THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

WEEKLY EDITION.—10 PAGES

VOLUME 34 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889. NUMBER 15

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

PUBLISHED

Every Afternoon except Sunday,

BY THE

KENNEDY BROTHERS,

At their Steam Printing Establishment, Columbia Street.

BY MAIL:

For 12 months.....$8 00
For 6 months..... 4 25
For 3 months..... 2 25

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

For 12 months.....$10 00
For 6 months..... 5 25
Per month..... 90
Per week..... 25

Payment in all cases (except for weekly rate) to be made in advance.

THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

Issued every Wednesday Morning.

Delivered in the City, per year.....$3.00
Mailed, per year..... 2.00
Mailed, 6 months..... 1.25

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

Teachers as a class occupy a somewhat singular and not altogether enviable position. Their vocation is a most important one—second to none, and superior to most on that score—and, recognizing this, a crucial test is provided by the paternal government of the country or province, as the case may be, in the way of more or less difficult examinations, which any would-be instructor of youth must pass before being intrusted with the exercise of his high function—shaping, to a large extent, the character and destiny of nations in the plastic and unfolding minds of the young. The paternal governernment aforesaid (standing for any civilized government) still further protects its youth by hedging the teacher round with certain restrictions for their limitation and rules for their guidance. The design and the general tendency of these paternal safe-guards and regulations are good in their normal operations; but *humanum est errare;* and governments are only human; there fore, it comes to pass that governments, with the best of intentions, sometimes err, and what was meant for a wholesome restriction or a beneficent regulation actually turns out to be an irksome incubus or a galling fetter. The members of almost any other profession or calling, finding themselves in such a relation to any governmental enactment or rule, follow the natural impulse and begin to "kick" vigorously, and their "kicking" is usually respected as coming from those who know "where the shoe pinches," and reasonable amendment in the offending regulation is generally the speedy result. In the case of public school teachers, however, the case is somewhat different. They are beholden to the government of the country, in a way, for their salaries. The government, as a rule, is not inclined to forego the whip hand which it thus holds over the semi-dependent teachers, and when the latter are inclined to complain and seek for the modification or removal of what they deem to be a galling rule, in their own and their scholars' interests, governments and school boards are wont to address the teachers in this fashion: "You don't know what is good for you; just stop your 'kicking' and leave these matters to our superior judgment. If you persist in 'kicking,' however, you'll have to go; we can't have any recalcitrants or mutineers in camp." Although docility and harmony may be preserved in most cases by such means, the danger is that those who should be most competent to detect abuses and excrescences in the educational economy, and suggest needed improvements — the teachers themselves, who are in actual and constant practice — may be deterred *from opening their mouths* when the interests of true education demand it, and degenerate into mere tools and time-servers, without opinions of their own or that ambition and interest in their calling which is prerequisite to the highest success. From an eastern exchange we learn that a certain Ontario school board has actually passed a resolution "forbidding teachers to discuss school affairs in the public press." It is added that the teachers resent bitterly the fact that they are thus gagged, "because they cannot speak openly without professional ruin." The paper referred to above comments as follows on the same subject:

It is not merely a local grievance, for this muzzling process runs through the whole educational system. Those who are best able to throw a light upon such subjects, the teachers, are arbitrarily silenced, because their criticisms of defects would be inconvenient. Not only do the boards apply such pressure, but the department and its officers also have their black lists of those who dare to point out imperfections. In fact, the action of the boards is, in most cases, merely transmitted from the department, more or less directly. The truth is that the educational portfolio is utilized like the others to promote in the first place the party interests. To carry out this object school boards and teachers have alike to be terrorized. How can boards and teachers criticize costly, defective, or changing text books, or complain of troublesome and injurious regulations, when a reduced grant or a dismissal may result from such frank speaking? Even the choice of examiners by the central authorities is made to serve the same end of rewarding the submissive, and showing the critical what they lose by being outspoken. The gag thus applied is especially valuable to the ministry, because our educational system, since it has been in political fetters, has been so full of evils of various kinds that it is above all things necessary to prevent those who are well-informed from letting in the light of day.

So far as our observation goes, our provincial government is not free from the tendency we have been describing. The late "daily marking" "unpleasantness" furnishes an illustration in point. We are perfectly convinced that the wishes and the judgment of the great majority of the teachers of the province have been over-ridden in this matter, and that if the teachers had been consulted, and their opinions freely given and respected, the "daily marking" clause of the school act amendments would never have been passed in its present shape. While it is right and expedient that the government should exercise a careful surveillance and have a final voice in all matters pertaining to the regulation of the schools, supported in whole or in part from the public treasury, it is just as much in the interest of education that the teachers should consider themselves perfectly free to discuss questions bearing upon their daily work, in the public press or otherwise, and even to express opinions conflicting with those of the department. Their advice as a body should, in fact, be sought and taken, in most cases, especially when the question is one affecting the internal economy of the schools. This is only reasonable, and while exceptional cases might arise, the consensus of opinion of the whole teaching staff of a province, on matters peculiarly within their judgment, should surely constitute a safer guide in the formulation of rules for practice than the dictum of the department.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to THE COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, April 3.—The United States light house tender, Fanita, arrived this morning and will go into the dry dock at Esquimalt to-morrow, to undergo repairs.

Mrs. Ellery, a well-known nurse of this city, was found dead in bed in the house of E. A. McQuade, this morning, where she was engaged nursing. The cause of death is supposed to be *heart disease.*

At the police court this morning, Marshall and Stevens were convicted of stealing a bundle of blankets from the C. P. N. wharf, and sentenced to six months each.

A *burglar entered* Mrs. *Palmer's* house on Fort street last night. He was dressed in a long coat and had his face covered with mud. Mrs. Palmer asked him what he wanted, and he said "something to eat." Assistance was called *from* a neighboring house, when the man made off.

H. M. S. Icarus came out of the dry dock yesterday.

The corner stone of the Jubilee hospital, will be laid on Easter Monday.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

KINGSTON, April 3.—Walter Vance and F. Knight, counterfeiters, were yesterday sent to jail for one hour. They had spent a year in jail and had given valuable information to the Crown.

TORONTO, April 3.—*Dr. Rogers, of* Montreal, physician of the Grand Trunk, passed through the city last night on his way back from Woodstock and Paris, where he has been visiting the patients injured in the St. George disaster. Only five of the number are still under treatment, all the others having gone to their homes. Thomas Doutney, who received the most dangerous injuries in the accident, left for home yesterday.

TORONTO, April 3. — The Toronto Presbytery yesterday morning passed a sweeping resolution condemning the allowance of the Jesuits' Estates bill.

COLBORNE, Ont. April 3.—Wm. Coxall's general store was destroyed, and Crandall Bros. general store and the Brunswick hotel were damaged by fire last night. Coxall's loss on the building and stock is $26,000. Insurance $14,000; other losses covered.

GUELPH, April 3.—The jury in the inquest on the Harvey triple murder case, brought in a verdict, this morning, of wilful murder against Harvey.

TORONTO, Apail 3.—The minister of militia definitely refused permission to the Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford battalions to go to camp this summer for four days, on the ground that he would have to assent to similar requests from all quarters.

TORONTO, April 3.—C. A. Wilkes, a *druggist from Beaverton, died from an* overdose of morphine yesterday.

TORONTO, April 3.—At yesterdays session of the Toronto Presbytery Rev. D. J. McDonnel's overture proposals, that the general assembly be asked to revise the confession of faith so that any man whom the Lord of the church would receive would not be exclude from the ministry, was voted down after a long discussion.

MONTREAL, April 3.—Seven hundred immigrants arrived by the Vancouver yesterday and were sent on to Winnipeg.

MONTREAL, April 3.—Sheffield, the C. P. R. dining car superintendent, who was shot recently by Porter Chandler, is convalescent, and has resumed his duties.

MONTREAL, April 3.—It is announced here that Sir John is to visit England immediately after parliament has prorogued.

QUEBEC, April 3.—A horrible story of want and misery comes from Lake Temiscouata. A French-Canadian family there has been obliged to live on bouillon made of hay, as the father who, had gone in search of food, was stormbound a distance from home. In the meantime two of the children died of starvation and but for the timely arrival of help the others would have met the same fate.

HAMILTON, April 3.—Miss Louisa McKelean, daughter of the late Dr. John McKelen, is missing since yesterday. The surrounding country is being searched for her.

TORONTO, April 3.—Another colonist party left for Manitoba and British Columbia last night in charge of Mr. Scott. There were 500 passengers.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 3.—A freight train, on the Chicago, St. Paul & Pittsburg Railway, broke in two, west of Centreville, this morning, and killed five persons who are supposed to be tramps.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A fire started in the basement of a five-story building on South Canal street, occupied by Kierpen Brother's parlor furniture factory, about ten o'clock this morning. In spite of the efforts of the fire department the flames soon enveloped the whole building, and fanned by a strong northwest wind, the fire spread to a building occupied by Newman Bros., organs and pianos, and other buildings. The total damage is $200,000. During the progress of the fire a dozen truckmen and pipemen on the third floor barely escaped before the *floor fell.*

PRESCOTT, Ariz., April 3.—It is reported that a fight has taken place between the sheriff's prose and the men who robbed the train near Holbrook a short time ago. No particulars.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the German minister has received a cipher message from Bismarck instructing him to cable at the earliest possible moment information regarding the fleet ordered to Samoa, and also to report to the German foreign officer without loss of time the condition of the new vessel in process of construction.

PARIS, April 3.—A despatch from Mons, says Boulanger arrived there this morning at 8.30 o'clock from Brussels. A carriage was in waiting, and he was driven immediately to the Hotel Monarque, where he had a long conference with Henry Rochefort. *La Presse* asserts that General Boulanger fled from Paris at the urgent request of his friends, who were informed that the government was making preparations for a special tribunal in his case, so constituted that the General could never have escaped alive from its decisions.

PARIS, April 3.—*The trial of the* leaders of the patriotic league continued to-day. The assistant *procureur* condemned the issue of the league's manifesto concerning the bombardment of the Achinoff expedition, and said it was a piece of stupidity. He accused the league of connecting itself with the army of the new party. Deputy Laguent, one of accused, defended the league boldly, but Senator Naquet said: "Let the *procureur* drivel on." At this the latter demanded the senator be committed for contempt. Senator Naquet withdrew the expression.

AUCKLAND, April 3.—The disastrous hurricane of March 15th, swept the island of Tahiti, lying about fifteen hundred miles east and south east of Samoa. Its effects were terribly disastrous, the capital city of the island having been totally submerged, and the loss of life is enormous. Thousands of natives were swept away and drowned.

LONDON, April 3.—It is reported on somewhat indefinite authority that King John, of Abyssinia, is dead from wounds received in his last battle with the Italians.

LONDON, April 3.—The war office furnished copies of Stanley's letter to the *Standard, News* and *Times* on Monday afternoon. The London editor of the New York *World* by some means secured a copy of the letter and published an extra at nine o'clock last night, thereby scooping the English papers on their own news, they having held it back until this morning.

LONDON, April 3rd. — A curious proof of British good will to America was furnished by last night's performance at the Alhambra. The new military ballet there brought out introduces troops of different nations as guests at Portsmouth. Their reception varied greatly but the most popular of all, according to the morning papers, were the American soldiers. France came next and then Italy, while both Germany and Russia were roundly hissed. Music hall audiences are no doubt peculiar, but not to be despised. It was a music hall which set Jingoism going in 1878. Note also that the appearance of the Royal Irish fusiliers was greeted with cries of "Good old Parnell." More solid evidence of our English cousin's feeling is supplied by the Queen's message of sympathy in reference to the catastrophe to the American vessels at Samoa, and by messages from the British squadron. These last are here *thought more remarkable than the* Queen's. Very striking also is Admiral Hornby's letter. He is by common consent, the most accomplished of British Admirals, and it means much when he takes pains to point out that *the good fortune of the British ship* "Calliope" implies no superiority of seamanship over her less fortunate comrades.

LONDON, April 3.—The Judicial committee of the Privy Council to-day delivered judgement in the case of the British Columbia mineral appeal. Lord Watson said that the committee was of opinion that the rights to which the Dominion is entitled under the eleventh section of the British North America act could not derogate from the provincial right to royalties connected with mines and minerals in the railway belt of the province under section 109. The appeal of British Columbia is, therefore, allowed, though no order will be made regarding costs.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A band of fire bugs have been unearthed by the Brooklyn and Jersey City police. The band is identified with a band of Chicago Anarchists. The members were well located in Brooklyn. Last December several engaged small stores in different localities, secured all the insurance possible then set them on fire. Their plan to avoid suspicion was to break a kerosene lamp to convey impression it was a lamp explosion from which the fires originated. The fire bugs used bags filled with volatile and benzine encircled by gunpowder to which a slow fuse connected. The minute it touched the gunpowder, the *whole place would be ablaze and all* traces of how the fire originated was obliterated. The owners of the stores and families would be conveniently absent on the occasion of the fire, at some other member's house. This *was for the purpose of proving an alibi.* Since the advent of the gang a dozen fires occurred. The chief of the gang is Bernard Blume, recently captured at his house in Jersey City. His apartments were thoroughly searched and between two mattresses were found 22 bladders used by the fire bugs. Blume brought to Brooklyn Frederick Feight, Frederick Freund, and Frank Dussing who are now in custody. The last named three arrested are in Brooklyn. The police are hot on the scent of the others and more arrests are looked for. Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, is of the opinion the gang is responsible for several suspicious fires in that city during the past three months.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—E. C. Green and M. L. Eby, brakemen on the Decatur division of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, were killed to-day in a collision at Brown's cross road, near Nashville. Albert Finch, a fireman, was severely injured. Misunderstanding of orders caused the accident. The 2 engines and 16 cars were demolished.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—Further and more recent news of Stanley has been been received here from Stanley Falls, on the Congo River. Arabs arriving from Stanley Falls report that Stanley and Emin Pasha were seen in February of this year marching in company towards Zanzibar. Their forces consisted of several thousand men, women and children and carried with them 6000 tusks of ivory.

LONDON, April 4. — The revised Irish prison rules concede the chief points, with regard to the treatment of political prisoners, for which William O'Brien contended.

DUBLIN, April 4.—A syndicate of Irish distillers has been formed with a capital of £1,000,000, Jameson declined to join the trust.

PARIS, April 4. — The ministry has asked the Chamber of Deputies to sanction the prosecution of Boulanger, and submitted a statement reviewing the general's career since the commune, and charging him with an attempt to destroy the republic.

LONDON, April 4.—The Duchess of Gullieras legacy to the Empress Frederick is invested in land. The money was last week brought over to London by Prince Pless, who is one of the attaches of the German embassy at Paris. The whole of the business in connection with this legacy has been transacted by Count Munster, who has arranged matters both expeditiously and advantageously. The amount is about $1,000,000. Lord Sydney and Lord Cross have been consulted by the empress respecting her English investments for the money which was bequeathed to her by the Emperor Frederick, which has also come to this country, as has the large sum which he left in settlement and of which the queen and the king of the Belgians and Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha are the trustees.

LONDON, April 4.—Rev. Charles Sidney Hurd, recently pastor of the Palmerston Unitarian church, of Boston, Mass., suicided at Huston Square hotel on Sunday, by taking opium. He wrote a letter to Rev. S. Brooks last week asking for money. Brooks made inquiries about the man and promised to pay his passage to Boston, although he said Hurd was a stranger to him. At an inquest held to-day it was found the clergyman had written a letter dated Saturday last, directed to Brooks, in which he thanked him for his kindness, apologizing for annoying him and said the only way out of his difficulties was through the gates of death. In letter he said "I am the most unlucky mortal on earth. My body, I give to the Medical school for dissection. My brother's address is 4 Parker street, Molden, Mass." "The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide through insanity. Brooks, who was notified of the unfortunate death, has promised to defray the expenses of his burial and will not allow the body to be dissected.

PARIS, April 4.—Most of the news papers here handle General Boulanger severely for his flight to Brussells. Many declare that Boulangerism is not dead. The *Journal des Debats* says that it is impossible to predict whether General Boulanger's position will be stronger or weaker on account of his fight, because he has been guilty of so much folly that has apparently strengthened him.

PARIS, April 5.—The government has decided to prosecute Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort on the same charges as those preferred against Gen. Boulanger. Both gentlemen are now with the general at Brussels. They say the government have entered upon the wholesale proscription of the leaders of the national party. The latter can expect neither justice nor mercy. They could but give the word and easily raise friends for their defence without and make short work of the Tirard government. But they will not resort to illegal or unconstitutional methods; they will prepare to patiently await the decision of the people at the polls. In the meantime they must protect themselves from the tyranny which threatens to destroy them, and their only means of doing so peacefully is to withdraw from the county beyond the power of an unscrupulous minority which is acting in direct defiance of the will of the people, as unmistakably declared by repeated elections.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—Boulanger has been joined by all the indicted members of the patriotic league.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—The report of Stanley's march is fully believed in official circles here, but surprise is expressed that Emin Bey should have abandoned the Lake Provinces. The 6000 tusks of ivory which the explorers are reported to have with them are valued at 3,000,000 francs.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—United States district attorney Carey has informed the owners of the sealing schooners Walter L. Rich and Pathfinder, which were seized February 1st for not entering at the custom house, that the treasury department at Washington has authorized a discontinuance of proceedings for the enforcement of penalties incurred.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A fire this morning destroyed Swift's packing house, at the Union Stock Yards. Loss about a hundred thousand dollors.

PALESTINE, Ohio, April 5.—A natural gas well of terrific volume and pressure, was struck near this place yesterday at a depth of seven hundred feet. The driller's tools were blown high into the air by the gas, which ignited from the fire under the boiler. A derrick and several small buildings near by were totally consumed. D. B. Taylor, Simeon Early, Robert Tommins and another man, name unknown, were fatally burned.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Downie & Finch, well-known shirt manufacturers at 43 and 45 Leonard street, made an assignment to-day of their business to T. F. Miller. Liabilities are placed at $450,000 and assets are said to greatly exceed liabilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A sailor *named Troud, of the British man-of-*war Swiftsure, attempted to swim ashore this morning and was drowned. There have been five desertions from the vessel since her arrival in port.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Wheat easier, April 91¼; June 91; July 86⅝.

NEW YORK, April 5. — Wheat firm; April, 87; June 80¼; July, 88⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Wheat quiet, buyer season 142¼, buyer '89 143½.

LIVERPOOL, April 5. — Wheat firm Cals. 7s. 2d.

Forgery at Okanagan.

Mr. M. Hagan, *late editor of the Inland Sentinel,* has had his name forged on three checks, which the forger was successful in cashing. The bank cashed one for $10 and Schuberts another for $60. The third was drawn for $39. Mr. Hagan feels confident he knows the forger who worked for him. On March 4th the checks were cashed. The forger left immediately for the Northwest. Mr. Hagan usually kept his check book in a safe place, but left it on the table on one occasion, when no doubt some blank checks were torn out. One check was endorsed with the name "Crane," and the other two with "Harrison." Mr. Hagan describes him as being very pleasant, well educated but restless at times. It is sincerely hoped that the scoundrel will be caught and punished.—*Times.*

Rock Creek Mines.

A private letter, dated Rock Creek, March 24th, gives the following: The Douglas Company has struck very rich ore at the depth of 90 feet. There is considerable excitment. Douglas thinks he has a magnificent property and intends running 100 feet on the ledge, and sending a few tons of the ore to New York as soon as possible. Some of the rock which was crushed by a hand mortar, when panned, shows large specks of gold. It is estimated from $600 to $2,000 to the ton. The ledge is 5 feet 9 inches wide. The Cariboo and Amelia Company have purchased a ten-stamp mill. The prospects look bright for a good mining camp. This is good news for those who own stock in the Alice & Emma Company, incorporated in this city, as the location of their property is between the Douglas and the Cariboo Company.—*Colonist.*

A Railway Boom.

Speaking of the Southern Railway, the Whatcom *Reveille* says: "Anticipating the completion of the railway and other advantages, property has advanced in Whatcom to an enormous extent. The city in embryo is full of real estate agents, the number being estimated at over 100. A boom equally as feverish and as crazy as existed in Winnipeg in 1881-82 and lately in Southern California now prevails in the Bay Capital. Several Canadians are reported to be clearing barrels of money and profiting by their experience in Winnipeg, are quietly putting the shekels away safely against the impending collapse, which, they aver, is certain to come sooner or later. City lots three and four miles out in the woods are selling for prices ranging from $150 to $400 according to position. The entire mud flats have been "jumped" and are now being piled up. Whatcom is certain to injure Seattle as a shipping center."

Late Canadian News.

Lieut.-Governor Schultz left Manitoba for Harrison Springs, B. C., Wednesday.

John Oulcot, of Eglington, Ont., one of the best known Canadian sportsmen and a splendid shot, is dead.

Arrangements in the Quebec west contested election case have been again postponed for a month owing to the illness of Judge Plamondon.

Prof. Ernest, a music teacher, of Winnipeg, who recently eloped with another man's wife, returned there Tuesday and was treated to a dose of molasses and feathers by the local "Whitecaps" at night.

The police campaign in Megantic, Que., in search for the outlaw Morrison, is growing exciting. Failing to find the murderer, it has been decided to arrest all who harbored him or have given him food, and accordingly six of his friends were arrested and taken to Sherbrooke. This action set the whole country afire, and serious trouble is feared.

Mr. Ch-mb-rl-in—"How is it my dear, that the Americans spell words like 'parlour' and 'splendour' without the 'u'? Mrs. Ch-mb-rl-in—"I don't know, dear, I am sure, unless it is that they don't like 'u" (you.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 6.*)

No police court to-day.

The cricketers were out for a practice this afternoon.

The counterfeit bank notes cases have been further remanded till next Friday.

The annual inspection of the New Westminster militia has been postponed until May 31st.

Capt. Insley's new steamer, which is building at Sapperton, will be launched next week.

The Rev. Charles Warren, of Conception Bay, N. S., who contracted small-pox while attending the funeral of a sailor who died of that disease, died on Monday. His two children are also stricken with the same disease.

A band of cattle which arrived from the interior last night, consigned to Goodacre, of Victoria, were the finest that have been landed at Westminster since Christmas. No one would think from their appearance that they had been on the range all winter.

The transfer committee of the general conference of the Methodist church met in the Metropolitan church, Toronto, Thursday. Rev. J. J. Leach was transferred from the Bay of Quinte conference to Calgary, and Rev. W. D. Wisner from Niagara to British Columbia.

After Oolachans.

The demand for oolachans is something marvellous. W. H. Vianen received several telegraph and half a dozen letter orders yesterday, telling him to send any quantity of these fish. The local demand has also been unusually large and it has been found impossible to supply half the demand. The oolachans are uncommonly large and fine flavored this season.

Extending Business.

