'A DeCosmos,'

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1889.

On another page will be found a pretty full report of the public meeting held at the Hyack Hall last Tuesday to discuss the limitation of fishery licenses grievance, pass resolutions, etc. From the whole agitation it is apparent that quite a number are, or imagine themselves to be, aggrieved by the limitation put upon fishery licenses this year. This, of course, is the almost inevitable result of having any increased restrictions whatever. Last year, between six and seven hundred boats had licenses to fish on the river. This year, with the addition of four new canneries, and the prospects for a "good run," the number, under the old regulations, would have been little, if any, short of a thousand; but the department, not without what they considered good reason (for they have had recommendations to that effect from the canners themselves, and from the various provincial boards of trade, as well as from the press), have this season, among other restrictive regulations, put a limit upon the number of licenses to be issued. This limit the minister of marine placed at 350, but was induced, on account of 44 licenses having been issued before the limit had been determined, to consent to 100 additional licenses "for this year only," making 450 in all. These 450 licenses have been apportioned by the inspector, under instructions from the department, as follows: 350 among the 16 canneries, and 100 divided among the two freezing establishments and fishermen for the fresh fish market. So far as we can learn, these arrangements, although, we believe, fairly carried out, have not given anything like general satisfaction, either among canners or fishermen; but the question suggests itself: If the department attempt to interfere at all for the protection of the salmon industry, is it not inevitable that somebody's corns will be trod on? With respect to the action of the meeting mentioned, we would commend to the favorable consideration of the fishery authorities the second clause of the first and main resolution, which is to the effect that the minister of marine and fisheries should "reconsider the matter, and be pleased to grant that for this year all *bona fide* fishermen may get a license," &c. We would not undertake to say how many *bona fide* fishermen there are who, owing to their circumstances and anticipations, would suffer a genuine hardship if deprived of fishing licenses this year; but we would strongly urge that the number of such really deserving cases be ascertained, and a point strained, if necessary, in providing them with licenses for the present season. While the remarks of several speakers at the meeting showed a misapprehension of the subject they were discussing, in some particulars, the suggestion made by nearly all, that some restriction should be placed on fishing at the mouth of the river, as an effective means of protection, is worth more consideration and practical adoption than it has yet received by the department. The Dominion government, we believe, would do well to appoint a special commission to get to the bottom of fishery matters in this province. The importance of the industry, and the difficulty of making wise and equitable regulations on imperfect knowledge, would certainly justify such an inquiry.

The Irish viceroyalty muddle is instructive. The simple fact seems to be that no one who could be placed in such a position will consent to be the tool and catspaw of "my promising nephew," Mr. A. J. Balfour. To support Mr. Balfour by their votes is one thing—for the typical Englishman, especially in the "classes," has an idea that any fellow who persists in boring him with grievances ought to be put down—but to become personally responsible for the dirty details of oppression, is quite another thing. When you ask the average English gentleman to do that, his refusal is apt to be a trifle abrupt. The position is illogical and inconsistent, but it is characteristic. The occurence of such a situation just now will probably have a strongly educational effect, and thus hasten the dawn of a better day in British domestic legislation.

Protestant Christianity, truly observes a cotemporary, has no monopoly of Christian heroism. The annals of the Church of Rome have been brightened very often by the glory which enshrines the martyr and the self-sacrificing imitator of Christ. Perhaps the brightest example of this spirit in the Roman Communion to-day is Father Damien of Molokai. *Longman's Magazine* for May contains an interesting account of the labors of this devoted missionary. Molokai is one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, and, as many will recollect by the association of the name is an asylum for lepers, by whom it is exclusively inhabited. This disease is so revolting and so contagious that thes poor wretches were left to themselves until Father Damien, a Belgian priest, determined to sacrifice bright wordly prospects that he might devote his life to them. He has been their doctor, nurse, carpenter, schoolmaster, magistrate, painter, cook, gardener, and sometimes even their undertaker and grave-digger. He found the people so degraded that he had to work from all sides at once: to raise them physically that he might raise them spiritually. And he has achieved wonders. After eleven years of such work Mr. Damien himself caught the disease in 1884, and has pursued his labors ever since under the full consciousness that he was a dying man. In 1886 he wrote to a friend that he was fully aware of this fact, but felt resigned. He said: "Almighty God knows what is best for my sanctification, and with that conviction I say daily a good *Fiat voluntas Tua* (Thy will be done)." He asked prayers on his behalf. This courageous and devoted priest has recently succumbed to the terrible malady which he contracted as a result of his self-denying and voluntary labors among the diseased and wretched outcasts of Molokai, whom he has ministered to for the last sixteen years. When it is remembered that it was genuine pity for the peculiarly helpless and hopeless condition of these miserable people that led Father Damien to sacrifice himself so that he might somewhat alleviate their condition and cast a ray of light upon their gloomy path to the tomb, one can almost endorse the following testimony from a Protestant semi-religious paper, that "most Protestants have reason to blush for shame that they should allow a Roman Catholic priest to get so far ahead of them in the heavenly race."

The opinion is general that a monument will be raised to the memory of Major Short and Sergeant Wallack, who were killed in the Quebec fire.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

LONDON, May 21.—A further hearing was given to-day to the case of the persons arrested at the Field club for gambling last week. Mr. Seaton, the proprietor of the club, was fined £500. The other men discharged. It is denied that the mother of Lord Dudley, who was among those arrested, gave the police the information which led to the raid. The authorities are determined to suppress the numerous gambling clubs of London.

LONDON, May 21.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's report, which reached London to-day, has created a favorable impression in the market. The shares of the company are advancing. The *Financial News* says: "The surplus of $326,000 is gratifying to those who did not entertain the gloomy foreboding of the pessimists who prophesied that the railway would not earn its fixed charges." It estimates the total net earnings at $5,000,000 for this year and a surplus of from $1,750,000 to $2,000,000, which will probably be used to pay an additional dividend over the 3 per cent. guaranteed on the ordinary shares at the end of the year. It notes with pleasure the North Bay traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway and earnestly hopes that this will prove the beginning of a general desire to avoid the duplication of existing lines.

LONDON, May 21.—Dispatches from Berlin state the negotiations of the Samoan commissioners have received a check owing to United States delegates insisting upon the restoration of Malietoa as king. This proposition was objected to by the German delegates.

BERLIN, May 21.—A strike prevails here among the masons. They ask for 9 hours a day, two hours and a half for meals, they also want work suspended an hour earlier Saturdays, and days preceding holidays. They demand an increase of 10 pennies per day in wages and 12 weeks notice in case of discharge.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., May 21.—This morning several men started to erect poles and wires for the Incandescent Light Co., without franchise from the city. The chief of police under instructions from the mayor and city council proceeded to chop down the poles as fast as they were erected. This created great excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—F. W. Rugg, first officer of the American bark Newsboy, who, on the 3rd March while the vessel was on her way from Australia to this port, shot and killed Andrew Paulsen, one of the crew, has been held to answer before the circuit court for murder.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 21.—Police officer, Wm. McCloud, who shot and killed Jacob Shrieber, early one morning last February, thinking he was a burglar, has been acquitted.

OTTAWA, May 21.—There is every reason to believe that this summer negotiations will be re-opened on the fisheries question. Sir Julian Pauncefort, the new British minister to Washington, has, it is understood, pressed for an early settlement of the fisheries as well as of the Behring sea difficulties. The British government has evinced no inconsiderable impatience at the tardiness of the United States authorities in the settlement of the Behring sea matter, and it is more than probable that the home government will insist on the claims being settled before next year.

QUEBEC, May 22.—The latest statistics of the fire were given by the secretary of the municipality. He gives the number of buildings burned at 1,050; rendering nine hundred families homeless, of whom five are Protestant and the remainder Roman Catholic. Insurance reaches only $169,000. The burned out people, with the exception of some eighty families who still remain in public buildings, all found temporary homes. Subscriptions for the victims are coming in slowly. The rations which have been daily issued at the expense of the government, ceased yesterday.

MONTREAL, May 22.—The Allan line steamship Polynesian left port shortly after half past four this morning and was proceeding down Varennes channel, opposite Point Aux Trembles, when she perceived the Cynthia inward bound. There is a dangerous curve in the channel at this point, and through some misunderstanding of the rules of the road the Polynesian was brought into collision with the Cynthia, striking her on the port bow and causing such a gap in the side of the unfortunate ship as to make her sink in a very few minutes. The hull filled with great rapidity, and those on deck had barely time to rush below and warn the crew off watch and in their berths asleep, to get on deck and swim ashore in order to save their lives. Fortunately the Cynthia carried no passengers, otherwise many more lives would have been sacrificed. The Cynthia was inward bound from Glasgow with a general cargo, chiefly of pig iron. The following is the list of those of the crew of the Cynthia who lost their lives: Hugh Irving, chief cook, of Glasgow; Alex. Nichol, sailor, Glasgow; Andrew Vane and Chas. McCracken, trimmers; Jas. Low, fireman, Glasgow; Jas. Ferron, boatswain; David Young, a stowaway from Glasgow, and Chas. Blackstock, a messroom boy. The survivors swam ashore and walked to the street car terminus, but the conductor refused to allow them on board the car as they had no money, having lost everything. Many of them being only partly clothed, the captain offered his watch as security, but this also was refused and the poor fellows had to walk the whole distance to the city. The survivors say that the Polynesian was on her wrong side when the collision took place, and chief officer Coates, of the Cynthia, maintains that somehow or other the Polynesian was going out of her proper course. Persons who witnessed the collision say that when the Cynthia struck there was a report like that of a cannon and a shock that made window panes shiver and chimneys tumble down. Though the people on the Polynesian must have been quite aware of the damage wrought, the boat never stopped to lend aid. That 8 men were lost on the Cynthia is confirmed. They had not time to get on deck before the steamer sunk.

MONTREAL, May 22.—The Cynthia, a freight steamer bound in from Glasgow, and the Polynesian, outward bound with freight and passengers for Liverpool, collided this morning off Longue Point. The Cynthia sank in 12 fathoms. Eight lives are reported lost. The survivors swam ashore. The Polynesian proceeded to Quebec badly damaged.

BOSTON, May 22.—An explosion of gas occurred in the basement of the Vanness house, this forenoon. The windows were blown out and those in several buildings in the vicinity were smashed, while the lower portion of the hotel was wrecked. Edward Leavers, a porter, was dangerously burned and is not expected to live, and a number of other persons were dangerously burned. They are all in the hospital. Two men standing in the hotel entrance were blown across the street but escaped without serious injury. The cause of the explosion is said to be the lighting of a match in the basement where the gas purifying machine, preparatory to its removal, was disconnected. Who lit the match is not known, but it is supposed to be one of the men now in the hospital.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The news that the British government has ordered a man-of-war from Victoria to Behring sea to protect British vessels in illegal seal fishing, caused considerable surprise here to-day. Secretary Windom went to the navy department and had a conference with Secretary Tracy. As a result the light armed *Thetis* which was on her way north to enforce the president's proclamation, was stopped by telegram at Tacoma, and she will be replaced within a week by the Iroquois. The Iroquois is a modern vessel of 1575 tons and carries six smooth bore guns with a forward and after pivot, consisting of 6 inch muzzle loading rifle. She also has a secondary battery of Hotchkiss and Gattling guns. Her crew will be made up of 18 officers and of 176 sailors and marines who will be taken from the crews of the vessels wrecked at Apia. The Iroquois is at Mare island navy yard and will be ready in a week. She will be the equal of any British vessel likely to open fire on her on the Alaskan coast. The government's action in enforcing the law against the taking of seals in the breeding season is merely a repetition of its action in previous years. Those in authority declare that this government will not flinch from the enforcement of the law and the president's proclamation in spite of the bellicose attitude of the British authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—About half past eleven this morning while a carriage containing Mrs. Donahue, widow of the late capitalist Peter Donahue, was standing on Montgomery street, a man approached the carriage door and fired several shots through the window into the vehicle at its occupants. Mrs. Donahue burst the door open, leaped into the street and fled into a wine store near at hand, her assailant pursueing her. Before the latter could raise his weapon again he had been seized and was hurried to prison, where he gave the name of Michael Hawkins. He is a cousin of the deceased capitalist and generally known as a "crank." He has sued the the estate several times, but the cases have always been decided against him. Neither of the bullets struck Mrs. Donahue but she is greatly prostrated over the unexpected attempt upon her life. Hawkins, who has been charged with assault to murder, told a Postal Press reporter that he only shot to frighten Mrs. Donahue. Her husband, he said, owed me $13,000 for a house he bought off me, and when he died I put in a claim on the estate but the court knocked me out. Hawkins has a very dissipated appearance and seems proud of his adventure.

LONDON, May 22.—Wm. O'Brien resumed his testimony to-day before the Parnell commission. He denied he ever incited the people to commit outrages through his paper the *United Ireland*. The national league was formed chiefly to oppose secret combinations of landlords, made for the purpose of carrying out wholesale evictions and replacing ousted tenants with families from other counties. The witness stated he had belonged to the executive committee of the league ever since the organization was formed. He had never heard even a suggestion to encourage outrages. Some branches of the league had been suppressed owing to their use of strong language and excessive boycotting. O'Brien said that while in America he had no connection with dynamiters. The vast majority of the members composing the convention held in America in 1886 were men of the highest standing. At that time Patrick Ford appeared sorry for his previous attitude. On cross-examination O'Brien said he was unable to produce any record of the league suppressing any of its branches or of protesting against boycotting. The witness did not think boycotting unconstitutional. It was simply the Irish for black balling. He drew a distinction between criminality and illegality. The Irish had an earnest and healthy repulsion of criminality. "As to illegality meaning irreverence for law as law" said O'Brien, illegality is bred in us.

PARIS, May 22.—The swarming of people at the exhibition is becoming serious. A quarter of a million people were present on Sunday although the exhibition is unfinished and the great rush has hardly begun. The accommodations, sanitary and restaurant, are utterly inadequate.

PARIS, May 22.—It has been repeatedly stated of late that the commission of the senate, at a court of impeachment, has failed to find any case against Gen. Boulanger. On the other hand the *Bits Tette*, a journal devoted to the ideas and interests of ex-Premier Terry, declares this morning that the commission is in posseision of evidence the publication of which would convince all minds that Boulanger is guilty of treason. There is no lack of testimony, and the trial will be proceeded with. Should the general return to Paris, as his friends predict, he will be promptly arrested.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Mr. Lincoln, the American minister to England, arrived to-day on the City of Paris. He was received by the mayor of Liverpool, Henry White, first secretary of the American legation and many other friends. The party immediately proceeded to London by special train.

LONDON, May 23.—A development, as unexpected as sensational, in a law court here in London may play an important part in the European question. Frederick Greenwood, a talented but splenetic man, who until recently was editor of the *St. James Gazette*, is suing the proprietor of the paper for breach of contract, and in the course of the trial the relations of the proprietor, a German named Sternkohff, who bought the paper a year ago, with the Berlin court came out. Sternkohff's correspondence from Berlin was read, in which it was shown that Bismarck took a lively interest in this German capture of an English journal, gave it private tips and personally dictated its policy. His great desire was to have the paper write down Boulanger, and not unlikely this discovery will lend a fresh impetus to the Boulanger boom in France.

DUBLIN, May 23.—Evictions begin on Lord Lansdowne's estate at Laggacurran next week.

LONDON, May 23.—By a cave-in in a colliery in Wales one miner was killed and 58 emtombed. A force is engaged in rescuing the imprisoned men.

LONDON, May 23.—Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, was to day presented to Salisbury by Mr. White, first secretary of the American Legation. Lincoln will shortly be presented at court.

LONDON, May 23.—Eliza Duxburg, a leading member of the Wesley church a strong conservative, who died recently, has left in her will $10,000 to Mr. Parnell for his private use.

LONDON, May 23.—The German strikes are felt in all neighboring countries. The labor troubles in the eastern section of the province are practically under martial law. Every outbreak is sternly suppressed by the military. Belgian workmen, always ready to rise, are kindled by the situation in Germany, and miners in Leigie and in neighboring districts are leaving their work, demanding more wages and less time.

LONDON, May 23.—The royal college of music has received a donation of $225,000 from Samson Fox.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—The Czar has recalled the Grand Duke Constantine from banishment, and will restore him his position as grand admiral at the head of the Russian navy.

LONDON, May 23. The British str. Curfew collided with and sank the British steamer Nyanza in the Suez canal yesterday. No lives were lost. The Curfew was damaged slightly, but proceeded on her voyage to Madras.

LONDON, May 23.—The cross-examination of O'Brien continued to-day. He admitted writing several articles derogatory to Queen Victoria, and one declaring that Earl Spencer would be the last strong Englishmen who would attempt to rule Ireland by barbarism, paid perjury, butchery and the use of the sacred rope. At the same time O'Brien's paper, *United Ireland*, worked according to constitutional methods, and advocated nothing but peaceful means to attain the end sought by the Irish parliamentary party. O'Brien also admitted the authorship of an article declaring the chairman of the committee to receive the Prince of Wales, during his visit to Ireland, would be hunted from public life. He never spoke disrespectfully or offensively about the Prince of Wales personally. No people ever suffered more for loyalty than Irishmen and none profited more by their protestations of loyalty than the people who opposed them. If it was clear England would not satisfy the aspirations of Ireland, and if there was a rational chance of success, the attempt should be made to rebel.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Neither the state or navy department have any information regarding the assumed intention of sending vessels to Hayti or Alaska. A very noticeable reticence on the part of officials appears to indicate that the Hayti problem is under discussion. It seems probable that from the manner of the high officials something will be done, and that shortly.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Chris Brickey, the well known democratic politician of San Francisco, speaking to-day of admission of the four new western states, said; "If the democracy do not throw away the opportunity I think Washington, Montana and one of the Dakotas will elect democratic state governments, and send democrats to the U. S. senate.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The City of New York arrived at Sandy Hook this morning from Queenstown in six days nineteen hours and six minutes.

NORWALK, Conn., May 23.—The southern terminus of the Housatonic road at Witeons point, was fired last night and totally destroyed. A quarter of a mile of new wharf, freight building, coal bins, passenger depot, and a number of freight and passenger cars were burned. The new England Terminal Company had expended $300,000 and the Housatonic Company $300,000 in improvements there. Two thirds of this is gone. The steamers and sail boats narrowly escaped.

OMAHA, May 25.—A despatch from Tacoma says that Robt. Shield, an aged citizen of Puyallup, of that territory, has been given judgement by the U. S. supreme court, to a claim of a hundred and sixty acres in the heart of this city which are now valued at twenty two million dollars. Nothing is known here of the decision.

LONDON, May 23.—The Spanish str. Emiliano, which put into Queenstown with a cargo of cotton afire, was drydocked yesterday. When the hatches were removed it was discovered she was still on fire. Water and steam were used for hours and finally the fire was extinguished. The cargo is almost a total loss.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 23.—Frank Campton, of West Pittsburg, 35 years old, cut his wife's throat and his own with a butcher knife this morning. Both bodies were found together. Marital differences was the cause. Mrs. Campton, in the struggle to save her life, had all her fingers cut off. Before cutting his throat, Campton wrote on a piece of bloody paper, found by the neighbors, "She was not true to me and must die; I must die too."

CHICAGO, May 23.—At ten o'clock this morning Col. W. P. Rend arrived at Lakeview station and was taken into the morgue. The moment Rend saw the corpse he exclaimed "Yes, that is Cronin, there is no doubt about it. That is the body of Dr. Cronin, the victim of a most foul and awful murder. I can lay my hand upon the man that instigated the crime and point him out and make no mistake." Rend was questioned about this statement, but would only say that all he knew he would tell to the state attorney. Half an hour later the states attorney, Longnecker, and two assistants, arrived. Judge Longnecker first examined the bloody trunk and corpse of Cronin, and then was closeted for an hour with Col. Rend. After consultation the gentlemen would say no more than that several arrests would surely be made this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Another accident, this time of a fatal character, took place at the Union Iron Works this morning. George P. Leitz, a boiler maker, 29 years of age, was instantly killed, and another boiler maker, named Renstrom, received injuries from which he cannot survive many hours. The men were engaged in riveting the crown sheet, or the head of a boiler, to the main piece. When the piece had been raised some four feet it slipped and fell on the men. Leitz was struck on the head and his head was crushed flat on the ground by the weight of the iron. Renstrom was standing out from beneath but was struck on the side of the head; the blow, it is said fractured his skull and a portion of his brains could be seen oozing from the gash as he was removed to the hospital.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., May 23.—A. L. Meyer, ex-mayor of Phœnix and agent for Wells Fargo, who has been missing for some time, is found to have decamped with nearly $10,000. It is believed he has gone to South America.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A prominent speculater identified with the Union Pacific and Manitoba interests said to-day: "We have not gained control of the Oregon Transcontinental but are sure our opponents are not far ahead, and we do not pay much for the use of proxies. A careful scrutiny of the transfer books is favorable to the present management."

FAITHFULLY RECOMMENDED.—"In the Spring of 1888, I had inflamation of the lungs, which left my lungs weak. I had a very bad cough, and resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It did me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I can faithfully recommend it." Miss MARY KAY, Virginia, Ont.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Because Vancouver is "big for its size" and has got "copper toes" and "red tops" on its boots, it needn't imagine that it can wipe up the mud of its Westminster Avenue with the sturdy grangers of Richmond municipality. By the report of the Richmond council in another column, it will be seen that the sturdy grangers aforesaid have put on their heaviest cowhides, with spikes in the heels, and have jumped onto the "sassy" Vancouver council with both feet. We are glad to see it; for we believe that that body deserved a "punching" for its ill-advised and unwarrantable, not to say insulting, resolution of April last, charging the Richmond municipality, in an irrascible and bullying style, with breach of faith in the matter of the North Arm bridges. We expressed ourselves sometime ago on the conduct of the *News* in supporting those charges, and we are glad that the Richmond grangers have risen in their might and their majesty and returned the communication circulating the cheeky resolution which the Vancouver council had the gall to send them, and have besides administered such a "sidewiper" to the big-boy-in-the-top-boots as will teach the sappy youth better luck next time, and effectually dispel any ideas he may entertain that the "bone and sinew" of Richmond have got any "hayseed in theirn."

