings of the House of Commons this evening. Contrary to expectation, the Budget does not in the least affect any article of trade with America, and is singularly free from startling innovations. The only new points worthy of especial mention are the increase of the death duties or the taxation of legacies and a considerable increase of the present taxation on malt. Both of these are liberal measures and the first mentioned may be said to be almost socialistic since the contention of the socialists is that the right of a *post mortem* division of property does not exist and that, therefore, all property not devised before death should revert to the state. The taxation of legacies already plays an important part in the British revenue and the proposed increase will without doubt receive the full support of the Radical members as a step in the right direction. Mr. Goschen was interrupted by vociferous cheering from the Opposition benches when he mentioned the fact that the sale of coffee had largely declined owing to the persistent advertising of their wares in which the dealers in cocoa had lately indulged and which had resulted in the establishment of a tremendous trade in that commodity. Mr. Goschen occupied 2 hours and 42 minutes in the delivery of his speech. Mr. Goschen, in his speech, said that the revenue would exceed the estimates of the budget by £1,645,000, while the expenditures were £941,000 below the estimate, leaving a surplus of £2,586,000. The revenue from malt and spirituous liquors and tobacco had decreased. That from tea showed a small increase, and the income tax had realized £1,210,000 over the estimates. The Postal service revenue was £30,000 more and that from stamps £490,000 greater than anticipated. The revenue for the current year would probably be £85,000,000 and the expenditure about £87,000,000. The deficit would be met by taking £1,000,000 of the sum saved last year and putting an additional tax upon the death duties on estates of the value of £10,000 and upwards and adding one-fourteenth of a penny to the taxation on each gallon of beer manufactured.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The indications now are that the house will not be prorogued until the first week in May. Some time ago the adjournment was expected at Easter, but little progress has been made lately. The banking and commerce committees to-day reported Mr. Clarke Wallace's combines bill with a slight amendment. The report of the labor commission is issued. It is very complete. The investigations of the relations between labor and capital have been of a most elaborate nature. Wages in Canada are shown to be generally higher than at any previous time, while the hours of labor have been somewhat reduced. The necessaries of life are also lower. Rents, however, have advanced, especially in the cities. The testimony does not sustain the belief that serious immorality exists in Canadian factories in which operatives of both sexes are employed. Little evidence was found of co-operation in industry or trade, and none at all of the participation by working men or in the evidence that sailing vessels navigating inland waters frequently undertake voyages under circumstances which imperil the lives of the crews. The darkest pages in the testimony are those recording the beating and imprisonment of children employed in factories. The commission hope that the barbarous practices may be removed and such treatment made a penal offence. The system of fining employees is found to prevail very largely. They recommend the selection of a holiday to be known as "Labor Day." As regards immigration, they do not favor pecuniary assistance being extended, but recommend a strict medical examination at the ports of landing and that persons likely to become objects of charity or those which have incurable diseases should be forbidden to land, and that the importations of foreign labor under contract be forbidden. Also that the contract labor be simply utilised for government purposes. The establishment of a labor bureau is also recommended. The system of fining employees is condemned. Boards of arbitration to settle strikes are suggested. The report also has a plea for the nine hours' system. In conclusion it says that the interests of working people will be promoted if all matters relating to them be placed under the administration of the ministers of the crown, so that a labor bureau may be established, statistics collected, information disseminated, etc.

MR. SMALLEY'S CABLE.

LONDON, April 17.—Nothing has been read here with more interest than the reports on the Samoan disaster. The *Telegraph* says:—The cheer of the Trenton's crew to the Calliope has been heard in England. Consider the scene, says the *Telegraph*, and the matchless heroism and generosity of this Yankee crew almost sure of instant death themselves. They could see the Queen's ship fighting the hurricane and appreciated the gallantry of the effort with the generous pleasure of true mariners. We do not know in all naval records any sound which makes sweeter music upon the ear than the cheers of the Trenton's men. It was distressed manhood greeting triumphant manhood. The doomed saluting the saved. It was pluckier and more humane than any cry raised upon the deck of a victorious line of battle ship. It never can be forgotten, never must be forgotten by Englishmen speaking of Americans. That dauntless cheer to the Calliope was the expression of an immortal courage." These are extracts from a long editorial all in a similar tone.

Various are the opinions on the Birmingham "decisive repulse," says the London organ in chief, "but it will not discourage the liberals;" "bad as bad could be" says the candid *Evening Oracle*. "Split the liberal party exactly in two." "The election is worthless as a test of the progress of dissentient liberalism" says Mr. O'Connor. A similar voice comes from Dublin, declaring that this not a coercionist gain. "Mr. Chamberlain has had his way" says Yorkshire, but at what cost to his prestige. Liverpool thinks no encouragement is to be drawn from the result; Manchester admits that it is unquestionably a disappointment. All these are Home Rule deliverances. As for the Tories, they are naturally jubilant everywhere, except in Birmingham itself. There they faced the music though not till the band come near playing the funeral march. They faced it, but do not pretend to like it, and they certainly do not mean to sit down permanently under Mr. Chamberlain's dictation. The Tory estimate of their own majority was 2,000. It exceeds three, and the Tory majority exceeds the entire liberal vote. Official Toryism triumphs more loudly than ever, reflecting that the victor might have been Lord Randolph Churchill, whose success would have been more than coldly received on the treasury bench.