The Brunette Sawmills Company, it is stated on the best of authority, will shortly add to their establishment a full plant for the manufacture of sash and doors. The plant, which will be equal to anything of the kind in the province, has already been ordered through F. G. Strickland & Co., the well-known dealers in milling and other machinery, and, it is expected, will be here in about two months.

Supreme Court.

In the Supreme court yesterday the case of Robinson vs Steves was heard before Mr. Justice McCreight. This case arose out the sale of a farm which was under lease, and the plaintiff claimed $2,000 damages. It was proved that plaintiff knew of the lease at the time of sale and the council for defendant asked for non-suit. His Lordship reserved judgment. Mr. Jenns for plaintiff and Messrs. Eckstein & Gaynor for defendant.

A Fine Fish Lost.

W. H. Vianen bewails the loss of the largest sturgeon caught on the Fraser river this year. He was towing the monster, which weighed 640 pounds, to the str. Princess Louise, and in attempting to haul it on board the weight of the fish broke the rope and it sank to the bottom Mr Vianen was sending the sturgeon to Plumpers Pass to be dried and smoked, and had looked forward to supplying the market with a very dainty morsel.

Chicken Stealing.

Chinese chicken stealers are again on the war-path, and it is strictly in order to load the shot gun and turn the watch dogs loose at night. On Thursday night Edward Fitzgerald's chicken house, on the North Arm road, near Fortesque street, was visited, and 24 plump hens carried off, leaving only one of the flock behind, probably as a basis from which to make up the loss. From traces left behind it is almost certain the thieves were Chinamen.

A Tale with a Moral.

In connection with the proposed expropriation of a lot, at present vacant, lying between Front and Columbia sts., for the purpose of extending Mackenzie street to the water front, it is interesting to note that, about fifteen years ago, this paper, then under a different name and management, urged the council of that time to take action looking to the same end. It goes without saying that private property could have been much more cheaply expropriated for street purposes then than now. Moral: always heed the advice of the patriotic and intelligent press.

Royal Salutes.

Royal salutes are authorized to be fired on the anniversary of the Queen's birthday and Dominion day at the the following stations: Victoria, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I. At Halifax the salute on the queen's birthday is fired by the imperial troops, accordingly the salute on Dominion day only will be fired by the Dominion active militia. The officer commanding a permanent battery of artillery at any station will specify the hour at which the battery will fire the salute. At other places the needful arrangements for firing the salute will be made by the deputy adjutant-general of the district.

Texada News.

Amongst others who have from time to time gone to Texada Island has been Mr. Charles N. Nicolson, a man well acquainted with quartz and auriferous formations. After prospecting some time Mr. Nicolson decided to locate on the north side of the island about two miles east of the marble quarry, where he has a lode four feet in width and several lodes within his lines of location. He has found gold with the pan, in float and in situ. Good specimens of silver has also been found. Since his location of the Bonanza claim, other claims have been located by various parties, and at present a company is in an embryo state, and the work of development will soon be commenced. Two men representing a Vancouver company have also lately made locations adjoining the claim of Mr. Nicholson, and have already sunk a shaft several feet which looks well in silver. A mining expert from Kootenay, who for some past has been looking over the island, has decided to make a location in the vicinity and says the indications there point to rich deposit of silver. That there are both gold and silver as well as rich deposits of iron ore to be found on Texada has been proved beyond doubt, but whether the former has been found in paying quantities has yet to be proven. A large amount of capital will be needed to develop the claims, which from present indications will be forthcoming.—*Nanaimo Free Press.*

Another Pioneer Gone.

Another of our earliest pioneers, in the person of Capt. Alexander McLean, of Pitt Meadows, has crossed the "big divide" and passed into the unknown world beyond. His death occurred last night at 9 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks; and he passed away peacefully and quietly, and with every hope of the blessed ressurection. Capt. McLean had a stirring life up till his 50th year, and if all he has seen and taken part in were written up it would make a large volume which would surpass some of the most wonderful works of fiction in variety and sensation.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1809, and when only a lad took to the sea and made a voyage to the South Sea Islands. The ship on which he sailed was boarded by a party of cannibals, who murdered and ate the entire crew with the exception of Mr. McLean and another boy, who were kept prisoners. The boy died but McLean lived and was a slave to the natives for seven years, when he managed to escape. During this time he passed through some stirring incidents, and often got a better insight to savage life than was altogether pleasant. He finally settled down in New Zealand long before that country was under British rule. The Maoris were not unfriendly and he spent 14 years among them, though not with great profit.

During the latter part of his stay in New Zealand he built a small schooner, and in 1848 he set sail for San Francisco with a large number of passengers, who were anxious to reach the California gold fields He had no compass on board and navigated entirely by the stars, which was not a sure way of striking within a thousand miles of the point of destination, especially as he was sailing in unknown waters. The voyage was long and most eventful. Food and water were scarce and the passengers were almost continually in a state of mutiny, and in fact would have taken possession of the vessel and made the captain "walk the plank" but for their inability to navigate. The vessel touched at the Sandwich Islands and Capt. McLean managed by a skilful ruse to leave a large number of his most mutinous passengers behind. He invited them to dine on shore, and when the feast was at its height slipped quietly away, reached the vessel and making sail left the mutineers to shift for themselves.

When San Francisco was reached (1849) the present glories of that city were unthought of. There was scarcely a building erected at that time, but a sea of white tents covering hundreds of acres gave one the impression of a huge military camp. And it was military in a way, for no martial law was ever more strictly enforced than the common code adopted by the miners. While in San Francisco Capt. McLean married, and got for his wife the second white woman who reached the Pacific coast. After a few years' residence in the golden state he sailed up the coast and finally reached Bellingham Bay, where he settled on the site of the present city of Whatcom. To Capt. McLean belongs the honor of opening and developing the first coal mine on the Pacific coast. This mine he discovered close to the land on which he settled at Whatcom.

After a four years' stay on Bellingham Bay he loaded all his effects on his good schooner and sailed with his family for the Fraser River, up which he continued till Pitt River was reached, and there he cast anchor for the last time. This was in 1859. Capt. McLean did not catch the gold fever, but remained on his farm and enjoyed life quietly in his own way. He was one of the first half dozen persons to take up land on the Fraser River. About a year ago he came to Westminster for a few weeks and was converted by the Salvation Army, of which he remained a staunch and enthusiastic member till the day of his death. His health was always robust, and until two weeks ago he was never under a doctor's care. He was elected an honorary member of the 49-ers Pioneer Society a few years ago. He died at the residence of Mr. George Munday, at Sapperton, from where the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The ice broke up in the South Saskatchewan on Monday, the earliest for many years.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 8.*)

W. H. Vianen's boat brought in 500 lbs. of oolachans this morning.

The dredger commenced work this morning between Webster's and the Royal City Mills wharf.

A plain drunk figured at the police court this morning and suffered the usual fine for his indiscretion.

Next Sunday evening Rev. Mr. White will address men only, in the Methodist church, on the subject of moral purity.

The grading of the Southern Railway line advances rapidly. On Saturday night about four miles in all had been completed and is ready for ties and rails.

The channel buoys, under the supervision of Capt. Grant, have been placed in proper position, and for the first time this year the true course of the channel is indicated to mariners.

Mr. J. S. Clute laid on our table this morning a handful of strawberry blossoms, picked from his garden. Mr. Clute expects to be eating strawberries and cream within a month.

The largest train that ever arrived on the B. C. coast was to-day's Pacific express. It was comprised of eleven passenger coaches, two baggage cars and a locomotive. Four hundred passengers were on board, principally immigrants, who will settle on the coast.

A young man named Keefe, who has latterly been out of his mind, was brought down from Aldergrove yesterday and on examination, by a board of physicians, declared to be insane. He was committed to the provincial gaol to await a vacancy in the asylum for the insane.

Wreck of a Schooner.

T. Argyle arrived from Rocky Point to-day and reports that a number of Indians are searching along the coast for the bodies of a crew lost in last Monday's gale. The lost natives, thirteen in number, left Port Angeles in a schooner on a sealing cruise. The vessel was lost in the Straits with all hands. The name of the schooner is not known. The vessel was owned by Indians.—*Times.*

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

On Wednesday, April 3rd, the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors was held, President D. S. Curtis in the chair. The reports of the general secretary-treasurer, and those of the various committees, showed very encouraging results in the affairs of the association. The daily attendance at the rooms had increased since the 13th of March, from 19 to 45. Three new members had been added to the list, making a total of 150. The services on Sunday afternoon and Saturday evening were well attended. Many new faces were seen, and many who had not visited the rooms for weeks were present and expressed their intention of attending regularly.

Westminster to the Front.

The results of the sessional examinations of the law school of Dalhousie College, Halifax, are published, and we are glad to see the B. C. boys *to the* front once more. F. T. Howay of this city has made a first class mark (above 75 per cent.) in all the subjects of the junior year, being the only student of the junior year who has made first class in every subject of that year. In equity and evidence he stands second in the first class list; in conflict of laws, constitutional laws, and sales he stands respectively third, fifth and sixth on the first class list. Richard McBride has made first class in equity (in which he heads the list) and sales, second class in evidence and conflict of laws, and passed in the constitutional law. From this it will be seen that the Westminster boys have made an excellent mark, and we congratulate them on their success.

The Last Rites.

The funeral of the late Capt. Alex. McLean, of Pitt Meadows, was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. George Munday, Sapperton, to the Oddfellows Cemetery. The concourse of people gathered to pay the last marks of respect to the departed was one of the largest ever seen in the city. Rev. Mr. Scouller, of St. Andrew's church, conducted the services at the house, after which the Salvation Army took charge of the ceremonies. Following the hearse came the army with muffled drums. Several hymns were sung between the house and the cemetery. The services at the grave were unique. Besides the usual reading of selections from the New Testament, with regard to the hope of a glorions resurrection, quite a number of the soldiers gave good and satisfactory reasons of the hope of meeting their late comrade in the better world. The assembled crowd watched the interesting ceremonies to a close and then quietly dispersed.

Too Many Hats.

On Saturday afternoon, at Brownsville, Mr. Martin, of Halls Prairie, was hitching his team to a wagon loaded with furniture, when one of the horses took fright at a hat worn by Mr. Martin and started off. The tugs of the harness on the frightened horse were hitched to the whiffletree, but the other was loose, except the neckyoke was attached. The runaway had a hard time making his efforts a success, and a failure became more visible when the tongue came out of the yoke and commenced ploughing up the road. The free horse acted as an anchor to its mate, and finally the wild dash was brought to an end by the tongue bringing up against the planking of a small bridge and refusing to move further. A broken whiffletree and several damaged chairs was the total amount of damage done. Mr. Martin was wearing two hats, one on top of the other, and the horse being unaccustomed to such a spectacle, became alarmed and the runaway followed.

A Serious Accident.

At half past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening just below the C. P. R. depot, a Norwegian, named Frederick Anderson, was run over by engine No. 96. His right leg was terribly smashed below the knee, the bone being ground into a powder, but he sustained no other injuries. He was quickly removed to St. Mary's hospital, and Dr. summoned. Amputation was found to be necessary, and this operation was successfully performed immediately above the knee joint. At the time of the accident Anderson was intoxicated, and it was not until yesterday morning when he awakened that he learned of the accident that had befallen him. No blame can be attached to the engineer, as the locomotive was moving slowly, and the bell was being sounded at the time the accident occured. Anderson was a fisherman aboard the schooner Venture and only returned to Vancouver about a week ago from Queen Charlotte islands, where he was fishing all winter. He arrived in this city from Vancouver on Friday, and had been drinking heavily up till the time he met with the mishap. Anderson is sixty years of age, and the misfortune he has met with is sure to be a serious shock to his system. His condition to-day though not unfavorable was not so satisfactory as might be wished for.

Harrison Hot Spring Notes.

His Hon. Lieut.-Governor Nelson and suite have engaged apartments at St. Alice Hotel and are expected to arrive at the springs in a few days.

Venerable Archdeacon Fortin, of Winnipeg, held morning and evening services at the springs yesterday. A large congregation, composed of hotel guests and residents of the valley, attended.

Seventy-five acres of land are being cleared in the vicinity of the hotel, which is a decided improvement in every respect.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Schultz expresses much pleasure at the rapid growth and improvements of the springs. His honor will probably refor some time.

Following guests are registered at St. Alice Hotel:—A. Leishman, E. P. Julien, F. Raith, New Westminster; Mr. Campbell, Winnipeg; Geo. Inwood, Vancouver; Chas. K. Short, St. John, N. B; P. H. Gossip, Minneapolis; John Morris, Vancouver; Jas. Allen, Nanaimo; Lieut.-Governor Schultz and Mrs. Schultz, Manitoba; Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, Winnipeg, Hon. Walter R. Bowen, Winnipeg, J. D. Carscaden, Winnipeg, D. Waitt, Vancouver, Mrs Dr. Beckingsale, Vancouver, John Rankin, Vancouver, H. Kipp, Chilliwack, J. R. Matteson, Winnipeg, Miss I. Hepburn, Kootenay, John Hepburn, Kootenay.

Mining in Alaska.

Two hundred and forty stamps pound away incessantly and the Treadwell mine still continues in her monthly shipment of about $150,000. The mine produces steadily from 500 to 600 tons of ore daily, and is in shape to produce that amount steadily for the next quarter century to come.

The Silver Queen shaft is now down about nine feet, showing a six inch vein in the bottom. The vein is steadily increasing in width as depth is gained. A sample of the ore assayed $650 to the ton. Recent assays made on the concentrates from this vein gave returns of $5,871 per ton.

In the Glacier location, the first above the Silver Queen, are three parallel veins, of respective distances of fifty feet apart, all showing rich ore. The foot wall vein is about eighteen inches in width, of shipping and concentrating ore, and can be traced by surface croppings throughout the entire length of the surface ground. The centre vein carries an average width of from 3½ to 4 feet, a fifteen foot tunnel on the vein showing up a breast of three feet of $125 ore.

The next location up the mountain is the Ascension, a twelve foot shaft showing up a four foot vein of concentrating ore. A cross-cut tunnel, upon which work will be resumed shortly, has been started, which when completed, will tap the vein about 150 feet deep.

Lying parallel with the Ascension is the Emma, a short location, showing two well defined veins of average width from 3½ to 4 feet.

Lying next to the Emma is the Golconda, the discovery claim of the basin. The first ore broken from the croppings of the centre vein gave assay returns of $1,070 per ton. A ten foot tunnel on the centre vein near the lower end line shows up a fine body of high-grade ore from which much shipping ore could be selected.

Personal.

H. Kirkland, of Ladners, was in town to-day.

St. Clair Blackett, of Langley, was in the city yesterday.

E. A. Sharpe, came up from Lulu Island this morning and returned this afternoon.

C. A. Semlin, M. P. P., of Cache Creek, arrived from Victoria yesterday and left for home to-day.

Dr. Montgomerie and daughter, of Egglenton farm, Scott road, are in town to-day accompanied by a lady friend from Victoria, who has been visiting at Egglenton for several weeks.

THE CHURCHES.

What Was Spoken at Some of the City Sanctuaries Yesterday.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At the Reformed Episcopal church yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Haddon preached from St. John, 18 chap. 4 and 5 verses—"Jesus, therefore, knowing all things that should come unto Him, went forth, and said unto them, Whom seek ye? they answered Him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am He." The reverend gentleman spoke as follows: A certain poet once said that Christ was the highest type of man; if so, it is good to study and follow His character, so that we may fashion our lives after the Great Model. Jesus Christ acquitted Himself as a perfect man, and to follow Him closely is to attain the highest possible excellence. Christ knew how to bear properity, but there are thousands living to-day who cannot, and while they will willingly and successfuly face a foe, they are easily led away by friends, and a so called friend often ruins a man, while an open enemy would have no power over him. The question naturally arises, how did the Saviour endure the test? In the palmy days of His ministry, while thousands congregated to hear Him, He never severed from the truth. His sermon on the mount pointed out the mode of true living, correcting the prevailing errors. To Nicodemus He feared not to tell "that he must be born again," and this faithful teaching characterized His whole ministry, and when His disciples would keep Him from the cross, and the multitude would make Him a king, He heeded them not, but faithfully carried out the course laid down by His Father. He knew also how to bear adversity. The last supper was not finished when Judas went out into the dark night and away to settle the price with the chief priests and the motley crowd, and thus while the Son of Man was passing through the agony as He was about to taste of the cup of bitterness such as no man ever tasted yet, He prevailed with prayer to His father and consigned Himself to do His bidding "Not My will but Thine be done." Now the band is at the garden gate eagerly seeking their prey; Judas knowing the spot where to find Him, leads them on, and Jesus, knowing all things, went forth and said, "I am He." This action I take is an indication of true manliness, for Jesus was human, as well as divine, and took upon Himself our nature to show us how to live as well as to join the two natures to die for the human race, and in His going forth He did not rely on physical force in facing the enemy, to disperse them; it was not His mission to use physical force, and when Peter smote the high priest's servant with the sword Jesus rebuked him. To have true manliness of character, there must be abhorrence of sin in every form, and purity in thought and action. It does not take physical power to constitute manliness. The weakest of men have governed nations, but they have been strong in faith and purpose. Men may have the strength of a Hanlan or a Courtney and yet be cowards. The manliness of the Saviour was not hardihood. In enduring the shame unshrinkingly He showed His love. We are all called upon to cultivate manliness of character, to do what the inner monitor, the conscience tells us to do, and not do what is cowardly, doing what is right under the approval of our hearts and God, and though we may not be called to conspicuous posts of danger, we have to exercise our own every day courage, and in the brave fidelity in life our courage develops in preparation for the greater trials of life. It is the courage that each day demands that braces and strengthens and qualifies us to endure. Again, Christ showed his manliness in the single handed endurance of the humiliation, pain, shame, and the deeper sorrow of His Father's desertion in the critical hour. In the excitement of the battle field the soldier will face the greatest danger, but when one stands alone at the post of danger or goes unsupported to the place of death He needs courage of the true type. The pilot at the wheel, while the ship is on fire, remaining until the last, and going down with the illfated vessel; or the French physicians, who went boldly into the dissecting rooms to dissect the bodies of those who had died in the plague, knowing they would take the disease and fall quickly, yet sacrificing their lives for the benefit of humanity, teaching us the nobility of self-sacrifice, and what is conspicious in these men shines out in the life and character of Jesus Christ and consummates in the final scene on the cross, when having completed the atonement He exclaims: "It is finished." This blessed sacrifice for us, this death, this blood shedding, we commemorate to-day, and approach with grateful hearts, and eating the bread and drinking the wine, we exclaim "Blessed Lord." May we appreciate the great work of Christ and manifest that appreciation by following Him as our Model, and when we shall leave this earth we shall get a crown of life in the heavens. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered at the close of the sermon in the simple form in use in this church and an especial invitation extended to strangers from other churches.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Rev. Thos. Scouler preached last evening in the Presbyterian church from Numbers 23c. 10v.—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his'—and spoke as follows: These were the words of Balaam, who was a remarkable soothsayer. He had been invited by Balak, king of Moab, to come and curse the children of Israel. The king of Moab had become alarmed at the near approach of the children of Israel. He had heard of the destruction which they had wrought on neighboring nations. The Israelites were now on the borders of Canaan, after their forty years' journey in the wilderness. Balak was afraid of them, and therefore sends for Balaam to come and curse them. When the first messengers came to Balaam they were instructed to remain over night until he should inquire of the Lord. God forbade Balaam to curse the children of Israel. Balak again sent messengers, and Balaam again asked permission of the Lord to go with them and curse Israel. This time he was permitted to go. God had shown him His will, and now he let him have his own way. Men are free agents, and God will not compel them to do what is right. God shows men the right, and they are left to choose. Many are choosing the wages of unrighteousness. This was the sin of Balaam. He coveted Balak's gold. God showed His displeasure with Balaam by opening the mouth of a dumb animal to reprove him. Notwithstanding Balaam's unrigteousness, some of his utterances were profound and beautiful, and this is one of them: "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." To be righteous before God is to live in con formity with His revealed will. Ma has lost his original righteousness when God made him a little less tha divinity, but Christ came and restore that which He took not away. It by faith in Christ that weobtain right eousness before God. We think th righteousness spoken of in our text not the righteousness which we receiv by faith in Jesus Christ, but tha righteousness of character which is in wrought by the Holy Spirit and ex hibited in the lives of those who a the subjects of this gracious work Many tell us they are trusting t Christ for salvation, but do not see to bring forth any fruits of it in thei lives. We have surely a right to loo for the fruits of that faith. Faith not a dead principle, but a livin power, and it manifests itself in th life of the person that exercises thi faith. As the body without the spiri is dead, so faith without works is dea also. "Who shall ascend int the hill of the Lord? or who shall stan in His holy place? He that hath clea hands and a pure heart; who hath n lifted up his soul unto vanity, n sworn deceitfully." The statemen that all must die needs no proof. Deat is the universal law. There are non that can avoid it, and there is nothin that can evade it. We are reminde of this truth every day in the remov of one and another from our sid some with the dew of youth on the brows, others in the full strength manhood, as well as the old ma whose silvery locks indicates that h has reached the full three score a ten. Notwithstanding the certaint of death, there is no subject that seen to occupy our minds less than this so emn subject. Oh, how few are breat ing the prayer of the Psalmist: "Lo teach me to number my days that I m apply my heart unto wisdom." Ma seem to live as if they thought th would never die. At least they see to act as if there was no use to mak any attempt to prepare for death, as it were a leap in the dark, and we mu just take our chance as to where w are going. Paul did not think in th way. When he came to the end of h journey he could say: "I am read and I know that there is laid up f me a crown of righteousness, whi the Lord, the righteous judge, sh give me at that day." And the Lo Himself says to be ready. Brethe let us seek to live as we shall wish had done when we come to die. Th we shall die the death of the righ eous, and our last end shall be li his.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the People of New Westminster a Surrounding Country:

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

Yours truly,

MACPHERSON & THOMSON.
Chemists and Druggis

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

J. D. PEMBERTON,
Gonzales Stock Farm,
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FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM, SITUATED AT CH lliwhack, containing 94 acres, 5 which are in good state of cultivat 4 acres in orchard. Eighty tons of and grain were grown on the 50 a last season. Comfortable house and fr barn and outbuildings. Fine moun stream runs across farm. Price $3 This is a splendid chance. For fur particulars apply, personally, or by le to

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

STANLEY'S LETTER.

Following is the substance of the very interesting letter received at London, a few days ago from H. M. Stanley, the renowned explorer, from the heart of the Dark Continent:

LONDON, April 2.—Henry M. Stanley's letter describes the journey between Yambunga and Albert Nyanza. It goes much into details, and is very interesting. The expedition, which consisted of 369 officers and men started from Yambunga June 28, 1887. On the first day the expedition marched twelve miles along the river bank to Yaknarde. During the next six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to molest and impede the advance of the party, but, although several conflicts took place, the party did not loose a man. From July 4 until October 18 they followed the left bank of the Aruwhimi. On August 1 the first death occurred, the cause being dysentery. So far, for 36 days, the course had been singularly successful.