Everyone will be glad that the weather and other circumstances have been propitious for the grand two days' celebration of the Queen's Birthday, closing Saturday, which our friends of the capital, assisted by their numerous visitors from other parts of the province as well as a contingent of our American cousins, have been holding. According to all accounts the celebration has been a gratifying success in every particular, and it may be expected that the festive Victorians will be all smiles, dimples and good humor for the rest of the season, or until the dark shadow of a China steamer's smokestack, passing on its way to the mainland, falls athwart their little harbor, and freezes the happy smile into a discontented frown. But perhaps this cause for disquitude and ill-digestion may be removed ere long, or lost to sight and mind by the granting of some compensatory concession, which will answer nearly the same purpose. Speaking of celebrations, Victoria has had the fun, and the trouble incidentally, nearly all to herself this year so far as the Twenty-fourth is concerned, Nanaimo being the only city besides that has run a separate show. It is a distinct exception to the rule that the Royal City on the banks of the noble Fraser—and *par excellence* the loyal city also—should forego its invariable practice to celebrate, rain or shine, the natal day of its august sovereign and god-mother. That an exception was made this year does not argue any abatement of loyalty. We believe that the majority of our citizens held practically the same views on the subject as were expressed in these columns over a month ago, namely, that, as the provincial exhibition is to be held here this fall, it is desirable that Westminster should concentrate all its "celebrating" for the year into the three days set apart for that occasion—when, if our citizens all do their duty a grand time can be had—and in the meantime assist by our presence and cooperation in the respective celebrations of our sister cities. The disadvantages incident to holding horse races and other sports on the streets, and the fact that proper grounds for these purposes are in course of preparation at the new park, were pointed out, and constituted another strong and very good reason, which had its due weight in determining our citizens to drop their usual celebration of the Queen's Birthday until facilities are possessed for carrying on the popular sports of such occasions in a fitting and convenient manner. Under the circumstances, and having in view our past experience in street celebrations, we must commend the wisdom of the Royal City's lieges in restraining the usual expression of their undoubted loyalty on the present occasion. We venture to predict that Westminster will yet have some rousing Twenty-fourths, if Her Gracious Majesty, as her dutiful subjects will ever pray, is spared to enjoy them. For this year, as Victoria has "spread" itself on the occasion so auspiciously celebrated, and as Vancouver will do likewise on the "Glorious First," let the Royal City see to it that she keeps up her end of the stick on the second, third and fourth of October next.

"Why do you pour that vile liquor down your throat?" asked the philanthropist of the toper. "I am seeking for-get-full-ness," said the toper to the philanthropist. See?

Siberia, which has been little short of a *terra incognito* so far as nearly all except the outlines of its rivers and mountain ranges are concerned, is likely before long to become open to travel. Says an exchange on this subject: The new railway, the building of which has at last been definitely decided upon, will reach from near Orenburg to Vladivostock, at the mouth of the Amoor. It will be over 4,000 miles in length, and will form the largest single line of railway in the world. The country traversed, southern Siberia, is a rich one, which needs but railway communication to make it an important factor in the commerce of the world. Notwithstanding the intense cold of winter, even in the most southern parts of the vast territory, the summers are decidedly warm and wheat almost everwhere along the line of the projected railway is easily grown, and Indian corn in some localities. From a Russian point of view, the opening of this vast country to the overflowing population of European Russia is more important than the mere development of its resources. The surplus population, instead of drifting to foreign countries, will be kept at home and will increase the numeral and general strength of the Russian empire. Free access to cheap lands will also tend to allay the discontent and revolutionary movements which have caused so much anxiety to the government. England and several other European powers will view the new enterprise with satisfaction, inasmuch as the development of Siberia will long afford an outlet to Russian enterprise and ambition, and check the disposition that power has manifested to extend its dominions towards the Mediterranean and India.

The *Sentinel* has a sensible article on the proposal to exchange lands belonging to the province in the Peace River country for lands in the railway belt owned by the Dominion. The conflict of authority in the Dominion and provincial mining laws and their administration is the pressing cause moving to such a step for a satisfactory adjustmen, thus bringing all the mining interests of the province under provincial control, a result much to be desired, both on grounds of simplification and more favorable auspices for mining development and enterprise. As the *Sentinel* says, the Dominion government would not remove the Peace River lands which they would get in exchange for their lands in the railway belt; they would still be open for settlement, and the settlers while procuring their right to the land from the Dominion, would still be amenable to the provincial law and would pay the provincial tax the same as if the lands were owned by the province. These Peace River lands are located east of the great natural mountain barrier which separates the greater part of British Columbia from the vast plains of the Northwest, and in a physical sense belong more to the Northwest than to this province. Their ultimate settlement, which it is plain must be of a part with that of the country east of the mountains, will tend more to the advantage of the adjacent and surrounding territories than to that of this province. On the other hand, British Columbia proper, with all its other resources, is essentially a mining country, and the speedy development of its mineral wealth, under the most favorable auspices, is a matter of the utmost importance. If this exchange of lands, as proposed by Mr. Mara, will tend materially to bringing about the desirable end, which cannot be doubted, we do not see that there are sufficient reasons why the exchange should not be made.

The hysterics which the American press of the coast is affecting over our fortifications at Esquimalt are too absurd for anything. The San Francisco papers especially are inordinately perturbed because there are indications that the long delayed and necessary work of fortifying Esquimalt and other points in the province is to be undertaken forthwith. A Gibralter, they say, is being prepared to frown on the straits and purposely as a menace to the United States. With the utmost unreasonableness and pigheadedness some of these bristling scribes insist on construing the action of the British and Canadian authorities *re* the Esquimalt fortifications as a studied gambit in a desperate game of war with the American republic. Here is what the *Call* belches on the subject:

> The Esquimalt fortifications are intended for service against the United States. They cannot be used against any other nation, and they are naturally an invitation to and a provocation of war. Forts are built to fight; guns are put in place to shoot; torpedoes are sunk to blow up ships. If there was no thought of fighting and shooting and blowing up, Great Britain would not go to the expense of the forts or the guns or the torpedoes. It is a good time, now that we have a cash surplus in the treasury, and that there are men in our great cities who would like no better employment than enlisting for a war, to ask our ally and neighbor whether these works at Esquimalt are not really intended to do us a mischief some day; and if they are, whether a wise foresight does not require that we should protest against their further construction. It is not accounted good policy to keep the sword in the scabbard until the enemy is ready to strike; it is rather the custom to deal the blow before the enemy's preparations are complete. If Mr. Lincoln should be instructed to say that the president will view further military preparations at Esquimalt with concern, he would, seemingly, be merely performing a sensible duty.

So much for the tragic-comedy talk of the *Call*, which can hardly do anything more serious than amuse its readers, unless they be constitutional fenians or filibusters. Other papers are more moderate in tone, and advance such propositions as that the United States must have fortress for fortress, gun for gun, and man for man on Puget Sound for every one that the sanguinary British have at Esquimalt. Our cotemporary, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, in the most dispassionate and reasonable article of the lot, in which, with an almost astounding perspicacity, it actually discerns that "Esquimalt possesses a strategic importance entirely independent of its position with reference to the United States," urges strongly the proposition mooted above, that fortification should be met with fortification, gun with gun, &c. If our belligerent American cousins can work off their bad blood and cool their heated imaginations by piling up masonry and going through big gun drill on the shores of Puget Sound, and incidentally reducing their "surplus" at the same time, we are sure no one will object or interfere from this side of the line. There is no likelihood at all of the rival batteries ever being used against each other, for, as our Seattle cotemporary says, "of course there is little probability of a war between Great Britain and the United States."

If any one has any doubts on the score of what British Columbia, and this particular part of our "glorious province," will produce, under ordinary conditions, in the horticultural line, let him read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest a description which appears in this paper of Alderman Cunningham's fine garden on Pelham street, or, better still, pay a visit, if possible, to the garden itself and see and believe for himself. It is almost impossible by printed words to convey anything like an adequate picture of the variety and luxuriance of a garden such as our representative visited yesterday, and when, to the insufficiency of mere words is added the fact that the "wretched reporter" was overcome by a double dose of "strawberries and cream," weighing ten to the ton—to the pound, we meant to say—and that besides halcyon visions of unspeakable gooseberries and apricots, raspberries and peaches, prunes and nectarines, floated tranquilly, and anon whirled in mad riot, through the puzzled reportorial brain, it will be easily understood that a description written under such circumstances can not be expected to much more than hint at the indescribable glories of such a garden as Alderman Cunningham's. We venture to say that an eastern horticulturist would be paralyzed by a view of the luxuriance and fruitfulness of this modern Eden, and it is only a sample of what the district and province can produce in innumerable instances.

The naval supremacy of Great Britain, well observes an eastern cotemporary, depends not only upon her fighting ships, but upon her possessing fortified coaling stations in every part of the world, where men-of-war may replenish their bunkers and repair. In accordance with a policy entered upon some years ago, continues the journal referred to, Esquimalt is being fortified, a great dry dock is being built there, and it is to become the complement of Hong Kong as a naval station. This work is being done with no idea of threatening any interest of the United States. If Esquimalt is to be fortified with reference to any power, that power is Russia, which has similar fortifications on the other side of the Pacific at Vladivostock. The Jingo in the United States, like all other Jingoes, is a sensationalist, and already an attempt is being made to produce a war scare about the fortification of Esquimalt. When the infantry school was established at St. John, an American Jingo attempted to produce a war scare in the Northern States by describing the devastating march of this truly formidable army of sixty or eighty men to Albany; and this ridiculous freak of the imagination actually produced a certain amount of alarm, which found voice in a demand that the United States should garrison Rouse's Point and Plattsburg. If the people of this continent wish to preserve themselves and their descendants from the curse of militarism and of latent, if not actual war, they should deprive themselves of the pleasing excitement of occasional war scares, and take great care to give no cause for the creation of one. Canada has, in this matter, kept her head much better than the United States.

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By-Law No. 33.

A BY-LAW TO APPOINT A RETURNing Officer and fix the time and place for taking the votes of the electors on the By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of two thousand dollars [$2,000.00] to purchase a Municipal Hall and Grounds for the Municipality of Chilliwhack.

Therefore the Reeve and Council of the Municipality of Chilliwhack, enact as follows:

1. That Monday the third day of June, A. D. 1889, be the day fixed by this by-law for taking the votes of the electors on the by-law mentioned in the title hereof, from the hour of 8 o'clock, a.m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

2. That the Council Chamber in Henderson's Hall, Centreville, be the polling place at which the votes of the electors shall be taken, and S. A. Cawley shall be and he is hereby appointed Returning Officer to take the votes of the electors at such place.

Finally passed by the Municipal Council of Chilliwhack and the corporate seal appended thereto this 17th day of May, A. D. 1889.

S. CAWLEY, Reeve.

{Seal.} S. A. CAWLEY, C. M. C.

JAMES D. RAE [SUCCESSOR TO D. McPHADEN]

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Coffees Roasted and Ground on the Premises. Fine Teas a Specialty.

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Under instructions from the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, on behalf of the

Provincial Government

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PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER

—ON—

Wednesday, June 12th, 1889

At 12 o'clock, Noon,

Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Block 4 North, Range 6 West, containing

1120 ACRES

Of Farming Land, situate on

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Said lands will be sold in subdivisions of 40 acres.

TERMS:—¼ cash, ¼ in 6 months, ½ in one year, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Full particulars and maps now ready for distribution.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

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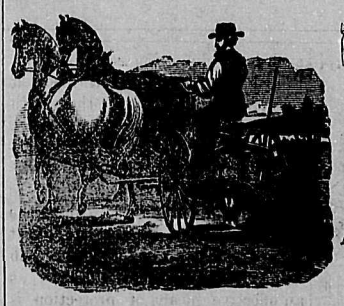

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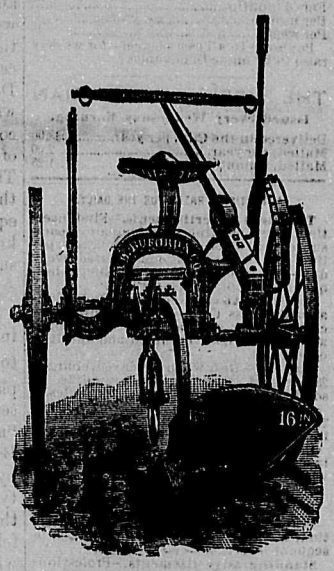

12 Buford Gangs

—AT—

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USUAL PRICE, $130.

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Massey Binders.	Toronto Mowers.	Beaver City Rake
Maxwell "	Buckeye "	Sharp "
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Little Giant Threshers and Tread Power.

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Democrat and Express Wagons!

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

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1889.

From the Chilcotin Country.

Mr. Thomas Meldrum, of Chilcotin, ho has not paid a visit to Victoria uring the last nineteen years, arrived om Westminster last evening, and is the Oriental. He states that the ops in his part of the country are all anted, and there are good indications an abundant harvest to come. There little in mining news to chronicle. he Chinese mining company who ve been at work on the Soda Creek ts for two years past are now ready wash up; and the prospects are that eir claim will prove profitable for em. It is expected that a large mber of the Chinese miners who ve been working on the Fraser, will up this spring to the Peace River, re to try their luck. A short time fore Mr. Meldrum left the 150-Mile use, that settlement was excited er the disappearance of a well-known ner named James Dodds, who be- e demented and wandered away m his home. Searching parties nd him several days after in the ods, entirely nude, and violently in- e.—*Colonist.*

The Ill-Fated Steamer.

he Alaskan, which foundered off e Blanco on the 13th May, was in 1883 at Chester, Pa., by John ch & Son, for the Oregon Railway Navigation Company. She was ched August 7 of that year, but not start for her destination for e months. She arrived in Port-, after having made a good passage nd the Horn, April 6, 1884. Her was of steel and iron. The dimen- s were: Length, 275 feet; beam feet; depth, 14.5 feet; gross ton- 1,717.55; net, 1,259.03. Accord- o the inspectors' certificate she fifty-four staterooms, 108 berths, was allowed to carry 300 passen- The full crew consisted of a r, pilot, two mates, two engineers hirty men. Throughout she had bulkheads. The machinery con- of a low pressure engine 73 s in diameter and 12 feet stroke, boilers 12½ feet long and 13 feet ameter, made of steel and allowed rry 50 pounds of steam to the re inch. Of life-saving apparatus Alaskan had fourteen life-boats life rafts, four metal life-boats and preservers. She was furnish- ith a Gates steering appliance.

RITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

rn Capital Going West—A Large Mill for the Fraser River.

e British Columbia papers note rrival at New Westminster of Mr. Maclaren, of Ottawa, and his David and John, with Mr. Leon- . Little, of Montreal, in connec- ith the erection of saw mills for Maclaren-Ross lumber company e Fraser river at New Westmin- It is reported that these mills the largest on the coast. The g is to be 455 feet long by 72 width, and supplied with band circulars and gangs, all of the pproved makes. The extreme of the mill is requisite sawn, for timber over 100 feet long ing uncommon.

John Maclaren, son of the pre- of the company, will remain to harge of the finances and Mr. J. ndall, the well known eastern ight, has been secured to super- the construction of the mills, portion of which on account of at size of the timber to be sawn cessarily to be of the strongest er. The mill is to be built on perly, some 400 acres, secured me ago on the Fraser river just the city limits. The site is be an admirable one, having nsiue frontage on the Fraser here the largest draft vessels at all times, while the main the Canadian Pacific Railway the property in the rear and is ng connected by a side track e mill building. With river on and railway on the other ill be no lack of shipping facili-

mpany is understood to have valuable and extensive timber om both provincial and Do- governments of the finest char- coast timber, comprising be- noble Douglas fir—the pre- mber of the lower Fraser great quantity of the highly d cedar. This cedar some- led the giant cedar on account at size, (trees attaining a dia- to fifteen feet) is a handsome ood, occupying on the coast here held by the white pine. re Stephen's residence at Metis d with this beautiful wood. e pine, spruce and hemlock, there are considerable quan- in dimensions not found in rn forests. The total quan- mber in these limits, we are is expressed in thousands of f feet. The company appears amply supplied itself with operations, the capital stock 0,000. The members of the on besides those above men- e, C. D. Rand, of Vancouver; I. Higgins, of New West- and Messrs. Frank Ross and Ross, of Quebec. From all he British Columbia lumber ears to be most satisfactory, nner of success is wished to irm in their enterprise.—*Gazette.*

posing bronze statue which rected in the grounds of the ucation department, Toron- tory of the late Dr. Egerton was unveiled Saturday after- ir Alex. Campbell, in the f a vast assemblage of peo-

Donald "Truths."

Last Saturday William Fraser, better known as "Scotty," met with an accident while at work clearing off ground for the smelting company. He, with others, was engaged in felling a tree. In falling, the tree struck another and kicked back, the butt end striking Mr. Fraser, knocking him senseless. He was placed under the care of Drs. Orton and Campbell, who say that he will be around in a few days.

The people of the Columbia valley, assisted by all the Indians on Tobacco plains, intend to celebrate her most gracious majesty's seventieth birthday in royal style. Horse races, athletic sports, speeches, etc., will be some of the attractions, to say nothing of the natural beauty of the place at which the celebration will be held. Captain Armstrong will run his splendid steamer Duchess for the convenience of those from this section who wish to make the trip. The boat will leave Golden at 13 o'clock Thursday, the 23rd, and return on Sunday; fare for the round trip $5.

The government has put the trail to Porcupine creek in first class order, Mr. Cameron finishing up the job Thursday. He reports considerable snow out there, but that is fast disappearing. A few men are on the ground, and more will follow Monday. Holland & Co. will start a boarding house, intending to charge miners the reasonable rate of a dollar a day for board. The Discovery, the Elsie, and the Donald Gold Mining Companies will all be at work by June 1st. The latter company has both shallow and deep ground, and its stockholders will either have much money or all be dead broke in the fall.

Now that the smelting syndicate has commenced operations in earnest at Revelstoke, a description of the plant may not be uninteresting. The main building will have a total length of 208 feet and a width of 36 feet, and in addition there will be an engine room and sampling works. The engine for crushing and sampling is of 60 horse-power and can crush 150 tons a day. The engine will also be used for hauling up ore from the steamboats. There will also be another engine to run the two furnaces. The reverberatory furnace is 16 by 40 feet and the water-jacket smelter 36 by 72 inches, with a capacity of 60 tons every 24 hours. In the construction of the reverberatory furnace 80,000 bricks will be used. The smelter will be located on the banks of the Columbia, half a mile from Farwell and the same distance from the Revelstoke depot. The site has already been cleared, and men are now at work clearing the right of way for a half mile siding and will commence grading it at once. The bricks used in the furnace will be made on the west side of the Columbia, about a mile from Farwell.—*Donald Truth.*

Jeremiah Power Duggan, arrested the other day in Hamilton, Ont., on a charge of bigamy, was confronted by his two wives in the police court on Thursday. The first wife was Miss Hannah Clark, of Dunville, and wife No. 2, Miss Mary Bradt, of Watertown. He deserted them both, the latter having two children by him.

The seventieth birthday of her majesty was celebrated right loyally by Winnipegers and Manitobans. In the city the chief attraction was the baseball matches between the Fargo and Winnipeg teams. Fargo won by 9 to 8 in the exhibition game in the morning. In the afternoon the game for the International championship Winnipeg won by 14 to 3. The lacrosse match, Winnipeg against the 90th, resulted in a draw.

The Allan line steamship Polynesian was badly damaged in Wednesday's collision with the Donaldson steamer Cynthia. There is no doubt the Polynesian was to blame, as she was off her course. The saddest part of the whole affair is that the people of Point Aux Trembles village offered no assistance. The place is nearly all French, and they stood on the banks by the side of the parish priest offering prayers. They saw the drowning men, but did not think of trying to save them. The Polynesian arrived at Quebec Thursday night, but the officers refuse to say anything.

Correct estimates of the buildings burned at the St. Sauveur, Quebec, fire are impossible to obtain, but is believed not to be less than 500 or more, perhaps 700. The value of the property was $800,000 with an insurance of not more than $200,000. The story of the discovery of Major Short's body is painful in the extreme. Sergeant Wallack was to have been married next week. He was a native of Guelph and was only 28 years old. Colonel Rhodes received a cable despatch from the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne expressing grief and asking that a wreath be placed on Major Short's coffin in their names.

News was received at Winnipeg of the death in St. Paul *en route* to Winnipeg of Hon. A. G. Bannantyne, one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of the Red River district. He was a member of the city council, Winnipeg, and of the legislature and house of commons at various periods, and for some time was a member of the Northwest council He came to the Northwest in 1846 and took part in the troubles of 1870-'72. The body was brought to Winnipeg for burial. Deceased was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years, having entered it when he was quite a young man. He was a native of the Orkney islands, Scotland. At one time his wealth was great, but the disastrous boom of 1881-'82 caught him as well as others in a vortex, out of which he never escaped. His figure on the streets of Winnipeg was a well-known one many years ago. Those who knew him will regret to hear of his death.

Late Despatches.

MR. YATES' CABLE.

LONDON, May 21.—There is not the slightest foundation for the widely circulated report that Ireland is to be visited this year by either the queen or Prince of Wales. Her majesty goes to Balmoral for the autumn on leaving her palace, and the Prince of Wales, who goes it is asserted to Hamburg from Carlsbad, will remain on the continent till toward the end of October. Everything was ordered to be in readiness for the queen's arrival at Balmoral on Saturday last, and the interior of the castle having just undergone its annual renovation, the whole place is in spick and span order, while all walks in grounds and private drives in the royal forests have been brought into a trim condition. The date of her majesty's arrival at Balmoral depends entirely upon the health of the Princess Beatrice, but she is not expected until the end of next week. The queen's spring sojourn will be much shorter than usual, as it is settled she leaves there for Windsor on Friday, June 21st. The queen has lost one of her oldest and most devoted servants in Miss Hildyard. She went as governess to the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales when they were quite little children, and remained in the queen's service nearly twenty years. After leaving the queen Miss Hildyard lived in the quaint little house in Regents park. The royal family were all much attached to her, and frequently visited her. Miss Loftus, the maid of honor, is daughter of Capt. and Lady Katherine Loftus, and niece of Lady Ely. Miss Loftus is a pretty and bright girl, and went down to Windsor before she was appointed to be inspected by the royal family, and being approved of, was gazetted.

AT BUCKINGHAM.

The most noticeable jewels at Buckingham palace last Tuesday were the fine and huge sapphires on the Duchess of Edinburg's burden of gems. By the way of contrast the most noticeable man was the blind grand duke, who stood for two whole hours upright and serene amid a brilliance which he could only imagine.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Those who met the Empress of the French in the course of her daily walks at Malvern last week, in which she was always accompanied by Naiome Bourbaki, were surprised to see how much of her old beauty she still retains. Accompanied by a suite of six she arrived quite unexpectedly at the Foley Arms. Her visit to Worcestershire is likely to be repeated as her health was greatly benefitted by the fine air of the hills during her stay. Lady Henry Somerset welcomed her to Eastnor castle, and although she was unable to carry out her intention of going over to see Lady Emily Foley at Stoke Edith park, she found time to spend an entire day at Birmingham and to take numerous drives in the neighborhood. Nothing pleased her more than the entire absence of mobbing, and the respectful sympathy shown to her by all those whom she happened to meet.

COUNTERMANDED.