O'CONNOR-SEARLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Wm. O'Connor, champion oarsman of America, received the following cablegram from Searle, the Australian champion, to-day:

SYDNEY, N.S.W., April 17.

To O'CONNOR, San Francisco—England; yes; September; money *Sportsman*. Answer. (Signed) SEARLE.

O'Connor immediately despatched a reply as follows:

SEARLE, Sydney, N.S.W., Terms accepted. (Signed) O'CONNOR.

To a postal press reporter, O'Connor stated that all this telegraphing meant was that he had at last arranged a match with Searle to take place on the Thames, England, in the latter part of September. "I will leave San Francisco," he said, "on Monday next, and go to Tacoma, W. T., where I will row for a purse on May 18th, and at Victoria on May 24th. Toronto, my home, will see me in the first week of June, and then I will make arrangements for the race, sailing for England on the 15th of June. Now that the match has been made, all my other engagements but the Tacoma and Victoria ones will be cancelled." The Hamm-Peterson race, which is to be rowed on Alameda creek, has been postponed from April 26th to May 5th.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, April 17.—Mr. Holton will ask on Monday if the arrangement has been concluded between the Imperial authorities and the Canadian government respecting the defence of the coast of British Columbia.

Mr. Chisholm, M. P., will be convalescent in a few days.

Mr. Weldon's extradition treaty bill, enlarging the scope of extraditable offences and providing for an exchange of prisoners with countries having no extradition treaty with Canada, is sure to become law this session. The government has given notice to transfer it to the government orders. Mr. Weldon is the authority of the bill, which is retroactive in principle. He has received a number of threatening letters, supposed to be from American fugitives.

In the votes to railways to be considered on Thursday, the aggregate of $1,500,000 includes $31,000 to the Alberta Southern Railway.

The house will adjourn on Good Friday but sit on Saturday.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Barron, said that the government will neither seek to test the constitutionalty of the Jesuit Eestates' Act nor make a grant to enable others to do so.

The bill to amend the customs act passed to-day without opposition.

Mr. Bowell has granted the request of the mercantile community, as he moved in committee to strike out the clauses which provided for adding the cost in land transportation to the dutiable value of imported goods, and also to provide that when the parts of any manufactured article are imported the duty shall be at the same rates as the duty on the completed articles.

One thousand Orangemen met at Bell Corners near here to-day and censured the government and Mr. Dickinson, M. P., respecting their attitude on the Jesuit question. Strong resolutions were adopted.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS cannot pass a law that will prevent people having coughs, cold, asthma, bronchitis and lung troubles, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does away with the difficulty by promptly curing all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the pleasantest and safest cough remedy in use.

BULL CALVES.

A FEW CHOICE THOROUGHBRED Shorthorn and very High Grade Bull Calves for Sale, at prices from $35 to $50.

J. D. PEMBERTON,
Gonzales Stock Farm,
mh27wtc Victoria, B. C.

COUNTY COURT
Of New Westminster.

THE NEXT SITTING OF THE ABOVE Court has been postponed for one week on account of the Assizes, and will be held on May the 8th, instead of May 1st.

All persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. H. FALDING,
Registrar of Court.
New West., April 12, 1889. dwap12td

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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A full line of **Spectacles & Eye-Glasses** in steel, rubber, silver and gold frames. The finest Pebbles made, $4 per pair; all sights suited.

Special attention given to FINE WATCH REPAIRS. Having learned the business thoroughly from some of the finest Horologers in England, and since then managed the watch-repairing departments of a few of the best firms on the continent of America, is a sufficient guarantee of good workmanship. Formerly manager for nearly 8 years of the well-known firm of Savage & Lyman, Montreal. **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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Great Variety of Household Articles. Also,

GRAIN, SEEDS, POTATOES, LIME and GENERAL STORES.

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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

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WM. McCOLL,

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RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1.25 UP.

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feb5-w-tc Chilliwhack.

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Ornamental Trees,
Small Fruits,

And GARDEN STOCK on hand in great variety.

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IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING,

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CUT FLOWERS for sale.

Orders left at M. Sinclair's (Central Grocery), will receive prompt attention.

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Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Etc.,

In Marble or Granite of Best Quality.

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N. B.—Just received—the finest assortment of Scotch Granite Monuments ever seen in British Columbia, which will be sold at prices putting competition out of the question.

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