The party now entered a wild country, in their nine days' march through which their sufferings multiplied and several deaths occurred. On August 13, on arriving at Airsibbia, the natives presented a bold front and the party lost five men from poisoned arrows. August 31 the expedition met a party of Mangemas, and their misfortunes began on this date. Within three days of this unfortunate meeting 26 men deserted.

A MONTH OF STARVATION.

What Stanley describes as an awful month began on September 18. Leaving the station of the Arab chief, Uyarrava, where the expedition numbered 263 men, having lost 66 by desertion and death, and having left 96 sick with Uyarrava, the route led to the Arab settlement of Kilinga-Longa. The men lived on wild fruits, fungi and nuts. Before reaching Kilinga-Longa Stanley lost 55 men through starvation and desertion. A slave-owner at Kilinga-Longa tried his utmost to ruin the expedition, short of open hostilities. He insisted on his purchasing rifles, ammunition and clothing, so that the expedition left the station beggared. The men were absolutely naked and were so weak that they were unable to carry the boat. Stanley was therefore obliged to leave the boat, together with 70 loads of goods, at Kilinga-Longa, under care of Surgeon Parke and Capt. Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march. After 12 days journey the party on November 2 reached Ibwiri.

The Arab devastation, which had reached within a few miles of Ibwiri, was so thorough that not a native hut was left standing between Uyarrava and Ibwiri. What the Arabs did not destroy the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region into a horrible wilderness. Stanley continues: "Our sufferings terminated at Ibwiri. We were beyond reach of destroyers. We were on virgin soil, a region abounding with food. We ourselves were mere skeletons, and a halt was therefore ordered for the purpose of recuperating. From 299 persons we now numbered 173.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AS DISCIPLINE.

"The suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerous, and the forests so endless that our people refused to believe that we would see the plains and cattle, the Nyanza and Emin Pasha. They had turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties, and driven by hunger and suffering, they sold their rifles and equipments for a few ears of Indian corn. Perceiving that mild punishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penaly, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of all. We waited for 13 days at Ibwiri. Supplies were inexhaustable, and our people glutted themselves with such effect that we had 173 sleek and robust men. When we started for Albert Nyanza, November 24, we were still 126 miles from the lake. Given food, the distance seemed nothing. "On December 5, we emerged upon the plains, leaving the deadly and gloomy forest behind us. After 100 days of continuous gloom, we saw the light of broad day shining all around, making all things beautiful. The men literally leaped and yelled with joy and raced over the ground with their burdens.

THE WAR-DRUMS OF MAZAMBINI.

"On the 9th we entered the country of the powerful chief Mazambini. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. The war cries were terrible, from hill to hill, pealing across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war-horns and drums announced the struggle. After a slight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first beef we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night passed peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow.

ALBERT NYANZA IN SIGHT.

Here Stanley narrates how negotiations with the natives failed; how a detachment of 40 persons led by Lieutenant Stairs, and another of 30 left the zareba, and assaulted and carried the villages, driving the natives into a general rout. The march was resumed on the twelth. There were constant fights all along the route. "On the afternoon of the 13th," says Stanley, we sighted the Nyanza, with Kavalli, the objective point of the expedition, six miles off. I had told the men to prepare to see Nyanz. They murmured and doubted. When they saw Nyanza below them many came to kiss my hands. We were now 5200 feet above the sea level, 2900 feet above the Albert Nyanza. After a short halt to enjoy the prospect, we commenced the rugged and stony descent. Before the rear guar had descended a hundred feet the natives from the plateau poured after them, keeping the rear guard busy until within a few hundred feet of the Nyanza plains.

NO NEWS OF EMIN.

We afterwards approached the village of Kakango, situated at the southwest corner of Albert lake. Three hours were spent by us in attempting to make friends, but they signally failed. They would not exchange the blood of brotherhood, because they had never heard of good people coming from the west side of the lake. They would not accept any present from us, because they did not know who we were, but they would give us water to drink and show us the way up to Nyamsassic. From these singular people we learned that they had heard there was a white man at Unyoro, but they had never heard of any white man being on the west side, nor had they seen any steamers on the lake. We were shown the path.

NO BOAT TO CROSS THE LAKE.

We camped about half a mile from the lake and then began to consider our position. My couriers from Zanzibar had evidently not arrived, or Emin Pasha with his two steamers would have paid the southern end of the lake a visit, to prepare the natives for our coming. My boat was at Kilinga-Longa, 190 miles distant, and there were no canoes obtainable; there was no plan feasible except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort, send a party back to Kilinga-Longa for a boat, store up every load in the fort not conveyable, leave a garrison to hold it, march back to Albert lake and send the boat in search of Emin Pasha. This was the plan which, after a lengthly discussion with the officers, I resolved upon. On January 7th we were in Ibwiri once again. After a few days rest, Lieut. Stairs, with 100 men, was sent to Kilinga-Longa to bring the boat and goods. On the return of Stairs with the boat and goods, he was sent to Uyarrava. He was to bring up the convalescents. Soon after his departure I was attacked by gastritis and an abscess on the arm. After a month's careful nursing I recovered and set out again for Albert Nyanza on April 2nd, accompanied by Josephson and Parke. A garrison was left at Fort Bodo.

THE NYANZA NATIVES FRIENDLY.

"On April 26th we arrived at Mozambini's country again. This time, after some hesitation, Mozambini decided to make the blood of brotherhood with me. His example was followed by all the other chiefs as far as the Nyanza. Every difficulty seemed now to be removed. Food was supplied gratis.

EMIN PASHA HEARD FROM.

"When one day's march from Nyanza, natives came from Kavali and said a white man named Malejja had given their chief a packet to give to me, his son. They remained with us that night, telling us wonderful stories about big ships, etc., which left no doubt upon our mind that the white man was Emin Pasha. The next day's march brought us to Chief Kavali. He handed me a note from Emin Pasha to the effect that there had been a native rumor that a white man had been seen at the south end of the lake. He had gone in a steamer to make enquiries, but had been unable to obtain reliable information. He begged me to remain where I was until he could communicate with me. The next day, April 23, Josephson was dispatched with a strong force to take the boat to the Nyanza. On April 29th we once again reached the bivouac ground occupied by us December 16, and at 5 p. m., of that day I saw the steamer Khedive about 7 miles away.

THE MEETING WITH EMIN.

"Soon after 7 o'clock Emin Pasha, Signor Casati and Mr. Josephson arrived at our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by all of us. We were together until May 25, when I left him, leaving Josephson, three Soudanese and two Zanzibari in his care. Seven days later I was at Fort Bodo. At the fort were Capt. Nelson, and Lieutenant Stairs. The latter had returned from Nyarrava, 22 days after I had set out for the lake, bringing with him, alas! only 16 men out of 56. All the rest were dead.

BACK TO THE CONGO.

"On June 16 I left Fort Bodo with all Zanzibari's and 101 of Emin's people, leaving all my officers at the fort. On June 24 we reached Killinga-Longa, and on July 19 Nyarrava. The latter station was deserted. Passing on down the river as fast as we could go, daily expecting to meet the couriers I had sent to Maj. Barttelot, we indulged ourselves in pleasing anticipations as we neared the gaol. August 10 we overtook Uyarrova with a flotilla of 57 canoes and our couriers, reduced to 17, who related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds, and all except five bore on their bodies scars of arrow wounds.

A week later Stanley met the rear column of the expedition at Bunalva and found Mr. Bonney. From the latter Stanley learned, greatly to his sorrow, of the shooting of Major Barttleot by a native a month before. Jamison had gone to Stanley Falls to try to get more men from Tippo Tib. Ward was at Bangala and Bonney was the only white man at Bunalya. After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambunga having too rapidly accepted the deserters' reports of his death and sending his personal kit of medicines, etc., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessities for his return to Emin.

AN ENORMOUS FOREST.

The letter then summarizes what had been accomplished. The expedition was 100 days in one continuous, unbroken, compact forest. The grass land was traversed in eight days. How far west beyond the Congo the forest reaches Stanley does not know. The superficial extent of the tracts described above, totally covered by forest, is 246,000 square miles. North of the Congo, between Upsoto and and Aruwhimi, the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles. Between Yambunga and Nyanza Stanley came across five distinct languages.

At a distance of 50 miles from the camp on the Nyanza they saw a mountain probably 17,000 or 18,000 feet in height above the sea. It is covered with snow. It is called Reuveuzori, and will prove a rival to Kelimarrio. Three natives who had seen the lake to the south agree that it is large, but not so large as the Albert Nyanza.

EMIN PASHA'S SITUATION.

Emin Pasha has two battalions of regulars, the first consisting of 750 rifles and the second of 640. Besides these he has a respectable force of irregulars. In conversation with Stanely Emin said if he consented to go away from there they would have nearly 10,000 people with them. Emin was much worried to know how all the women and children, numbering over 2,000, could be brought away. He and Stanley discussed the matter at great length, but reached no conclusion.

Emin said the Egyptians, of whom he had 100 men, besides their woman and children, would be very willing to leave, and he would be glad to be rid of them, as they undermine his authority and nullify his endeavors to retreat, When he informed them that Khartoum had fallen and Gordon Pasha was slain, they told the Nubians that it was a concocted story, and some day the steamers would ascend the river to their relief. Emin proposed after Stanley's departure to visit Fort Bodo.

Stanley says in conclusion that he insrtucted the officers at the fort to destroy it and accompany Emin to the Nyanza. He hopes to meet them all there, as he intended making a short cut to the Nyanza along a new route.

LOCAL PARLIAMENT

VICTORIA, April 1.—The speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m. and prayers were read by Rev. Arthur Beanlands.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a message from his honor the lieutenant-governor, accompanying a bill to provide for the sale by the trustees, of the Royal Hospital. The message and bill were received, to be considered in committee of the whole on Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to amend the 'Assessment Act."

Leave granted. Bill read a first time. Second reading on Tuesday.

Mr. T. Davie asked leave to introa bill entitled "An Act to amend the 'Mechanics' Lien Act."

Leave granted. Bill read a first time. Second reading on Tuesday.

Mr. T. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to amend an act of the present session of the Legislature, entitled 'An Act to amend the Professions of Medicine and Surgery.'"

In asking permission to introduce his bill to the house, Mr. Davie said it was only his purpose to amend the Medical Act which passed its third reading a few days ago, by making it necessary for homœpathic physicians applying for permission to practice in the province to be graduates of recognized schools or colleges, requiring a three years course of study. He said he would explain the object of his proposed amendment more fully at a later period.

Leave was granted.

The bill was read a first time, and set down for a second reading on Tuesday.

The house then went into committee. Mr. Semlin in the chair, upon Municipalities Amendment bill—(Mr. Beaven.)

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

Final consideration of the bill was deferred until Wednesday for discussion on Mr. Humphrey's motion as to voting and taxation.

The report on the Kootenay Railway bill was adopted, the bill passed its third reading.

The report on the Canadian Western Railway bill was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed

The report on the Companies' Act was adopted. The bill passed its final reading.

The house then went into committee on an act to grant certain lands for charitable and other purposes. Mr. Higgins in the chair. The bill was reported and read a first time.

When the adjourned debate on the Libel Bill came up, Mr. Higgins, the introducer of the measure, said that as the hour was getting late he hoped the debate would go over until to-morrow.

The house adjourned till Tuesday at 2 p.m.

The speaker took the chair at 2:15.

Mr. Allen presented the report of the special committee appointed to visit the provincial government. The report was read and ordered printed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Higgins in the chair, to consider the lieut.-governor's message in the bill to authorize the sale of lands of the Royal Hospital. The bill was reported to the house and read a first time. The second reading will take place on Wednesday.

The attorney-general moved the second reading of the bill to amend the assessment act. The bill was read a second time and committed. It was reported complete with amendments and read a third time and passed.

The provincial secretary moved the second reading of the bill to grant certain lands for charitable and other purposes. The bill was read a second time and committeed. It was reported complete with amendments and read a third time and passed.

The report of the committee upon the Vancouver incorporation amendment bill was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

The attorney-general moved the order for the second reading of the bill to amend the county courts act be discharged. The motion carried and the order was discharged.

Mr. Higgins, before moving the second reading of the bill to amend the act relating to libel in civil cases, said he was loath to withdraw the bill as it was a very good measure. He was willing to meet any objections of honorable members and the bill might be amended when desirable.

Mr. Dunsmuir: "I consider this a monstrous bill."

Mr. Higgins: "I beg pardon."

Mr. Dunsmuir: "Yes, sir, a monstrous bill. I don't think such a bill would hold water. It is not in the interest of the public. I move in amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months."

Mr. Beaven spoke in favor of the bill. With some amendments it might be made a good measure. Some amendments to the existing libel law is very badly needed. Mr. Dunsmuir was "so used to being attacked in the newspapers that he could sleep comfortably now" unless he saw something about himself in the newspapers.

Mr. Beaven thought the honorable president of the council was a little thin skinned.

Mr. Dunsmuir said that he intended to bring in a bill next session to compel every man who got together a little type to publish a newspaper to pass an examination in regard to character. He would also compel every newspaper to pay a license just the same as saloons. There were some publishers in the province now who did not know how to conduct a newspaper.

The provincial secretary heartily approved the principles of the bill. There might be some amendments necessary and he would advise the member for Esquimalt to withdraw his bill and introduce it next session.

Mr. Beaven thought the question one that very deeply concerned the interests and safety of the public.

The attorney-general favored the principle of the bill but thought some amendments might be required. He would, however, vote for the second reading.

Mr. Grant was fully in accord with the remarks made by the attorney-general and the provincial secretary and would support the bill. He did not think any newspaper in the province would wilfully assail any man's character.

Messrs. Humphreys and Turner spoke at length in favor of the bill and referred to the law of libel as it at present existed.

Mr. Theo. Davie opposed the bill and made quite a long speech in favor of the amendment. The bill was finally defeated by a vote of 13 to 9.

Several minor bills were advanced a stage and the house adjorned at 6 o'clock till Wednesday afternoon.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 3.—The speaker took the chair at 2. p.m.

Messrs. Allen, Dunsmuir and Humphreys on a question of privilege complained of being misreported in their remarks on the libel bill in Tuesday's debate.

Mr. T. Davie moved the second reading of the act establishing a Pharmaceutical association in the province of British Columbia. Mr. Humphreys approved the second reading. The provincial secretary favored the bill. On a division the second reading was defeated by a vote of 9 to 8.

Mr. T. Davie said he would not move the second of the conditional sales bill as it was out of order on the same grounds as the supreme court bill ruled out yesterday.

The standing rules and orders were suspended to enable Mr. T. Davie to introduce an amendment to the bill providing for a stenographer for the supreme and county courts.

The government bill granting a subsidy to the Canadian Western Central Railway was brought down. The attorney-general moved that the message and bill accompanying it be forthwith referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Orr objected to any suspension of the rules in this respect.

The message and the bill will be accordingly received and be considered in committee at the next sitting of the house.

The chief commissioner of lands and works presented the return of the correspondence respecting all matters in connection with the North Arm road.

The bill to amend the Mechanics Lien Act was read a third time and passed.

On consideration of the report upon the Municipalities Amendment bill several amendments were introduced. The adoption of the report was deferred until the next sitting of the house.

Mr. T. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors. The bill was read a second time and committed. The committee rose without reporting.

The county courts act, on the motion of Mr. Grant, was read a second time and committed. The committee rose, reported progress and asked to sit again.

Mr. Davie introduced an act to amend the supreme courts act. The bill was read a first time and the second reading fixed for Thursday. The house then adjourned till Thursday at 2 p. m.

VICTORIA, April 4.—The speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

Mr. Ladner asked the government if the Woollen Mill Company at New Westminster had received the bonus offered by the government and if not why not? The provincial secretary said that it had not because the conditions had not been complied with. He thought this was the third time the same question had been answered.

On the consideration of the report of the municipalities amendment act several slight amendments were introduced, when the report was adopted. The third reading is set down for the next sitting of the house.

The house then went into committee upon the message from the lieut.-governor with a bill to grant a land subsidy to the Canadian Western Central Railway Company. The bill was reported to the house and read the first time.

The attorney-general moved the second reading of the bill. He thought that a majority of the house would favor the granting of the land subsidy asked for.

Mr. Semlin opposed the bill. It had been introduced too late in the session and did not give the members an opportunity to consult their constituents upon it. He spoke at some length against the bill and moved, seconded by Mr. Orr, that the bill be not now read the second time but that the house be at once disolved, and a new election held to enable the electors of British Columbia to express their opinion upon the proposed grant of land in connection with this railway.

The speaker was of the opinion that the resolution was a vote of censure. It was a prerogative of the crown to disolve the house and he therefore ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Humphreys supported the bill and would vote for its second reading. He considered there was not a clause in it which was not advantageous to the people.

Mr. Higgins made a lengthy speech in support of the bill. He urged honorable members to lay aside sectional prejudice and vote for a bill that would secure the construction of a new national highway from ocean to ocean without casting an unreasonable or irksome burden on the public. The construction of the line would present a feasible outlet for the products of the Cariboo mines and open up a second and competitive transcontinental line of railway through British territory.

Mr Martin opposed the bill as he considered it unjust to the people, as giving up a large territory in the interests of a speculative charter. Other roads that had been projected were of far more benefit to the province than the one under discussion, and he could not do otherwise than vote against the second reading of the bill.

On the motion of Mr. Grant the debate was adjourned, and it being 5 o'clock the speaker left the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair at 7:30 p. m., when the debate on the Canadian Western Railway bill was continued. Messrs. Grant, Orr, Davie, Mason, Anderson, Cowan, Dunsmuir and Nason spoke on the bill, which finally passed its second reading and was committeed, Mr. Duck in the chair. The committee rose on the last clause, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The report on the municipalities bill was adopted, read the third time and passed.

The house then adjourned till Friday afternoon.

VICTORIA, April 5.—The speaker took the chair at 2.30 p. m. Prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

Mr. T. Davie moved that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor praying him to urge upon the Dominion government the propriety of submitting a measure to parliament for the abolition of grand juries. After some discussion the resolution was lost.

The house then went into committee, Mr. Duck in the chair, upon the bill to grant a land subsidy to the Canadian Western Railway Company.

In committee the attorney-general moved to reconsider section eleven making the date when construction shall be commenced within two years from 1st November next. The amendment was carried and the bill reported to the house complete with amendments. The report was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the medical amendment act, Mr. Cowan in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments and the bill read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned to meet again on Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m. when the prorogation takes place.

Before adjourning all the members rose to their feet and sang "God save the Queen," led by Mr. Allen.

After Seven Years.

The steamer Maude arrived early this morning from the north. She had on board an Indian who is charged with a murder committed seven years ago. The murdered man shot the wife of the man now held in custody—but not fatally—and the husband immediately shot her assailant dead. He then made his escape, and the officers have only now succeeded in arresting him. The accused was taken at once to the provincial jail, and will appear for trial in a few days under the Speedy Trials Act.—*Saturday's Colonist.*

Lord Stanley will visit Manitoba and British Columbia in September.

STRANGE AND PITIFUL.

The Remarkable History and Wanderings of a Union Veteran.

The strange case of Hugh Thompson has just passed through the Pension Office, says the Chicago *Tribune*. It is a remarkable story. Thompson left home a boy of eighteen to march with the Union forces. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded in the head, and from that time until 1872 his life is a blank to him and his friends. The army record shows that he was at the battle of Chickamauga. After that he was reported missing, and until a few months ago his family mourned him as dead. Under this impression his father applied for a pension in 1875, but was refused because he was not dependent at the time of the supposed death of his son. From the battle of Chickamauga until he was restored to his friends Hugh Thompson did not know his own name. Until 1872 he had no consciousness whatever. Where he spent the interval he does not know. In that year he was walking near the little town of Cleveland, in Illinois, when the memories of the war returned. He did not know his name. He was clad in old soldier clothes, with a blue soldier overcoat. He dimly recalled a great battle in which his comrades were hard pressed, and that was all. To his mind the battle was just over. From that time until last year he was a ceaseless wanderer. He had intelligence enough to care for horses and do odd chores, but his name, his family and his regiment were all a blank. In his wanderings he made his home in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, picking up three wives, all of whom are dead. His misfortunes appealed to the old soldiers. They cared for him, and made many efforts to learn his history. Among them he was known as "Shorty," "Old Reliable" and the "Nameless Soldier." In a little Testament to which he clung through all his misfortunes was written the name of Thompson, and this was supposed to be his name. Some time last year he was at a soldiers' meeting in Michigan. His story was printed in a local paper. This found its way to Van Wert County, O., where the elder Thompson lived. Hope was revived in the old man, who had mourned his son as dead for twenty-five years. He began a search for his son, and finally found him in Kansas and brought him back to the scenes of his childhood. Many things which had baffled memory were recalled. He had been engaged in youth to a girl whom he remembered as "heavy set," and although a quarter of a century had passed there was some peculiarity about her that led him to recognize her at sight. One day he was taken to an uncle's where many hours of his youth were passed. As he came to the barn a flash of intelligence came to his face and he said that was the barn he had so often tried to recall. His own people only identified him through the Testament which his cousin had given him, and which he had preserved together with some verses she had written. The Pension Commissioner is satisfied of his identity and a pension will be issued to the poor wanderer.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Vision That Lured a Young Sailor to His Destruction.

Captain Young, of the lost steamer Lizzie Perry, tells the following story of the loss of the ship Alfred Watts to the Newark *News*. He rescued two survivors of the Watts before his own ship went down. "When the Alfred Watts was off the Bahamas she encountered a terrible hurricane. In the height of the gale the ship was thrown on her beam ends. The deck was then almost perpendicular. The men were washed down into the lee scuppers, which were completely submerged. But they managed to crawl up again and cling to the deck, when a mighty sea suddenly swept over the vessel and washed every man overboard. When they came to the surface the wreck was away to the windward, but six of them contrived to scramble upon a portion of the forecastle, which had also come adrift. This piece of wreck was, however, no better than a raft, and how the men managed to cling to it is something that even the survivors hardly know. But they did so through a long, terrible night. By dawn the weather had moderated, and on the rising of the sun the hull of the vessel was to be seen at some distance away. Some fragments of wreckage were also floating about, and from these they picked a few small spars with which to row their unwieldy craft. They continued to row for thirty-six hours without a drop of water or any fragment of food or other nourishment or stimulant. Then one of them turned toward the others and called out joyfully that he saw land and meant to walk to it. It was a young man from Philadelphia named Oakford. Before his shipmates could check him he had stepped into the water and floated out of reach. He seemed to be swimming for some time, heading, perhaps, in the direction of the vision that had lured him to his destruction. But all at once he disappeared, vanishing in a posture and with a swiftness that left no room to doubt that he had been seized and pulled down by a shark."

TOOK IT COOLLY.

How Postmaster-General Dickinson Was Snubbed by a Doorkeeper.