The silver wedding fetes of the Comte and Comtesse DeParis, at the Star and Garter, which were to have brought all the world to Richmond at the end of the month, have been suddenly countermanded although the Duc de Chartres arrived there on Wednesday. The French government seems to have made it clearly understood that the projected gathering would be regarded in the light of an anti-republican demonstration, and that the penalty of exile might very possibly be visited on all those participating in it. Under these circumstances and especially with a view to the approaching elections, it was deemed prudent to abandon the idea. The celebration will therefore be of a purely domestic character.

IS IT AN OMEN.

The house in Portland place now occupied by General Boulanger was tenanted last year by Mr. Darcy, the Australian millionare, who owns the Morgan mine, but its florid furniture evidently belongs to the epoch of its original owner, Colonel Ellis, who won fame as a financial broker and was suddenly transferred into a fully fledged colonel and Persian consul general. By a strange coincidence the great bust of Napoleon immediately faces the door of the general's study and figures of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette adorn the mantel; and in the drawing room the first things which meet the eye are the features of Napoleon 3rd and Empress Eugenie. The general's French visitors insist on regarding the relics in the light of a favorable omen.

PARNELL CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, May 23.—A deputation from the Irish municipal councils waited on Mr. Parnell this evening and presented him with an address congratulating him upon being relieved of the calumnies with which he had been charged. The address declared that the special commission had already proven him innocent of the charges. Mr. Parnell thanked the deputation for its address and advised the councils to continue to use their privileges, not for the purposes of the disintegration of the empire nor for upsetting the authority of the queen, but for helping Ireland to obtain a realisation of her legitimate aspirations. He said he never doubted the ultimate disproof of the forged letters. He would rather have gone to his grave with the stigma of the letters upon him than have submitted Ireland to the humiliation of the ordeal which it was proposed to place upon her as an accompaniment to the enquiry into their authenticity. "Right," said Mr. Parnell, "has been transgressed under a pretext of an enquiry into crime. Political issues have been laid before men incompetent to render a fair decision." Mr. Parnell said he never contemplated the failure of parliamentary action for Ireland's relief. "If I was convinced of its futility," said he, "I and my colleagues would not remain in the house of commons a day."

NO TRUTH IN IT.

OMAHA, May 24.—Byron Reed, one of the oldest and wealthiest real estate men in this city, when shown the dispatch from Tacoma, stating that Robt. Shields had won a suit against the old Omaha townsite company in supreme court, giving him $22,000,000 damages on account of the company gobbling up his lands on the banks of the Missouri river, said that the story was utterly without foundation. Reed further stated that there never was such a case as Robt. Shields against the Omaha Townsite Company in the supreme court, although Shields was a party defendant to an action some twenty years ago and the court decided the case against all of them.

A NASTY AFFAIR.

CHICAGO, May 24.—John Cronin, brother of Dr. Cronin, arrived from Arkansas this afternoon and he positively identified the body as that of his brother. Alexander Sullivan to-day has again denied vigorously the charges of some of Cronin's friends, that he knows something of the money shortages vaguely referred to as the beginning of the trouble which led to Cronin's murder. An attempt may be made to arrest the man Long, who sent the "Fake" interview from Toronto, purporting to be with Cronin. It is said by Cronin's friends that his action was inspired, and that he might divulge important information.

CAN'T FLOOR THE G. O. M.

LONDON, May 24.—Mr. Gladstone, while walking in Picadilly yesterday afternoon, attempted to cross the streets, and was knocked down by a cab. The driver did not stop his horse but endeavored to escape. Mr. Gladstone regained his feet and ran after the vehicle. He caught up with it and stopped it until the police arrived and arrested the driver. Mr. Gladstone was not hurt, and was in his seat in the House of Commons this evening none the worse for his trouble. A rumor in circulation to-day that the ex-premier was seriously injured, created excitement until it became known that it was groundless.

A STRONG ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, May 25.—The *Tagblatt* publishes a report of an interview had by a member of its staff with Signor Crispi, the Italian premier. Being asked if the military convention has been made between Germany and Italy, Signor Crispi replied that it would be improper for him to enter into details, but he could assure his questioner that the alliance between the two countries was very strong.

A GREAT SCHEME.

LONDON, May 25.—One of the results of the Roman Catholic congresses in various countries on the continent has been the determination to form an international league the object of which shall be to vindicate the rights of the papacy to temporal power and the functions which were formerly enjoyed by the Holy Sea. This scheme has been gradually growing, and is now fairly under way. Measures are being already taken to accomplish the organization of the league. The leaders in the Austrian, French, Belgian, Spanish and Portuguese congresses, constitute a provisional committee to this end, who work outside of direct public appeal. The promoters will depend upon their ability to work upon, and with, events of the time through special diplomatic agents of the vatican, who will be secretly acceeded to several European governments. Outside the triple alliance the emperor Franz Josef of Austria has since the melancholy death of Crown Prince Rudolph developed a very strong religious tendency, and seems to devote himself wholly to serious matters. It is reported among other things he is very anxious to assist the pope to the recovery of his firmer temporalities, and is likely to exert himself a good deal to this end. The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Wein, says that King Humbert avoided Austrian Territory in going to Berlin to visit the Kaiser Wilhelm and will shun it with equal care on his way home on account of the imperial attitude towards the popery.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A sensational and probably important clew in the Cronin mystery has been brought to light in the discovery that Major Simpson, the notorious pickpocket, was once offered $100 to kill Dr. Cronin. Simpson's family had been treated by Dr. Cronin and he divulged the plot to him. Cronin detailed these facts to T. T. Conklin, with whom he lived, and has always insisted a plot existed to assassinate him. Simpson was seen on Tuesday wearing diamonds, and showing a large roll of money. He has since disappeared and is reported to have gone to Canada.

A HAWAIIAN PRINCESS.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The special parlor car attached to the overland express on the Chicago & Northwestern road, which arrived here at noon today, was occupied by a real live princess and suite. The distinguished visitor was Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Kawekin Lunalino Kalanitul Abilapalapa, daughther of the Hon. Archibald Scott C. Leghorn, and niece of King Kalakau of the Hawaiin kingdom. She was accompanied by her father, Miss C. Lifford and Mrs. J. Walter, wife of the English vice-consul at Honolulu. The princess, who is but 14 years of age, is *en route* to Europe where she proposes to complete her education. She is a typical native of the Sandwich Islands in complexion and features, but speaks English like a native and is extremely vivacious.

The Torontos won the first lacrosse match of the season on the 24th, with the Shamrocks, by 6 goals to 1.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The Cape Peninsula, South Africa, in an area of 200 square miles, contains 1750 species of plants, of which 102 are orchids.

A case of transmission of infection to an unborn child has occurred in Paris. A child born during the convalesence of the mother from pneumonia was affected with the same malady, and died at the end of five days.

After twenty months trial, Dr. E. Houze, of the Hospital St. Jean, Brussels, reports tannin the most beneficial substance in consumption he has known. After the first few days, expectoration, sweats and cough diminish, and the appetite improves.

The perfect combustion of coal seems to have been effected by Mr. Wm. Gibbs, of Essex, England. By means of a fan and suitable openings, the exact quantity of air necessary is applied to the furnace-chambers, and the products of combustion issue as hot air, free from smoke or odor.

STILL A PUZZLE.—It is rather surprising that we cannot yet positively answer the old question, Why is the sky blue? Prof. Tyndall explained the color as due to the smallness of the solid particles in the air, which are thus able to reflect only rays of short wavelength; but a later investigator, Prof. Hartley, believes that the mysterious ozone exercises some influence on the rays, as a small quantity of ozone gave a sky-blue in a tube two feet long.

THE GERMS OF CONSUMPTION.—A member of the London Epidemiological Society states that the bacillus of tuberculosis, or consumption, may enter the body by inoculation through a cut or wound; by means of the genito-urinary mucous membrane; by the product of conception, and by direct hereditary transmission; by the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, and by the air-cells of the lungs. The danger from swallowing the germs with the food makes it vitally important to avoid milk from tuberculous cows, and possibly the flesh of tuberculous cattle, fowls and other animals.

MISNAMED FISHES.—Prof. Moebius has proved, as lately stated to the Berlin Physiological Society, that the anatomical arrangements of the flying fish's fins and muscles make flight impossible. The fish simply shoots up out of the water when frightened, and is carried along by the wind. The buzzing of the fins, which has been urged as proof of real flight, is produced when a strong current of the air strikes the fins of even a dead fish, and the rising over the crest of a wave or the bulwarks of a ship is explained by the ascending currents of air produced whenever a strong horizontal wind strikes an elevated object like the wave or ship.

THE LIFE OF MAN.—Human life is estimated to have lengthened 25 per cent during the last half century. "The average human life in Rome, under Caesar, was 18 years," says Dr. Todd, of Georgia, "now it is 40. The average in France 50 years ago was 28, the mean duration in 1887 was 45½. In Geneva during the thirteenth century a generation played its part upon the stage and disappeared in 14 years; now the drama requires 40 years before the curtain falls. During the golden reign of good Queen Bess, in London and all the large cities of merry old England, 50 out of every 1000 paid the last debt to nature yearly, which means, instead of three score and ten, they average but one. Now, in the city of London, the average is 47 years."

EGG-PRODUCTION OF FOWLS.—According to a late paper by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F.L.S., the standard yield and weight of eggs for the different varieties of domestic fowl are approximately as given below: Light Brahmas and partridge Cochins, eggs 7 to the pound; they lay 80 to 100 per annum, or even more, according to treatment and keeping. Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum. Black, white, and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound, 100 or less per annum. Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, 100 per annum. Houdans, 8 to the pound, 150 per annum. La Fleche, 7 to the pound, 130 per annum. Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, 150 per annum. Dominiques, 9 to the pound, 130 per annum. Game fowl, 9 to the pound, 130 per annum. Crevecoeurs, 7 to the pound, 150 per annum; Leghorns, 9 to the pound 150 to 200 per annum, Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, 175 per annum. Polish, 9 to the pound, 150 per annum. Bantams, 16 to the pound, 60 per annum. Turkeys, 5 to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum. Ducks, 5 to 6 to the pound, 14 to 28 per annum. Geese, 4 to the pound, 20 per annum. Guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, 60 per annum. The eggs of the modern improved breeds of fowls have gained one-third in weight, as compared with eggs formerly had.

THE TERRIBLE TEREDO.

A Marine Worm That Destroys Timbers and Sinks Large Ships.

A study of the history and habits of this singular worm will be found neither uninteresting nor unprofitable, says the Atlanta *Constitution*. Its habitat was originally in the tropic seas, but being carried in the timbers of vessels into North American and European waters, it has become the terror and dread of wharfmen and captains of unsheathed sailing craft along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the harbors of numbers of Mediterranean cities. According to the classification of Linnæus, this bivalve belongs to the family of Pholadidæ and genus teredo, so called from their habit of destroying ship or other timber. The shell is equally valved, and in form it is short, thick and round and widely open in front and rear. This shell is situated at the inner end of a tube, somewhat cylindrical in shape, and either straight or crooked, as the case may be; this tube being open at each end in the full-grown specimens, and lined or coated with a white, chalky paste or substance, which seems to be its digestive apparatus. The weapon of the teredo is not its teeth, as might be supposed. This singular animal has still another peculiarity, dependent, however, upon the one last mentioned, for since its instrument is its foot, so it feeds itself not from the mouth, but from the foot itself. The valves above noted are simply appendages of the foot. In fact, if a teredo should have his foot amputated he would in a most vital sense "lose his grip." In the center of the circular opening of the valves the foot is protruded, like the blade concealed in a spring cane, and the entire arrangement constitutes a boxing-machine of power inconceivable in so small an object. But the strength of this machine becomes apparent when, upon a closer examination, one notes the strong, rubber-like ridges of the valves, which can contract with great force, and the comparatively immense size of the great abductor muscle which enables the teredo to use his sharp foot with the ease of an auger passing through the softest pine.

This worm attains often a great length, but it is usually from one foot to a yard long, its size depending on the length of time it has been in the wood, and frequently on the size of the wood itself. It is provided with two respiratory tubes, each of which has a syphon attached to a calcareous, flattened, triangular plate on the outside of the body. It has two heads, if such they can be called, attached to the extremity of a tube much smaller than the main trunk, and which are each (the small tubes) about six inches long; or, in other words, the main body splits into two small tubes at about a foot or six inches from where the head is in a teredo, and where the tail would be in a snake. This worm is oviparious, and when the young are born (with a smooth shell) they swim around by means of a vibratile cilia; sometimes creeping with the foot until old enough to begin work on a piece of wood. A good, nice, new pile having been selected, they fasten themselves to the wood by means of the suction apparatus in their heads, strike in with their foot and bore inwardly until only the head remains outside. Then they fasten themselves to the very edge, just as a clerk will fasten sheets of paper together, turning over the sides of a brass clamp, and, henceforward, their sole aim, object and ambition in life is to grow, bore and make sawdust. Small when they enter, they could no more creep backward out of their original hole after feasting a month or two on a rich pine log than a camel could go through the eye of a needle.

Still another species of this log-eater is the worm classified by Leach, Limnoria terebrons, genus Isopoda, which is a minute sessile, eyed crustacean, and which eats into the piles several feet below the low water mark; and in vast numbers. But in destructive power these latter can not equal the teredo. I seen a specimen of a pile attacked by the teredo, and one channel, beginning almost as small as the diameter of a knitting needle, gradually widened downward in a tortuous course until, at an aperture on the opposite side of the log (which had been gnawed lengthways,) the size of the passage had grown to quite an inch in width, and the worm had grown in length seven and eight inches, as nearly as could be measured.

On the coast of California, I am credibly informed the teredo sometimes attains a diameter of two inches and a length of fifteen feet. And, so far as any one knows, their only food seems to be the dust which they create rasping their way through the logs. This dust is deposited by the foot in the tube lined with the chalky membrane, and instead of crawling inward and onward as their burrowings lengthen, they simply grow in due proportion, their head remaining it its place. But there they find their punishment; for their size thus increased and their log once consumed and broken off, they fall out into the water, and their career ends in the maw of the next hungry fish that chances their way. Once their one log is destoyed they can never begin life again. So the wise teredo is careful to select a good, big log to begin with.

Another trait of this worm is that it will never attack floating timber. But woe to the ship riding at anchor if her timbers are not protected by metal sheetings. Many a noble vessel has been lost with all on board in mid ocean owing to the insidious ravages made by the worm as she lay quietly in port taking on cargo and passengers. But as it rarely happens that there is not some visible compensation in nature's works and creatures, to even the teredo prove needful by boring into and disintegrating the sunken wrecks, timbers and other obstructions which would else render navigation in some harbors dangerous. It is astonishing how rapidly a wreck will disappear in some channels particularly infested by the teredo.

How to prevent them from ruining a pile almost as soon as it was put down was long a vexed question with men in maritime towns; but experiments and invention have solved this matter as they have given the solution of many others. The logs are now kyanized or creosoted. A log properly treated will have a life of at least fifty years, and may bid defiance to every teredo that ever bored a hole or who would wish to bore one.

"An adjustable engagement ring" is one of the latest novelties; but, then, what kind of an engagement is an adjustable engagement, any way? The ring, however, will fill a long-felt want, for it is made so as to fit any finger. The young man who has a ring of this kind returned to him with the solemn verdict, "We never can be more than friends," etc., will not be obliged to use it as a watch charm, but can place it one side for future bestowal elsewhere.

To make a good ink for rubber stamps: Take aniline, rose or violet, ninety grains; boil this in one ounce of distilled water, then add half a teaspoonful of glycerine and half as much molasses. The crystals of the aniline dye must be worked up with the boiling water and the other ingredients added in succession. This ink does not readily smear, and yet does not easily dry upon the pad.

A number of reindeer have been imported from Norway and turned out in a forest in the north of Scotland in the hope that they may become acclimatized.

H. Rider Haggard has made publishing arrangements for a new story, in which Queen Esther will prominently figure. The author has gone to Asia Minor and Persia to study local color.

"Do you realize, darling, the importance of the step you are about to take?" enquired her mamma of a girl who was soon to be married. "I should say I did," was the answer, "ain't I going to wear a dress from Paris?"

"What's the matter, Bromley?" "I've recovered my valise." "I don't see why you should swear in that way about it." "Oh, you don't, eh? The darn thing isn't worth $3, and it had to turn up just when the company was about to allow me $50 for it. It's just my luck."

The wildest guesses have been made in Paris and other parts of France as to the range of vision from the Eiffel tower. The real limit, according to the *Temps*, is 40 miles, which takes in Fontainebleau, Mantes and Pontoise, and even this area can only be viewed in exceptionally clear weather.

One of the teachers in the Second Ward school, Alleghany, celebrated the centennial by telling her scholars the history of Washington, and then requiring them to write what they remembered of it. This is what one of the youngest scholars wrote: "G. Washington chopt with his hatchet and burst into teers."

A egotistical Buffalo batchelor boasts that he has kissed just 923 girls. How much manlier it would have been in this Buffalo man, says an exchange, to have married one good girl and kissed her 923 times during the honeymoon. It would have been pleasanter for both and less diffusive on his part.

There is a family living in Ohio, says an exchange, whose ages are 104, 109, 111, and 115 years. The lady of 111 would probably have been much older if her life had not been shortened by smoking, a practice which she kept up for about seventy years. She has a family of promising boys and girls, the youngest of whom is a lad of 70.

"If I gave you a pound of metal and ordered you to make the most of it, what kind of metal would you select?" asked a well-known jeweller. "Gold, of course," was the prompt reply. "I'd prefer a pound of steel," said the jeweller, "and I'd have it made into hair springs for watches. A pound of such springs would sell for an even $140,000."

The Episcopal Bishop of British Columbia is now in England. At a breakfast given in Cambridge, he spoke of his work and described his house as follows: A simple wooden shanty without windows or roof, and the first thing he and his wife had to do, was to nail strips of calico across the roof to keep out the moonlight.—*Ex.* Who is he?

One of the Australian courts is called upon to decide a novel and difficult question. A Roman Catholic merchant left in his will a bequest of $7,000 to be used to deliver his soul from purgatory. The executor demands legal proof from the local priests that the conditions of the will have been complied with before he will pay over the money.

Samoa, which is attracting so much attention now, is generally regarded as a savage island, but a large proportion of the people are Christians. A missionary says: "I would guarantee to take the first twenty men, women and children that I should meet with in Samoa, and I would back them in Bible knowledge against any twenty I should meet in this country."

The number of queer and foreign names in the list of the English navy is accounted for by the custom in old times of converting every captured vessel to the service of the captor with the old name retained. As the original vessel wore out, the one that was built to replace it received the same name, so that all such names commemorate some victory won in former times.

According to the latest British population returns, Ireland has less than five millions, while Scotland has more than four. The steady stream of emigration is, of course, telling upon Ireland, while the tremendous growth of the manufactures and other industrial occupations in Scotland has attracted many Irishmen there. Scotland's population in 1888 is put down at 4,034,156.

Von Moltke's objection to intrusting private soldiers with a rifle which can be fired too easily appears justified since two German regiments have held a sham battle with an imaginary enemy consisting of wooden palisades. The command was three times given to "fire at will," and 220,000 rounds were fired. About nine-tenths of the bullets went clean over the palisades.

The oldest member of the house of commons, the Right Hon. Charles Villiers, aged eighty-seven years, is in danger of eviction from his house at Chelsea by Earl Cadogan, who owns the old mansion, and wants to pull it down to make room for street improvements. Mr. Villiers, who is a Unionist, has taken to his bed, and says he will stay there till his landlord consents to a compromise.

The little schoolgirl at San Diego, named Sadie Marigold, who killed the rattlesnake in the schoolyard, should receive some substantial mark of appreciation of her courage. To kill a rattler when it is coiled takes nerve which many grown men lack. As many small children were playing in the yard at the time, it is probable that some of them would have been bitten but for the nerve shown by this girl.—*Ex.*

A good story is going the rounds of the British press about Mr. Gladstone. Invited to subscribe to a certain charity, he replied on the usual postal card that inuumerable applications of the kind were received by him, and that he had to confine his donations to local needs. The post-card was duly put up to auction, fetching two guineas, and the G. O. M. appeared on the list of subscribers as a donor to that amount.

The first train over the Canadian Pacific's new line through the Northern Maine backwoods had rather a strange experience, says a recent despatch. The train was brought to a dead stop in the woods by millions of caterpillars, which took a fancy to crawl on the rails and defied every device essayed for removing them, until another locomotive was sent to the rescue. Moreover, droves of mosquitoes swooped down on the train men and drank their blood. The caterpillars covered the rails for eleven miles.

We pay our Dominion legislators $1,000 per session, or at the rate of $16 per working day. In Austria and France the indemnity is but $5 a day; in Denmark, $3; in Germany, $2; in Norway, $3.25. Belguim allows $75 per month; Greece $100 a month to senators and $50 a month to commoners; and Sweden, $335 per session of sixteen weeks. The gentleman who declared that he would rather make the poetry of the people than their laws did not know how much more profitable law-making is in Canada than it is in Europe.—*Ex.*

A piece of fat pork succeeded in starting a remarkable series of accidents in a Crawfordsville (Ind.) household. It had been placed in a pan in the oven of a stove, caught fire and blazed out into the room. A boy helped the situation by throwing on water, when the hot grease was scattered over him, burning him severely. He bolted out of the door and fell over his little brother, knocking the latter senseless, and at the same time the father, hastening to the burned child's assistance, fell down stairs and was rendered unconscious. The fire meanwhile went out.

The number of arrivals of immigrants in the United States during the nine months ended March 31st last was 255,707, as against 293,-231 for the same period in the previous fiscal year. The contribution of every foreign country except Russia shows a decrease, the falling off in the case of Great Britain and Ireland being 12,000, and in that of Italy 8,000. The decadence in Italian immigration is due to the rush to the Argentine Republic, while emigration from the United Kingdom has lessened on account of the return of prosperity there, work at good wages being plentiful.

It is claimed by a number of Russians in San Francisco that the Russian church, which was destroyed by fire in that city recently at a loss of $20,000, was burned by an incendiary with the object of concealing misappropriation of funds and getting rid of Bishop Vladimir, who had a narrow escape from the burning building. These members claim that the Russian church there is nothing but a detective agency, and that the clergymen are acting as spies for the Russian government; that the affairs of the church are in the hands of an unscrupulous ring, and that two bishops have already been murdered.

Chauncey M. Depew's versatility as a diner-out was well demonstrated on a recent Saturday evening. He was engaged to preside at the Grant birthday dinner at Delmonico's. He was also booked to appear at the dinner given in honor of Minister Whitelaw Reid at the Lotos club. After standing the dinner at Delmonico's, Mr. Depew jumped in a carriage and was driven to the Lotos. He joined the dinner at the roast. Being early called upon he made one of his delightful speeches, and then hastened back to Delmonico's. There he delivered a beautiful tribute to Grant's memory, and introduced the other speakers of the evening.

It has been suggested that the year 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, would be a good time to change the name of the United States to Columbia. The New York *Tribune* thinks, however, that the country can worry along for another century with its present name, and moves in amendment that the change be postponed until 1992. It is a pity, though, that our neighbors do not adopt a name for their country which would enable them to assume a more distinctive appellation than Americans. The Patagonians are just as much Americans as they are.—*Ex.*

The chief obstacle in the way of relieving the famine in Northern China is the lack of railways. To those who advocate railways the Chinese statesmen say: "The country has got along for some thousand years without them, and therefore does not need them. Moreover, they would deprive of work the thousands of men who now transport goods from place to place on their backs or with wheelbarrows and carts. There had always been famines from time to time, and it was evidently meant that they should continue. If it were desirable to stop them, and railways would do it Confucius would have said so."

Count Tolstoi, the Russian minister of the interior, whose death has been announced, was an uncompromising opponent of the spread of liberal ideas—a very different man from the Tolstoi in whom intelligent men and women of all Christendom are interested. When minister of public instruction he established the schools on a classical basis, thus virtually shutting out the Russian youth. Through his control of the police system free speech was smothered. He believed, in short, that Siberia was the best remedy for social discontent, and there is some retributive signification in thinking that he may be longing for Siberia himself by this time.—*Ex.*

The following is going the rounds of the press: A neat story is told of a Roman Catholic priest in Victoria, whose sermons are usually of a practical kind. On entering the pulpit on Sunday he took with him a walnut to illustrate the character of the various Christian churches. He told the people the shell was tasteless and valueless—that was the Wesleyan Church. The skin was nauseous, disagreeable and worthless—that was the Presbyterian Church. He then said he would show them the Holy Roman Apostolic Church. He cracked the nut for the kernel and—found it rotten! Then his reverance coughed violently and pronounced the benediction.

The state of New York has provided itself with the necessary apparatus and will hereafter execute its criminals by electricity. The innovation may not do all that is claimed for it in the way of diminishing the sufferings of criminals doomed to death, but it has, thinks an exchange, one decided advantage for the posterity of the criminal over the old method. It will permit them to refer to the manner of taking off of their ancestor without creating suspicion, for in the near future deaths from electric shocks promise to be frequent enough to render them anything but uncommon, while hanging must always remain an exceptional and dubious mode of making exit from life.

The attention of the opponents of "the dance" is respectfully directed to one Grasshopper, an American of distinguished lineage, who aspires to be the McAllister of Montana. Grasshopper, whose family name is Sioux, thinks it time that his folks and his neighbours, the Cheyennes, should have a Sun-dance, and he is busying himself very earnestly about the preliminary arrangements. He got up such a party last year, and it took seven companies of United States troops to see the Sioux home after supper. Invitations have been issued for a day next week, but the Federal authorities disapprove of his plans, and will endeavor to put him off of the committee and prevent the dance.—*Am. Paper.*

The question "Is a soldier's life worth living?" is answered by Lord Wolseley, in *The Fortnightly Review*, in the affirmative. His contention is that the life is not merely tolerable, but delightful. The man who thrusts himself forward in the deadly breach is for the moment, it were, a great electrical accumulator highly charged with animal magnetism, which he seems to give off from him to all around him. The meanest creature who has ever felt it will, he thinks, always afterwards acknowledge that, for this moment alone, a soldier's life is worth living. It is a rapturous pleasure, far beyond all other earthly enjoyments; an intense realization of an ecstacy unknown to the proudest, the richest, who has not so fought for his country.

The Buffalo *Express* pleads for the honest use of cotton-seed oil, the chief objection to the article being that it is made to masquerade as olive oil or lard. The Maine shad and herring, which are sold as sardines, are packed in it, as are also very many of the European sardines. The supply of olive oil is much too small for the purpose. Much of the so-called lard of commerce is also either pure cotton-seed oil or a mixture of it with real lard, and it is said to be difficult to detect the difference between the spurious and the genuine article. Chemists have pronounced it a wholesome article of food, and the *Express* contends, therefore, that there is nothing to lose and much to be gained by the honest sale of it under its own name.

An interesting calculation, solving the question of how many minutes have passed at the end of 1888 since the beginning of the Christian era, has been published in an article which appears in a recent issue of the "Neueste Nachrichten" (Munchen) The result will be a surprise to a good many, for not one milliard have elapsed. The writer gives us the figures of his calculation, and figures are acknowledged to be stubborn things. He states that 1888 multiplied by 365 days equals 689,-120 days, to which must be added 460 leap days, making a total of 689,580 days, which contain 16,-549,920 hours, or 992,995,200 minutes, that is, 7,004,800 minutes less than a milliard, The full milliard of minutes will not be reached until 10:40 a.m. on April 58, 1902.

John McKenzie, writing from Dakota to the Pictou (Halifax) *News*, fells the following sorry tale and gives the following good advice appended: You ask how I like living in Dakota. Last year it took all our crops to meet our payments and we had a good crop: We were expecting to have the same this year and get a little ahead. The crop grew to prefection and all the farmers felt in good cheer over their wheat and the money it was to bring after being sold at the elevator. But to our great sorrow and misfortune, in August the early frost came and left us penniless. We are worse off now than when we came to this country six years ago. Last week I saw a neighbor setting fire to a 30 acre field of wheat, and he is going to try another year, but a great many are going to other parts. My advice to Nova Scotians is to stay at home, or, if they must leave, go to British Columbia, where there are right laws, mild winter, and a climate to suit the farmer.

St. Paul, who took but small account of the charms of women, declared, "If a woman have long hair it is a glory to her." The same sentiment has descended through the centuries, if we except the late interval when a French fashion of bobbing heads held sway for a few months. It is noticeable that of the majority of women few have abundant heads of hair, and quality gives way to quantity; the finer the hair, the less there is apt to be of it. It is also a matter of comment that the abundant tresses that crown the heads of many girls, become conspicuously scant as they approach their thirtieth year. The cause of this deterioration can be traced, in many cases, to the rage for blonde hair. That not blonde by nature becomes blonde by art; and sapped of its vitality by injurious washes, soon deadens and falls out. But another cause of this early loss of hair is without doubt the failure to give it proper care, and as the vigor of youth departs, the growth of the hair perceptibly weakens. Hair should be well brushed, but never combed, says an authority, and the fine-toothed comb is an abomination. —*Ex.*

Captain Kennedy has written an interesting article for the *North American Review*. In it he tells of an experience he had in mid-ocean, while commanding the steamer Baltic, in 1883. He was eating dinner, when a servant whispered in his ear that the vessel was on fire. Without losing any time, the captain quickly arose and repaired to the deck, where smoke and flames were pouring in huge volumes from the forward ventilators. Several streams were soon playing on the burning cargo, but without having any perceptible effect. The captain relates what followed in these words: "At the time she was running before a strong westerly gale and heavy sea. An idea suddenly flashed through my mind, and I at once determined to act upon it. I went up on the bridge, and, calling to all who were on deck, told them to get under cover as quickly as possible. I immediately ordered the helm to be put to port, bringing the sea nearly abeam. A tremendous wave broke on board, filling the hatchways and flooding the deck. Tons of water poured down below, and, instead of black smoke issuing from the hatch, I saw a cloud of steam ascend, proving that the fire was under control. I kept the ship before the wind and sea, and set all hands to work hoisting up bales of cotton. In about an hour they reached the place where the fire commenced, and I had the satisfaction of seeing it very soon extinguished."

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NEW WESTMINSTER.

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—FOR THE—

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMB

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

MONTREAL, May 23.—The bodies of those drowned in yesterday's collision are still undiscovered. The wrecked sailors are putting in their time the best way they can and will leave for Scotland by the next steamer. Father Lacour, of Pointe aux Trembles, today apologised for the conduct of those of his parishoners who stood on the bank and saw the sailors drowning, by saying there were very few of them and the whole thing happened so rapidly that they were taken aback and did not know what to do. The priest admitted that there were one or two boats on the shore that might have been used, but there were no oars in them. The conductor of the street car company who refused to take the shipwrecked men aboard has been suspended for a week. No attempt will be made to raise the Cynthia. She will be left to the insurance companies to recover what they can.

LONDON, May 24.—John Bright's will was sworn to to-day. It bequeaths the estate valued at about £8,600 to his children. No public bequests.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The U.S. revenue steamer, "Rush," which has been lying in stream for several weeks, awaiting instructions from Washington, received orders at an early hour this morning to proceed at once to Alaska, and also continue her cruise throughout Behring Sea. The commander of the Rush, before leaving, received copies of the diffierent sections of the U. S. statutes referring to the protection of governments sealing interests in its northern territory.

MADRAS, India, May 25.—Cholera is raging in a violent form near here. There were a thousand deaths last week.

LONDON, May 25.—A local paper says: If the elements favor her in New York, the Valkyrie will make a hot race for the America cup, as it is said by all hands that she is much faster than most of the yachts that have gone over for the trophy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 25.—Just at sundown yesterday a duel to the death was fought in a dense wood about two miles from Brownsville, a small country village in Madison county. George Wilson and James Rountree, young farmers, were the principals in the affair. Wilson was killed at the second fire. For several months the young men have been paying attentions to the same young lady. They had been warm friends since boyhood, but through their rivalry became very jealous of each other.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The origin of the fire which destroyed the Greek Russian church last Tuesday has just been discovered. It was caused by lighted cigarette stumps which were thrown among the decorations by some sailors of the Russian corvette "Kreysser" who had visited the edifice.

BUTTE, May 25.—The jury in the case of Mrs. John Page, on trial for the murder of her husband, after being out seventeen hours, this morning returned a verdict of not guilty. The first ballott stood 11 for acquittal and one for conviction. Page and his wife frequently quarreled, and on the night of February 15th the husband got a dose of poison which killed him. At the coroner's inquest a ten-year-old step-daughter of the deceased testified that her mother fixed the fatal drug. On this evidence Mrs. Page was held for murder, but on trial yesterday the child was not called to the witness stand.

EUREKA, Cal., May 25.—A verdict for $5,000 was rendered last night for the plaintiff in the case of B. Callahan against the Eureka & Eel River R. R. company. Callahan's little son while playing on the turn table had a leg broken and a suit was entered for $20,000 damages.

BOSTON, May 25.—The preliminary statement of the Union Pacific Railway earnings for April shows $2,153,287; net $791,866; decrease $324,813. For four months to April 30th. gross $7,928,733; decrease $769,386, net $2,599,464; decrease $591,446.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The ship Alex Gibson has just arrived from Seattle in charge of the mate. Off Cape Blanco, the place where the str. Alaskan went down, Captain Sheed, master of the vessel, jumped overboard and was drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—One million four hundred and ninety four thousand three hundred pounds of wool have been shipped to New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut thus for this month. Most of it was forwarded by the C.P.R.

ATHENS, May 27.—The long continued efforts of the Greeks of Crete to shake off the Turkish yoke have at last culminated in decisive action. Crete assembly has voted for the annexation of the island to Greece.

LONDON, May 27. — The Cronin murder case has been eagerly taken up here, particularly by the *Times* as an evidence of brutality and general corruption among Irish-Americans.

BERLIN, May 27.—Several large warehouses in Lubec harbor were burned yesterday, and $600,000 worth of cotton and flax were destroyed.

BERLIN, May 27.—The strike troubles in Westphalia have reached a serious crisis. The miners are exasperated at the failure of the employees to fulfil their promises, threaten to resort to violence and are encouraged by their committee at Bochion. The arrest of the chairman of the strikers' committee, on Saturday, has been followed by the arrest of the entire committee on the ground that their action is calculated to create disorders. The authorities have taken possession of the committee rooms and seized all books and papers. The committee consists of fifty members.

LONDON, May 27.—Recently Agnes Robertson, the former wife of Dion Boucicault, secured judgment against the actor for alimony which he had not paid and the court gave her permission to sell Boucicault's English copyrights. Boucicault has entered an appeal in the case, and the court prohibits, for the present, the seizure and sale of the copyrights.

PARIS, May 17.—It is rumored here that King Humbert renounced his intended visit to Strasburg in deference to a telegram from Queen Marguerite, from Rome, appealing to him not to give such an affront to the French.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The government has decided that its interests in Alaska shall be protected. The U. S. str. Adams, which was under sailing orders for Honolulu and was expected to leave on Tuesday, but a telegram has been sent to the commandant of the Mare island navy yard to detain her. She will go north in company with the Iroquois, and both vessels will leave early in the week for Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The U. S. revenue cutter Bear went up to Mare Island this morning to take in new guns. She will leave in a few days for Point Barrow, Alaska. The cutter Rush has returned to port and has also gone to the island to get in a new supply of ammunition and three new guns. The officers of the Rush evidently mean business, and when she gets north she will be in condition to cope with the British vessels that have been sent there to protect the private sealers who are going to run the gauntlet of American men-of-war, and catch seals.

OAKLAND, May 27.—Five boys kicked in the door of a Chinese laundry late last night. One of the inmates came out with a pistol and fired, fatally wounding Charles Walters. A crowd gathered and an attempt was made to lynch the Chinaman, but officers arrived and arrested all the inmates, twelve in number, and conveyed them to jail.

NEW YORK, May 27.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., London, cables to the *Morning World*. "The topic on which people are talking is the difficulty the government are finding to secure a successor to Lord Londonderry, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Although there is a salary of $100,000 a year attached to the position the post is going a-begging. It has been offered to several peers in succession and has been respectfully declined by all of them. It is suggested that the Prince of Wales or some other member of the royal family should go over there. It is remarkable that the one method of escape which has offered itself to the government is to send Prince Albert Victor over to Ireland, and to make this the excuse for giving him an annual grant of £12,000. This grant will be fiercely opposed by the radicals, and will be very unpopular in the country.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, and Nathaniel Tucker, of Virginia, who have been appointed commissioners to Hayti to endeavor to bring about peace between the contending factions there, are announced to sail for Port au Prince on Wednesday on the U. S. str. Kearsarge.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand May 27.—Later news from the Samoan Islands has just been received. Admiral Kimberley has succeeded in his efforts to stop hostilities for the time being, and Mataafa and Tamasese have agreed to a truce pending the conference at Berlin. Admiral Kimberley has again despatched the steamer Nipsic to this port, additional repairs having been made. She is escorted by H. M. S. Albert, which was also saved from general shipwreck at Apia.

CHICAGO, May 28.—That P. O'Sullivan, the Lakeview iceman, made a full confession yesterday concerning his connection with the murder of Cronin and gave to the police the names of several persons implicated in the awful crime, is confirmed this morning. Capt. Schaack when asked about the matter hesitated and finally said: "Well there is no use in denying it, Sullivan gave us a good many valuable pointers, but we can't give them out now without hurting our case." Chief Hubbard when questioned in the matter admitted that a well knownman is being closely watched and that while he is at liberty to go where he chooses in this city he is partially under arrest, and any attempt on his part to leave the city would result in his being placed behind the bars. Chief Hubbard was at work all night and was at his desk early this morning. He refused to say whether there were any arrests made since Sullivan was taken into custody, but from his manner it was inferred several arrests were made last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28. — The *Chronicle* this morning says that President Adams of the Union Pacific, has acknowledged that the company has begun taking estimates for a new line of road to run parallel to the Northern Pacific from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle W. T., at a cost of $4,000,000. The distance by the Union Pacific is about 186 miles, which can be cut down, so the president says, to 175 miles by running a "bee line" to Seattle and a branch line to Tacoma.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 28.—Two freight trains collided on Housatic R. R., near Trumbell station, early this morning. Two men were fatally injured. Both engines were wrecked beyond repair and several cars were smashed to pieces.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Referring to the withdrawal of the appointment of the commissioners to settle the Haytian war, the *Herald* says this morning: The real reason for this *coup d'etat* is withheld from everybody. Hippolyte had already assured our government, through an unofficial source, that he would be glad to offer to the United States the privileges of a naval station at Mole St. Nichol, which would give us coveted and decided advantages. He also said he would be happy to draw the ties closer by additional treaty privileges, and render more intimate the relations of the countries. After the appointments had been officially announced, news was received at the state department from the consul at Cape Haytien, that the ultimate triumph of Hippolyte's forces was now assured; that it was only a question of a few days when he would be master of the situation, and that Legitime would be compelled to surrender or flee from the country. The object which the administration had in sending out this commission of special envoys to Hippolyte at this time would not in all probability exist two weeks hence, and the instructions under which they might now depart might be useless on their arrival at Cape Haytien. Until the state department has further information as to the statics of the contest in Hayti, it is deemed advisable to cancel the appointments.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 28.—John Earle a heavy grain buyer at Schoolcraft, this county, has failed for an amount variously estimated from $40,000 to $100,000. Assets very small. Many farmers lose heavily. Bad wheat speculation is assigned as the cause.

LONDON, May 28.—The Parnell commission will adjourn on Friday next and not reassemble until June 18th, when Thomas Condon and John O'Connor, nationalist members of parliament, now serving terms of imprisonment under the crimes act, will be permitted to come to London to testify in the case. Mr. Reid, Parnell's counsel, produced some of the books of the nationalist league which have been in the possession of Mrs. Maloney of the Dublin *Times*. He said, he could have procured the books before if the commission had subpœnaed Mrs. Maloney.

BERLIN, May 28.—The Samoan Commission resumed its sittings to-day. During the adjournment numerous dispatches passed between the American commissioners and the state department at Washington. The most difficult questions are now thought to have been settled, and little actual work remains to be accomplished.

LONDON, May 28.—The yacht Valkyrie was defeated to-day in a race with the Irex and Yarana. The race was from Harwick to South End, along the Essex coast. The Irex came in first, Yarana second and Valkyrie third. The official time is, Irex, 3, 3, 44; Yarana, 3, 25, 23; Valkyrie, 3, 26, 22.

BELGRADE, May 28.—In a riot which occurred last night a *gen d'arme* was killed, a lieutenant badly wounded and the colonel commanding some of the military was dragged from his horse by the mob and maltreated. The troops, however, were not allowed to fire into the rioters.

Maple Ridge Council.

Council met at the Town hall on May 4th as a court of revision, when a number of complaints were heard and the roll revised as directed by the court. The fifth regular meeting of the council was then held. Present, the reeve and councillors Ferguson, Stevenson, Callaghan and Isaacs.

Communications were received from City clerk, New Westminster, *re* district folders; clerk instructed to reply that amount of contribution of this municipality could not be paid until taxes for this year were collected, and asking that folders be forwarded for distribution. From W. H. Ansill *re* bridge on Centre section line. From New Era Lodge I. O. G. T.; laid over till next meeting. Bills were received from T. Cunningham *re* quarantine; T. F. Sinclair, do.; Mrs. Annie Smith, do.; laid over till next meeting.

Moved by Coun. Ferguson, seconded by Coun. Callaghan, that the clerk notify superintendent of C. P. R. that if any more dirt is thrown into Kanaka creek action will be taken against the company, the dirt already thrown in having caused the stream to overflow its banks.

Vouchers were ordered to be issued in favor of Miss L. Willey, for $34.50, and to secretary of trustees of Methodist parsonage for $50, in full of their respective claims against the municipality on quarantine service.

Moved by Coun. Isaacs, seconded by Coun. Callaghan, that the assessment roll for all purposes for the year 1889 and finally closed.

Councillors Ferguson and Stevenson were by resolution appointed members of the board of license commissioners for this municipality.

Council then adjourned till next regular meeting.

Richmond Council.

Council met on Saturday May 11th; all present.

COMMUNICATIONS.—From A. Ewen, complaining of assessments; filed. From P. S. Firbroche, asking that his name be placed on the assessment roll; granted. From the city clerk of Vancouver, enclosing copy of resolution passed by that council on the 15th of April referring to a breach of public faith on the part of this council in not constructing bridges over North Arm; this communication and resolution was not received, but the clerk was instructed to return the same to the council of Vancouver, by resolution of the council, stating in the same that their resolution was based on a misrepresentation of the case in question; that there never was any definite arrangement made with that city or the C. P. R. Co., further that this corporation would raise one half of the estimated cost of the structures (viz $10,000) if the provincial government would pay the other half; that the amount required to complete the work would be nearly double that amount; that this council did raise the $10,000 agreed upon; that this corporation could not assume the position of principal in the matter, had left all in the hands of the government, and, in fact, had done everything in its power to hasten the construction, and claimed that this council has not in any manner attempted to shirk its obligations; further that, while this council was doing all that was possible to do, the Vancouver council had passed a most unwarrantable and unjustifiable resolution, and had made an unjust and unreasonable demand, and placed this corporation in a false light before the public—a matter very much to be regretted, because it gives grounds for believing that the resolution was prompted by selfish motives, and because it is likely to endanger and check the growth of the unity that did and should exist between that city and this corporation. A copy in full, of which the above is only a small part has been forwarded to the mayor of Vancouver, with the objectionable resolution enclosed. A petition signed by Alex. Kilgour and 15 others, ratepayers of Sea Island, asking the council to adhere strictly to the scheme of opening the road along the river from the road at the Presbyterian church to the bridge location. Petition received and referred to the board of works to report on at next meeting.

REPORT.—To the reeve and council; gentlemen: We, your committee, appointed at last meeting, beg to report that we have in accordance with your instructions withdrawn the $10,000 on deposit and have placed the same in the Bank of B. C., New Westminster, to the credit of the municipality; further, that we have made satisfactory preliminary arrangements with secretary I. B. Fisher, manager of the bank, for the guarantee of the forthcoming of the $13,750 as soon as the debentures can be signed and placed in the bank, until such time as they can be sold; further, that we have called for tenders for the purchase of $15,000 in debentures, made payable in 25 years, that your committee will complete such debentures as soon as they receive the same from the printer, and place them in the Bank of B. C. for the purpose as above stated. (Signed), THOS. KIDD, O. D. SWEET.

The board of works reported having let contracts as follows: one mile of ditch and road on road no. 5 running north from road no. 9, for $1.25 per rod; one mile on road no. 6, and about ½ mile on road no. 9, the latter at $2.25 per rod; ¼ mile on road no. 13, Sea Island, to Wm. Gray, at $6.75 per chain, to be completed by the 10th of June; recommending also that road no. 2 from public wharf to road no. 9 be enlarged by cutting a ditch on the south side. Reports adopted, and the board of works instructed to let a contract for the work on road no. 2.

The highway by-law was considered in committee of the whole, amended and read a third time.

Council adjourned for one week.

Council met May 18th. Present Reeve Kidd and Couns. Stewart, Daniels, Garratt and Blair.

COMMUNICATIONS. — From James Crawford, Victoria, asking for a copy of loan by-law and other particulars,, with a view of tendering for debentures. Referred to committee on regulations *re* "loan." From Robinson & Gage, protesting against the council locating a road across section 28. Laid on the table. Coun. Daniels reported that he had let a contract on road No. 5 to Ah Sam at $1.55 for ditch and road.