The story of the little boy who picked up a pin in front of the wealthy merchant and was rewarded for his industry by a twelve-hundred-dollar clerkship is now rather eclipsed by a recent incident in Postmaster-General Dickinson's career, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. It happened after he had been appointed by the President and before he had been confirmed by the Senate, during which period his status at the Post-Office Department was rather doubtful. One afternoon late, he was about to step into the side entrance when the zealous doorkeeper interposed:

"Too late."

"But, my man, I have important business inside."

"Are you a member of Congress?"

"No."

"Have you an order from a member?"

"No."

"Can't get in, then; too late."

"Well, when can I get in?"

"Dunno."

"Who can tell —"

"Dunno. Move on, now."

It was then that Mr. Dickinson retired and entered the building by another door. The doorkeeper in the meantime pursued the even tenor of his ways, satisfied that he had done the right thing and vindicated the authority of the Postmaster-General. Not long afterward he was astonished, however, to receive an order to call on the new Postmaster-General, who had in the meantime been confirmed by the Senate. His astonishment may be better imagined than described when he confronted in Mr. Dickinson the stranger whom he had treated so ungraciously. His new chief, though, proved magnanimous.

"I didn't care any thing for your discourtesy to me," he said, "but it might have hurt the feelings of a third-class postmaster. Answer questions after this. That's what you're paid for."

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

There is a man in Los Angles, Cal., whose business it is to travel east with the corpses of people who go to southern California to find health, and who die instead.

Charles Dudley Warner begins his new novel, "A Little Journey in the World," in the April number of *Harper's Magazine*. We'd like to bet that not a Victorian will read it.

Australia has just made to a projected railroad a grant of 16,000,000 acres, or 20,000 acres a mile. The grant to the Pacific railroads in this country amounted to about 6400 acres a mile.—*Ex.*

Sharks have become so plenty in the harbor of Havana that a sailor's boots thrown overboard will bring half a dozen of the hungry monsters to the surface to inquire what time the sailor himself expects to tumble in.

The death rate in the case of brewers, commercial travelers, and other classes exposed to the temptation of frequent alcoholic drinking is six times greater than in all the industries combined. — *Medical Review.*

A curious method of obtaining work was that recently employed by a Philadelphia man. He hung a board over his back inscribed "Work Wanted" and took a stand in a business street. He got a job within two hours.

The greatest depth of the ocean, of which soundings have been taken, is off the coast of Japan. The water at that point is five miles deep, and on the bottom, even at that enormous depth, traces of animal life have been found.

Many large meetings have been held in various cities of Australia at which resolutions were adopted congratulating Mr. Parnell on his victory in the matter of the charges against him by the London *Times*. Large sums of money were raised for the benefit of the Irish cause.

"There is no greater work on earth than that of developing everything in man, of bringing it into harmony, of holding it back from wrong-doing, and pushing it forward to positive excellence. He builds a great thing who builds a pyramid; but he builds a greater thing who builds a character."

A strange accident has befallen a young lady, the niece of the Mayor of Cherveux. She was playing with a little child on her lap, when she suddenly threw back her head and remained motionless. A hairpin had penetrated her skull. She never recovered consciousness, and expired a short time afterwards. *Ex.*

An invention that is being used for sending coin through the mails consists of a piece of paste board about the size of an envelope. In it are holes the size of a silver quarter, a half dollar and a dollar, with red paper seals ready to paste across each slot. A coin can be put in and sealed, inclosed in an envelope and sent through the mails in safety.

Private advices from Buda-Pesth state that Emperor Francis Joseph has lost flesh and his hair has turned white since the suicide of crown Prince Rudolf. He has frequent fits of terrible grief, especially after conferring with Prince Rudolf's friends. The empress rarely eats and weeps for hours at a time. She is unable to sleep, and the doctors are puzzled over her condition.

One of the questions put to the school children of Cambridge, Mass., lately, was: "What is a skeleton?" Among the answers were these: "When anybody dies the flesh dries up to the bones and makes a skeleton;" "A skeleton is bones in the museum;" When you die the doctor can make a skeleton of you;" "When you grow into a skeleton you are sent to Harvard College to practice on."

The Pope's income for 1888 amounted to $2,520,000, of which $1,860,000 came from the St. Peter's pence and $660,000 from the interest of moneys invested out of Italy. The outlay of the Vitican only amounted to $1,700,000. This is a hightly satisfactory balance sheet, but it does not take into account the sum of $2,400,000 which his holiness received in money and presents during his jubilee. And yet the old gentleman thinks he wants the "temporal power." *We'd* be satisfied with the earth.

Emigration to Manitoba has assumed large proportions this year, to some extent no doubt in consequence of the abolition of the rail road monopoly. Another settlers' train will leave Toronto to-night for Winnipeg. Large parties are going almost daily from other parts of the province. The influx from the United Kingdom is also very great as compared with that of any year since the "boom" in 1882.—*Mail.*

Says Professor Hadley: "The speed of railroad trains is restricted within three theoretical limits:—First, a physical limit of eighty miles an hour, beyond which it is found impossible for a train to hold the track; second, an operating limit of sixty miles an hour, which practical experience has found trains cannot run without much damage to life; third, a commercial limit of thirty miles per hour, at which, all things considered, it is found most economical to run a train."

What are the four great lakes between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico?" asked a Lewiston, Me., mother of her youngest and only, whose geography she was conning. "Water," said the boy. The mother pondered a moment and looked into the geography again and found herself in error. She should have asked, "Which are the four great lakes?" etc. This question repeated, the boy answered correctly. It's a smart 7-year-old who knows the difference between what and which.

Sir James Hannen is said to have given privately some very amusing accounts of the impression which Mr. Labouchere's appearance in the box made on him. "He made an excellent witness," said Sir James smilingly, "but what I did not quite like was, he was so very confidential. He spoke to us as if he were telling us something which was interesting to us to know, and which (as between friends) he did not at all mind disclosing. We did not relish this, but somehow we could not interrupt him.

The statistic fiend has been figuring on the ladies' chances for "catchin' a feller," at different ages. The following table shows that "sweet sixteen" is badly discounted in this respect by damsels of a maturer age: Between 15 and 20 the chances of marriage are 14½ per cent.; between 20 and 25 52 per cent.; between 25 and 30 18 per cent.; between 30 and 35 15½ per cent.; between 35 and 40 3⅝ per cent.; between 40 and 45 2½ per cent.; between 45 and 50 ⅝ of 1 per cent.; between 50 and 56 ¼ of 1 per cent.

The *Army and Navy Journal* prints a letter from a navy officer, who suggests that the ancients, who knew the value of oiling troubled waters, learned this method from observing the sea-birds. All fish-eating birds, cape pigeons, petrels, and the like, eject oil from the mouth when captured. In the South Atlantic and South Pacific the writer has witnessed sea birds floating in the spaces of comparatively quiet water when the sea around was rough. The unusual smoothness of the water was evidently due to considerable quantities of oil deposited by the birds.

Although much doubt has been expressed as to the wisdom of the adoption by New York state of electricity as the instrument of capital punishment instead of the rope, bills to the same effect have been introduced in the legislatures of Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio. So dissatisfied are the people of these states with the present mode of execution of criminals that they wish to follow the example of New York, even before the electrical system has been given a trial. In the latter state the exact method of applying the electric current to the body of the condemned person has not yet been decided upon.

Petticoat government has been such a success in Oskaloosa, Kansas, in which town the mayor and the members of the council during the past year have all been married women, that with the exception of two members the entire ticket is to be renominated at the approaching municipal election. One of the two ladies who are not asking a second term is annoyed over some difficulty about a sidewalk, and the other will shortly be incapacitated by reason of an interesting event of a domestic character. The men of the town appear to have no hope of being able to elect a ticket taken from their own sex, but they have nominated and intend supporting six of the best-looking unmarried ladies of the community. The contest ought to be an interesting one.

The great Jones county calf case, which has been in the courts of Ohio for some years past, has been heard of again. Recently judgment was given on a motion for a reversal of the verdict, and the unsuccessful defendants now propose to go to the supreme court. The New York *Tribune* says: "Another decision in the Jones county calf case comes just in time to restore our faith in human nature. So long a time had elapsed—at least a month—since any phase of that litigation had been brought to public notice that we feared that either the plaintiffs or the defendants had ignobly betrayed their trust, and relapsed into a weak and pusillanimous inactivity." The litigation commenced in 1874, and the four calves, which are the subject of it, have up to the present cost about $20,000.—*Ex.*

An ex-soldier in the English army, who had long been stationed in India, brought suit in a Dublin court lately to recover possession of a terrier dog. He stated that he had taught the dog to understand Hindustani, and he was willing if the dog was brought into court to test the quadruped's knowledge of the language. If the animal did not understand it he would withdraw his claim to it. The magistrate consented, and the dog was brought into the body of the court attached to a chain, which was held by the defendant's son. The complainant told the boy to drop the chain, and on his doing so he made some observations in Hindustani, and the dog ran quickly around the dock through a crowd of persons and jumped into the witness box and began to fawn on the complainant. The magistrate said there was no getting beyond that evidence, and at once ordered the dog to be given up to the complainant.

A herd of wild cattle was being driven through the town of San Diego. A little child was playing in the street near where the cattle were passing, when one of the bulls—a huge creature with large horns—made a sudden rush at the poor bairn. To add to the terror of the scene, the drover was tipsy, and in trying to turn the furious animal, fell off his horse. Warning yells arose from the spectators as they beheld the fate from which, as it seemed, nothing could save the child. At this very moment a lady happened to come into the street, and the noise of the tumult at once attracted her attention. She saw the child's appalling danger at a glance, and immediately sprang into the empty saddle. She succeeded in catching up with the wild bull, and threw her shawl over its head just as it was about to charge the child. She then, without leaving the saddle, lifted the child in her lap and took it to a place of safety.—*Ex.*

At a prayer-meeting "down east," a man noted for his failures to meet business obligations, arose to speak. The subject was: "What shall I do to be saved?" He commenced slowly to quote the words: "What shall I do to be saved?" Again with more solemn tone he repeated the question of questions, when a voice from the assembly, in clear and distinct tones replied: "Go and pay John Williams for that yoke of oxen." The incident stirs up thought. A great many people before they can be saved, or guide others to the Saviour, will have to "go and pay John Williams" the money they honestly owe him. Thousands read no other Bible than the lives of those who profess to be following its precepts in their daily lives. The greatest need of the church is true, pure, upright living—"living epistles, know and read by all men." The square man is the best shape. The tree is known by its fruit. "Go and pay John Williams."—*Ex.*

A Paris letter says: A newspaper in Toulon printed the other day an article headed "Officers and Cads" that gave offence to the garrison at that place, and one of the officers, M. Margaine, called at the office of the paper and slapped the face of M. Payanet, the editor. There was a duel, and the editor was slightly wounded. Another officer tried to get on a fight with the man who had written the article, calling all the writers on the paper "curs," except the editor who had fought. This was printed in an opposition paper, and the "curs" promptly challenged all the officers. The colonel put his men under arrest, but they will be free in a fortnight, and then there will be a dozen or more duels, besides two that M. Lescudier has on with other writers who criticised his action. Editor Pyanet has recovered from his wound and superintends the daily drill that his subordinates are undergoing preliminary to the beginning of actual hostilities.

Among the coming devices of Edison is promised the "linguagraph." A Minneapolis man is said to be interested with him in this patent. The immediate purpose of it is to do away with the annoying shrieks of the steam whistle by substituting a machine that can talk. It will shout "brakes" in place of the whistling for down brakes. It is all a matter of valves, key-boards and pipes. At crossings and stations it will send out a piercing but melodious voice of warning. Of course the ponderous diapason will be heard all through the train, and can be adjusted to announce the approaching station. It may enable unfamiliar passengers to guess at the name of the place, which the present cheap elocution does not often render possible. If the device does this work on the railroads, there is hardly a limit to its possible uses. It will dispense with the human voice in a large and varied field. If musically inclined, it can entertain travelers with melody, and perhaps song.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Major Powell states that material has been gathered showing 73 different stocks of languages and nearly 800 dialects among the Indians of North America.

The magnificent stalactite cave lately discovered near Reclere, Switzerland, is estimated to be about a mile long, 2000 ft. broad, and 10 to 60 ft. high.

In some of the Indian villages of British Guiana Im Thurm noticed many tamed animals—such as parrots, macaws trumpeters, monkeys, toucans, etc.—which were used as currency to adjust balances in the bartering between the different villages.

In a length of only 78 miles, a railway on the French Island of Reunion has four tunnels aggregating nearly seven miles, with many deep cuttings and high embankments, 43 large bridges, including one of 1640 feet and one of 1312 feet; together with 200 bridges and culverts of less than 33 feet.

Fromentine, a new alimentary substance consisting of the embryo of wheat reduced to flour, is said to contain three times more nitrogenous substance than meat, and a considerable proportion of sugar. It is suggested that it may advantageously replace powdered meat as a concentrated food.

It appears that the lover of mushrooms is in danger not only from poisonous species but from a poisonous state of the edible kinds. In Switzerland several cases of poisoning from dried mushroom have led to the conclusion that poisonous ptomaine-like substances may be developed in edible mushrooms by slight putrefactive changes.

A new principle for keeping plants through the winter without artificial heat is applied in Regent's Park, London. Glass-bottomed tanks about three inches deep are so arranged that all light and heat must reach the plants through a thin layer of water. The water exercises great control over the temperature, protecting the plants from frost in winter and from direct excessive heat in summer.

A NEW SPY.—It is an interesting fact, which might become important in the case of war, that the telephone furnishes a simple and ready means of intercepting secret telegraphic dispatches without the knowledge of the operators. All that is necessary is to run a wire parallel with the telegraph line for a short distance, when the currents induced in this wire as the message is sent reproduce the signals in the telephone. The plan is attended by one difficulty, which is that the signals would become a confused medley of sounds if dispatches were transmitted simultaneously from both ends of the line. The matter has attracted the attention of the Austrian government.

SAVING TIN.—About one-sixth of the tinned iron plate consumed in the manufacture of cans and other articles is left as scrap. The tin being valuable and the supply limited, many attempts have been made to recover it from this scrap, but it is only within a few months that the saving of the metal has reached the importance of a regular industry. Mr. Alfred Sambotte, of Brussels, now has in successful operation experimental works capable of treating 4,000,000 pounds of tin scrap yearly. By his process the tin is converted into stannic chloride, for which the silk industry makes ample demand. The separation is effected by placing the scrap in a high tower, and passing over it a slightly heated current of dry chlorine diluted with an inert gas. In the diluted state the chlorine unites with the tin without attacking the iron, which is left free, and, being of good quality, is readily put to use.

VARIETIES OF TASTE-NERVES.—"There exists a mistaken notion," says Dr. Andrew Wilson, "that the tongue is the sole organ of taste, just as the idea, natural but erroneous, is extant that it is necessary for purposes of speech. As a matter of fact, taste is as largely resident in the palate as in the tongue, while numerous cases are on record in which persons who have suffered the loss of the tongue have been able to speak with clearness. Recently a proof was given of the widespread nature of the taste sense in the mouth. In a patient from whom the tongue had been very completely removed, it was found that sensations of sweet, sour and bitter nature were still present. Curiously, too, no sense of salt-taste remained. These facts would almost seem to prove that various parts of tongue and palate are set apart for the appreciation of different 'tastes.' This idea supports the fact that the tongue possesses on its surface papillae or taste-organs of different shapes and sizes. It is consistent to assume that such variations in the ends of the nerves of taste imply variations of their functions."

ANOTHER CARLOAD

—OF—

STOVES & RANGES!

Just Received, Direct from Hamilton.

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

E. S. Scoullar & Co.

Columbia St., New Westminster. Granville & Water Sts., Vancouver

dwnolyl

H. T. READ & CO.

(Masonic Block, Columbia Street.)

THE LEADING HARDWARE MERCHANTS IN NEW WESTMINSTER.

GENERAL HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

Largest Stock of CROSS-CUT SAWS in the Country.

We keep the finest Stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE in the province.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

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

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

THE NEW WESTMINSTER

Foundry and Machine Shop

Front St., New Westminster, B. C.

ROBERT LAW, - - MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILL, FISH CANNERY,

AGRICULTURAL & ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Brass and Iron Castings made to Order.

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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

dwnolm6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ld.

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

HEAD OFFICE, - 15 Serjeants Inn, Fleet St. - LONDON, ENG.

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

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

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

Immense Sale of Boots and Shoes!

RUBBER GOODS, &C.

Commencing February 9th, 1889.

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

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

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

A. B. WINTEMUTE,

dwdec3ito SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, COLUMBIA STREET.

Tennis & Baseball Shoes!

Among the New Goods Just Opened by

GRANT & MACLURE

Columbia Street, Westminster, B. C.

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

☞Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. dwto

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

—FOR THE—

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 9.*)

The total debt of the city of New Westminster, including the $150,000 bonus to the Southern Railway, is $155,500.

Mr. D. A. McDonald has been awarded the contract for building the new fire slip at the foot of Begbie-st. Work will be commenced on it in a few days.

The dust on Columbia street to day was terrible, especially when stirred up by the butcher boys on their 2 minute horses. A gentle shower to lay the dust would be most acceptable.

The barque Malay, Capt. Nicholls, has loaded 520,000 feet of lumber at the Royal City planing mills for Sydney N. S. W. She is ready for sea and will probably be towed from the river to-morrow.

Mr. P. Latham, of the Douglas street green house, laid on our table, this morning, a beautiful Marshal Neil rose, grown in his conservatory. A rose more fragrant and lovely we have never seen.

Mr. T. F. Sinclair has purchased the brickyard formerly owned by Mr. Elroy O'Brien, and intends fitting it up with the latest and most approved kind of machinery. Mr. Sinclair has let the contract of making his brick to Mr. Thos. Harvey.

The salmon run last night was the best this season, but only a few boats were at work, most of the fishermen having "laid off" last evening to spend the profits of yesterday's labor. Oolachans are running freely but not in very large schools as yet.

R. B. Bell's tender for building the new fire hall on Royal Avenue, has been accepted by the city council and work on it will be commenced at an early date. Though not a very costly affair, the building is of neat design and will make a very creditable appearance.

Mr. Herbert Kinkland has been appointed manager of Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie's cannery on Deas Island. Mr. Kinkland has had much experience in the salmon packing business, and his appointment is considered a good one by the cannery men in general.

The merchants and business men have shown the proper spirit in petitioning the city council to have Columbia and Front streets watered regularly during the coming summer. A by-law will be introduced at the next meeting of the council to make provision for the work.

Mr. John J. Jessop, Dominion immigration agent, Victoria, writes us asking to procure for him 300 or 400 of Westminster city and district "folders," which he promises to distribute among desirable settlers who are inquiring about this part of the province, of which Mr. Jessop adds, there are many.

Dr. Edward Beecher, aged 85 years, a brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher and an uncle of Mr. C. M. Beecher of the Royal City planing mills company, fell beneath a train at Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, and his left leg was badly crushed. Owing to his advanced age, the injury may prove fatal.

The str. Fairy Queen arrived to-day from the North Arm with a full load of farm produce and a number of passengers. The daily service is greatly appreciated by the farmers, who, so far, have made good use of the new line. The owners of the steamer are well pleased with the patronage they are receiving.

Superstition still lives, or would appear to from the action of the city council last night. The question of voting on the water works by-law came up, and it was found that Friday, May 10th, was the earliest date on which the voting could be held. Some one suggested that Friday was unlucky, and with one accord all idea of voting on that day was abandoned.

On Sunday morning Mr. Landsburg lost a $350 diamond on Carrall street, and after repeated search gave it up for gone. The same evening the light of the electric lamps exposed its whereabouts, and the owner luckily came upon it while it shone under the illumination of the incandescents. It is reported that the gleam of joy in his eye surpassed the lustre of the diamond.—*Vancouver News.*

Dumping in the Channel

Those in charge of the dredger, which is occupied at present dredging in front of the Royal City Mills wharves, are dumping thescow loads of *debris* obtained in the centre of the river channel. The board of trade have objected, very properly, and, unless the scows are dumped elsewhere immediately, will have a special meeting and forward their representations to Ottawa on the subject. There is no excuse for dumping this mud in the channel and it will not likely be persisted in.

Salmon in the Willamette.

Williamette river, from Portland to the falls at Oregon City, is swarming with salmon, which have been coming up for the past month or so, and being unable to pass the falls on account of low water, have accumulated. In five days since the season opened, over 5000 salmon, the largest and finest imaginable, have been received at Portland, weighing 150,000 pounds. The supply for the local market is bought at 5 cents a pound, the remainder being shipped to the canneries down the Columbia.

Sixteen inches of snow fell at Brantford, Ont., on Monday.

Mr. Chisholm M.P., Ill.

It is with much regret we announce that Mr. Donald Chisholm, M.P., is seriously ill at the Russell House. Mr. Chisholm's affection is an aggravated liver complaint, which, with other complications, has made his condition alarming to his friends during the past few days. The crisis is, however, past, and Dr. Roome, M. P., his medical attendant, expects to see his patient convalescent in a short time. Many visitors who called were refused admission. We hope to hear of his complete recovery within a few days.

Large Real Estate Deal.

Two of the largest real estate transactions in several weeks have just been negotiated by Mr. T. J. Trapp. These are the transfer of lot 25, on the north east corner of Columbia and Lorne streets, and lot 23. on Columbia street on which the American hotel stands. The purchaser of the former is Mr. T. J. Trapp and the price paid is $15,000. Mr. D. S. Curtis is the new owner of lot 23, and the value of the transfer is $13,000. Both are cash transactions. Mr. Curtis will erect a fine business block on his property as soon as the leases on the buildings expire.

The B. C. Salmon Fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Tupper stated to an *Empire* representative recently that he had brought to his attention the representations of the salmon packers on the Fraser river, relative to limiting the number of boats to 350. Last year he said complaints came from the packers on the Fraser that the river was being over-fished, and that, if regulations were not adopted to limit the number of boats, the industry would be ruined; 350 was suggested as the limit, and now that the suggestion had been acceded to here came a protest that some of the large packers would be ruined if 500 boats, at the least, were not allowed for this season. He has the matter at present under consideration.

New Civic Offices.

The plans prepared by Mr. G. W. Grant, the architect, for the conversion of the agricultural hall, McKenzie street, into civic offices, were presented to the council last night. The plans, though not elaborate, indicate that the proposed offices will be an immense improvement on the present quarters, and somewhat in keeping with our civic dignity. The building, when the changes are made, will contain a public hall 80x26 feet, mayor's office, city clerk's office, council chamber, two committee rooms, police office, city engineer's office, water engineer's office. The cost of putting the building in condition and the necessary furniture will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500.

Death of Mr. Dingwall.