Coun. Blair reported having let a contract on road No. 2, from wharf to road No. 9, to Tuck Yuen, at $1.25 per rod; further that he had examined No. 1 road and found the earth caved in in several places and some old logs lying in the ditch which he recommended should be removed. Report adopted.

Couns. Stewart and Garratt reported that on the Garppir estate they found the location on section 20 suitable for a road from road 13 to the slough, but thought the road should be constructed inside the dyke the rest of the way to the bridge location. Report adopted.

On motion the reconsideration of the highway by-law was laid over till the next meeting and the council adjourned till Saturday, June 1st.

Fire at Bridgewater Village, Ont., on Saturday destroyed twenty dwellings, several stores, the post office and the Methodist church. Loss $70,000.

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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.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1889.

Bishop Potter, who conducted the religious part of the Washington inaugural centennial exercises in New York recently, and preached the inaugural sermon in St. Paul's Church, with President Harrison sitting where, just one hundred years before, had sat "the father of his country" on a similar occasion, *struck a rather discordant note from* the general jubilant strains of the celebration. Bishop Potter's "wet blanket" took the form of a rather unfavorable comparison of the present age and social and political condition and methods with those of Washington's time. This modern Jeremiah was particularly severe upon the American political machine as she is, and declared that, owing *to the large influx of heterogeneous* foreign elements, the United States was rapidly losing, what was most desirable that she should possess, a a distinctively national spirit and character. Said the worthy bishop, with an infinite scorn of modern political degeneration: "The conception of the national government as a huge machine existing mainly for the purpose of rewarding partisan *service—this was a conception* so alien to the character and conduct of Washington and his associates that it seems grotesque even to speak of it. It would be interesting to imagine the first president of the United States confronted with some one who had ventured to approach him upon the basis of what are now commonly known as 'practical politics.' But the conception is impossible. *The loathing, the outraged* majesty with which he would have bidden such a creature to begone is foreshadowed by the gentle dignity with which, just before his inauguration, replying to one who had the strongest claims upon his friendship, and who had applied to him during the progress of the 'presidential campaign,' as we should say, for the promise of an appointment to office, he wrote: 'In touching upon the more delicate part of your letter, the communication of which fills me with real concern, I will deal with you with all that frankness which is due to friendship, and which I wish should be a characteristic feature of my conduct through life. * * * Should it be my fate to administer the government, I will go to the chair under no pre-arrangement of any kind or nature whatever. And when in it, I will, to the best of my judgment, discharge the duties of the office with that impartiality and zeal for the public good which ought never to suffer connections of blood or friendship to have the least sway on decisions of a public nature." Further in the course of his sermon Bishop Potter said: "Ransacking the annals of our fathers as we have been doing for the last few months, a busy and well-meaning assiduity would fain reproduce the scene, the scenery, the situation, of a hundred years ago! Vain and impotent endeavor! It is as though out of the lineaments of living men we would *fain produce another Washington.* We may disinter the vanished draperies, we may revive the stately minuet, we may rehabilitate the old scenes, but the march of a century cannot be halted or reversed, and the enormous change in the situation can neither be disguised nor ignored. Then we were, though not all of us, sprung from one nationality, practically one people. Now, that steadily *deteriorating* process against whose dangers a great thinker of our own generation warned his countrymen just fifty years ago, goes on, on every hand, apace" (referring to the constant importation of foreign elements). "We mistake bigness for greatness," exclaimed the learned bishop epigrammatically, "and, again, another enormous difference between this day and that of which it is the anniversary is seen in the enormous difference in the nature and influence of the forces that determine our national and political destiny. Then, ideas ruled the hour. To-day, there are indeed ideas that rule our hour, but they must be merchantable ideas." The concluding clauses will bear quoting for the thoughts that they contain: "We have exchanged the Washingtonian dignity for the Jeffersonian simplicity, which is, in truth, only another name for the Jacksonian vulgarity. And what have we got in exchange for it? In the elder states and dynasties they had the trappings of royalty and the pomp and splendor of the king's person to fill men's hearts with loyalty. Well, we have dispensed with the old titular dignities. Let us take care that we do not part with that tremendous force for which they stood! If there be not titular royalty, all the more need is there for personal royalty. If there is no more nobility of descent, all the more indispensable is it that there *should be nobility of ascent*—a character in them that bear rule, so fine and high and pure, that as men come within the circle of its influence they involuntarily pay homage to that which is the one pre-eminent distinction, the royalty of virtue!" Poor Benjamin Harrison, "the son of his grandfather," who sat and listened to this lugubrious lecture, could not but take some of it himself, and he could hardly pick one grain of flattery to his person or office out of the whole lot. The inaugural sermon, although it took a somewhat unexpected turn, cannot, in truth, be said to have been uncalled for or altogether ill timed. It created considerable adverse comment, notwithstanding, which is not remarkable, and the opinion was advanced quite freely in American circles that Bishop Potter had gone too far—farther in fact than he had intended himself. The worthy Bishop, however, speedily corrected this last impression in conversation with a reporter of the New York *World*, who had called on him to inquire "if he meant it?" In the interview which followed Bishop Potter showed very unmistakably that he "meant every word of it," and threw some strong side lights onto the question, supporting the position taken in his sermon, in answer to the well put questions of the indefatigable reporter. Those who thought the good *Bishop would recant were thus very* sadly mistaken.

We print a letter from "Lex" today on the fishery license question. "Lex" makes some apparently good points about the apportionment of the "outside" licenses; but, as we understand the question, the particular cases he mentions as having secured licenses undeservedly, or having been allowed more licenses than they were justly entitled to, were dealt with before the limit was put on. From our inquiries the other day we learned that 44 licenses had been thus awarded before any limit had been fixed. These, we suppose, were granted, as in previous seasons, on the principle of "first come, first served." The cases to which our correspondent very properly takes exception are, we believe, all included in the 44 licenses above mentioned as being granted prior to the fixing of the limit by the minister of marine. With respect to Indians being preferred to white men in the matter of getting licenses, we think that if the case were exactly stated it would be found that a certain system was followed, under specific instructions by the department. But perhaps, as suggested by "Lex," "Scientific Fisherman" may be able to throw some light upon this point. Our correspondent, no doubt, rightly opines that the inspector "has a very difficult duty to perform, and probably gets roundly abused by all parties." In fairness to the inspector, however, it does not appear that he can be blamed for the apparent irregularities pointed out by "Lex."

Although the New York centennial celebration was on the whole a brilliant success, there were some things about it of which the committee has reason to be ashamed, says an exchange. The centennial ball, for instance, degenerated into something like an orgy after midnight, and the symbolic floats which the committee prepared for the civic parade were, a New York paper says, simply abominable. One of the latter was supposed to represent "Washington resigning his commission," and the *Times* says of it: "When this float passed through Waverly place Washington was sitting on the table with his feet dangling, and his generals were lying on the floor, sucking oranges, and bestowing the peels with perfect impartiality between the floor and the street." The *Herald* reporter saw this float at a different point, and then the young man who impersonated Washington was wrestling with a ham sandwich, while the accompanying "statesmen" had their feet on the table. In explanation of this the *Times* says editorially that the Americans are the worst pageant makers in the world. "The instinct of picturesque and dramatic representations," it continues, "seems to be weaker in us than in any other people. An adult male American who consents to take part in a 'tableau' cannot rid himself of the *suspicion that he is making a ridiculous* spectacle of himself, and this suspicion of course tends to its own verification. He generally takes his revenge upon fate by taking the spectators into his confidence and disclosing the countenance of Bottom behind the leonine mask, to the entire destruction, not only of illusion, but of interest."

Advices from Bay St. George represent that the relations between Newfoundland and the French fishermen on the disputed French shore are *reaching a crisis.* Bloodshed is predicted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 22.*)

No police court to-day.

Burglars are operating in Vancouver.

The first consignment of Similkameen cattle is expected to arrive in this city on June 13th.

Hanley and McNeill, the forgers and Sprouster, the thief were removed to the penitentiary yesterday.

The water in the river continues to rise a trifle every day. No damage from high water is expected this summer.

Ten lunatics were removed from the gaol to the asylum yesterday and an equal number removed from the asylum to the gaol.

The base ball match, Vancouver *vs.* Westminster, did not come off owing to the failure of the terminal city club to put in an appearance.

The chaingang is doing good work at present excavating for the foundation of the new asylum building. The work is proceeding rapidly under the direction of Mr. Moresby.

GOOD FOR ALL.—Dear Sirs:—I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism, from which disease I suffered for some time, but was cured with two bottles. It is the best thing I can get for man or horse. J. MUSTARD, Strathavon, Ont.

Invitation to Rev. Mr. Starr.

Rev. J. E. Starr of this city has received from the quarterly official board of the Elm Street Methodist church, of Toronto, a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of that church on the closing of his term here. Mr. Starr will accept the invitation. Elm Street church is the second largest and one of the most central and important churches in the Queen City, and while we congratulate Mr. Starr on his invitation, we think that the Elm Street church is also to be congratulated in securing so eminently popular a preacher.—*Times.*

A Risky Jump.

Yesterday afternoon a tyhee Chinaman jumped off the Vancouver train as it was passing the foot of Mary st. The jump was successful but the results were unsatisfactory. Being cumbered with half a dozen large parcels the Celestial was obliged to trust to his acrobatic training to make a successful landing, right side up. His feet and head struck the road together, after which he performed a back hand spring and finally brought up close to the rails and his head within an inch *of the passing wheels. Too frightened* to move, the Chinaman lay panting till the train had passed some distance and then he arose, picked up his packages and limped off in the direction of China town.

Northern News.

Capt. Le Blanc informs us that he expects to bring down a considerable number of prospectors and miners *from Texada to this city to celebrate* the queen's birthday. He thinks Texada is sustaining its reputation in the minds of the gold seekers, and that it will ultimately be a place of importance in B. C. Work is going ahead very satisfactorily in the mines, and the neighboring logging camps are just rushing things. The Indians are very quiet, and most of them profess Christianity when they cannot obtain whisky. The latter seems to alter their views of religion considerably, and the Siwashes' mind reverts to the days when he roamed around clubbing and scalping his enemies.—*Courier.*

Met With Hard Luck.

Capt. C. D. Grant, of the schooner Oriel, has returned home after a long and tedious voyage in the northern waters. The Oriel left port on March 1st and sailed north as far as Knight's Inlet, some 200 miles, meeting a succession of wind and snow storms on the trip. On arriving at the head of Knight's Inlet Capt. Grant chipped off a schooner load of ice from the base of a huge glacier and then sailed away for the fishing grounds. Contrary winds and bad weather delayed the voyage north, which, along with a few warm Chinooks, caused the stock of ice to rapidly melt into water. By the time a full cargo of halibut was under deck the ice had almost disappeared. The trip south was made in good time, but on arriving in port it was found that the warm weather, and insufficiency of ice to preserve the cargo, had soured the fish and the whole were spoiled and useless. It is to be hoped Capt. Grant will meet with better luck next trip, for he deserves it, he having been *the first fisherman to successfully* explore the northern waters for the cod and halibut banks which were known to exist.

Quartz on the West Coast.

Mr. Wm. H. Hopkins returned by the steamer Isabel yesterday from an extended prospecting trip in the interior of this island. He brings with him quite a quantity of quartz rock *from an extensive ledge discovered on* this island. Mr. Hopkins is very reticent as to the locality, and would not give it away even to the inquisitive reporter. However the reporter obtained the confidence of the "Old Man of the Mountains" and from him learned that the ledge is situated in the mountains between the mouth of the Quallicum River and the Alberni Canal, and is just 15 miles from salt water. Experts claim that the rock carries a large procentage of silver, and if their expectations prove correct, Mr. Hopkins feels he has a fortune in sight. We trust he has, for it is not often that a "typo" makes his pile in such a fortunate manner. The rock will at once be assayed and its value tested. It is contended that it will throw Texada Island into the shade. There is ample room for quartz ledges on all the islands, and we hope to see a number of them turn out to be profitable investments, employing thousands of men.—*Free Press.*

British Columbia Leads.

Very interesting results in regard to Ladoga and Fife wheats have been obtained by the central experimental farm at Ottawa. Ladoga wheat, as its name implies, comes from the region of Lake Ladoga, in the north of Russia, latitude 60°—a district where the season of growth is short, and hence cereals have had to adapt themselves to the climatic conditions surrounding them or else succumb. Last year this wheat was sown in every *province of the Dominion in order to* obtain results and to ascertain its productiveness and adaptability to the various parts of the country. The results have been most satisfactory, and in this instance, as in all others where agricultural tests have been made, British Columbia takes the lead, doubling in product that of the next highest yield. The average yield from each three pounds of Ladoga sown was as follows: Manitoba, 38 lbs.; N. W. Territories, 63 lbs.; British Columbia, 126 lbs.; Ontario, 44 lbs.; Quebec, 50 lbs.; Nova Scotia, 26 lbs.; New Brunswick, 59 lbs.; Prince Edward island, 45 lbs. These figures speak for themselves and leave no room for doubt as to the superiority of both the soil and climate of British Columbia for producing immense crops. Other comparisons, favoring this province equally as well as the above, could be easily given when necessary.

STURDY PROTESTS

Made at the Public Meeting Last Night Against Fisheries Regulations.

The public meeting, called by the mayor, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition from the citizens, to consider the new fishery regulations, took place in the Hyack Hall last evening. A large number of fishermen, citizens and others were present. At 8:30 o'clock Mayor Hendry took the chair and briefly explained the purpose of the meeting. On motion Col. D. McGregor was appointed to act as secretary.

T. O. Townley, who has been acting in a legal capacity for a number of fishermen, addressed the meeting and stated that those parties depended on the fishing business as a means of supporting their families, but by the new *regulations they were thrown out of* employment. They complained of the injustice of being cut off at once from this their resource, after making preparations for the season's catch. Mr. Townley then read a copy of a petition signed by 40 fishermen, which was sent to the department at Ottawa, some time since, praying that the regulations be reconsidered. He then read a reply received from the deputy minister of marine and fisheries, stating that the department would take the matter into consideration at the earliest possible date.

A number of old fishermen then presented themselves and addressed the meeting in turn. They stated that they had been engaged in the fishing business on the Fraser river for periods ranging from eight to fourteen years; they were dependent on this resource solely for the support of themselves and their families, and after making the necessary preparations for the sea*son's fishing, they were, without notice* refused a fishing license. They made an earnest appeal to the meeting for assistance in furthering their cause.

James Wise said he considered that the action of the department in limiting the licenses to the canneries was a gross injustice to those parties who were deprived now of means for the support of their families.

Mr. J. E. Lord addressed the meeting at some length. He considered it destructive to the fishing industry to limit licenses to the canneries. The fishing industry was not liable to be injured by increasing the present number of licenses. It was the manner in which fishing was carried on that affected it. No nets should be allowed between the buoys at the mouth of the river. The spawning grounds should be protected. Salmon trout fishing should be free at all seasons of the year, as they are very destructive to the salmon ova. The inspector of *fisheries should have discretionary* power to grant licenses to those whom he thought proper.

Mr. Beers then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said that the new regulations were an injustice to the old fishermen. They would now be considered poachers if they attempted to catch any fish, and our representative at Ottawa was to blame for the whole mischief.

Mr. J. C. Armstrong was next called. He was in his usual happy mood, and denounced the new order of things in most racy terms. He characterized the new regulations as the most barefaced monoply ever heard of, "and what," he said, "are we *going to do* about it?" Last year the cannerymen had a barricade of nets constructed from Point Roberts, to Point Grey, *and they will do the same thing this* year if allowed. Who developed the resources of our country, and who built up our town? The poor hard working men. Drive the poor fishermen away, and you will have an aristocracy equal to the codfish aristocracy of Boston; (Applause and Cheers).

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Moved by W. B. Townsend, and seconded by John E. Lord, that this meeting is of the opinion that enforcing the law as at present enacted is a very great hardship on the fishermen, who have made preparations for the season's work, and are completely thrown out of employment.

Therefore, they humbly beg that the minister of marine and fisheries will reconsider the matter, and be pleased to grant that for this year all *bona fide* fishermen may get a license, and then, if found necessary, the restriction may be put on for the next season, after giving due notice.

And, further, that it would do far more good in preserving the fish if *there was a limit named as regards* how far below Ladner's Landing the boats should be allowed to fish, and better regulating time and places for fishing.

Moved by J. E. Lord, and seconded by Wm. Kent, that the board of trade and city council be requested to endorse the foregoing resolution.

Moved by J. C. Armstrong, and seconded by W. B. Townsend, that a committee consisting of the mover, James Wise, J. E. Lord, Jas. Beers, Daniel Kay, Louis L'Henoff, T. Herring, and Antoine Beants, be appointed to attend to the matter, and when the meeting adjourns it will adjourn subject to the call of the committee.

On motion Col. McGregor was added to the list to act as secretary.

Moved by J. E. Lord, and seconded by Jas. Beers, that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the main resolution to the minister of marine and fisheries, and also to D. Chisholm, M. P.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

THE TACOMA REGATTA.

O'Connor Sustains His Record.—Ham Stumps Lee

At the great regatta at Tacoma on Saturday the day was beautifully fine. O'Connor rowed at 180 pounds, about 15 pounds over his usual weight, and Lee was also out of form. Peterson and Hamm were in the pink of condition and rowed for all there was in it. It was 3:30 o'clock before the first race was rowed. At the end of the last race all the boats in the harbor blew their whistles, and such an uproar has seldom been heard. The regatta was a magnificent success from start to finish. It was whispered about previous to the race that Peterson would give O'Connor a hard chase for first position, and on the first mile and a half it looked as though the first honors might be wrested from the sturdy Canadian by the man from San Francisco, but after the buoys were turned those near enough to judge soon noticed that O'Connor was not exerting himself to any extent, but was pulling his usual steady stroke. Peterson still *had hopes. After getting safely about* he made a brilliant spurt and gained rapidly on his famous opponent, but to no avail, for he was no more than even when O'Connor began to throw his body with his stroke, and immediately went ahead, keeping the lead until the finish. The race between O'Connor and Peterson was an exciting one, O'Connor beating his opponent by two seconds. No person who has watched the oarsmen row during the week had considered Lee and Hamm in the race for first place, but all looked for a pretty race for third position between these oarsmen, and they were not disappointed. Going out, Lee and Hamm soon fell behind their swifter opponents, and then the struggle began. Lee was pulling a thirty-six stroke, and Hamm about forty, but before many minutes they both settled down to about thirty-five. Lee turned his buoy a few seconds previous to Hamm, who, it is *claimed, had to row farther on account* of his buoy floating away from its original mooring. Hamm soon gained on the ex-champion, and when within 500 yards of the judges' boat it was neck to neck, and not until within a few yards of the finish did the man from Nova Scotia forge ahead. This race ended in a victory for Hamm by a quarter of a boat length, he beating Lee one second. The time was as follows: O'Connor, 14:2; Peterson, 14:4; Hamm, 14:14; Lee, 14:15. The course, which was to have been three miles, was only about two and a quarter, the buoys being moved by the tide.

Late Canadian News.

Quite a sensation has been created at Port Arthur by the arrest of Lee Whitehead, wanted for embezzlement and forgery in Wisconsin. He will probably be extradited.

At Caron, a station 16 miles west of Moosejaw, David Hawkes, a farmer, while milking, was struck and killed by lightning. There were no marks on his body. *Only the side of the face,* where it rested against the cow, was blackened. The cow also was killed.

Mrs. Ferguson dropped dead at Winnipeg Tuesday of heart disease. The woman's husband, Jonathan Ferguson, is a tinsmith by trade, and is at present living at Victoria, B. C. Mrs. Ferguson has lately been compelled to support herself and two children, three and five years old respectively.

The remains of the late Major Short reached Kingston on Monday from Quebec, and yesterday the funeral took place. A large body of military preceeded the gun carriage bearing the corpse, which was followed by Sir Fred. Middleton, the mayor, Bishop Cleary, city clergymen, aldermen, civic officials and prominent men, and a long line of carriages. Among the floral tributes, which filled the carriage and were most appropriate, was one from Lord and Lady Stanley.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 23.*)

Lake trout are much more numerous this year than usual. They are in great demand for local use, being preferred by many to salmon, halibut or other fish. In weight they run from five to ten lbs.

A check for the $1, awarded to Sir W. Hoste as damage in the recent libel suit, was paid over on Monday last. This sum judiciously invested, in the course of time would bring in a handsome return.—*Colonist.*

A wrestling match for $500 a side has been arranged between Peter Schumacher, of Seattle, and Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler. The wrestle will take place in Seattle inside of six weeks. The principals will soon begin training for the event.

Kamloops is determined to have the finest athletic and sporting grounds in the province. A pavillion 40x80 feet is to be erected, to which is to be attached a dining hall, 34x11. An effort is being made to get up a monster celebration for the 1st of July.

The morning paper deals with the news of yesterday, and work on it is begun after most of the day's business is over. The evening paper, however, deals with events as they happen. It is *the paper of to-day*, and tells of what is going on for the day.—*World.* K'rect again.

At a meeting of the stock holders of the Bellingham Bay Railway & Navigation Co., held the other day, the following officers were elected for 1889: Directors: Eugene Canfield, S. Baxter, John H. McGraw, W. R. Forest, Frank H. Richards, M. Muir Picken and Robert Canfield. President, Eugene Canfield; vice-president, S. Baxter; treasurer, J. H. McGraw; secretary, W. R. Forest.

A North Arm correspondent of the Vancouver *World* has the following, among other paragraphs: "The Fairy Queen, the neat little steamer which plies daily between here and Westminster, is working a lively trade under the excellent management of the ever courteous, punctual and obliging Capt. C. S. Young. Vancouver will have to look out for her laurels, or she will have lost a valuable custom which neither bridges nor market sites can recall. The question is asked: Is Vancouver dead or merely asleep over this topic? Which is it, Mr. Editor?"

OF GREAT SERVICE.—"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for cuts and scalds on horses' shoulders, and they got better at once. I have also used it for sprains, cuts, burns and croup among my children, and can recommend it highly as of great value." W. SERVICE, Minga, Manitoba.

Died at the Hospital.

Jos. Rigley, of Sumas, a native of Chicago, Ill., died at the Royal Columbian Hospital on Tuesday, and was buried yesterday in the Roman Catholic cemetery. The deceased, who was a printer by trade, and aged only 34 years, had been staying for about a year with his brother, who is a farmer at Sumas, and who came down to attend the funeral yesterday. The young man was a victim of consumption and had only been in the hospital since Saturday.

An Enjoyable Dance.