Mr. Wm. Dingwall, ex-M.P.P., died at Comox on Wednesday last of heart affection. The deceased gentleman represented Comox district in the provincial parliament from 1882 till 1886, being a supporter of the Smithe government. At the general election of 1886 he was defeated by Mr. Stenhouse. When that gentleman resigned his constituency, Mr. Dingwall again came forward as a candidate, but was defeated by Mr. T. B. Humphreys The deceased was a gentleman of quiet and unassuming habits, and while in parliament he was popular with both sides of the house. He was greatly esteemed by the residents of the district, and his death will be greatly regretted by all who were acquainted with him.—*Colonist.*

A Rich Valley.

There is no man in British Columbia who is better acquainted with the character of the country than Mr. Jas. Orr, M. P. P. He has been all over it. The information, therefore, that he gave the House on Thursday night to the effect that there was a valley lying between the Columbia and Fraser rivers capable of supplying a million people, is entitled to some attention. All it requires is railway connection to make it one of the most productive portions of the Province. The reference to the matter came up during the discussion on the Canadian Western Railway Land Subsidy bill, Mr. Orr taking the position that the transfer of so much of the Province to private control was a matter which should be submitted to the people before being consummated.—*Times.*

The Small Debts Act.

Application was made to-day in the supreme court by Mr. Hammersley, for a rule *nisi* calling upon Police Magistrate MacLean, of Vancouver, to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue in the matter of Phalen vs. Bewicke, a case tried in the small debts' court at Vancouver, restraining further proceedings therein. The constitutionality of the Small Debts Act is attacked. It is claimed that under the B. N. A. Act the powers of appointment of the judiciary of the different provinces rests solely with the Dominion government, and that therefore the act of this province is *ultra vires.* The Small Debts Act is a similar enactment to the "Magistrates Act," of Quebec, which, as is well known, was disallowed. Should it be decided that the act is bad all the small debts courts of the province will be abolished.

Joseph Douglas, of Belleville, Ont., charged with bigamy, was sent to the penitentiary for two years. He had married four women, all of whom are living.

Reduction Works.

We understand that a movement is on foot for the establishment of reduction works for the smelting of gold and silver ores. It is proposed to form a joint stock company, with a capital of $100,000 for this purpose. Several outside capitalists are interested in the scheme, and we may expect before many months to have the works in full operation. The discovery of gold, silver and copper ores on Texada Island, has no doubt, been largely instrumental in causing the present movement to be set on foot. Nanaimo has unexcelled facilities for the establishment of numbers of industrial enterprises, and we believe that the proposed undertaking is a most hopeful sign that the city is awakening to a due sense of its importance as a future manufacturing centre. We can't have too many new industries started in our midst.—*Courier.*

Police News.

Constable Carty had a busy time this forenoon. A report came from the swamp that the notorious Charley Stark was on the rampage, and thither the constable proceeded and found that Stark was drunk and acting in a very disorderly manner. He was taken in charge and removed to the lockup. Antonio Caroll, an Italian fisherman, instead of being at work, was drunk, and inclined to be quarrelsome. He, also, was taken to the lockup.

An Indian woman named Rosie, complained to Constable Carty this morning that she had been robbed of a $5 bill and two rings by an Italian named Muriana. The constable went in search of the thief and was successful in finding him. A search of Muriana resulted in bringing the missing rings to light, but the $5 had disappeared. When arrested the prisoner had a bottle of whisky and several parcels of groceries in his possession and the presence of these goods probably account for the absence of the money.

City Council.

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

His worship Mayor Hendry in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From D. Chisholm, M.P., Ottawa, stating the government has not yet granted the Southern Railway subsidy; also stating it would be a week before he could be definitely informed on the subject. Received and filed.

From the residents of Columbia and Front streets asking that the council take immediate steps to water these streets according to section 114 of the municipalities act. Received.

Ald. Curtis gave notice that at the next meeting of the council he would introduce a street watering by-law.

From G. W. Grant asking the established grade of sidewalk on Queen's avenue between John and Douglas streets; also asking permission to lay building material on Queen's avenue. Referred to the board of works with power to act.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: Z. S. Hall, $18.25; W. T. Cooksley, $140; A. J. Smith, $15; Jas. Cunningham, $12; Jas. M. Wise, $3; Royal City Planing Mills, $129.99.

REPORTS.

The fire and light committee reported the following tenders had been received for the erection of the new fire hall on Royal avenue: R. B. Bell, $497; W. D. Purdy, $545; Wm. Turnbull, $515. Mr. Bell's contract was recommended to be accepted.

That the Gas Co's bill for the month of March be paid less 5 per cent.

The committee also reported that the following tenders had been received for the building of the Begbie street fire slip: G. W. Gilley & Co., $190; D. McDonald, $175; and recommended that Mr. McDonald's tender be accepted. Report adopted.

The finance committee reported that the final arrangements with Messrs. Young & Terhune, concerning the North Arm steamboat service, had been completed, and that the steamer Fairy Queen was now making daily trips. Report adopted.

The report of the park committee was laid over.

The report of the committee on the new civic offices was adopted and referred to the board of works to call for tenders for the completion of the work. The architect's estimate of the cost of the work is $1,430.

The council went into committee of the whole on the water works by-law, Ald. Calbick in the chair, and passed it clause by clause.

The committee rose and reported the by-law complete with amendments. Report adopted.

On motion the by-law was ordered to be published in THE COLUMBIAN.

Ald. Curtis pointed out that under the present act a licensing board could not be formed this year, the date (Feb. 1st.) on which the lieut. governor was to appoint two members of the board having passed.

On motion the clerk was instructed to request the lieut. governor to make the necessary appointment of commissioners.

On motion the board of works was empowered to repair the road leading from the Westminster pottery.

Ald. Curtis thought it absolutely necessary that a legal adviser for the city be appointed.

It was agreed to discuss the question at the next meeting.

Ald. Calbick called attention to the dangerous "jumping off" place on the sidewalk opposite Dr. Fagan's residence. Referred to the board of works.

A committee of three was appointed to consider the best means of distributing the folders.

Ald. Curtis gave notice that at the next meeting of the council he would introduce a by-law to fix the time and place, and appoint returning officers for taking the vote on the water works by-law.

Ald. Curtis gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to define the city wards.

Ald. Scoullar gave notice that he would ask for an appropriation for the fire company of $200.

Ald. Ewen gave notice that he would ask for an appropriation of $1,500 for placing the new civic offices in repair.

The council then adjourned.

About 1,000 settlers arrived at Winnipeg Saturday. About 50 were ticketed through to the coast. The balance remain in Manitoba and the Northwest.

T. J. Trapp advertises an auction sale in this paper which is important to loggers, farmers, butchers and dairymen.

B. C. Provincial Exposition Subscription Fund.

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

THE COLUMBIAN	$100 00
Sharpe & Paine, Lulu Island	10 00
L P Eckstein	10 00
G D Brymner	20 00
R W Armstrong	10 00
F R Glover	10 00
Walker & Shadwell	10 00
Claud Hamber	10 00
Peter Grant	10 00
George Turner	10 00
W J Armstrong	30 00
A J Hill	10 00
Capt A Grant	10 00
J S Macdonell	10 00
W C Loye	10 00
P Bilodeau	10 00
F G Strickland	25 00
Gilley Bros	20 00
S H Webb	25 00
T Cunningham	30 00
Henderson Bros, Chilliwhack	10 00
A B Wintemute	10 00
Per Ex-Mayor Dickinson	212 85
Annie M Jaques	10 00
Stewart & Cash	25 00
Jas Cunningham	50 00
Grant & Hagstrom	20 00
J W Sexsmith	30 00
Rev J H White	10 00
B Douglas	100 00
E S Scoullar & Co	55 00
A DesBrisay	15 00
W C Coatham	25 00
T M Cunningham	25 00
A E Rand	25 00
Ackerman Bros	20 00
Reid & Currie	25 00
H T Read & Co	50 00
W H Thibaudeau	15 00
Next!	

THE LADIES DELIGHTED.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

Wholesale City Market.

Beef,	per 100 lbs	$4 50 @ 5 50
Pork	"	7 50 @ 8 50
Mutton	"	8 00 @ 9 00
Potatoes	"	50 @ 75
Cabbage	"	50 @ 1 00
Onions	"	1 00 @ 1 50
Wheat	"	1 50 @ 0 00
Oats	"	1 25 @ 1 50
Peas	"	1 50 @ 2 00
Hay,	per ton	12 00 @ 15 00
Butter (rolls)	per lb	0 28 @ 0 35
Cheese,	"	0 14 @ 0 15
Eggs,	per doz.	0 20 @ 25
Cordwood (retail)	per cord	3 00 @ 4 00
Apples,	per box	80 @ 1 50
Hides (gr'n)	per 100 lbs	4 00 @ 6 00
" (dry)	"	5 00 @ 9 00
Wool,	per lb	6 @ 10

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

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

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

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling Colds, Headaches and Fevers and permanently curing HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For sale in 75c bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

D. S. CURTIS & CO.

AGENTS B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

NEXT COLONIAL HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

BON MARCHÉ.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress and Fancy Goods!

CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WALKER & SHADWELL.

dwse28tc

T. J. TRAPP & CO.

GENERAL & SHELF HARDWARE,

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

☞ Special attention given to orders by mail.

T. J. TRAPP & CO.,

dwjly3tc COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

WE THANK THE LADIES WHO visited us on Tuesday the 26th March for their very hearty appreciation of our first Opening and Show Day, and trust that they, as well as all others who were unable to be present, will bear in mind the fact that we keep the Largest, Freshest and Best Selected Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS & HOUSE FURNISHINGS on the Mainland.

Our many Vancouver customers appreciate the fact that our PRICES are RIGHT, as witnessed by their frequent visits to our establishment.

We are always pleased to show our Goods and quote prices.

Ogle, Campbell & Freeman,

dwtc MASONIC BLOCK, NEW WESTMINSTER.

ROYAL CITY

Planing Mills Company, Ld.

RICHARD STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

Shingles, Shakes, Laths, Pickets,

SALMON BOXES, NET FLOATS, TRAYS,

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

The bill incorporating the Canadian Western Railway Company, about which there has been so much talk and difference of opinion both in and out of the house, passed its third reading in the provincial legislature on Monday. A clause was inserted in the bill in committee to the effect that work should be commenced on the proposed line within three years and that the road should be completed within ten years from the passing of the bill. The bill gives the Western Canadian Railway Company power to construct, equip, and maintain a railway from a convenient point on the eastern boundary of the province to the northern terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island, via Yellowhead Pass, Cariboo and Bute Inlet; to construct and maintain branch lines, &c., and to receive a certain grant of land from the province in aid of the proposed enterprise. The bill as passed does not specify what the extent of the land subsidy shall be nor as to the manner of apportioning it. This will be a matter for future consideration, and it is to be hoped that the interests of the province will not be considered as secondary to those of the railway company, either in the extent of the proposed land grant, or the conditions as to its apportionment, subsequent disposal to actual settlers, &c. We do not go so far as some of our cotemporaries in this matter, and oppose the granting, under any conditions, of a single acre of land to the railway scheme in question. While we should oppose the idea of the province attempting to subsidize the Canadian Western Railway out of the public treasury, we believe the circumstances are such that a land subsidy, properly apportioned and limited in the public interest, would be justified as an aid to the enterprise. The projected road will go through a part of the province almost a wilderness at present, but portions of which, as the Chilcotin country are known to be rich in agricultural and pastoral resources, while the road would almost certainly lead to large development of hitherto unopened mineral wealth. The railway is the great champion modern developer and civilizer, and in no other way, so speedily and cheaply, can the vast tract which the railway will traverse be opened up and made available for capital and population. It is expected by the promoters of the Canadian Western Railway that ultimately their road will form the British Columbia section of another transcontinental railway, the idea being that the Grand Trunk will make connection with the Canadian Western somewhere about the eastern boundary of the province. Victoria or Esquimalt, would be the terminus of this new transcontinental line, and thus the long-cherished island project for a railway by Bute Inlet would be fulfilled. Victoria expects, of course, to reap the greatest benefit from this enterprise, but that is no reason why the scheme should be jealously opposed by other sections of the province. On the contrary, it should be considered on its merits, and as affecting the province. Viewing the matter thus, we believe that the Canadian Western Railway Company is entitled to a reasonable, properly conditioned, land subsidy.

Natural gas is being so extensively employed in lighting and heating, observes an eastern cotemporary, that in cities where large sums are being voted for appliances for its utilization the public very seriously debate the question of the permanency of the supply. At Toledo, Ohio, the natural gas scheme, which involves the laying of many miles of piping to the gas fields, is expected to require an expenditure of at least two million dollars. A commission at that city has been examining evidence with a view to forming some conclusion as to whether or not the gas supply is likely to be maintained snfficiently long to justify the expenditure. But the commission is unable to arrive at any definite conclusion. No one knows how the gas is formed, and no one can tell how long it is likely to last. There is a common impression that natural gas is in some way a product of petroleum. But the chemical facts are against this idea, and besides, the gas is found in the Trenton lime stone, a lower stratum than the petroleum-bearing shales. The gas is supposed to have its origin still lower than the Trenton rocks, in which it is stored in so great quantity. That the supply is inexhaustible is exceedingly unlikely, but it may be that the accumulation going on for ages has been sufficient to render exhaustion unlikely for several generations. But even this supposition has little to warrant it, outside of somewhat doubtful analogies. It is probable also that natural gas is being constantly produced in the depths of the earth, just as coal is constantly formed. But the process would almost certainly be too slow to meet demands were the original accumulation exhausted. Be this as it may, there is a good deal of encouragement to investment in natural gas schemes, in the fact that some cities which have been using the gas for many years have found the flow rather increasing than diminishing. The exhaustion of the petroleum beds in some districts, however, suggests the possibility that gas likewise may flow for a number of years and then cease. As the Trenton limestone is found on the surface in central Ontario and for a long distance westward it is found at no very great depth, it is not unlikely that drilling for gas will be attempted over an extensive area in Ontario and the adjacent states. While on the subject of boring for natural gas, it would not be amiss to inquire what has become of the project talked of about a year ago, to bore a hole in the ground somewhere on the townsite of Westminster, "to see what what could be found."

At the opening of the provincial parliament, the lieutenant-governor in his speech promised, among other things, that the decision of the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council in the matter of the "Mineral's Case" would probably be laid before the house ere the present session was concluded. As our readers know, this decision has come to hand and was laid before the house on Wednesday. This was one of the "oysters" promised the assembly by his honor, and a very juicy mouthful it proves to be. The judgment of the highest court in the empire has been cast unreservedly in favor of the province in this important matter as against the Dominion, without a cent of costs to the former, and another score is made for provincial rights. The case was an appeal on the part of the provincial government from the decision of the supreme court of Canada, and the matter in dispute was the ownership of the precious metals in the Canadian Pacific Railway belt in British Columbia. The British privy council have reversed the judgment of the Dominion court and decided that all the silver and the gold in the railway belt belong to this province instead of to the Dominion, affirming the principle that the precious metals are not conveyed with the lands when sold or transferred. The result of this very satisfactory decision will be a decided stimulus to prospecting and mining throughout the province, as the provincial regulations controlling mining are much more favorable to the developer of the mineral wealth of the province than are those of the Dominion. The provincial government, and the attorney-general particularly, are deserving of credit for their plucky and successful fight for provincial rights as involved in this very important case. How many vexed and momentous questions has not the British privy council amicably and justly settled since confederation, between the federal and provincial authorities of the Dominion? Who will say that our connection with the "old land" is of merely sentimental value?

Vancouver doesn't altogether like the prospect of the benefits that are likely to accrue to the "sad, sad city by the straits" from the construction and ultimate completion of the projected Canadian Western Railway, incorporated in the local parliament the other day. The board of trade of the "salt water terminus" passed a resolution at a recent meeting protesting against a land subsidy of any extent being granted the railway scheme in question. A counter move to the "Canadian Western" has, however, been deemed expedient, and, according to the *World* of Thursday the "terminal city" calls "check!" on its island rival in this way: "It is understood that some local capitalists intend making application to the local government for a charter to build a road from Vancouver, across Burrard Inlet at the Second Narrows to Seymour Creek, along Seymour Creek to the Daisy Lake, Squamish River, from thence through the Lillooet and Chilcotin country to Cariboo. The route has, we are led to understand, already been surveyed and declared to be not only feasible but surrounded with rich mineral and pastoral lands. If such a road is built it is certain to bring Vancouver in very close connection with the rich mineral country lying between Burrard Inlet and Cariboo, such as the Chilcotin plains, in which there is to be found some excellent land for arable as well as grazing purposes. The section through which this line is to pass is known to be a heavily timbered one and is also very rich in its mineral deposits. It is to be hoped the projectors will bring on this scheme so as to tap the Canadian Western Pacific somewhere in the Cariboo district. The completion will prove a valuable feeder to Vancouver's trade." Hurrah for the railway age, we say. British Columbia will soon be able to challenge comparison with the more populous of the eastern states and provinces, with their veritable network of rail ways. If all these roads can be built without unduly drawing upon the public treasury or domain, the public will be so much ahead. It will be the duty of our legislators to look out for the public interests, while conceding fair encouragement to worthy schemes.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester geological society, Mr. Thos. Oldham read a paper on "The cause of earthquakes, of dislocation and overlapping of strata, and of similar phenomena." The author said this was a subject which had caused much perplexity and doubt in the minds of many eminent geologists, in endeavoring to account for the cause of some of the greatest phenomena in nature continually taking place. These were the cause of earthquakes, the dislocation and overlapping of strata, and the submerging and upheaval of continents, &c. The hypothesis he intended to submit was based upon purely physical laws, and he had often felt surprised that such views had not previously been promulgated. He must premise by stating it had been ascertained that this globe is about nine miles smaller in diameter at the poles than at the equator; in the next place, it was known that the globe rotates on its axis at about 26,000 miles every twenty-four hours, which is nearly equal to the speed of a cannon ball. Another thing that had been ascertained was that the axis of the globe is gradually altering by becoming more oblique, and that it requires about 39,000 years before this alteration arrives at its maximum. When they took into consideration the great velocity at which the globe rotates, it was evident that a large amount of centrifugal force must be exerted, and as Nature never did anything without a motive, it would be seen that this force is the cause of the globe being nine miles different at the equator and the poles. As the axis got gradually more oblique, so the direction of the equator would alter. It is supposed that the crust of the earth is only about fifteen or sixteen miles in thickness, and below that distance there is a mass of incandescent minerals. This has been proved, in one way by mining, where they find in sinking the first 1,000 feet the temperature rises very considerably, and becomes greater as they get lower. In order to bring these things practically before them, he would suppose a model to be made to represent the globe in exactly the same proportions as they stood toward each other, and for this purpose he would take a mass of some plastic material, say potter's clay, of sufficient consistency to allow of its being formed into a sphere of about 8 feet in diameter; he would then pass an iron rod through it, and connect the whole with a steam engine to obtain the required motion. If they gradually raise one end of the axis, the equator would get more oblique, and more toward the north or south as the case might be. It is known that centrifugal force acts not only at right angles to the earth, but has also a lateral motion. Astronomers told them that the deviation of the axis arrives at its maximum every 39,000 years, so that consequently the south pole, when the climax occurs, would occupy the place where the north pole is now. It was supposed that the last great climax was a glacial one, and there are plenty of evidences to prove this. In the river Amazon, which is now exactly on the equator, there are many evidences of glaciers, and in like manner these are also come across in northern latitudes. When they looked upon the human life in comparison with geological ages, the life of a man seemed but an atom, and their historical records only went back 2,000 years, anything further being purely legendary. It was supposed that at one time the spaces now occupied by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were large continents, and when naturalists go up mountains, they frequently come across beautiful specimens of conchology which could only have got there by the upheaval of oceans. These changes, the author concluded, were the source of much perplexity to geologists, and were of great interest.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—And on its purity largely depends the general health. No one is free from danger, and nine-tenths of humanity actually do suffer from one form or other of impure blood. No one remedy has such a wide range of curative power as has Burdock Blood Bitters—that best of all blood purifiers and tonics.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 3.*)

Warm and beautiful weather.

Seven carloads of prime cattle arrived from the interior last evening.

Ackerman Bros. start the 2nd $1000 with $20. Fifty more $20's will do it. We've got our eye on "Next."

Mud-slides near Kamloops have been the cause of delaying the trains for the last few days. They were not of a very serious nature.

The work of grading the line of the Southern Railway is proceeding steadily. Mr. Leamy says he will increase his force of men this week.

At the police court this morning a plain and penitent drunk was allowed to go "Scott free," on a promise that he would keep sober in future and try to become a good and worthy citizen.

During the month of March the total amount of coal shipped to foreign ports from Nanaimo was 29,966 tons; the number of coal laden vessels was 20, 6 being laden with Wellington coal; 12 with Vancouver coal, and 2 with East Wellington.

R. G. Dun & Co's mercantile agency reports that charges on incoming freights to Spokane Falls over the Northern Pacific for last year amounted to $1,600,000. The agency estimates the jobbing trade for the same period at $8,000,000.

It was intended to commence putting the Vancouver Rifle Association's range in order to-day. The Vancouver Rifle Association has a largely increasing membership and bids fair to become the best organization of the kind in the Province.—*World, April 2.*

The Vancouver Y.M.C.A. have commenced the publication of the *Monthly Review*, a very creditable 16-page little paper, in magazine form, devoted to Y.M.C.A. interests, and primarly to the work in Vancouver. L. H. Wright is business manager, G. A. Charnock editor. The first number was issued in March.

James J. Norton, one of the firemen of the str. Walla Walla, was arrested on the arrival of the vessel at Seattle on Friday, on a charge of smuggling opium. Ten five-tael cans, or five pounds of prepared opium, were found on his person. Norton was taken before Commissioner C. D. Emery and pleaded guilty to smuggling opium from Victoria.

The news from the north is not very plentiful, as at this season of the year operations are about beginning and miners are outfitting for their next tramp. All the Cassiar miners who went up on the last steamer are still at Wrangel, river bound, and will have to wait until the ice breaks up. Mr. M. J. Dairs, the fur buyer, made the round trip to Sitka and back.

The *World* says that: F. G. Richards, jr., Victoria's real estate rustler, has adopted a very satisfactory method of furnishing intending customers with an accurate description of buildings and lands for sale, or to let or lease. Mr. Beaumont Boggs photographs every piece of property now handled by the firm, and the photographs are exhibited in the real estate office.

Upwards of fifty spectators were in attendance at the Skating Rink last evening, to witness the opening of the four days' walking match. The pedestrians were there, but before they started on the track, Shade who won the ten mile race on Saturday night, demanded to see the prize money. This the management either could not or would not show, and the event fizzled, the pedestrians leaving without one having set foot on the track.—*Colonist.*

FATHER HAD QUINSY.—"We find Burdock Blood Bitters excellent for weakness, and equally so for headache. Father also suffered severely from quinsy, which B. B. B., by its tonic and purifying properties, completely cured."