The final dance of the season was given by the Westminster Assembly last night in Herring's opera house. About 75 couples were present, a number of whom were from Vancouver, though the terminal city contigent was not so large as expected. The opera house was most handsomely and tastefully draped and decorated, the committee having charge of this part of the arrangements having done its duty in a manner leaving no room for criticism. The supper was the best ever given at a ball in Westminster, and this was entirely due to the ladies who formed themselves into a supper committee and worked enthusiastically for the success that attended their efforts. The music was excellent. Dancing was kept up till 3 a.m., when this most enjoyable dance was brought to a close.

From the North.

The str. Maude arrived at the C. P. N. Co's. dock at 5:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, from the north. She only went up as far as the Naas and Skeena rivers, the supply of coal running short and preventing her from calling at Queen Charlotte islands, as had been intended. The party of coal prospectors sent out by the Cumberland Coal Mining Co., of Spring Hill, N. S., in charge of Mr. Alex. McInnes to prospect for coal on Queen Charlotte islands, disembarked at Port Essington and will go over to Queen Charlotte islands by the Sardonyx on her next trip. The Cumberland Coal Company have bonded an extensive claim, which has already been partially worked. They will extend the tunnel, their operations, it is expected, to continue for a year or eighteen months, as their instructions are to thoroughly prospect the ground. The Maude had good weather all the way. Carthew's new cannery on the Skeena is now well under way, and is being put in readiness for work before the run commences. The Maude took up twenty new boats for the cannery. On the down trip her cargo consisted of only a few bundles of skins.—*Colonist.*

The remains of Louis Foisie, who was lost in Dakota near the boundary in the big blizzard of January, 1888, have just been found. They were identified by the clothing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Leg Broken.

At the Brunette Saw Mills this afternoon a man named N. Scrople, employed as a lumber sorter, had his leg broken. He was piling lumber, when the pile fell over and before he could get clear some of the falling timbers knocked him down, fracturing the bone of the right leg. Scrople was immediately removed to his boarding house, and Dr. Cooper was sent for and soon arrived and set the bone. The injured man, at last reports, was doing nicely.

Anxious to Immigrate.

Mr. John Jessop, immigration agent, says the *Colonist*, has just received a lengthy letter from a young lady in England, who is very anxious to come to "America;" and gives the immigration office the following particulars of her case. She says that she is 25 years of age; five feet, seven inches in height; perfectly "selthy" and "tolerably good looking." Having been recommended to go to America, she wrote to Mr. Jessop asking him to kindly get her a situation before she started, and to notify her by return mail where to come. She would prefer to settle down in Janesville, Wis., if agreeable; but would waive the point if it was not agreeable to the immigration office. She concludes her letter to Mr. Jessop with the request that he will at once send the money for her passage out to an address which she encloses, and the hope that he will look after her when she gets to this country. She will be ready to start on the 6th of June and expects to find a good situation awaiting her here.

School Children's Prize.

Some time ago the Montreal *Witness* offered prizes for the best original stories by school children from all parts of the Dominion, classifying them as Dominion, provincial and county prizes. In the issue of that journal of May 1st, it is noticed that the first judges' report has been handed in. Papers are sent from Cariboo, Lillooet, Yale, Vancouver and New Westminster in the province. The choice from British Columbia is between a paper from Yale, one from New Westminster, and one from Cariboo. All three are said to be good and of almost equal merit in every respect. They are strongly characteristic of the country and have a dash of western humor about them which is very interesting. The one from Yale, which gets the preference, was written by Miss Ella Ladner, daughter of Rev. C. Ladner, of Kamloops. According to the terms governing the distribution, Miss Ladner will be entitled to the provincial and county prizes, which are a complete set of Parkman's works and Macaulay's essays, respectively.

Mr. Duncan and His Indians.

A private letter from British Columbia says a difficulty has broken out between Rev. Mr. Duncan, the Metlakahtla missionary, and his Indian proteges. When Mr. Duncan migrated from Metlakahtla to Alaska his representatives from Alaska urged the Indian people to come, regardless of losses, and they promised each family migrating a culdomorn, meaning a "bucketful of money." This spring the culdomorn was demanded publicly and refused. The council disbanded and the property guarantee formerly required of families travelling was discontinued. The cause of the agitation was that feasting had been discountenanced. Mr. Duncan gave a feast and delivered an oration, and was successful in effecting a reconciliation. Three hundred people had arrived previously in Chester, and several loaded canoes are expected to remain in Canada. Forty persons returned to Metlakahtla; four families promised to follow, and others went to Alaska, where there are 35 children in the Sitka school. A permanent Indian house has been erected at Chester.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

Board of Trade.

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of trade was held in the board rooms last night, president Hendry in the chair.

The committee apointed to examine the new chart of the river channel reported that after considering the matter and hearing evidence it had found the chart extremely unsatisfactory. The channel as shown by the chart inside of No. 4 buoy was so tortuous that few shippers would care to venture through it, whereas, as a matter of fact the channel at that point is almost straight, with plenty of water. At the entrance to Woodward slough the chart shows 7 and 8 feet of water, which, with 14 feet added for high tide, would give a depth of 22 feet. Recent soundings at this point show 27 feet. The chart from the river mouth to Tilbury island is taken from soundings made in 1886, and from Tilbury island to Westminster the chart is compiled from soundings taken 21 years ago. In view of the inaccurate and misleading character of the chart, the committee requested the minister to have it corrected before sending it out, or to withdraw it altogether.

The secretary-treasurer presented a financial statament showing on hand a cash balance of $478.

A communication was read from Col. McGregor, inclosing copy of a resolution passed by a public meeting on the fishermen's grievance, and asking the board to endorse the resolution. After full discussion it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Mr. Sinclair, W. Wolfenden and D. Robson to enquire into the matter and report as soon as possible to a special council meeting.

The president, Mr. Hendry, tendered his resignation, assigning as a reason his numerous other engagements. The meeting passed a resolution earnestly requesting him to withdraw his resignation in the interest of the board, to which he finally consented.

Messrs. G. D. Brymner and J. G. Jaques were elected members of the board.

A vote thanks was passed to the council of the board for the able and satisfactory manner in which business had been conducted during the quarter.

Wanted to Die.

Old man Sims wanted to die. He had lived three score years, and was willing to forego the other ten. Life had been pleasant, very pleasant, but he had accomplished all he cared for and was content to die. Some men struggle for fame, obtain it and then make life an additional burden by striving for something higher yet. Not so with old man Sims. He yearned to build a flat bottom, stern wheel steamer, and then snub up for eternity under the lee bank of paradise. The opportunity came, and he embraced it. Capt. Insley wanted a steamer built, and old man Sims went to work on it. He never lost a day till the last nail had been driven, and the blocks had been knocked away and the steamer launched gracefully on the wave. Then old man Sims was satisfied and he prepared to make his final mooring. The inner man had to be got in a fit state of readiness for the long voyage, and old man Sims knew how to prepare it. Large quantities of V.O. whisky were stowed under hatches, so large in fact that the staunch old man seemed likely to settle and go down by the head. But no such calamity happened, the old man proving himself more buoyant than he acted. All being in readiness, old man Sims took his bearings and sailed up Mary street, making a few unnecessary tackings and once or twice running foul of the school yard fence, but without damage to hull or rigging. Arriving in the woods at the top of the hill, old man Sims cast anchor in a pretty spot and lay down to die. Sweet were the thoughts of the old man as he lay there, his life's work over, and delicious was the rest which he seemed about to enter on after the weary struggle of three score years. But some lives are attended with bitter pangs to the very last, and so it was with old man Sims. Lying with closed eyes he listened to the musical sounds which filled the air, and awaited calmly the coming of the music which was to serenade him out of this mundane sphere. This was peace and rest at last. Far in the distance old man Sims heard low and uncanny murmurs of music which surely could not be of this earth, and must, he argued, be the advance guard of Gabriel's string band. "Can life end so sweetly and pleasantly as this," he murmured, "not a pang, not a sting—" Yes, there was a sting, and it struck first on the extreme point of the old man's massive Græco-Roman nose. And then the stings alighted elsewhere, not in ones, but by dozens, the whole accompanied by the rousing war song of the suburban mosquitoes' choral union club. Old man Sims was grieved, and he expressed his feelings in language ill-befitting a place on these pages. He wanted a peaceful death, but here were torments as great as the future had prepared for him. Perhaps his time had not come; perhaps he was destined to leave another stern wheel steamer behind him as a monument to his greatness; perhaps so, but old man Sims did not wait to argue the matter, the chorus was growing louder, and he scurried back to every day life again, to await a more favorable opportunity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fishery License Question.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—DEAR SIR: Replying to the letter of "Scientific Fisherman" in your Monday's issue, perhaps the inspector can "look after his business better than people that don't know anything about it." But the agittaors are mostly those who do know something about the matter, men who have fished for years in the Fraser river, making the principal part of their living by so doing, and are now refused a license. Surely, such have a real grievance, and are entitled to be heard. No doubt there are *speculators endeavoring to obtain licenses*, but these could be easily sifted out by Mr. Inspector. Where the shoe pinches so tight is here, the manner in which those one hundred "outside" licenses have been distributed. Would "Scientific Fisherman" be surprised to learn that a tradesman in New Westminster has had four licenses granted to him? Here, at all events, is one speculator; he is fortunate in obtaining four licenses. Then, why should Mr. Vianen be given fifteen licenses, when a fraction of that number would be sufficient for his own trade? Has he not contracted for nearly all those boats to fish for a certain cannery during the sockeye run? Is not this speculation? Then, again, licenses have been issued to Indians in preference to white men. Up the river some thirty or more have been given to Indians, very few of whom have ever had a license before. Now, "Scientific Fisherman," having taken up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. *Inspector, can he tell at whose instigation*, or by what influence, this was accomplished? And is it not a fact, that lying at Mr. Inspector's office were licenses *waiting to be applied for by Indians* (who might never apply) at the very time white men were being refused? Mr. Mowat, no doubt, has a very difficult duty to perform, and probably gets roundly abused by all parties; but I think he could have spared himself somewhat by using a little more discretion in dealing out these licenses. I enclose my card, and am Very truly yours,

'LEN."

MIST ON EARTH.

As morning sun, with strong and vivid ray,
Drives from the earth the sullen mists away,
So B. B. B., in strength and power grand,
Doth rout disease and stay death's heavy hand.

Police Court.

[Before Capt. Pittendrigh, J. P.]

Three drunks graced the court this morning, looking considerably the worse of their dissipation.

William Cameron, charged with being drunk and incapable, pleaded guilty, and asked clemency, he never having been in custody before. Fined $3.50 or 7 days in gaol.

Frank Royal, another drunk and incapable, acknowledged to the charge. He had not been in the city 24 hours and was not acquainted with the alcholic doses necessary to stimulate without producing drunkness. Fined $3.50 or 7 days in gaol.

Thos. Ducker faced the court with his pretty auburn hair standing straight up on his head. He had been waiting for the tide, he said, and got drunk in the meantime, losing his night's work and finding the charge of drunkeness awaiting him this morning. Fined $5, and cost or 14 days in gaol. Ducker pleaded hard for a week to pay the fine in, which was granted.

FROM VICTORIA.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, May 22.—Early yesterday morning Herbert Green, Henry Lester, Wm. Cooper and John Davis left Nanaimo in a sailboat for the light house on Gabriola Island. When about a mile from Nanaimo, the boat was upset by a heavy squall. Green, Cowper and Davis got on the overturned boat but Lester was unable to swim and couldn't reach the boat. Seeing he was drowning, Green left the boat for his assistance, when within a few inches of him Lester sank to rise no more. Green then swam back to the boat. Seeing, however, the boat was unable to support three and being a good swimmer, Green abandoned the craft to the others, and started to swim ashore. The brave man was drowned before reaching the beach. The other two were rescued by the Indians.

Ex-senator Richard Creighton, commonly known as "Dick Creighton" the jury briber, is in the city.

A young woman, named Mrs. Allan, claiming to come from Eastern Canada, was arrested this morning on suspicion of setting fire to the Occident hotel. She has with her three children, all staying at the Occidental. She says her husband is a prominent Oddfellow and the members of that order are investigating his standing and will assist her if all is correct. Mrs. Allan was remanded in the police court until to-morrow on account of the warrant being made out wrong.

The schooner C. H. Tupper has arrived, 129 days from Halifax.

The schooner Lily sailed for Behring Sea to-day.

The sealing schooner Maggie Mac, from the west coast, has arrived with 130 skins.

VICTORIA, May 23.—The case against Mrs. Allen, who was arrested yesterday for arson, was dismissed in the police court. She left for Vancouver this morning.

Robbers went through Howard's Hotel, at Esquimalt, and the Pacific Telegraph Hotel, in this city, and secured about seventy dollars worth of goods and money.

Wm. O'Connor, champion oarsman of America, will arrive here this evening to witness the sports.

A. Leonard Meyer, ex-mayor of Phoenix, and Wells Fargo's agent there, arrived on the sound steamer last night. A San Francisco despatch says he is an embezzler in the sum of sixty-nine hundred. A surety company offers a reward of one thousand for his capture. He came here direct from San Bernardino.

A despatch from Seattle states that the steamer North Pacific was completely crowded with passengers when she left Seattle. She left three hundred people on the wharf who could not be taken aboard. These will be brought over on the Idaho.

Very few have yet arrived from Port Townsend, and it is supposed a special steamer will bring them over.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents,—Having used MINARD'S LINIMENT for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the best thing I know of for horse flesh. In the family, we have used it for every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best allayer of neuralgic pain I have ever used,

B. TITUS,
Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

F. A. Munson, barrister, of Coburg, Ont., died suddenly at Calgary Tuesday.

The clerk of a wholesale house, while in the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, was robbed of $3,300. There is no clue to the robbers.

French society is greatly excited over the news that Mrs. Horton E. Leduc, of Montreal, has fallen heir to over $4,000,000 by the death of a French merchant. Mrs. Leduc was born in Montreal, and is well known in musical circles there.

NEVER DESPAIR.—Even when all seems lost, there is yet hope. Many a despairing, disheartened victim of dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney complaint, scrofula or rheumatism, has been brought back to health and usefulness by Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest remedy known for all blood diseases.

Queen's Hotel

COR. COLUMBIA & CLEMENT STS.,

New Westminster, B. C.

THE QUEEN'S IS A FINE BRICK HOTEL, FINISHED IN the best style and fitted with all modern conveniences, having bath rooms and closets on every floor. It has lately been elegantly furnished throughout, and the appointments are complete in every way.

The *cuisine*, under the charge of a first-class white *chef*, is a specialty, and the best of everything will always be found on the table.

The Queen's is intended to be a superior house in every respect, and we hope, by care and attention to the comfort and wants of guests, to win their appreciation.

Terms, $2.00 to $3.00 per Day.

MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

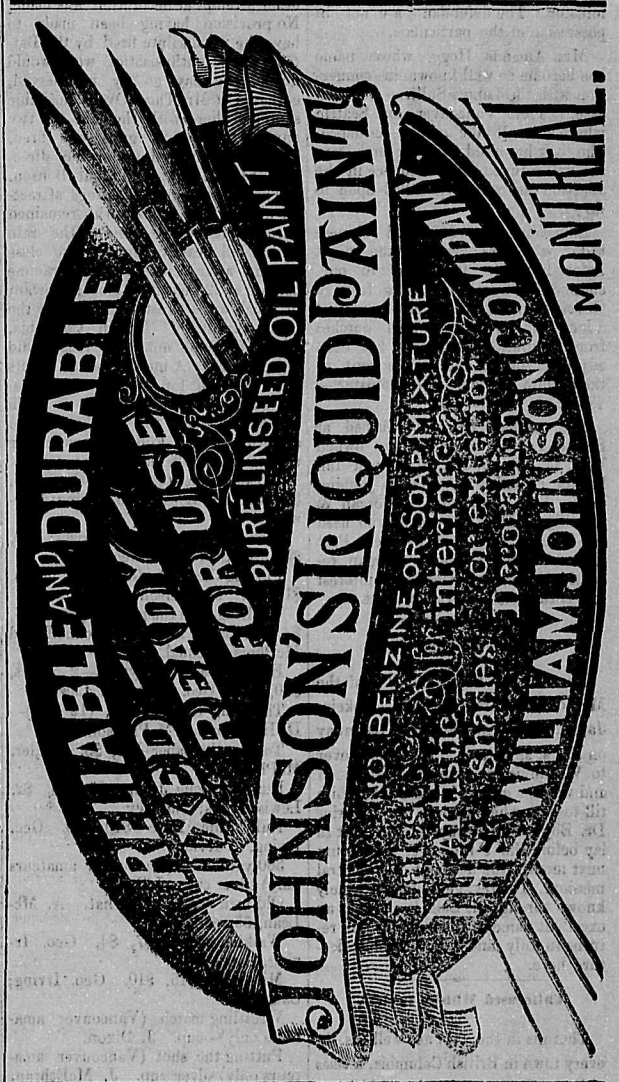
No Bar connected with the House. dwmylm6

GROCERIES

For First-class Family Groceries and Provisions, go to

SINCLAIR'S, - Columbia Street.

New Goods arriving all the time. A nice lot of CHRISTIE'S CRACKERS & BISCUITS just to hand. New SYRUPS, MOLASSES, etc., etc. Call and get prices. dwtc



WANTED--TO RENT.

AN IMPROVED FARM. For full particulars, apply in writing to P. O. Box 47, New Westminster. dwmy7m1

VANCOUVER CITY

Foundry and Machine Works

THE PROPRIETORS OF THESE works have much pleasure in notifying their friends and the public that they are now prepared to receive and promptly execute any orders for work in their line with which they may be favored.

A. McKELVIE,
Mechanical Manager.

Vancouver, B.C., 8th May, 1888. dwmy12tc

W. BOVILL,

Real Estate Agent

AND CONVEYANCER.

NEW WESTMINSTER:—Office, Mackenzie Street.

VANCOUVER:—Office, Abbott Street, near Cordova Street.

Full List of City and Suburban Property.

Particular attention paid to Farming Lands.

Accurate information to correspondents. dwmy6y1

ALBERT J. HILL & CO.

Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors & Draughtsmen.

REAL ESTATE,

FINANCIAL, SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS

Fire, Life & Marine Insurance.

COLUMBIA ST., - OPP. COLONIAL HOTEL

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

GIVE PERSONAL AND PROMPT ATtention to all professional orders and 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 Atlantic States give us unusual facilities for business.

Special attention will be paid to the purchase and inspection of Lumber for shipment to foreign ports. Tonnage chartered and general shipping business transacted. dwap4y1

FASHIONABLE

DRESS MAKING

At MISS JENNINGS',

(LATE OF ENGLAND)

Corner of Church and Columbia Streets, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. dwfe7tc

THE WESTMINSTER

Poultry Yards

JOHN S. COX, PROP.

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, White face Bl'k 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

FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE.

Delta Municipality.

Several 40 and 50 acre lots of the finest agricultural land, fronting on Canoe Pass.

40 acres, part of Lot 186, all under cultivation, with dwelling house, implements, etc.

Lot 107—160 acres; good dwelling house, barn, implements; splendid clay land; 100 acres under cultivation.

CHOICE ¼ SECTIONS ON

Lulu Island, Boundary Bay, and in Surrey.

MONEY

To Loan in sums of $1,000 and upwards on 1st mortgage, at current rates.

PEMBERTON & SON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &C.

VICTORIA.

w8mylm P. O. BOX 246.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 25.*)

The old stone sheds adjoining the city lockup have been removed at last. Truly this is a progressive age.

Mr. Justice McCreight this morning sentenced Marceleno Lugo, found guilty of sodomy, to 15 years in the penitentiary.

The fence surrounding the new city hall is to be whitewashed. When this high decorative art is put on the *tout ensemble* will present a gorgeous appearance.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's earnings for the week ending May 14th were $238,000, and for the same week last year $222,000. This does not include earnings on the South-eastern Railway.

Next Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Surrey Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall to arrange the prize list and other matters for the coming exhibition. During the same afternoon a meeting will be held to organize a Farmers' Society.

The proprietors of the *Colonist* have been served with a writ in an action for libel, preferred by Sir Wm. Hoste. Damages to the amount of $5,000 are claimed. It is understood that the venue has been laid at Westminster. The defendants are not in possession of the particulars.

Mrs. Amanda Hogg, whose name has become so well known in connection with the Langis-Sullivan abortion case, has left Vancouver for Seattle where she will take up her residence. She took her child with her and says she will return to give evidence in the abortion case whenever called upon to do so.

Sam Wing the demented Chinese tailor who was arrested the night before last after attempting to purchase $1500 worth of goods from a Government street merchant and get a long loan on several gold watches from Pawnbroker Aaronson, has been adjudged insane, and will be sent to the asylum at New Westminster.—*Times.*

The steamer Dispatch, burned at Seattle Tuesday morning, was owned by J. C. Brition, of Seattle, who ran her for a number of years as a jobbing boat. Britton sold her to Morgan & Hastings of Port Townsend, who used her to carry the mail between Port Townsend and Sehome. Morgan recently purchased Hasting's interest and is the sole owner at present.

A Noted Missionary.

Rev. C. S. Eby, D. D., of the Methodist church mission, Tokeio, Japan, arrived at Vancouver yesterday on the s. s. Batavia. He came over to Westminster yesterday afternoon and was the guest of Rev. J. H. White till to-day, when he left for Ontario. Dr. Eby is on his way to the east to lay before the conference, assembling next month, the needs of his central mission. The rev. gentleman is widely known throughout Canada and has an excellent name in the church. He returns in July and will probably lecture here.

Unlicensed Whisky Dealers.

There is in the city, as well as in every town in British Columbia, a class of liquor dealers who have hitherto escaped paying licenses, although the dealings are often times large and important. These are the Chinese merchants. It is safe to say that scarcely a Chinese shop in town does not sell whiskey or intoxicants of some kind. A man arrested yesterday had in his posession a bottle of Chinese whisky, distilled from rice, and a more vile decoction it would be hard to manufacture. This liquor is largely sold to the Indians, who are unable to obtain intoxicants in any respectable house in town. Somehow the Chinese as liquor dealers have been completely overlooked in the past, and the trade has been profitable to them in no small degree. It is to be hoped the proper authorities will take hold of the matter and remedy the great evil which has had free scope for so many years.

The Channel Buoys.

The channel buoys are in bad shape again and require immediate attention. No. 9 buoy has not been in position for some months and is said to be stored in some warehouse. It should be in proper position. No. 10 buoy is below No. 8 and has drifted across the channel, where it will cause some steamboat to come to grief one of these days if not restored to its proper anchorage. The captain of the snagboat Sampson is supposed to have charge of the buoys at the river's mouth, but as he is not allowed to act without instructions from the government engineer at Victoria, the fact of his having charge of them is not of any advantage to the interests of Westminster. There seems to be a little too much red tape about matters of this kind which require immediate attention, Capt. Grant should have charge of the buoys, and be allowed to act without orders whenever he thinks it necessary.