Real Estate Advances.

Real estate continues on the rise and there is no sign of abatement in the upward tendency of prices. A sample incident is to hand. On March 26th a block containing 32 lots, situated on the North Arm road, was bought from Mr. J. G. Jaques for $3,000. The last lot in the block was sold yesterday, the whole transaction netting the buyers a profit of $1,800 This is a pretty good showing for one week, but many other instances could be cited of similar advances. Outside buyers are on the increase and much property is being picked up by them.

A Race Course Reserve.

There is a movement now on foot to make application to the government for the reserve of 400 acres set aside many years ago for a race course. The reserve is situated half way between this city and Vancouver, and the conditions under which it was set apart was that it should be jointly managed by the two cities. As the people of Vancouver are as much interested in this matter as the people of the Royal City, they will be asked to co-operate in having the transfer made over to a trust. This is also a matter the British Columbia jockey club should take in hand.

Plants and Flowers.

In another column will be found an advertisement that will interest all lovers of flowers. Mr. P. Latham, who has had many years' experience as a florist in Toronto, Ont., announces that he has established green-houses on Douglas street, where he has a great variety of plants and flowers for sale cheap; also cut flowers for sale. Mr. Latham's enterprise will be appreciated by the ladies particularly, who have a natural affinity for the beautiful in nature, and we predict that his green-houses will prove a success in every respect, to which they are entitled.

The Forged Notes.

The examinations into the charges against J. King, R. J. McNeill, Walter Moore and Garrett Moore, in connection with the passing of counterfeit notes, was continued this morning before the police magistrate. The evidence adduced was considered sufficiently strong against McNeill to warrant sending him up for trial, which was accordingly ordered. The other cases were further remanded till Saturday when it is expected they will be finally disposed of. These cases are rather intricate and it is difficult to ascertain to what extent the accused are implicated.

Increased Travel.

Every day is adding largely to our population, and the number of transient visitors is also largely on the increase. The hotels are crowded with guests and it is often a difficult matter to find accomadation for all applicants. When the Queens hotel is opened the strain will be somewhat relieved, but this will hardly meet all the requirements if the present rush of travel continues. The register of the Colonial hotel daily shows the arrival of people from all parts of the continent and many from the old country, which is the best evidence that Westminster is becoming widely and favorably known.

The Superintendent's Visit

S. D. Pope B.A., superintendent of education, who arrived in this city this morning, visited the public and high schools during the day, examining the pupils of each division in several branches of study. He expressed himself well satisfied with the progress made by the pupils in all the departments since his last visit, and complimented the teachers on the deportment of those under their charge, and the general good order of the schools. Before leaving the city Mr. Pope inspected the site selected for the proposed new school house in the west end of the city, and expressed himself well pleased with the situation.

May Day Festivities.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Hyack Fire company was held at the Hyack Hall last night, about 50 members being present. The May Day festivities came in for a fair share of the discussion of the evening. It was definitely decided that the celebration should come off as usual, but on a much grander scale than for many years past. Every possible effort will be put forward to make the occasion both popular and attractive, and a grand dance for the children at Herrings Opera House will conclude the pleasures of the day. A committee has been appointed to complete arrangements and make the necessary preparations for the celebration. The citizens will be asked to snbscribe so that the usual fruit and confections can be provided for the children, and it is to be hoped they will "come down" liberally. A committee was also appointed to order new uniforms, and the Hyacks may be depended on to make a handsome turnout.

The Dredger Arrives.

The government dredger and four scows arrived from Victoria this morning in tow of the tugs, Belle and Princess. The convoy left Victoria at noon yesterday and reached Plumper's Pass about 8 o'clock, where anchor was dropped for the night. The gulf was safely crossed and port was reached about 10 o'clock this morning. Capt. Dexter says he will be ready to commence dredging in a couple of days, or as soon as the new dumping shutes are rigged. Mr. Gamble, the government engineer, is expected to arrive to-morrow and will lay out the work to be done. The dredger is so arranged as to be able to load two scows at the same time, and the work may be expected to be rappidly accomplished providing the harbor master does not locate the dumping ground too far from the scene of operations. Capt. Dexter says the dredger can remove 600 cubic yards of earth daily, if all things are favorable. The tug Princess comes as tender to the dredger, and her duty will be to tow the scows to the dumping ground and back.

The Sealing Fleet.

The sealing schooner Walter L. Rich, Capt. H. F. Sieward, arrived from the sealing grounds on Sunday with 479 seal skins. The schooner sailed from Drake's bay for the sealing grounds on February 18th. On March 15th spoke the schooner Penelope with 136 seal skins. The Theresa was spoken on the 16th ult. with 185 skins. On March 25th spoke the schooner Annie C. Moore, Capt. Hackett, with 185 skins. Capt. Hackett reported having spoken the Pathfinder and Viva, the former with 185 skins and the latter with 285. The Mollie Adams was spoken on the 20th ult. with 500. On the 26th ult. spoke the Ariel, Capt. Backnam, with 185 skins. The Mary Ellen, Capt. Alex. McLean, eight days from San Francisco, was spoken on the 20th ult. with nine skins. Capt. McLean reported the arrival of the Maggie Mac in San Francisco with 150 skins. The weather during the month of February and until the middle of March was fine. Since March 16th the weather was more or less bolsterous, with rain. —*Times*

THE SAFE PLAN.—When suffering from a troublesome cold, a hacking cough, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, or other forms of throat or lung troubles, is to use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to loosen the phlegm and soothe and heal the inflamed mucous surfaces. It cures where others fail.

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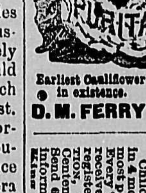

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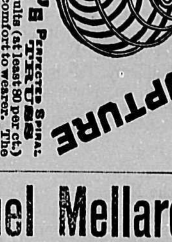

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 4.*)

A blank sheet at the police court today.

An Ottawa despatch of a late date states that Mr. Chisholm, M. P., has been very unwell for the past few days.

The schooner Margaret L., of the port of Halifax, bound for Trinidad and Boston, was abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Park, which a few weeks ago was a tangled wood, now presents a more civilized appearance. The clearing is being well and rapidly accomplished.

Trout fishing is reported to be excellent in all the creeks and rivers emptying into the Fraser. As yet very little fishing has been done, except by the Indians.

Mr. Max. Mowat deposited 350,000 salmon fry in Silver creek, near the Mission, yesterday. Only 100,000 fry remain in the hatchery, and these will be released next week.

To-day was the warmest of the season. The thermometer registered 70° in the shade. The barometer registered 29.60 and is still falling, which Capt. Peele considers a sign of an impending storm.

Work is progressing favorably on the foundation for Mr. Sheriff Armstrong's new block. When this fine building is completed there will be some handsome stores to let, that is, if they are not all spoken for before that date.

The little Chinese girl Chou Choy, who has just escaped from the hands of the procuress, Kook Kai, through the strong arm of the law, was taken over to Victoria by Miss Bowes, of the W. C. T. U., to-day, to be placed in the home of refuge in that city.—*Yesterday's World.*

The exhibition fund still grows larger, and, in fact, begins to boom. The latest subscription is $25 from the enterprising carriagemakers, Messrs Reid & Currie. There are still 50 more business men to hear from, so hurry up and show the farmers we are going to give them an exhibition worth attending.

Mr. James Punch, Reeve of Surrey, and Councillor Armstrong, the delegation sent from Surrey to interview the government on important matters, returned from the capital yesterday. The delegation was cordially received by the Provincial Secretary, and, it is understood, the interview was quite satisfactory.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.—That painful complaint can be quickly cured by the right remedy. Miss Mary Jane Gould, of Stoney Creek, Ont., says: "I was troubled with lumbago, and could not get relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, one bottle of which cured me entirely.

The Oolachan Run.

W. H. Vianen's surmise that oolachans would be found in the river this week has proved to be correct. A net was put out for a little while last night and one haul resulted in landing some 50 lbs of these delicious little fish. It is expected another week will see the oolachan run in full blast. The Indians are beginning to catch their annual supply of "sweevies" and are purchasing old nets for the purpose, which is rather an improvement on the old fashioned way of catching the fish with spiked poles. The oolachans are nearly a month earlier this year than ever before.

The North Arm Service.

The str. Fairy Queen went down to the North Arm this afternoon and tomorrow morning begins her regular trips, as per contract, between that settlement and Westminster. The steamer will make her headquarters at the North Arm, leaving there every morning (Sunday excepted) for Westminster. She will remain at her wharf (Austin's) at least three hours, and probably longer, giving the farmers ample time to dispose of their produce and do their shopping round town. The inauguration of this service means the return of a large trade which has latterly been forced into another channel. Westminster is the natural business centre for all the valley of the lower Fraser, but, as in the case of the North Arm, nature's advantages will only be of use to us in future when backed up by liberality and enterprise such as has been displayed in connection with the establishment of the daily steamer service to the North Arm settlement.

The Provincial Museum.

Mr. John Fannin, curator of the Provincial Museum, has just finished mounting two very fine specimens of British Columbia animals. One of them is a fine female elk, which stands over five feet in height, and eight feet in length This animal was shot at Comox by Mr. M. King, and the skin presented to the museum. It will form a very attractive feature of the collection. The other animal is a caribou, which is larger, if anything, than the elk, having magnificent spreading horns as well. This beast was killed at Revelstoke, and purchased by the Government for the museum, and is a very valuable addition to the already large collection. Mr. Fannin is very busy just now getting the things in shape to take possession of the old supreme court room, which has been converted for the use of the museum. He expects to have it all in readiness by the middle of May, and it is to be hoped he will, as the collection of thousands of curious and interesting things will be a great attraction to visitors.—*Standard.*

"Lights and Shades."

Rev. Mr. White's lecture last night in the Oddfellow's Hall, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. proved such an attraction that the room was filled to overflowing. Mayor Hendry occupied the chair and prefaced the programme with some pleasant introductory remarks. After several musical selections, Rev. Mr. White was introduced and opened fire forthwith. He said: "City building is a very ancient art. Though doubtless the first tendency of population was to diffuse itself, yet in early times the aggregative principle in human nature would assert itself and the necessity for mutual protection would lead to the selection of places easily fortified. And thus cities were built. As time went on, and the population increased, the walled portion of the city would become too small and the surplus population would be gradually forced outside the walls. The peculiar conditions of city life always afford an interesting subject of study. The massing of men emphasizes good and bad qualities. Cities have produced some of the grandest men and women ever mentioned in history, and yet the same cities develop the most corrupt and degraded types of humanity. Perhaps it is significant that the first city mentioned in the bible was built by Cain, and Sodom is the first city described. The rapid growth of cities in late days is attracting attention, and the absorbing questions are good government and evangelization. Forces are at work which threaten the gravest danger if not controlled. This is a map of the site of a city (pointing to a beautiful map on which was marked every church, saloon, etc., in the city) possessing more than ordinary natural advantages. It was selected by Col. Moody in 1858 as the capital of the colony; and in many respects the choice was wise. It has the advantage of Southern exposure, unfailing water supply, fisheries, timber, a magnificent river, surrounding agricultural country, railroad facilities, steamboat lines, etc. Then we have churches, schools, all sorts of manufacturing establishments, even down to saloons and breweries. At the Toronto exhibition last year the only exhibit marked from New Westminster was a couple of bottles of beer. What would the visitors to the exhibition think of a city which only sent some beer to compete for the place of honor. That was not an advertisement such as we might be proud of. The products of the saloons are "bummers" and they turn out a large number of this class. I think the agricultural society should offer prizes for the most complete bummers; and if it did some of the men now in this hall would stand a splendid chance of obtaining first place. We are a progressive people and we have an energetic, wide awake council, and nothing but criminal negligence can dim the brightness of our future or mar our glorious destiny. Much depends on the action taken now; our character is forming, and cities have characters as well as individuals. This city is dignified and staid. If we get excited it is in a dignified way; and we are noted as the most religious people in British Columbia and are rather proud of it. Our church accomadation is large, membership active, and our pastors genial and faithful, shedding light on many a home. Our educational institutions are efficient and of inestimable value to the city. Our press is equal to any in the province, thoroughly independent and usually taking an enlightened and progressive view of public matters, and fully abreast of the age. The saloons are a cancer on the face of our fair city, marring its beauty and poisoning the very life blood of society. They are just what the devil wants and yet they can be easily wiped out by the city council, which has full power. Temperance people refuse a compromise in any way with saloons; it is a war of extermination and that war will go on till the work is accomplished. I charge the saloons with degrading and debauching the young men of our city. It is not the "old toughs" who keep the saloons going, it is the young men, and what effect it has on them. Even our boys are being depraved, we have the testimony of our city city officials for this, and it must be stopped. There is many a home in this city now being wrecked by drink. It was only last week a young wife in this city attempted to drown herself and her child owing to her husband having taken drink and neglecting his home, wife and children. It is well known where the police look for criminals, and it is certainly not in our churches. Go up to the jail and ask the prisoners what brought them there. You will find the answer in almost every case will show that whisky had something to do with it. It is impossible to enter the city without running the gauntlet of two or three saloons—the entrances are all guarded. We call for the suppression of the traffic. The council has full control under the new charter to restrict the trade or stop it altogether—and they will do it if convinced the people want it.

The speaker concluded his interesting lecture by making a powerful appeal to parents to guard their children against the drinking habit, and advised, as the only sure means, the total restriction of the liquor trade.

There is a reign of terror in Cape Breton, N. S., over the enforcement of the Scott Act. A few nights ago George K. McKeen, an active temperance man, was beaten on the public streets, and last night his barn was burned. The prosecution was conducted in the name of the town clerk, and Tuesday night a bomb was thrown at this building to set it on fire

The provincial government of Quebec has issued returns showing that the population of the province, exclusive of Montreal, has decreased 239,340 in five years. The falling off was caused by French-Canadians leaving for the New England States.

CAYOOSH CREEK.

Very Favorable Reports from the Placer and Quartz Mines Near Lillooet.

Mr. C. H. Walworth returned from Lillooet the other day, and gave a very favorable account of the mining operations and prospects on Cayoosh creek to a representative of this paper. Mr Walworth spent some time last year prospecting on the creek, and went up about two weeks ago to locate claims for himself and others. The appearances are considerably better than they were last year, and Mr. Walworth located three quartz ledges, of 1500 feet each, for himself, J. H. Fell, C. E., and Chief Stewart, of Vancouver, named respectively the Crown Point, Westminster, and Vancouver ledges. The Crown Point ledge adjoins the famous Bonanza location, and it is understood that the company owning the latter will put in a quartz mill almost immediatly. While in Vancouver, the other day, Mr. Walworth sold 500 feet of his claim to Messrs. Ross and Ceperely for $500, and could sell all the claims he has located at the same rates. The placer bars further down the creek are paying very well, as high as $600 a day having been taken out recently by six men. Mr. Walworth himself secured a $3 nugget, which is a very handsome bit of the "precious," from two random shovels of dirt which he washed. A good many Chinamen have been mining on the creek, but they are being replaced by white men, who are securing the claims. It is expected that a steamer, which will be imported for the purpose in sections, over the C. P. R., will shortly be put on the route between Lytton and Lillooet—a distance of 42 miles—when the trip will be made in ten hours, a great improvement and convenience over the present difficult and roundabout route to the mines. Mr. Walworth will return to Cayoosh Creek in a few days and intends immediately to do the required assessment work on the three claims, which have been consolidated for the purpose. A lively season is expected at Lillooet and vicinity.

A FRIGHTENED MOTHER.—"My little girl 4 years old, frightened me one night by a croupy cough, but I gave her a dose of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which relieved her at once, and she slept well all night. I have since used it in several cases of croup, frost bites, etc., and find it always reliable. Mrs. Eva Bradley, Virden, Manitoba.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Y.M.C.A.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—Kindly allow me space to say that I regret exceedingly having omitted to mention last evening, among the institutions of which this city has reason to be proud, the Y.M.C.A. Several references to this organization occurred in my notes, and their rooms were marked on the map; but owing to the light not being very good on the platform the notes were of little service, and in the hurry of speaking and the fear of exceeding the time allotted to the lecture the references were not made. The Y.M.C.A. is doing a noble work, which is very much needed in this city, and now that it is more thoroughly organized and has the advantage of the services of a general secretary it should be numbered among the forces which will aid in counteracting the evil influences spoken of, and is entitled to the hearty support of all who take an interest in the moral welfare of the city. J. H. WHITE.

A Methodist Deputation.

An important delegation waited on the Canadian premier at Earnscliffe last night in reference to Indian matters in British Columbia. The delegation consisted of Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada; Rev. Dr. Sutherland, missionary secretary; Rev. Thos. Crosby, missionary at Fort Simson, British Columbia; Rev. W. W. Carson, Ottawa; J. J. McLaren, Q. C., Toronto. Hon. Mr. Dewdney was present, as also was Indian Superintendent O'Reilly, of British Columbia. Senator John Macdonald and Messrs. Guillet, Freeman, Wilson (Lennox) and Wood (Westmoreland), M. P.'s, accompanied the delegation. Drs. Carman and Sutherland and Rev. Mr. Crosby and Mr. McLaren combatted the charges made by departmental officials that the Methodist ministers in British Columbia had incited the Indians of the Pacific coast to claim certain land rights in the province to which they were not entitled. Official records and reports of different governors and commissioners were cited to show that the Indians claimed the lands in question long before the first Methodist missionary commenced operations in British Columbia. They also charged that the departmental officials in British Columbia had shown open partiality in favor of Bishop Ridley as against the Methodists. Certain points dealing with the title of the Methodist Indians were also mentioned. Sir John Macdonald, replying to the delegation, asked that he be furnished with a statement in writing of the points submitted for his consideration. As regards the Indian title to the lands mentioned, he said that was a matter resting, under the recent decision of the Privy Council, entirely with the Provincial Government, although the British Columbia Government did not recognize the Indian title at all. He promised to have the different points carefully looked into with a view to having the difficulty removed. —*Empire.*

Mrs. Johnson, of Winnipeg, is suing a beardless young man, named Anderson, for $1,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 5.*)

A clean sheet at the police court today.

The dredger commenced work today.

A refreshing shower of rain fell last night.

The salmon run yesterday and today was better than usual. Many of the boats brought in from 12 to 16 beautiful fish.

Foreman Forest has his gang of men hard at work repairing the Columbia street sidewalk. In many places the sidewalks require to be entirely renewed.

The unsightly hole on Columbia street, opposite the postoffice, should be filled up. It is liable to cause a serious accident at any moment to passing vehicles.

The following towns and counties in Ontario repealed the Scott Act to-day: Guelph, Carleton, Brant, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln, Frontenac, Kent and also Colchester, N. S.

H.M.S. Swiftsure, flagship of the Pacific squadron, arrived at San Francisco from Panama on Tuesday morning. After remaining in that port a few days she will sail for Esquimalt.

The steamship Parthia, of the C.P. R. line, arrived in Vancouver at 7 o'clock from China and Japan. She brings a full cargo of tea and Chinese merchandise, and a large list of passengers.

All sorts of rumors are flying round town concerning Mr. Bole's appointment to the county court judgeship. Although that gentleman will in all probability be appointed, he has not yet been officially gazetted.

The Royal City Mills are busily engaged filling a very large order for the Northwest coal and navigation company. They are also cutting large orders for Kamloops, Donald and Calgary, besides many to supply the local demand.

The oolachans are beginning to run fairly well but the "big run" has not set in yet. W. H. Vianen's boat brought in 150 pounds this morning. It is hardly necessary to say that the demand for these delicious little fish is ten times greater than the supply.

The Whatcom *Daily Bulletin* comes to hand enlarged in size and generally improved in makeup. Although this spicy little sheet has only been in existance a few weeks, it has won the confidence and support of Whatcom's most enterprising business men. The *Bulletin* promises to still further enlarge at an early date.

In reference to the sale of lots made by Rand Bros. a few days ago, and on which they cleared $1,800 on the property purchased from Mr. J. G. Jaques for $3,000, we learn that Mr. Jaques bought the property in question 15 months ago for $250. These figures show how rapidly property is advancing in Westminster.

The exhibition fund has been handsomely supplemented to-day by subscriptions from Messrs. H. T. Read & Co. of $50 and Mr. W. H. Thibaudeau of $15. These are good examples to the many who have not yet subscribed. The time is getting short and those who intend subscribing should come down handsomely and at once.

The handsome new steamship Corona arrived at Departure Bay on Tuesday evening en route to Alaska. Capt. Carroll, who is well and favorably known among the boat fraternity, is the master, and has one of the finest vessels in the North Pacific waters. The Corona has a number of excursionists to the land of the midnight sun.

Up to date 53 dogs have been licensed to meander at leisure about the streets of the city, and out of the whole number probably not more than a dozen would sell for the price of the license. Six unlicensed dogs have been captured and locked up in the dog pound awaiting release or death, according to the pleasure of their owners.

Mr. Hagan, who gave up the editorship of the *Inland Sentinel* some time ago to commence ranching in Okanagon, has, it is reported, received an offer to take charge of the Industerial School for Indians at Kamloops. Mr. Hagan has not yet accepted the position, but is understood to be seriously considering the proposition. The appointment is a good one.

Reid & Currie have a new adv. in this paper, which will be found on the second page. This enterprising firm are extending their business very considerably this season and going into new branches. Their establishment, in continuous progress made and the enterprise displayed, furnishes a very fair index of the present prosperous condition of the city and district.

It has been almost definitely decided that the city will expropriate L. Wolff's vacant lot lying between Columbia and Front streets, for the purpose of extending McKenzie street to the water front. If this intention is carried into effect the appearance of the street will be greatly improved. The idea of widening McKenzie street has been abandoned, owing to the property owners asking a very high price for the land to be expropriated.

Difficult to Tell—Passenger (train just passing out of the tunnel)—"What a peculiarly sour expression that young lady ahead has?" Companion—"Yes, she is evidently mad because the young man with her kissed her coming through the tunnel, or maybe she is mad because he didn't kiss her."—*Epoch.*

"Poor little boy," she said sympathetically to the one-armed urchin, "did you lose your little arm?" "No'm," he replied tearfully, "I picked it up after the smash-up, and dad, he had buried it."

The Islander Chartered.

It is understood that the Vanderbilt party which will arrive here some time in May, have chartered the steamer Islander to take them to Alaska. It is understood the C.P.N. Company offered the Princess Louise at a considerable reduction but they persisted in having the best. The preparations for the trip will be without regard to expense.—*Times.*

More Damaging Evidence.

The case against John L. Sprouster, who was committed for trial, a few days ago, for larceny, is growing worse. Mr. Moresby paid Port Moody a visit yesterday and instituted a search which resulted in the finding of numerous articles stolen by Sprouster, and which will tell badly against him at his trial. Sprouster has robbed many persons, and had a mania for stealing everything he could lay his hands on. At the same time he was cunning enough to cover his tracks pretty well and it was only by chance that he was at last detected. Mr. Moresby says he will have a strong case against Sprouster when he appears at the court of assizes.

New Lime Kilns.

Mr. G. W. Rasure, the cowboy evangelist, who is well-known in Westminster and Vancouver, where he successfully conducted revival meetings, has established a lime kiln at Yale which is now in running order. The lime burned at this kiln is said to be the best yet produced in the province, and orders for many hundred barrels have been received by the proprietor. Mr. Rasure will start three kilns in all, and will push his goods into every market in the province. The Westminster Gas Works have tried the lime and find it to be a superior article, and admirally suited for the purifying of gas. If Mr. Rasure's enterprise turns out a success it is probably the steamers will once again run as far as Yale to carry away the product of the kilns.

Terminated Fatally.

Sibraunt E. Lorenzen died at St. Mary's hospital this morning after five weeks of suffering from the wound received from falling on a surveyor's stake. The unfortunate man was working on the right of way of the Southern Railway, and while sawing a log slipped and fell, striking upon a surveyors stake, the point of which entered his left side and inflicted a very serious wound which this morning caused his death. Dr. Fagan, who attended Lorenzen professionally, had little hopes from the first of saving his life, and the great wonder is that he lived so long. The deceased was 27 years of age and a native of Schleswig, Germany. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon at the Oddfellows cemetery, the funeral leaving the hospital at 2.30 o'clock.

The Westminster Pottery Works.

The Westminster pottery works, of which Messrs. Popplewell, Heinbrough & Borrie are proprietors, are meeting with much greater success than was anticipated. Orders are flowing in from all parts of the province, and so great is the demand that the firm is unable to fill them all. Yesterday an order for 5000 flower pots was received from Victoria, and to-day Mr. Wilson, the well-know nurseryman, closed arrangements for a supply of 4,000 pots. Small orders, amounting in all to 5,000 pots, are now being filled. The pottery works have not been in good working order very long, but within the last few weeks over 5,000 pots have been shipped to Victoria. All articles turned out so far have given complete satisfaction, and the proprietors of the Westminster pottery works are determined that the reputation they have already won will be maintained.

Killed a Calf.

The numerous bands of cattle running at large in the city should, for many reasons, be prevented from grazing on Front street. Yesterday afternoon as the 1 o'clock express rounded the curve above the woolen mills, a band of cattle was espied on the embankment a short distance ahead. The brakes were put on and the whistle was sounded, but before the train could be stopped the wheels of the locomotive passed over a calf, severing the head from the body. The other animals jumped headlong from the trestle and escaped unhurt. If the train and its precious human freight had been thrown into the river by this accident, it is probable steps would be taken to confine cattle to their proper pasture, but as no serious damage was done the animals will still have *carte blanche*, and the seal of the corporation attached, to run at large.

After Business.

Westminster's merchants deserve great credit for the energy and enterprise they are at present displaying Unless Vancouver looks out and pays more attention than she is at present doing we shall have to reproduce Mr. W. C. Van Horne's tale of two cities, which lately appeared in these columns, in which the Royal City will loom up as as a second Chicago, whilst Vancouver will come in as a strong second in the race *a la* Milwaukee or St. Louis. An effort was made by this city to capture the North Arm trade by opening up a roadway through the C. P. R. lands, and thence on to the proposed new bridges and South Arm near English's cannery. Whilst all this was going on the people of New Westminster were not by any means asleep. It is now all but settled that a daily line of steamers is to be placed on the North Arm route by the merchants and others of that city who have subscribed liberally of their means by way of a subsidy towards the enterprise.—*World.* "All but settled," is not exactly the expression, since it is altogether settled, and the service has commenced. Westminster is waking up, and no mistake. Her citizens as a whole, and individually, are taking that interest, and manifesting that public spirit, in all matters affecting the city's welfare that is a sure precursor of ultimate success and eminence.

Old "Sleepy" Gathered In.

The notorious Indian "Sleepy" has been gathered to his fathers, and will be seen among his favorite haunts no more. His body was found this morning, by an Indian woman, lying in the ditch under the slaughter house wharf, in the swamp. An inspection of the body did not reveal any marks which would give rise to suspicions of foul play, and it is only too probable that Sleepy's old enemy, whiskey, did the work. His boat was found fastened between the piles of the wharf where it had been left by the receding tide, and the most likely theory is that Sleepy must have fallen out while in a state of intoxication and was drowned. Sleepy was as well known as any Indian on the coast, but he was not considered a shining light among his own people, or in fact, by anyone else. In the early days he was employed by the Sappers and Miners to perform odd jobs around the barracks, and in this way he managed to keep himself supplied with the necessaries of life without overtaxing his strength. Of late years Sleepy devoted himself chiefly to getting drunk and fighting, and he has adorned the police court many dozen times on these charges. His death will rid the swamp of one of its worst citizens, and his loss is one that cannot reasonably be deplored. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by drowning, while under the influence of liquor.

"He Took Water in His'n."

Front street whiskey is a warranted article, but taking it "straight" don't go. So a "stranger" found out this afternoon. He was a big man, and just a little seedy, but he had started out to qualify for taking that prize which Rev. Mr. White mentioned in his lecture the other night, and which he (the "stranger") had heard was to be a considerable item in the prize list of the provincial exhibition this fall. The "unknown" determined, in pursuance of his ambitious project, to take in the Front street saloons in order, starting up near Law's foundry, and heading towards Lulu Island. "Whiskey straight" was the refreshment called for at every bar on the route. When down near the Salvation "barracks," however, and after having "done" King & Keery's, his feelings overcame him, and he wanted water—lots of it! None being obtainable in sufficient quantities to dilute the fiery liquid with which he was primed, the unfortunate man plunged into the cooling Fraser close at hand and got a "big wet." He was rescued almost immediately by spectators, whereupon he took off his coat, wrung it out in business-like manner, threw it over his shoulder and "made tracks" for the Merchants' Exchange. The man would in all probability have been drowned if he had fallen over at night. The moral of this true tale is, don't drink wiskey; but if you must, take a little water as you go along; and don't try to compete for a prize in such a direction.

An Uncommon Case.

A curious case came before the Vancouver police magistrate yesterday, and in which the Roman Catholic church confessional played the prominent part. A young man named John Levois lost $78 in October of last year and suspected his room mate Arthur Brouillon of stealing the money. Some weeks latter Rev. Father Fay told Levois that the money would be returned to him if the matter was kept quiet. Levois, who was only too anxious to recover the money, agreed to this. Time went on, but as the cash was not forthcoming he had Brouillon arrested. It was supposed that Father Fay obtained his information concerning the missing money through the confessional, and it was therefore necessary that he should be put into the witness box to make good the case. When placed in the stand, however, Father Fay positively refused to divulge any information gained by him in the confessional. A long argument ensued between the legal gentlemen engaged on either side and authorities pro and con were extensively quoted. The magistrate finally decided that Father Fay need not testify, on the grounds that in Scotland, where a prisoner in custody and preparing for his trial, has confessed his crimes to a clergyman in order to obtain spiritual advice and comfort, such confession is privileged. This decision debarred the prosecution from obtaining the necessary evidence and consequently the case was dismissed. The knotty question, which a judge of the supreme court would have taken several days, at least, to consider before giving a decision, appears to have been so easy as "rolling off a log" to the Vancouver magistrate.

ULCERATED STOMACH. — "For three years I was unable to work, suffering from ulcerated stomach. Medical aid having failed, I was told to try Burdock Blood Bitters, of which seven bottles made a permanent cure. This was two years ago, and I feel that I have to thank B. B. B. for being alive and well to-day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmora, Ontario.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

The directors of the provincial agricultural society, it is expected, will meet in this city this week, and fix the date for the holding of the annual exhibition next fall, and transact other business pertaining to the approaching fair. We cannot say just what date will be agreed upon, but it is safe to say that not more than six months can elapse before the exhibition will be upon us, which is a short enough period in which to complete arrangements for a successful *provincial* show this fall. Such a show all must desire to see, and, recognizing the fact that now there is not a moment to lose, we would urge upon all who have any idea of contributing to the grand success of the exhibition to declare their intentions immediately, if not sooner. The necessity for this haste must be obvious when once it is pointed out. Those who are responsible for all the varied preparations required for the success of the exhibition cannot longer, without prejudice to this much desired success, delay taking energetic measures in its behalf. The scale upon which preparations can be made, depends altogether, it is unnecessary to state, upon the extent of available funds for the purpose of the exhibition. The necessity will thus appear of having the largest possible amount guaranteed in the shortest possible time. The Exposition Fund in these columns offers an excellent opportunity for those desiring to assist this most worthy and reproductive object to pledge themselves for any amount within their means and inclination, and thus establish a fund upon which the directors, the park committee, etc., can count in making preparations for the show. Quite a number of our citizens and several district subscribers have done nobly so far. We would invite others to emulate their example, and to remember that in this instance, pre-eminently, "he who gives promptly gives twice." The success of the show can be furthered very materially by an increase in the membership of the provincial agricultural association. The cost to become an annual member is only $3. Let as many as possible, the farmers especially, send in their names, with the membership fee, to the secretary or treasurer of the association—T. R. Pearson, or J. S. Clute, of this city. Westminster, city and district, should heartily co-operate in making the coming exposition a grand success.

Following immediately on the passage of the bill to incorporate the Canadian Western Railway Company, a bill has been introduced in the local house, and passed its third reading yesterday, to grant a land subsidy to the projected railway. The bill provides that, upon the company filing with the chief commissioner of lands and works a map or plan, to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council, showing the course and direction of the proposed railway, and the lands intended to be traversed, there shall be reserved from pre-emption and sale a tract of land extending thirty-two miles on each side of the line of railway, to be afterwards conveyed to the company, pursuant to the act; provided, that the work of actual construction of the proposed railway shall begin within six months from the time of the filing of the said map or plan, and shall be continuously prosecuted to completion with reasonable diligence; otherwise the said reservation of public lands to be void and of no effect. It is further provided that the government shall, before conveying all or any portion of the lands intended to be granted to the company, take satisfactory security from the company for the proper completion of the road, and that the grants of land to be made shall in no wise exceed twenty thousand acres for each and every mile of railway constructed; in other words, an aggregate respectable land subsidy of between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 acres. It is also provided that the lands granted under the act must be taken by the company in alternate blocks on each side of the line of railway, each block of land to have a frontage on the railway of twenty miles, and so that the land granted to the company on one side of the line of railway shall be opposite to a like twenty miles of land retained by the province on the opposite side. The expenses of the survey are to borne by the company. The grant is not to include any lands held by grant, lease, agreement for sale, or other alienation by the crown, nor shall it include Indian reserves or settlements, nor military or naval reserves, that may happen to lie in the line of the railway, but in lieu of any land thus excepted an equal amount shall be made good to the company from public lands contiguous. It is provided that the rights of free miners to search for and mine the precious metals shall not be prejudiced by the grant of land to the company. The lands acquired by the company shall not be subject to taxation, provincial or municipal, until the expiration of ten years from the completion of the railway. The actual work of construction, it is provided, shall commence within two years of the 1st of November next, the road to be completed within ten years thereafter. The legislature has certainly not erred on the side of niggardliness in its encouragement of this railway enterprise. The Canadian Western is a large undertaking, however, and if energetically pushed and carried to completion, a vast tract of the province will be opened up and made valuable that without a railway must remain a comparative wildnerness for some time to come.

The *World* makes a good suggestion, editorially, in its issue of Saturday (which by the way, appeared first in THE COLUMBIAN, in an article on the coming exhibition, last fall), to the effect that, as the governor-general is expected to visit the Pacific province this fall, arrangements should be made for him to be present and open the exhibition. It is stated that his excellency will visit British Columbia some time in September. As the date of the provincial exhibition is not yet fixed, we would suggest that those having the matter in hand should communicate with the proper parties and ascertain, as nearly as possible, the exact date when Lord Stanley and suite may be expected to arrive in the province, how long the vice-regal party are likely to remain, and also as to the route laid out and the places to be visited first. There are two points to be considered: It is very desirable, in the first place, to take advantage of the governor-general's expected visit to have his presence and prestige at the opening of the exhibition. In the second place, it is necessary, or, at least, expedient, that not too early a date should be fixed for the exhibition, so as to give time for the maturing and harvesting of all products of the soil. Last year the provincial show was held in the first week of October. This was quite early enough, for the reason mentioned above. Owing to the rather than usually early spring this year, a slightly earlier date might do for the exhibition than last year. The directors of the agricultural association will, no doubt, take these different points into consideration, and we trust they may be successful in fixing such a date for the exhibition as shall meet all requirements and best further the success of the show. Now that there is a very good prospect of having the governor-general to open the exhibition in person this fall, there is all the more inducement to work for a grand affair all along the line. Everyone should co-operate to this end.

There is a substance which is invisible, which has neither odor nor taste, and in fact possesses no qualities of matter except weight and bulk, says the *Journal of Chemistry*. This is the gas nitrogen, which constitutes four-fifths of the atmosphere which surrounds us. It is apparently a dead and inert form or manifestation of matter, and yet is perhaps one of the most important and useful of the elements, and if it should vanish from the universe life would cease to exist. This apparent paradox is explained by the fact that by its combination with other elements the remarkable characteristics of nitrogen are awakened into action. The gas is neither poisonous, corrosive, explosive, nutritious, nor medicinal; but combined with carbon and hydrogen it forms the deadly prussic acid; with oxygen and hydrogen, the strong corrosive nitric acid; with hydrogen alone, the strongly basic alkali ammonia; with carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the terrible explosive nitro-glycerine; and with the same elements in vary ing proportions, it forms the albuminoids, the gelatines, the glutens, and other strength-giving elements of our food, or the indispensable medicinal agents, quinine, morphine, atropine, veratrine, cocaine, and many others. Although nitrogen is tasteless, it forms an indispensable part of the flavors of the peach, plum, apricot, and other delicious fruits, as well as coffee, tea, chocolate, and tobacco. Without smell, it is found in many of the most powerful and delicious perfumes, as well as in the nauseating odors of putrefaction. Present in immense quantities in the air, it furnishes little or no support to vegetation, but combined with other elements the amount present in the soil determines its fertility and the amount of crops that may be raised upon it. Colorless and invisible, nearly every dyestuff or coloring matter known contains it in greater or less proportion. Harmless and powerless by itself, when combined with another non-explosive gas, chlorine, it forms the most powerful explosive known, of which a ray of sunlight is sufficient to arouse the terrible destructive power. And yet, notwithstanding the pre-eminent importance of this element in the affairs of life, there are but few of its combinations which we can form directly. Millions of tons of nitrogen are all about us, but not a grain of morphine or theine, gelatine or albumen, aniline or naphthaline, can we make from it. Only the mysterious vital force working in the natural laboratory of the vegetable and animal organism can build up most of these molecules from their ultimate elements, and place the atoms of nitrogen in their proper position like the beams or stones of a building. Our wonder at the marvelous powers displayed by these organisms is none the less when we see what simple, common, and uncharacteristic elements are used by them in making up their wonderful products, and we can only say that it is a part of the great and unsoluble mystery of life. Neither can we explain satisfactorily from a chemical standpoint the properties and reactions of this strange element. By itself it is nothing, but united with other elements, some almost equally inactive, the combination thus produced manifests the most powerful and positive chemical and physical properties. It is like the springing into life of dead matter, but there is no system of chemical philosophy which can give a reason why it is so. It is the part of the chemist to observe and record the facts connected with the properties of different forms of matter, and in time we may from these facts construct a rational theory, but we are still a long way from a clear comprehension of the phenomena of the universe. There are about as many things in heaven and earth still undreamt of in our philosophy as there were in Shakespeare's time, and the further we advance toward the end, the more the field widens and appears to be of illimitable extent.

It was only the other day that the despatches contained accounts of terrific snow storms in several of the eastern states. Here, we have been enjoying spring-time since the beginning of February (strictly speaking though we have had no winter during the past so called winter season at all), and now, the first week in April, we are luxuriating in veritable June weather. The scene is a most enchanting one as appealing to the various senses, and can be better imagined than described, except by the "spring poet," and that gifted but hifalutin' member of our staff broke his neck last week while engaged in the foolhardy and impossible feat of attempting to make his "bucking" Pegasus clear an iambic pentameter hurdle. That is why we cannot even tackle the weather and the landscape in blank verse, but are obliged to mutilate both in cold and unfeeling prose. These considerations, together with the melancholy fate of our "spring poet," have caused us up to date to refrain from letting our thousands of readers know how thoroughly and heartily we endorse the weather, etc. But it is almost too beautiful to last just now (which all will admit) and we must say something, or—"bust." Having in view the fate of our "poet," we have come to the conclusion not to aim too high, but to begin with about a five-foot strip of the horizon and work down, sort of gradually. The horizon, then, all the way round, is decidedly azure—the regulation "Italian" tint. The mountains are a deep blue—not the color of "blue pills" or "blue devils," but a cheerful, sunny ultramarine. The trees and the underbrush, just below the above-mentioned strip of "Italian"-tinted horizon, are leaving fast. At the present writing a good many have left, and, if the Ross-McLaren Mills get started this year, we expect that large numbers will leave again before next spring. The river is quite a satisfactory feature of the landscape, and the unexceptionable weather improves its looks, but we cannot help thinking that the noble stream would look much better with the Southern Railway bridge spanning it just opposite the Crescent, or the Southern Railway ferry-boat in place of that homely K. de K. But coming down to *terra firma*, where we feel safe at last, *terra firma* is "verdure clad," as our poet would have put it, as far as the eye can reach. The lowing kine complete the picture beautifully here, as they revel in the succulent juciness of the corporation grass pastures or gambol on and fertilize the corporation sidewalks. We had intended to say a lot (which would have been stricly true) about the flower gardens being in full bloom, the fruit trees resplendent in their delicate veil of aromatic blossoms, the swallows a-swallowing, etc., etc. But we don't want to get poetic, and will wind up with that beautiful couplet—

"While every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, April 8.—A fire on Dallas farm Saturday night destroyed a large quantity of hay and straw. The property belongs to W. G. Bowman.

As the Islander was leaving for Vancouver yesterday morning, she ran against a rock at the entrance of the harbor breaking two blades of her propeller. She made the round trip, but at considerable less speed than usual.

VICTORIA, April 9.—A Wellington miner named John Kemper attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He is believed to be insane. He was taken in charge and will be sent to the asylum at New Westminster.

A board of trade has been organized at Nanaimo.

Semi-Weekly Mail to Elgin.

By an advertisement elsewhere, entitled "Mail Contract," it will be seen that a semi-weekly mail service is to be established between Westminster city and Elgin, to begin on the 1st of July next. This will be a great and much appreciated improvement over the present weekly service. A similar change is required with respect to four or five other rural settlements south of the river.

T. C. ATKINSON,

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

CREHORE, McCOLL & JENNS,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, etc. Offices—Masonic Buildings, New Westminster, and Vancouver, B. C. dwtc

JOSEPH E. GAYNOR, B.A., LL.B.

GOLD MEDALIST of the University of Dublin, BARRISTER-AT LAW of the High Court of Justice, Ireland. Offices, Corner McKenzie & Clarkson Sts., New Westminster. dwfe2ltc

G. W. GRANT,

ARCHITECT. Office—Corner Mary and Clarkson Sts., Westminster. dwtc

W. BOVILL,

LAND SURVEYOR AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office—Corner of Mary & Clarkson Sts., New Westminster, B. C. dwmh6ts

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

ELGIN AND NEW WESTMINSTER

from the 1st July next.

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

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

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

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

SEEDS, SEEDS!

At Central Grocery.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FERRY'S GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, which are guaranteed fresh and good. So don't send to the United States and other places for small lots, when you can get them as good and cheap at Marshall Sinclair's, COLUMBIA STREET. dwn13tc

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Live Stock!

Important to Loggers, Famers, Butchers and Dairymen.

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

Thursday, 2nd May, 1889,

the following Live Stock:

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

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

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

T. J. TRAPP,
Auctioneer.

wap10t4

F. G. STRICKLAND. J. C. WHYTE.

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO.

DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

NOW IN STOCK,

150 PLOWS

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

Riding and Walking

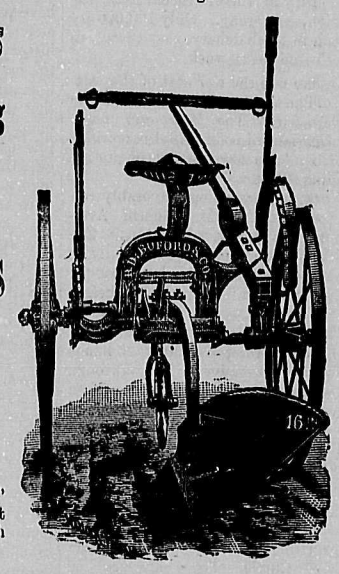
PLOWS.

12 Buford Gangs

—AT—

$80.00.

USUAL PRICE, $130.



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

Massey Binders.	Toronto Mowers.	Beaver City Rake
Maxwell "	Buckeye "	Sharp "
Deering "	Maxwell "	Maxwell "

Little Giant Threshers and Tread Power.
Toronto Advance Engines and Threshers.
Derrick's Perpetual Hay Press.
Hay Tedders and Loaders.
Duplex Feed Mills.

☞Be sure and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO.,

Webster Block, Front Street, WESTMINSTER.

S. A. CAWLEY, Chilliwhack,
T. McNEELY, Ladner's Ldg, } Representatives at these points. mh6w

THE ATTRACTION

Of Columbia Street

—IS—

JAS. ROUSSEAU'S

GREAT CLEARING SALE

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

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

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

Jas. Rousseau's,
81 Columbia Street.

Custom Work promptly attended to. dwtc

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

JUST RECEIVED,

A CAR-LOAD OF

Pell, Rice Coil-spring & McLaughlan

BUGGIES

—ALSO—

DUPLEX, HANDY, BRADLEY & OTHER

Democrat and Express Wagons!

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

dwap5tc **Reid & Currie.**

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

LONDON, April 5.—The recent story of Stanley's march to the sea, told by Arabs at Stanley Falls, is credited at Brussels, but doubt is expressed here that Emin Bey should have left his province unless defeated and driven out of it by Dervishes from the north. That he should have taken such a step voluntarily is highly improbable. There are political reasons against it, and no preparations have been made anywhere for the reception of such a large body of people. There is every reason why Emin should remain in his own province, the more so as he is likely before long to have plenty of help. There is little doubt that the lake regions and Wadelai are objective points of Captain Wissman's expedition, which will be pushed in that direction as soon as the coast is tranquilized.

OTTAWA, April 5.—In the House of Commons the Finance Minister announced that he had considered Sir Richard Cartwright's statement with reference to the recent three per cent. loan. At the present time he said the practice was to bring up our own stocks for the sinking funds clause in the prospectus. He expressed the intention of the Government to purchase out of the stock recently issued, the stock required for the sinking fund. The Government would not hold themselves bound to buy stock if it was unduly appreciated. Already the Government had bought $100,000 stock at a lower price than they received for it. He did not think there were any grounds for the statement. Sir Richard Cartwright replied that the answer was not altogether satisfactory, and he would have to call attention to the matter at a later period of the session.