According to newspaper reports, the graves of nine-tenths of the great poets, orators, historians and authors of the past are neglected. The respect thus shown for their memories will explain why so many young men of to-day are more anxious to become professional base ball players than to die great poets, historians or orators. The base ball player's grave is not neglected.—*Ex.*

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebrated in a Quiet Way by the People of the Royal City.

The 70th anniversary of our noble Queen's natal day was observed at Westminster as a public holiday. There was no attempt at celebrating the occasion in a public manner, but in a quiet way the day was thoroughly enjoyed. Unfortunately the weather was unpleasant in the afternoon and many little picnic parties were obliged to pack up and move homewards just as the fun was about to commence. At 8 o'clock the Presbyterian Sunday School scholars and a large number of the congregation left by the steamer Adelaide for Pitt Lake, amidst the many beauties of which a most enjoyable day was spent. Dozens of baskets, stored with all the good things which tend to make the lives of children bearable, were taken along, and so well did the quality of the edibles suit the tastes of the excursionists that the hampers presented nothing but a dreary and vacant waste at the close of the return trip.

The early train carried many people to Vancouver, as did also the 1 o'clock train to Hastings. The incoming trains were all crowded, and it is estimated that fully 300 Vancouverites spent the day in the city. Flags were flying from every mast head and the shipping in the harbor was all decorated with attractive bunting, but no other attempt at decoration was made. No provision having been made to have the usual salute fired by the Battery, a few enthusiastics who would not let the day go by unobserved, gathered at Mr. Thos Ovens' machine shop and there with the aid of two anvils a salute of 21 guns was fired. The salute was fired under the direction of Lieut. Mowat and Lieut. Bonson.

The celebration at Hastings attracted nearly 1500 people, who remained throughout the day despite the rain which fell heavily towards the close of the afternoon. The programme contained 22 items, the most important of which was a wrestling match for the championship of British Columbia, which, for some unknown reason did not come off. A number of the events were reserved for "Vancouver amateurs only," a proceeding not at all in accordance with the true spirit of athletic sports. Following were the results of the different contests:

125 yards race (open)—3 prizes, $15, $10, $5. A. Lewis; Geo. Irving; Haywood.

Sack Race, 75 yards—2 prizes; $10, $5. Alex. McLean; Geo. Irving.

Putting the shot, (open)—2 prizes, $10; $5. McPherson; Cameron.

Vaulting with the pole—2 prizes, $6, $4. J. Bates; McLean; Eickhoff and McPherson, equal.

Hurdle Race, 220 yards—2 prizes, $20, $10. Geo. Irving; A. Lewis.

Throwing the hammer, (12 lbs.)—D. H. Cameron; McPherson.

Tossing the Caber—$5, $3. Miller, McPherson.

Running Long Jump—$5, $3, $2. Lewis; Bates; Courtney.

Half Mile Race—$10, $5. Geo. Irving, J. Irving.

300 yards race (Vancouver amateurs only) silver cup. Lillie.

Old man's race—plug hat. A. McLean, 55 years old.

Walking match—$7, $4. Geo. Irving; Bates.

Mile race—$15, $10. Geo. Irving; Campbell.

Wrestling match (Vancouver amateurs only)—cup. J. Dixon.

Putting the shot (Vancouver amateurs only) silver cup. J. McEchran.

Boy's race—silver cup. J. Scurry.

Girl's race—silver cup. Gracey Allan.

Police Court.

(Before T. C. Atkinson, P.M.)

John Walsh, charged with vagrancy. Capt. Pittendrigh appeared before the court and complained of Walsh as a public nuisance. Yesterday afternoon he got his head caught between two pickets in Ex-Mayor Dickinson's fence, and there he remained a disgrace to himself and an eyesore to the community for over an hour, when a constable was sent for and took him to the lockup. Walsh asked his honor to give him another chance and he would "put the peg in" for now and all time. This was an old promise of John's and the court put no reliance in it. Evidence adduced that he was even offered to sell the family bible to obtain whisky.

Sentenced to 4 months in the provincial gaol with hard labor.

John Henry, a Langley Indian, charged with being drunk and incapable pleaded guilty. Fined $5 and costs.

Hugh McColl, charged with being drunk and supplying liquor to Indians, pleaded not guilty. McColl was one of the most villainous looking characters who has occupied the dock in many months. He was profane and impertinent to the court and took no trouble to show his contempt of the bench or any punishment that might be inflicted upon him. He invited the court to "go ahead and do the best you can." After being sentenced to 3 months with hard labor, McColl vented his anger on the court in no gentle language.

TO DISPEL COLDS,

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the liver and kidneys to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

There were over 10,000 people at the opening of the Ontario jockey club spring meeting. For the Queen's plate Colonist won easily; Bonny Eno being second, and Long Shot third. The race was one and one quarter miles; time 2:14½, the fastest ever made for the Queen's plate.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 27.*)

The ship MacDuff commenced loading cargo this morning. She will be ready for sea in 30 days.

The midsummer examinations for entrance into the high school, commenced this afternoon under the supervision of Mr. D. Wilson, B. A., inspector of schools.

The Royal City visitors to the Victoria celebration have returned home all satisfied with their entertainment, but heartily glad that the Queen's birthday only comes once a year.

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Mr. J. P. Davies will sell by auction, at this city, on June 12th, 1120 acres of fine farming land on Lulu Island government reserve. The land is to be sold in 40 acre blocks and the terms are very easy.

The Saturday evening service at the Y. M. C. A. is growing both in interest and attendance. Especially was this fact noticeable on last Saturday night, 24 being present, an increase of 8 over the attendance at the service, on the corresponding Saturday night last month. The Sunday afternoon service is in a very flourishing condition. The long talked of parlor, for the members, is at last a reality, thanks to the Ladies Central Committee. The carpet and furniture have been purchased, and all things will be in order in a few days.

Fifty Extra Licenses.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Minister of Fisheries has asked Inspector Mowat to report on the advisability of issuing fifty extra licenses on the Fraser river, Mr. A. Ewen having represented that a large number of men, not employed by the canneries, are equipped with boats and nets, and it is a hardship not to allow them licenses.

The McLaren-Ross Mills.

Everything in connection with the construction of the McLaren-Ross mills is making satisfactory progress. The pile driver has driven over 400 piles for the foundation on which the mill will rest, but this is only about a fifth of the pile driving to be done. The portable saw mill has been erected, and commenced running to-day for the first time. It is employed in cutting the lumber which will be used in the construction of the mills. About eighty men are now employed about the millsite, and more will be added as the work progresses. The grading of the branch line to tap the C. P. R. is well advanced, and the road bed will be ready for the rails within a few weeks.

More Houses Wanted.

In spite of the fact that building operations never were so active in Westminster as they are at present, the demand for houses is greater than ever. Whenever the foundation of a house is commenced the building can be rented that day, though it may not be ready for occupation within two months. Many new comers get discouraged when not able to obtain a house, and instead of remaining in the city move elsewhere. Some of our monied men should go into house building on a large scale, so that the wants of the community may be supplied. No better interest can be obtained than in an investment of this kind. Two thirds of the buildings in the city pay from 12½ to 25 per cent on the money invested—and surely this should be a sufficient inducement. Here is a splendid investment for outside capital.

Church Enlargement

The church edifice of the Reformed Episcopal denomination in this city has for some time been very noticeably too small for the growing congregation, and it has been decided to considerably enlarge the building, instead of erecting a new church this year, an undertaking which cannot be very long postponed. Last night's service was the last to be held in the old building, as work on the alterations and extensions begins this week. A lateral extension of 9 feet, finished with a gable, will be made to each side. This will give an audience room of about 30x40 feet, nearly doubling the present accommodation. In addition to enlarging the building, considerable improvement will be effected in its exterior finish and appearance in various particulars. Clow & Maclure are the architects in charge of the church renovation, and Messrs. Ackerman Bros., the contractors. The work will cost in the neighborhood of $1000, and will, it is expected, occupy about three weeks in completing. In the meantime the services of the Reformed Episcopal church will be held in the Orange Hall.

The 24th at Langley.

The good people of Langley did not allow Her Majesty's 70th birthday to pass unobserved. A fine programme of sports and other enjoyments had been arranged for the day, all of which were carried out to the letter and to the satisfaction of all. Following are the prize winners in the games and sports:—Hundred yard race, A. Morrison. first; A. Maybee, 2nd. Hurdle race, Maybee, first; Morrison 2nd. Running high leap, J. A. MacLean, first; A. Huston, 2nd. Standing high leap, A. Maybee 1st; A. Morrison 2nd. Standing long leap, A. Maybee 1st; J. A. MacLean 2nd. Running hop, step and jump, A. Maybee 1st; A. Miller 2nd. Putting stone, A. Matheson 1st; F. Matheson 2nd. Throwing hammer, J. Murray 1st; J. A. MacLean 2nd. Vaulting, A. Morrison 1st; A. Houston 2nd. Boy's race, Peter Dockrill 1st; J. Parkin 2nd. Girl's race, Ada Mavis 1st; Nellie Blackston 2nd. Indian canoe race, Capt. August 1st; Capt. Reed 2nd. The Indian horse races were most pluckily run and created a great deal of interest. In the evening a grand ball was held in the town hall, at which some 60 couples were present. It was a most enjoyable affair and a brilliant closing to the festivities of the day.

STABBING AFFRAY.

The Mate of the Steamer Louise Dangerously Wounded.

During the run over from Vancouver yesterday the first mate of the steamer Princess Louise, Mr. Robert Turnbull, had a few words with one of the deck hands, a man named Thos. Grady. The dispute became so warm that blows were exchanged on the boat, but the men were quickly separated. A short time after the Louise arrived at her dock here, the mate gave some order to Grady, which he did not obey. They were at the time alone on the wharf just outside of the warehouse, and the first intimation that the other men received of any trouble was when they heard the noise of the two men struggling. The mate appeared to have the best of the battle, until finally the spectators saw his antagonist strike at him three times with a short clasp knife. Turnbull staggered, and then fell covered with blood. He had received three cuts, or, rather, stabs—one in the spine, one in the left thigh and one on the wrist. The services of Dr. Macnaughton Jones were at once procured and the injuries properly attended to. While the doctor was dressing the wounds received by the mate, several of the crew became involved in a free fight in the warehouse. The principals were two young men named Tom Matheson and William Henry Vernon. Vernon's friends seeing that he was being worsted, advised him to use a knife. A razor was his weapon, however, and opening one, he managed to give Matheson a bad cut in the leg. The police were summoned by the night watchman, who did everything in his power to prevent the trouble before it commenced, and to stop it after it had started, and arrested the two users of the knife. The victims of the affray are lying in a dangerous condition at the Royal Hospital. The extent of their injuries is not yet known.—*Colonist of Friday.*

THE IDAHO ARRIVES

On Her Inaugural Trip. The Management Pleased with the Outlook and the Service will Shortly be Doubled.

The steamship Idaho, Capt. Angerstein, arrived in port this morning at 8 o'clock from Portland, via Sound ports. This was the inaugural trip of the new direct service between Portland and Westminster, and Capt. Angerstein expresses himself as well pleased with the results. A large quantity of freight was billed to every port of call, and in almost every instance cargo was obtained for the return trip. The Idaho has excellent accomodation for passengers, the staterooms being large, airy and cheerful. The dining room and saloon are comfortable apartments, and at the head of the stairs leading to the deck is a smoking room which is furnished with a handsome piano. One of the features aboard the Idaho is the salt water baths with which she is furnished. This a luxury and convenience greatly appreciated by the travelling public. When the line has been properly established excursionists will be taken for the round trip at a very low rate. The facilities for carrying freight are excellent. The fruit trade will receive special attention, and the hurricane deck has been specially reserved for this branch of the trade. The advantage of carrying fruit on deck, where there is a free circulation of air, is too well known to require more than passing notice. Merchants and importers should order goods to be shipped direct by the Idaho, as the saving in freight will be considerable, besides which it is in the interests of the city that the service should be maintained.

Commencing on June 3rd the s. s. Idaho will leave Portland every 12 days for Puget Sound and British Columbia ports, calling at Westminster every trip. Mr. Campbell, the manager of the company, who accompanied the Idaho this trip, says that he expects to charter another vessel at an early date, in which case the service will be increased to a vessel every 6 days. Mr. Campbell has paid the Fraser river pilotage fees for one year, which is a pretty sure guarantee that the service will be maintained for that period at least. It is to be hoped every merchant in the city will throw all the business possible in the way of this new line. It will pay the merchants and will benefit the city.

Police Court.

Before T. C. Atkinson, P. M.

David Andrews, charged with being drunk and incapable, paid $5 in bail for his appearance to-day, but as the said Andrews had important business at the Mission he failed to turn up and claim the deposit. Bail forfeited.

Charley Gibson, a half-breed who has been before the court several times, was charged with being drunk and incapable in a house in the swamp. Fined $5 and costs or 15 days in gaol.

Prof. J. W. Mallett finds that most alum baking powders are made with alum, acid phosphate of calcium bicarbonate of sodium, and starch; and he settles a disputed point by showing that not only alum but the residues left by it its use in baking powder must be unwholesome in bread.

THE CHURCHES.

Summaries of City Sermons Spoken Yesterday.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

The sermon at Holy Trinity church last night was preached by the rector, Venerable Archdeacon Woods, who chose for his text Hebrews 4th chap. 14th: Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the son of God, let us hold fast our profession. "I am quite aware, my brethern, and I intend it, that this text refers to the Ascension of Christ. To-night the text gives its own lesson, and my motive is to win the honor, respect and devotion due to Ascension day. The Church of England has a special way of marking out all festivals to be observed, and among these Ascension day is marked. The ascension is Christ's triumph and yours. The end of the hard mournful way begun at Bethelem is ended on Calvary, and then came the ascension. How the angels must have wondered at the humiliation of Christ coming to earth, but how they must have gloried when He returned brilliant and triumphant after His earthly sojourn. How they must have rejoiced when they knew He had established his earthly kingdom. The ascension is Christ's triumph. He is not gone from us, but has passed into heaven where He pleads His one sacrifice. According to the vision of St. John, He stands like a lamb pleading before the throne. His one sacrifice is continually pleading there for us, and this sacrifice has prolonged man's day of grace. Don't look upon this sacrifice as having happened 1800 years ago, but to-day and always. He is in heaven preparing a place for us, but, my people, He will also if you will let Him, prepare you for that day. He knows all our weaknesses, all our burdens, and He pleads for us in heaven, our Great High Priest for His own sacrifice. Yes, we have a great High Priest who has passed into heaven, Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Shall we not strive that we may be one with Jesus Christ, that we may lose none of His high priestly pleadings. With what awful reverence we should approach Him in worship, yes, and even in speaking of Him should we do so with awe. He is pleading the sacrifice for us, therefore let us follow Him as true children of the cross.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At the Reformed Episcopal church last evening the Rev. Thos. Hadden preached from Matt. 16c. 3v.—"Oh ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"—and spoke substantially as follows: These remarkable words were addressed to the Pharasees, who had used every means possible to baffle Christ, and they now come to Him seeking a sign in proof of His divinity. One would have thought that the miracles they had witnessed would have convinced them of His divinity. Their purpose was offensive, because they did not want to believe in His divinity, but simply to attack and annoy the Savior, hence the text. The text, originally addressed to the Jews, is applicable to us, and it is our duty to watch the signs of the time. The bible and history together show us that there have been periods of change in the moral world and that they have had their forerunners; and those who study the past and passing events can predict what will occur in the near future: these are not prophets, for a prophet does not need these signs, for he speaks what is revealed to him by God. Signs can be taken to predict coming events just as the quiet stillness warns of the coming storm. Our own age is as replete as any that have passed with moral indicators. The universal diffusion of knowledge, the increased moral and religious activity, the increased facilities for distribution of thoughts and discoveries through the printing press, all point that there is no excuse for ignorance. In various sections throughout America the Roman Catholic church is paying attention to and assisting in this diffusion of knowledge, beginning as they are to find that ignorance is not to be left undisturbed in this age of progress. And as light dispels darkness so education, obliterating ignorance, has a tendency to elevate man and lead him to think of his obligation to the Supreme Being. The activity in our Sunday schools, the general use of our libraries, the evangelical and other influences, not only show signs of progress, but point that Christianity is a living force and that universal knowledge will be diffused under its various agencies. Then the young people of our churches are more active, and they are doing more and their influence is felt more than it was a hundred years ago, the words of the children move to the performance of better things. Another sign to be considered is the extent of new discoveries and the importance of new inventions, their limit and ultimate end; their limit is at present unknown, but there shall come a time when they shall terminate, and many divines think the limit is nearly reached and that the signs of to-day point to the near approach of the end. Another sign is the increasing power and influence of the Anglo-Saxon race, moving not only under the British flag, but throughout the States, from the Atlantic to the broad Pacific, spreading their language as well as exercising their philanthrophy. Then a sign is seen in the decay and approaching dissolution of heathen institutions and power, our Christian education undermining these institutions until those already enlightened are calling for increased help, and in Japan, India and China the inroads already made show fruit in the hold the more modern and rational systems are taking where before the horrors of darkness reigned. What do these signs indicate? they have a meaning without doubt. Why cannot we discern their meaning? The Christain nations now govern the world intellectually, morally and commercially, and as the pace quickens and the progress takes longer strides we cannot view its onward march as unsignificant and valueless, for God will demonstrate by and bye that they are of infinite value, and even now it is impossible to estimate the mighty hosts of Israel that are at present engaged in storming the enemies' camp and that will eventually record victory for the kingdom of the Messiah. Every means, every step we take, should be made to tend to the advancement of His kingdom. Then what is our duty? To *rightly discern*; the Pharasees being blinded by sin had no discernment; let us be without sin, laboring and praying for the incoming kingdom of Christ, that the signs may thicken and that the day may quickly approach when on His assumption of the throne forever we will with song and thanksgiving "Crown Him Lord of all."

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to the COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, May 24.—Yesterday's celebration was the grandest and most complete event of the kind ever witnessed in this city. Early in the morning the streets commenced to fill with people and by the time the chief event of the morning (the International baseball match between the Amities and Port Townsends) came on, 15 to 18 thousand people were gathered on Beacon hill. The game of ball was a fine exhibition of manly sport, Port Townsend forcing the Amities to their utmost endeavors to uphold their supremacy; at the end of the ninth innings the game stood a tie, 9 to 9. Great excitement ensued. The tenth inning was then played, in which Victoria scored one, the visitors failing to increase their score. Amid great enthusiasm the game was declared to be the Amities' by a score of 10 to 9.

The yacht race failed, owing to no wind. The sailing race for boats, 18 feet at water line, was won by Collin's "Wasp," "Teal" second.

The horse races at Victoria driving park, were good, "Paddy Ryan" won the trotting race. "McCullough" won the running half mile race.

The bicycle race was won by Kyle Thompson, Tacoma. Prince Wells, champion trick rider, gave a fine exhibition of fancy riding. T. Minor won the local race.

The cricket match Victoria *vs.* Westminster, was won by Victoria with a score of 165 to 97.

The boxing match was won by Clem Austin 3 to 2.

The regatta at the Gorge was a grand success. Ten thousand people witnessed it. The shores and water were a solid mass of people and boats. The races were hotly contested. Cutter race, Swiftsure first, Amphion second; 4 oar gigs, Ward's crew won, naval officers second; 5 oared whaler's, won by Swiftsure, Amphion second; single outrigger skiff, Richardson won, Bush second; 5 oared whaler's, boys, won by Swiftsure. Icarus second; Peterboro canoes, won by Bush, Watson second; Thompson Copeland third; Indians, canoe, Songhiss won, Saanich second; four oar dug out (Indians), won by Valdez Island, second Cowichen; double outrigger skiffs, Law Bros. won Mackintosh and Carmichael second; dingy race, Swiftsure won.

The swimming race was good, and was won by a Cowichan Indian named Shock, Askew coming second.

The greasy pole contest was won by an Indian.

In the evening the ball was a most brilliant affair, upwards of three hundred couples being on the floor. Dancing was kept up till an early hour. The greatest good nature marked all of yesterday's sports.

To-day is going to be very much hotter than yesterday. The Victoria fire department gave an exhibition at Frank Campbell's corner early this morning.

The lacrosse match was won by Vancouver after a hotly contested game.

VICTORIA, May 27.—A French Canadian named Henry Carter has been committed for trial for stealing a couple of rings from Mrs. McKeon, of the Oriental Hotel.

The man who cut the mate of the Princess Louise is remanded until Monday. The mate was unable to leave the hospital to appear against him.

The yacht race, which was postponed from Friday, on account of light wind, is being sailed this afternoon.

James Wilson, supt. C. P. R. Telegraph, leaves with the barge Electron in the morning for Seattle and will lay a short cable for the Puget Sound Telegraph Co.

Some Indian houses on the Songish reserve were burnt this afternoon.

It is reported that the fleet has orders to sail for Behring's Sea, and will do so on June 10th. The war ships which will go are the Swiftsure, Amphion and Icarus. It is not known whether their orders are to protect sealers or not.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, viz.:

The north-east ¼ of Section 23, Township 4, commencing at a stake placed at the northeast corner of said lot, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to the point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres, more or less.

THOS. HADDON.

New West., B. C., May 2, 1889.

w8my2m

NOTICE.

LORENZO LERTORA, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the estate of Lorenzo Lertora, formerly of the Fountain, near Lillooet, deceased, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to GILLIO PIAGGIO, of Happy Valley, Metchosin District, or to NICOLA BONINI, of the Fountain, Lillooet, the Executors of the will of the will of the said deceased, on or before the 1st day of July next.

Dated 30th April, 1889.

dwmy4m1 GILLIO PIAGGIO.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 28.*)

Work has been commenced on a new Presbyterian church at Vancouver.

The water in the river has not changed perceptibly during the past week.

Sir Leonard Tilley was expected to leave Winnipeg yesterday for Vancouver. He will stop over at several points for rest.

The Norwegian barque Premier from Rio de Janerio, has arrived at Quebec, and is quarantined with yellow fever on board.

The latest news from Ottawa is to the effect that Mr. D. Chisholm M.P., is convalescing rapidly, and will soon be able to return to British Columbia. This will be welcome news to Mr. Chisholm's host of friends.

The first baseball match of the season will be played at Vancouver on Tuesday June 4th, between the Vancouver and Westminster teams. The return match will be played in this city about a week later.

The *Dominion Illustrated* for 18th May contains, among its numerous illustrations, two views of British Columbia scenery, near Donald, and also the second article in a series on "Our Wild West Land," by Mrs. Arthur Spragge.

Capt. John Irving, Morris Moss, Theo. Davie, R. P. Rithet and H. Saunders are applying for incorporation as the Alpha Milling and Mining Co., limited. The capital stock is $120,000, divided into 12,000 shares at $10 each. They will develop certain mining properties at Anderson lake.

Mr. Edward Montonee, after serving a term of six months in the provincial gaol for attempting to rob Mr. F. Crake, was released yesterday and a few hours later was re-arrested for being drunk and incapable on the streets. At the police court this morning he pleaded hard to be excused and promised to leave the city immediately. On this condition he was allowed to go.

One of the many little "incidences" which go to make the life of the commercial man happy, occurred to R. E. Smith this week. The plate glass ordered for his new store front arrived per. C.P.R., the freight charges being $348. The point of the joke comes in when it is known the original cost of the glass is only $113. Verily, the pleasant life of the merchant is not without alloy.—*Kamloops Sentinel.*

The midsummer examinations of the pupils of the New Westminster high school commenced at 1 p.m. yesterday under the supervision of Mr. D. Wilson, and are still in progress. The subjects in which the pupils have been examined so far are: English history, arithmetic, composition, algebra, geography, mental arithmetic, natural philosophy and grammar. There are 97 pupils in attendance who will be examined in 32 branches in all. The examination will probably occupy the whole of the week.

Southern Railway Construction.

The latest news in Southern railway construction is the establishment of a new camp close to the international boundary. All the men in this camp are white men, the work being too heavy for Chinese. Work on other portions of the line is progressing favorably, though the late rains have checked operations to a certain extent. The road bed from Brownsville seven miles south will be ready for the rails within two weeks.

Old Fort Douglas.

The str. Adelaide left this morning for old Fort Douglas at the head of Harrison lake. This historic place has not been visited by a Westminster steamer for more than ten years, when it was a thriving town giving promise of future greatness. With the decline in mining came a like decline in the population and business of Fort Douglas, which slowly dwindled away until only its memory was left. A logging camp has lately been established near Fort Douglas by the Brunette Saw Mills Co. and the Adelaide has gone up to bring down a tow of logs. The blast of her whistle will awaken echoes which have lain dormant for many years.

An Opinion on Taxes.

Mr. R. W. Deane, an old Westminsterite and still a large property holder in the city, has a liberal and correct idea of taxation. Writing to a gentleman in this city he says: "As regards the taxes, when any place improves, that, of necessity, goes with it. I always considered New Westminster acted foolish in that regard; they always kept taxes too low. Taxes are like any other good investment, they pay well I am sure you would rather pay the present assessment, than go back to the old figure, with no railroads, ferrys, woolen mill, etc. It is a wise investment, and I am sure you would rather have it so. You will find that the enterprising Yankies you speak of will find no fault with your taxes, for I can assure you they tax themselves enough, and it pays well. You know nothing about taxes up there yet. Compared with here you pay nothing. Your stock in trade here and even the debts on your books year after year, if not paid, even your furniture and clothing and chickens; city, county and state, altogether bring it up to 2 per. cent and sometimes higher; and it seems to drive things ahead in spite of themselves. It keeps money moving all the time. I am glad your prospects are bright. I feel sure you will have good times."

Harrison Hot Springs Notes.

The St. Alice Hotel is taxed to its utmost capacity to find room for the numerous guests who have been flocking to the springs during the last few weeks. The hot springs have never been so popular as they are this season.

Many persons are purchasing lots at the springs on which they intend building cottages. In consequence of this the price of lots has advanced considerably.

Trout fishing was never better than it is this season. Two gentlemen brought in 19 dozen on Saturday, the result of 8 hours fishing. Another gentlemen caught 6 dozen the same day.

A number of Vancouverites discovered an eagle's nest in a large tree near the St. Alice Hotel, and determined to get the young. After firing 100 rounds of Winchester ammunition into the tree without effect the party retired for the night. The next morning, bright and early, the attack was resumed, this time with axes. After cutting away vigorously until the hands of every one in the party were so completely covered with blisters that further operations would have been attended with pain as well as fatigue, the siege was raised and the eagles left to their fate. The mother eagle watched the proceedings undismayed, and with cheerful feelings throughout the whole duration of the attack. In fact she seemed to enjoy the fun, as did many of the guests of the St. Alice Hotel who watched the proceedings from afar.

School Board Meeting.

A special meeting of the school trustees was held in the council chambers at 7:30 p.m. yesterday.

Present: Mayor Hendry, chairman, Wm. Johnston, Wm. B. Townsend, J. A. Calbick, M. Sinclair and John McKenzie.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Calbick, application was directed to be made to the city council for a site for the Westside school house on lot 17, block 7, suburban, which the government records show to belong to the city.

A letter from Mr. Wm. Ross was read tendering his resignation as trustee, on the ground of removal from the city. On motion of Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, the resignation of Mr. Ross was accepted.

A communication was read from the superintendent of education stating that the school and school property at Sapperton have been placed under the control of the New Westminster city board.

On motion of Mr. Calbick, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, the secretary was authorized to post the usual notices for the annual school meeting to be held on 10th of June in the new city hall; and also for the nomination of trustees on the 17th of June, according to law.

On motion the secretary was instructed to prepare a draft report to be submitted to the board for approval.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the call of the chairman.

The trustees whose terms expire are: J. A. Calbick, St. Patrick's Ward; J. McKenzie, St. George's Ward; M. Sinclair, St. Andrews' Ward.

The vacancy in St. Andrews' Ward caused by the resignation of Mr. Ross must also be filled.

Messrs. Wm. Johnston and W. B. Townsend continue in office during the next year.

A FINE GARDEN.

The Fruit Outlook.—Magnificent and Prolific Fields and Astonishing Results.

The present season promises a most prolific yield to the horticulturist. From all parts of the district the same reports come, that every tree and bush is overloaded with fruit. To obtain an idea of the advancement of the fruit crop, its prospects, possible yield etc., a representative of THE COLUMBIAN paid a visit last evening to Ald. Thos. Cunningham's garden, the fame of which has extended far beyond the limits of Westminster. This garden covers a little over 5 acres of ground, and it is a question if any equal quantity of land on the continent yields a greater revenue. For so small an area the variety of fruits grown is wonderful. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering the grounds is the perfect condition in which everything is kept. Such a thing as neglect to any portion of the garden is not observable, even in the remotest corner. The trees and bushes are all neatly pruned, healthy looking and free from mildew and scabs, which is not always the case in the best kept gardens and orchards. Mr. Cunningham explains this satisfactory and somewhat unusual condition of things in a very logical answer. Continual and unceasing attention from the moment the shrub is put in the ground, the careful destruction of every insect from which the principal evils arise, and liberal manuring of the soil, which is also kept free from obnoxious growths. This all seems very easy, but it means never ending work. The strawberry garden covers two and a quarter acres, and embraces 10 varieties of fruit. This crop, which is ripening every day and is being shipped to the market, Mr. Cunningham reckons by tons. The yield is enormous and to many would seem fabulous, but the garden is open for inspection and the greatest sceptic can easily have his eyes opened to truths even greater than we care to write. Ten men are kept constantly employed picking and packing the berries for market, and they are kept very busy indeed. The size of the fruit is as surprising as the yield. In any row in the patch 10 berries can be picked which combined will weigh a pound. Berries weighing 2 ozs. each are not uncommon.

The 600 gooseberry bushes, planted in neat rows, were so overloaded with fruit that Mr. Cunninghhm found it absolutely necessary to strip large quantities from each bush. This fruit is bright and healthy looking, and no sign of mildew is to be found on one of the 600 bushes. The currant crop is also large, almost beyond belief. The garden contains 1100 of these bushes, and the expected yield will reach many tons in weight. The raspberry crop looks fully as promising as any of the others. Much could be said of this department of the garden, but space prevents us giving it the attention it deserves. The grapes, apricots, pears, cherries, plums, prunes and apples are all looking excellent, and promise wonderful yields. Perhaps the most noteworthy among these are the prune trees, which are a marvel to behold. The branches are simply clusters of fruit, and so prolific is the growth that fully two thirds of the fruit is being stripped, the branches not being strong enough to support the weight. These trees are only in their fifth year, but they are as large as the average tree of nearly twice the age. Two hundred prunes were counted on a branch four feet long by half an inch in thickness. This will give an idea of the immense crop certain to be picked.

Mr. Cunningham takes much pleasure in receiving visitors to his gardens, and, being an enthusiast in horticultural matters, he is not unwilling to part with the secret of his success. The garden is certainly a credit to the city and is also one of the most important objects of interest, showing as it does, within a small space, the wonderful adaptability of the soil and climate of British Columbia for the successful cultivation of all kinds of fruits known to the temperate zone, as well as some that might be described as semi-tropical.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

Some Official Tests of Baking Powders, Showing their Comparative Strength and which is Most Economical.

The below tabulated statements are extracts from public tests of baking powders, made to ascertain their relative value in practical use in baking. The powder containing the largest amount of available leavening gas (excluding the alum and phospate powders) not only produces the finest, most delicious and wholesome food, but is the most economical in use.

United States government Chemist Professor Edward G. Love, found the comparative strength of the powders named as follows:

NAME.	Cubic in Gas per oz. Powder.
Royal	127.4
Patapsco Alum Powder	126.2
Horsford's (Fresh)	121.6
Horsford's (Not Fresh)	84.35
Charm (Alum Powder)	116.9
Cleveland's	110.9
Sea Foam	107.9
Dr. Price's	102.6

Massachusetts State Analysts found the strength of several baking powders as follows:

NAME.	Cu. in gas per oz.
Royal	126.1
Cleveland's	107.7
Congress	81.2
Horsford's	95.1

Prof. C. W. Parsons, N. Y. College of Pharmacy, in tests made for the Grocer's Association of New York, found the strength of six brands as follows:

NAME.	Cu. in gas per oz.
Royal	136.05
Cleveland's	119.02
Sea Foam	113.13
Dr. Price's	106.27
Horsford's	102.61
Congress	95.86

Tests by Prof. McMurtrie, late Chemist in Chief, U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.:

NAME.	Cu. in gas per oz.
Royal	139.05
Cleveland's	104.10
Dr. Price's	99.35
None Such	77.24
Horsford's Phosphate)	71.00

It will be noticed that the Royal produces from 17 to 40 per cent. more leavening gas than any other cream of tartar powder, and is consequently that much more economical.

The Government Chemist, Prof. Edward G. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health as well as for the U. S. government says: "I find the Royal Baking powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients, it does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substance."

City Council.

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

His worship Mayor Hendry in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Turnbull & Working, asking permission to lay building material on Albert Crescent.

Granted under the supervision of the board of works.

From E. Whyman, asking for street lines on Mary and Melbourne streets.

Referred to the board of works with power to act.

From H. T. Thrift, C. M. C., Surrey, enclosing cheque for $75 amount due on advertising folders.

Received and the clerk instructed to acknowledge the same.

From B. Douglas, asking permission to connect a sewer on Merivale street.

Granted under the supervision of the board of works.

From G. W. Grant, asking permission to lay building material on Pelham street.

Granted under the supervision of the board of works.

A communication from the secretary of the board of school trustees was read, asking for the grant of an acre of land for school purposes. Received.

The fire and light committee recommended as follows: That a telephone be placed in the captain's residence, and also that a new hose reel cart be purchased for fire station No. 2, on Royal avenue; also that a set of harness be obtained for the fire department as soon as possible. Adopted.

The board of works reported that a wagon for the use of the corporation had been purchased from J. E. Sulley at a cost of $80. Adopted.

Ald. Townsend reported on the unsanitary condition of Douglas street drain.

Referred to the board of health.

A committee consisting of Ald. Jaques, Scoullar and McPhaden, was appointed to confer with the school trustees regarding the choice of site for the west end school.

The streets and sidewalks by-law was laid on the table to be taken up at a special meeting.

The council went into committee of the whole on the trades license by-law, which was read clause by clause.

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

The railway rate reduction by law was introduced by Ald. Curtis and read three several times and finally passed. This by-law is to reduce the rate to be levied under the railway bonus by-law of last year, inasmuch as the debentures to be issued under that by-law are to bear 5 per cent. interest instead of 6 per cent.

Ald. Scoullar introduced a by-law for naming and numbering the streets, which was read a first time.

The council then adjonrned.

Maple Ridge Notes.

The most successful open meeting of New Era Lodge, I. O. G. T., since the inception of the order at Maple Ridge, was held in the school house Wednesday evening of last week. The attendance was so large that not only were the seats all taken up, but all the available standing room of the school room was occupied. The order was all that could be desired. Mr. D. McGilvray, of Sumas, W. G. C. T. of B. C., presided. The programme consisted of musical and literary selections and addresses. With the exception of the chairman's excellent address the "bill of fare" of the evening's entertainment was rendered by local talent. To eulogize on the manner in which each and all rendered his or her part would be imposing a task on THE COLUMBIAN with which your correspondent does not feel at liberty to tax the patience of its numerous readers.

The names of the performers were: Miss Jennie Trembath, Miss Agnes Irving, and Messrs. McAdam, McKay, Pope, J. and A. Dockstader, Russel, Henry, Armstrong, Howison and Murray, and Rev. Mr. Stevens. The address delivered by Mr. McKay was a masterpiece of eloquence. He delineated in the most graphic style the effects of alcohol on the system, and closed his speech by a magnificent peroration, which completely enraptured the audience and called forth rounds of applause. Seven names were added to the list of Good Templars. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, and the meeting broke up after singing the National Anthem. A casual visitor could not but observe that the temperance sentement at Maple Ridge is in the ascendant and that the peoples' motto is "No sale of any intoxicants within the municipality."

Geo. R. Ashwell advertises for sale in this paper a half-breed Ayrshire bull and several new milch cows.

The Royal Soap Works at St. Boniface were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, evening. Loss $20,000.

Winnipeg defeated Fargo at baseball on Saturday by 12 to 11.

Wholesale City Market.

Beef,	per 100 lbs	$ 4 00 @ 4 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 75 @
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	8 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

Meteorological Report for Week Ending May 25th, 1889.

	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.
Sunday	73.0	47.0	
Monday	71.0	51.0	
Tuesday	60.0	48.0	0.31
Wednesday	61.0	44.0	
Thursday	68.0	47.0	
Friday	67.0	46.0	
Saturday	74.0	51.0	0.15

Sunshine and cloud; warm.

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

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

T. C. ATKINSON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. Offices—Masonic Building, New Westminster, B. C. dwtc

ARMSTRONG & ECKSTEIN,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.—Masonic Building, New Westminster, B. C. dwmy4tc

CORBOULD, McCOLL & JENNS,
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Late Despatches.

WRONGED ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

NEW YORK, May 20.—George H. Jennings, real estate agent of Elensburg, Washington Territory, was arrested here Sunday night and has been committed to prison to wait a requisition. He is charged with wronging the wife of L. M. Mestelle, another real estate agent of Elensburg, who has reposed a great deal of confidence in him. Jennings fled the latter part of April of last year. During his adventures, of which he was reticent, a small piece of steel by some accident pierced one of his eyeballs and nearly distroyed his eyesight. He was under treatment here when arrested.

HENRY VILLARD EXPLAINS

NEW YORK, May 20.—Henry Villard, speaking last night of the contest between Elijah Smith and himself for the control of the Oregon Transcontinental, said: "It is absolutely untrue that I was an instrument in bringing about the present corner of the stock. We have done nothing beyond buying stock, paying for it, and holding on to it. I presume the other side has done the same. The corner was simply due to the foolishness of the shorts in selling more stock than there is. I am very anxious to put an end to the distressing state of things at the stock exchange. I am thinking somewhat of proposing to the other side that each shall contribute 10,000 shares of our holdings for the relief of the market, under proper conditions and restrictions. I hold nearly 200,000 shares and hold proxies for 5,000 more. The other side do not think so, but I propose having a committee of three prominent neutral bankers to prove our holdings from the stock ledger of the Oregon Transcontinental Company."

FRENCH TRAGEDY.

LONDON, May 20.—The encounter between M. M. Rochefort and Pilotel, on Regent street, last evening, is the sensation of the hour. Both gentlemen have been beseiged by interviewers to-day and their statements concerning the affair are widely at variance with one another. M. Rochefort gave the following version of it: "I was walking along Regent street about 7 o'clock last night, when suddenly I saw Pilotel walking toward me. He stopped in front of me and struck a pugilistic attitude at the same time threatening to 'punch' my head. Pilotel continued his threatening language, and, merely for the purpose of frightening him, I drew a revolver and pointed it at time. The pistol was in a leather case, tightly clasped, so that I could not possibly have fired it had I wished to do so. When Pilotel saw the harmless weapon, he dropped his hands and ran away bellowing 'murder.' In spite of the serious view taken of the affair by the police and bystanders, they could not control their laughter at the fellow's cowardice any more than they could conceal their contempt for his conduct." The version given by M. Pilotel denies in almost every particular the statement of M. Rochefort. He insists that the pistol was not only without a cover, but that it was cocked. M. Pilotel indignantly denies that he ran away, and strictly speaking he didn't, for he had scarcely turned his back upon his antagonist and started to run when he was seized by the police. The belief is general that the magistrate before whom the two will be brought to-morrow will treat both prisoners, and especially Rochefort, with all the severity warranted by the circumstances.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 21.—Advices from the bay of St. George, N.F., say the relations between the New Foundland and French fishermen to the disputed French shore are reaching a crisis. The commander of the British warship Lily has issued a proclamation to the effect that he would not permit New Foundland fishermen to catch herring, and if they did so would confiscate them. An indignation meeting was held, at which strong language was used. Rev. D. Homley, prefect apostolic of Newfoundland, told the commander of the British warship that he was there with the apparent mission of protecting the French instead of the British colors. The commander replied that he was carrying out his instructions from the imperial government, and added that he took but little stock in the inhabitants of Newfoundland. The government proclamation, which was posted up in public places, was quickly torn down by the infuriated people. The French are given concurrent rights by the treaty to that part of Newfoundland, but claim exclusive jurisdiction, and now that they can get bait in other portions of Newfoundland they are asserting their claims of exclusiveness to the bay of St. George and supplying themselves with bait there. This prevents the British from getting fish, which would of course interfere with the French, and the British warship there prevents any interference. The people threaten to use rifles to enforce their rights. They say they will either do that or abandon that portion of the British empire to the French. Bloodshed is predicted.

CRONIN'S BODY DISCOVERED.

CHICAGO, May 22.—At 5 o'clock this evening the body of a man was discovered lying at the bottom of a manhole in a large sewer in the vicinity of the place where the blood stained trunk was found on the morning following the mysterous disappearance of Dr. Patrick H. Cronin. The body has been removed to the Lake police station, where it is said that the remains have been identified beyond all doubt as those of Dr. Cronin.

ICE CREAM AND VERDEGRIS.

CHATTANWAGA, May 22.—Word has been received from Sequachee, that, at an ice cream supper at J. B. Portius house, half a hundred people were poisoned by verdegris. Willie Hayes and Jack Dungan are dead; the others will recover.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, May 22,—Mr. Thomas Skinner, the new director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, leaves for Vancouver shortly, accompanied by Mr. Van Horne. He will enquire into the conditions of the Crofters.

Lord Stanley and suite leave to-morrow for the New Brunswick fishing grounds.

It is reported to-night that Hon. J. A. Chapleau, the secretary of state, has been awarded the portfolio of railways and canals.

Mr. Ewen, who has been here for some time in conference with the minister of fisheries regarding the close season for salmon, says that he is confident that the minister will grant the request. He leaves for home to morrow.

RESUSCITATING A DEAD CONCERN.

LONDON, May 22.—An attempt will be made to galvanize the great French copper syndicate into life. A progress is on foot for the formation of an Anglo-French company to take charge of the work of the society Des Meteux. The scheme is represented to have a reasonable prospect of success.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 22.—The consultation which was held yesterday between the Parnell commission and solictors Davis and Read, resulted in the conclusion of an arrangement greatly abridging the evidence to be introduced by the Parnellites and consequently shortening the session of the commission by several weeks under the time estimated by the defence as the minimum period which they would occupy in presenting their case. The testimony of Mr O'Brien will be concluded to-morrow, after which a few witnesses will require but a short time and be followed by the evidence of Mr. Matthew Harris, M. P., for East Galway. After Mr Harris, Archbishop Croke, Canon Keller and Father Sheehy will be called and the evidence will be concluded by the examination of Michael Davitt. It is understood that Mr. Davitt will make some very important revelations and explanations and it is therefore regarded as fitting that he should be the last witness called, leaving his statements fresh in the minds of the occupants of the bench.

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

BULL CALVES.

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

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By-Law No. 32.

WHEREAS IT IS EXPEDIENT AND necessary to raise by loan the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00), payable within five [5] years from the time this Bylaw shall be finally passed and take effect, with interest at the rate of Seven [7] per centum per annum, to be applied to the purchase of a Municipal Hall and Grounds for the Corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwhack;

AND WHEREAS the sum of five hundred and forty dollars [$540.00] will be required to be raised annually for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said principal sum of Two thousand Dollars [$2,000.00], according to the "Municipalities Act, 1881," chap. 16;

AND WHEREAS the whole rateable property of the municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll, being that for the year A. D. 1888, is of the amount of $334,625.00;

AND WHEREAS, to raise the sum of $540.00 yearly, the annual special rate on the dollar upon the said rateable property will require to be 1⅝ mills in the dollar:

THEREFORE, the Reeve and Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwhack enact as follows:

The said sum of Two Thousand Dollars [$2,000.00] shall be raised by loan upon the credit of this municipality.

Debentures in sums of not less than One Hundred Dollars [$100.00] shall be issued by the Council, not exceeding in the whole the sum of Two Thousand Dollars [$2,000.00].

The debentures shall be payable on the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and bear interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable on the first day of January and July, in each year

The debentures may be made payable at any place within the Province of British Columbia, in lawful currency of Canada.

The said sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000.00), being the amount required for the purpose in the recital mentioned, and necessary to defray the expenses thereof, shall be laid out and expended in the purchase of a Municipal Hall and grounds for the uss of the said corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwhack, and the said hall and grounds shall be purchased, *subject to a reservation for the yearly use* thereof, free of charge, by the Chilliwhack Agricultural Society for the purpose of holding their annual exhibition.

The said annual special rate of 1⅝ mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the municipality, over and above and in addition to all other rates and taxes whatsoever, shall be raised, levied and collected in each and every year from the year A. D. 1889, to the year A. D. 1893, both inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) and interest thereon as aforesaid.

This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1889.

This By-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Municipal Loan By-law of 1889."

Read a third time by the Municipal Council of Chilliwhack, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1889.

S. CAWLEY, Reeve.

{Seal.}

S. A. CAWLEY, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ABOVE IS a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at Henderson's Hall, Chilliwhack, on Monday, the third day of June, A.D. 1889, commencing at 8 o'clock, a. m. and closing at 4 o'clock p.m.

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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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Lot 427, in the Municipality of Chilliwhack,

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