After recess the house went into committee of the whole on the Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and giving the Company increased borrowing powers of $12,500,000 and power to consolidate the debt. Mr. Mr. Edgar opposed the measure in most vigorous terms. If it became law the Government's land will be placed junior to securities to the extent of $120,000,000. Mr. Jones (Halifax) followed arguing in favor of Parliament compelling the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to build the short line railway from Harvey to Salisbury in New Brunswick, a distance of 120 miles. Sir John Macdonald then announced that the Government had entered into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the construction of the section above referred to. The Bill now stands for the third reading.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The house of commons, in committee of the whole, last night considered a bill to give the Canadian Pacific increased borrowing power, and power to consolidate its debt. The government tried to pass the bill, but at the end of a long discussion Laurier objected to an extension of the debate. The bill will have a third reading on Monday.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The heaviest snow storm of the season is prevailing in this section.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 6.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The snow promises to be the deepest of the winter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6.—Jack Givens was hanged this morning for cutting his wife's throat during a quarrel.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The brick wall of the Westinghouse Electric Co's. building fell, burying three workmen two of whom are fatally injured.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 6.—Sheriff Adams and a deputy have effected the arrest of seventeen river land settlers, charged with conspiracy.

HELENA, Montana, April 6.—James Curry, a miner, fell down the shaft in tne Peerless Jennie mine, at Rimini, last night, and was killed.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Chicagos and all Americans base ball teams arrived from Europe at eight o'clock this morning. They were met at quarantine by a party of two hundred on a steamer, and were given a hearty reception. All the travellers were in excellent health.

FORT DODGE, April 6.—Robert Schiedler and wife, prominent residents of Calhoun County, living southwest of this city, were driving into Mansion last evening when a spark from Schiedler's pipe ignited his wife's clothing, and she was burned to death. In his efforts to extinguish the flames, Schiedler's hands were so badly burned that amputation was necessary and his recovery is doubtful.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The president to-day approved action of secretary Proctor in ordering a court martial to try Major Arms, retired, for conduct unbecoming an officer on inauguration day, when he was ejected from the procession, and for later on, insulting Governor Beaver. The names of the board comprising the court martial will be announced late this afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS April 6—Ex-Governor Porter, who was recently appointed minister to Italy, is lying ill at his residence here from a disease which is puzzling the doctors. Three days ago he took a long walk, and, when he returned his feet were so swollen he could hardly remove his shoes. Next morning the skin began to peel off and a great and continuous pain followed. The patient suffers greatly, and it is claimed his affliction is identical with that which attacked Hendricks three years before his death, and eventually resulted in paralysis.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The morning papers announce the resignation of Boulanger from the army.

LONDON, April 6.—The mayor of Leicester this morning received an anonymous warning of a plot which has been arranged to shoot the Prince of Wales at the race meeting here today.

LONDON, April 6.—The Dowager Duchess of Cambridge, the Queens aunt, is dead.

PARIS, April 6.—The correctional tribunal to-day acquitted senator Maquet and deputies Laguerre, Laisant, Turquet and Paul DeRoulede, leaders of the league, and two other members of that organization on charge of belonging to a secret society. The tribunal however imposed a fine of 100 francs on each for belonging to a society not authorized by law. The crowd outside the court room received the announcement of the result with cries of "Vive la Ligue," "Vive Boulanger" and "vive DeRoulede."

OTTAWA, April 6.—The will of the late Hon. John H. Pope has been made public. His possessions, it seems, did not exceed $350,000. His stock farm, together with the thorough-bred horses and cattle valued at $125,000, are left to his only son, Rufus Pope, with a cash bequest of $50,000. To Mrs. Ives, his only daughter, he left $35,000 and 5,000 acres of land including his gold mining property. To his male grand-children he left $10,000 each, to be invested for their future benefit. The balance of his fortune he bequeathed to his wife as residuary legatee. Mr. Rufus Pope, his son, will become a candidate for the re-presentation of Compton.

The Government has decided to build the link of 120 miles to complete the short Canadian Pacific Railway line in New Brunswick, the Canadian Pacific Railway agreeing to operate it. The Canadian Pacific Railway declined to build it because it had given no pledge to construct the section required by the lower province. The members of the Opposition will object to this and it is likely to prolong the session.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Thomas Reardon and Patrick Close, alleged dynamiters, who are supposed to have made the attempt to blow up David Stevenson's brewery on Fortieth-street, last winter, were arraigned before Judge Martin this morning and held in $5000 bail for trial. Both pleaded not guilty.

JUNCTION CITY, Ky.—Croft's sawmill, near this city, was wrecked by a boiler explosion this morning. Chester Hughes, Jack Sheets, A. L. Hurly and Samuel Morris, were killed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President to-day exercised the Executive clemency in the case of Wm. Woods and Henry Miller under sentence of death for murder in Arkansas. In the Wood's case pardon was granted. Miller was respited until Friday, June 21st.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of war has issued an order transferring, by direction of the President, the state of Wisconsin from the department of the East to department of Dakota. By direction of the President the new military post near Denver, Colorado, will be called Fort Logan, in honor of General Logan.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Four rear coaches of an incoming train were thrown from the track yesterday by a defective switch, between Colchester and South Chicago. The cars were violently thrown against several oil tank cars standing on side tracks, and smashed to pieces. One man was killed and about twelve others were more or less seriously injured. The train which consisted of three express cars, three emigrant cars, a smoker and two passenger coaches and a pullman sleeper, was running very fast at the time of the accident, as it was late and making up time. As the train was passing over the switch near the Standard Oil Company's tank, the seventh coach was suddenly derailed and shot diagnolly across the street, while the car just behind was thrown in the opposite direction against the oil tanks. The entire side of the car was smashed into a mass of iron and splinters. Both cars were filled with people, who shrieked with terror as they were dashed helplessly into the wreckage. The forward end of the pullman car was stove in, while the rear car was derailed. The passengers on these cars merely suffered a serious shaking up.

LONDON, April 8.—General Boulanger and his party are expected to arrive during the week. This move is understood to be intended to forestall the almost certain expulsion by the Belgian government.

HAMBURG, April 8.—This city was startled to-day by the news of a revolting crime committed last night. A boy named Steinfatt, who was travelling over night on one of the roads that led to the suberbs of Hamburg, was found murdered this morning, and his corpse mutilated in a shocking manner. The throat was cut, and the abdomen ripped and emptied of its contents. The boy's genital organs are also missing.

PARIS, April 8.—The first meeting of the French senate as a tribunal to try Boulanger will be held on Friday next.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—George Chase, a grizzled veteran of the Civil war, was sentenced to 5 years in state prison, this morning, for robbing a street car of a dollar and thirty cents.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 9.—This morning at 10 o'clock, two men, Jas. Clemms and Stephen Porter, met their death in a horrible manner. Clemms is a ship caulker and was sent to caulk one of the large vats of the Mineral Bath Co. A few minutes after he had entered the vat, Porter, not hearing him at work, went to investigate and found him asphyxiated with gas, and in attempting to rescue him was also overcome a few minutes later. Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor thinking something wrong also ascended a ladder to the top of the vat, and seeing both men lying insensible at the bottom was about to enter, but was instantly overcome by the gas. Fortunately he fell outside and escaped with but a few slight bruises. The engineer attracted by the noise procured assistance. A hole was cut in the tank near the bottom, and the men were taken out, but both died shortly after. They were married and leave families.

GUAYMAS, MEXICO, April 9.—The city was shaken by several shocks of earthquakes last night, which, though severe, caused no damage.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 9—The Kokomo boiler works were burned early this monring. Three firemen were fatally crushed by a falling wall.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 9.—Sixty buildings at Smithfield, the County seat of Johnston county were levelled to the ground by fire last night. The loss is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—The westbound Santa Fee train, due here this morning, is reported wrecked at Peach Springs, Arizona, and five persons killed.

LONDON, April 9.—The *St. James Gazette* says that the Marquis of Londonderry, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has intimated to the government that he desires to resign office owing to the pressing nature of private affairs and the condition of Lady Londonderry.

DUBLIN, April 9.—The sentence of 4 months' imprisonment, under the crimes act, pronounced upon Mr. Finnean, member of Parliament for County Limerick and against which he appealed, has been confirmed. Sentences of six and five months imprisonment imposed upon Mr. Sheehy M. P., for offence under the crimes act, have been reduced to a term of five months.

LONDON, April 9.—Searle, champion oarsman of Australia, is coming to England next month when he will challenge Teemer and O'Connor to row on the Thames for £500 a side and the championship of the world.

MELBOURNE, AUST., April 9.—Frank D. Slavin champion heavy weight pugilist of Australia, has decided to go to the U. S. to meet Peter Jackson, Kilrain and Sullivan, for the championship of the world.

The Legislative Sheaves.

Following is the full list of the public and private measures which received the "royal assent" on Saturday last, and take their place among the provincial statutes as the legislative crop of the third session of the fifth parliament of British Columbia: An act respecting summary proceedings before justices of the peace; an act to provide recognition in this province of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom and elsewhere; an act to amend the law relating to municipalities, an act to amend election regulations; an act to amend the public schools act; an act for the preservation of public roads; an act to appeal sections 10 and 11 of the magistrates' act (consolidated acts 1888;) an act to amend the charitable associations act; an act to incorporate the Anglican synod of B. C., an act to amend the New Westminster act; an act respecting the professions of medicine and surgery; an act to prevent trespass on enclosed lands; an act to incorporate the New Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway Company; an act to incorporate the Vancouver Street Railway Company; an act to amend the New Westminster Southern Railway act; an act to incorporate the National Electric Tramway and Light Company; an act to incorporate the Canadian Western Central Railway Company; an act to incorporate the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company; an act to incorporate the Brockton Point Athletic Club; an act to incorporate the Columbia and Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company; an act to amend the game protection act; an act to amend the city of Victoria official act; an act to amend jurors act; an act to amend an act to aid in the development of quartz mines; an act to amend the licenses act; an act to enable the trustees of the Royal Columbian Hospital to sell certain lands; an act to amend the Vancouver incorporation act; an act to amend the companies act; an act to provide a grant to the corporation of New Westminster, for railway and other purposes, of a portion of the public lands on Lulu Island; an act to amend the mineral act; an act to authorize the granting of a land subsidy to the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company; an act to grant certain lands for charitable puposes; an act to authorize and facilitate the sale of the site of the Royal Hospital, with buildings; an act to amend the assessment act; an act to amend the medical act; an act to amend the mechanics' lien act; an act to authorize the granting of a certain land subsidy for and in aid of the Canadian and Western Central Railway; an act to amend an act to provide an official stenographer for the supreme and county courts—38 acts in all.

Late Canadian News.

A clergyman of the diocese of Montreal has fallen heir to £20,000 sterling. A portion of the funds will be devoted to Northwest missionary objects.

The schooner Olivia sprang a leak 14 miles off Wine Harbor, N. S., on Tuesday, and sank in a few minutes. The crew were saved after drifting in an open boat two days.

Albert Romilliere, a young man living in Quebec suburbs, came to the police court Friday morning minus one ear. His wife held him in a saloon with another man, and performed the cannibal act.

A sensation has been caused by the elopement of Alfred C. Carter, organist of St. Andrew's church, Peterboro, Ont., with Miss Annie Graham, one of the leading lady singers in the choir. Carter took his only child, a girl of five, with him and left his wife penniless.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUES.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech Dismissing the House.

Special to THE COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, April 6.—His Honor Lieut-Governor Nelson having entered the house, the clerk read the titles of the bills passed during the session and which his honor pleased, in her majesty's name, to give assent to.

Mr. Speaker: May it please your honor: we her majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative assembly of B. C. in session assembled, approach your honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to her majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present, for your honor's acceptance, a bill entitled "Act for granting certain sums of money for public service in the province of B.C."

To this bill the clerk, by his honor's command, did thereupon say: "In her majesty's name, his honor, the lieutgovernor thanks her majesty's loyal subjects and accept their benevolence and assent to this bill."

His honor the lieutenant-governor delivered the following speech: "Mr. speaker and gentlemen of the legislative assembly: In relieving you from further attendance I have to thank you for the careful attention given the the public business brought before you, and express my earnest hope your anticipations will be fully realized in regard to beneficial results. The measures you have passed and the liberal encouragement and assistance extended to certain railway projects, it is hoped will result in the early and successful prosecution of the works so essential to opening up the province, and the development of vast latent resources. The decision in the 'precious metals' case rendered by the judicial commission of the privy council, possesses an importance far beyond the mere control of minerals in territory immediately affected. There is every reason to anticipate the settlement of this long pending dispute in favor of the province, will stimulate the development of the mineral wealth of that region. I have to thank you for the liberal provision made for public services, and assure you that every care will be taken to administer the various sums with due regard to economy and efficiency. In now taking leave of you, I desire to express the earnest hope that you may be spared to participate in the general prosperity now dawning upon this important portion of our Dominion, and which you have been instruments in bringing about.

It is rumored that E. P. Leacock, ex-M.P.P., for Manitoba, will be appointed postoffice inspector for Manitoba and the Northwest.

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

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Merchant Tailor,
PORT MOODY, B. C.
Mr. Elson will be at the Colonial Hotel the first Wednesday in each month for the purpose of taking orders. dwja23tc

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CHEAP
AT THE
Greenhouses, Douglas Street
IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING,
GERANIUMS, Double and Single; FUCHIAS, all new varieties; ROSES, Double PETUNIAS, MOON-FLOWERS; a fine collection of DAHLIAS (named varieties). ANNUALS, 25 cts. per doz. Mixed BEDDING PLANTS, $1.50 per doz.
CUT FLOWERS for sale.
Orders left at M. Sinclair's (Central Grocery), will receive prompt attention.
dwap3y1 P. LATHAM.

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Poultry Yards

JOHN S. COX, PROP.
Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochhins, 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.
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Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors & Draughtsmen.
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FINANCIAL, SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS
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GIVE PERSONAL AND PROMPT ATTENTION to all professional orders 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.
Thanking our friends both at home and abroad for past favors, we beg to assure them that no efforts on our part will be spared to justify and maintain the same pleasant relations. dwap4y1

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

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—OF—
GENTS' CLOTHING
—AND—
HATS and CAPS.
WE HAVE DETERMINED TO RETIRE FROM THIS BRANCH OF our business, the whole of our available room being required for our increasing trade in GENERAL and FANCY DRAPERY, &c., and we now offer our entire stock of **Gentlemen's Clothing and Hats and Caps** for the next 21 days at a
DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT., FOR CASH.
☞Our Stock is all new, well selected and of first-class quality and style.
☞This is a GENUINE SALE and the whole stock must be cleared.
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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, April 10, 1889.

Late Despatches.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 2.—The House of Commons was engaged in Committee of Supply all day. The British Columbia appropriations, including $1,200 for Assistant Immigration Agent at Vancouver, and $10,000 for harbor and river improvements in British Columbia were passed.

In the discussion on immigration, Hon. Peter Mitchell advocated the adoption of the Castle Garden system with a central office where the immigrants could be protected from the sharks and crooks. He suggested Quebec. Sir Richard Cartwright raised the old cry of Canada being made the dumping ground for the refuse population of England. He thought the better classes should be encouraged.

OTTAWA, April 3.—In the house of commons this afternoon Sir John S. D. Thompson in reply to Mr. Mara said that he had received intelligence that the Imperial privy council to-day has decided the suit between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion as to the ownership of the precious metals in the C. P. R. belt in favor of that province. Mara expressed the hope that the Dominion government will exchange these lands for other lands in the Peace River country. He said it was too late in the session to introduce a motion to that effect this session, but gave notice that he will bring up the matter the first time that Mr. Foster moves the house to go into committee of supply.

The opposition made a vigorous attack to-day on the franchise act. When the amendment act, introduced early in the session by Sir S. D. Thompson came up for the third reading, Mr. Edgar objected to the amendments. Mr. Charlton said that the franchise act is the worst piece of legislation ever enacted. Sir John Macdonald said it was useless to talk of repealing the act. He had no intention of going to the country just now, but before he did the act would be taken up. Hon. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the opposition, declared that the act was rotten to the core. He favored the adoption of the voters' list of the various provinces for federal purposes, and thought that the time for manhood suffrage has not arrived though he favored the extension of the present system. In conclusion he moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that in the opinion of this house the electoral franchise act should be repealed and that the provincial voters' lists should be adopted instead. Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. Peter Mitchell supported the amendment, and Messrs. Curran and Wilson (Elgin) opposed it. The debate is still in progress.

A division on Mr. Laurier's amendment was reached at midnight, it being negatived by 30 majority, the yeas being 75 and the nays 105.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, April 2.—It is rumored to-day that when the next shuffle in the Dominion cabinet portfolios takes place Mr. Haggart will become minister of Railways and either Mr. Colby or Mr. Hall postmaster-general.

An order-in-council has been passed appointing Sir John Macdonald and Sir Adolphe Caron members of the railway committee of the private council in the place of Messrs. Pope and Chapleau.

The thirteen members who voted in the Jesuit debate are to be banquetted by Ottawa Orangemen.

Hundreds attended the funeral to-day of the late Hon. J. H. Pope. The pall-bearers were Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Senator Cochrane and Messrs. Trow, Colby and Alonzo Wright. Lord Edward Stanley represented the gov.-general. Messrs. Van Horne, of the C. P. R., and Wainwright, of the G. T. R., were present. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Pollard, Anglican clergyman. A special train conveyed the remains to Cookshire, where the interment will take place to-morrow. A rumor is going the rounds that Mr. Pope died a Catholic. This is denied. It was stated owing to the fact that the Rev. Father Gandreau, an old personal friend of the deceased, called at the house yesterday.

Senator Wark will introduce in the senate a resolution declaring it would be unjust to the United Kingdom to levy higher duties on goods imported from thence, than on goods of the same character imported from any foreign country.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The dominion government received a cablegram from London informing them that the judicial committee of the privy council gave judgment this morning in the Precious Metals' case unreservedly in favor of the province of British Columbia. Mr. Mara questioned the minister of justice in the house this afternoon, and received confirmation of the report. Mr. Mara suggested that the government enter into negotations with the British Columbia government with a view to exchanging the lands in the twenty-mile belt for lands in the Peace River district contiguous to the territories. The rules of the house preventing an enlargement of the subject. Mr. Mara will iutroduce the question at a future date.

The railway committee declined to give the Toronto corporation power to compel telegraph and telephone companies to place their wires underground, for the reason that the matter was within the competency of the provincial legislature, being a municipal question.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald have cancelled all social engagements owing to the death of the minister of railways.

The impression prevails that porogation cannot take place before May 1st, owing to obstruction by opposition members.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The Bill to amend the Franchise Act was considered in committee for five hours to-day. The committee then rose and reported progress. Sir J. S. D. Thompson introduced an amendment providing that the names of those convicted of corruption at elections should be struck off the list for 7 years.

Hon. C. H. Tupper's bill to amend the Act respecting the safety of ships received its second reading after a strong debate. The amendments apply the language of the English Act in order to secure convictions which owing to misinterpretations of the clauses of the acts were impossible hereto.

The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year ending June, reach $2,097,000. The appropriation include $14,700 for the year for the steam service between Victoria and San Francisco from 1st September, 1888, to 30th July, 1889; $12,200 for the amount required for the increase in the Canadian Pacific Railway mail service in British Columbia.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, April. 4.—Sir Charles Russell resumed his speech for the defence to-day before the Parnell commission. He explained the constitution and objects of the national league. Mr. Michael Davitt, he said, was the founder of the league; Mr. Parnell, the president of it. In the league's executive committee there were only five men who had been connected with secret organizations. Sir Charles declared that the league's appeals to the Irish people were of necessity based on constitutional methods. The organization fulfilled a high duty as a guide to the Irish farmers in distress and who were deprived of their natural rights. Mr. Parnell and his followers were villified and misrepresented as John Bright, Michael Cobden and other reformers had been. Sir Charles Russell said that prominent members of the league favored boycotting, which to a certain point was justifiable and right. Mr. Parnell, said he, is not liable, criminally or otherwise, unless he became a party to murder and outrage as a part of the league's agreed object.

THE GALLANT CALLIOPE.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., April 4.—The British man-of-war Calliope, which ran out of the hurricane at Samoa and for whose safety fears have since been expressed, has arrived safely at this port. It transpires that before the hurricane came on every precaution had been taken on the Calliope, five anchors had been dropped and everything made ready for a big blow. In the height of the storm the chains of four of the anchors snapped, and the vessel commenced to drift. Captain Kane then determined to leave the harbour where the danger of being thrown on a reef was imminent, and reach, if possible, the open sea. This he eventually accomplished after a hard fight, during which the vessel made only a half knot an hour. The seas that broke over the ship were tremendous and did much damage. No lives were lost, however. Thousands of people are flocking to visit the vessel and praise the pluck of the captain in bringing his ship through safely.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

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

GEORGE TINGLEY.

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

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

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HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

FOR SEASON, '89.

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

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

PRINCE CHARLIE, at Ladner's and Lulu Island.

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

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

wap3m1 H. D. BENSON.

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IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD CIGAR, ASK FOR THE

BRITISH LION

HENRY LEE,

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They are not only made of the **Choicest Tobacco** but they are of **Home Manufacture**, and should be patronized by all good citizens.

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

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

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Call Early for First Choice

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Practical Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweler & Optician.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.

BEST QUALITY. EASTERN PRICES.

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

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

Charges Moderate.

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

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Douglas & Deighton,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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SEND IN YOUR ORDERS. ALL WORK OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP. PRICES LOW.

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Constantly on Hand an Extensive Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS.

Great Variety of Household Articles. Also,

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Lot 427, in the Municipality of Chilliwhack,

CONTAINING 166 ARES OF GOOD clay loam; about 70 acres cleared and fenced with good fencing; good bearing orchard, small frame house, large barn and stable; good water, both well and creek; facing on Fraser river with good steamboat landing. Price, $4,000, liberal terms. Apply to

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Family Groceries

And PROVISIONS.

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A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND FURNISHINGS.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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IF YOU ARE PAYING FOR YOUR Pre-emption or for rent of Mining or Grazing Land, or buying Farm, Mining or any land from the Dominion Government,

DO NOT PAY CASH

But pay in SCRIP and save a large discount.

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OR FROM

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In all the Latest Shades and Styles, consisting of

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that he has sold to Mrs. Clara Ross all his right, title and interest in and to the premises known as the St. Leonard's Hotel, situate on Semiahmoo Bay. Mrs. Ross undertakes to be responsible for all debts and will collect all accounts due to said Hotel.

Dated at New Westminster this 11th day of March, 1889.

wmh13m1 WM. ROXBURGH.

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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.

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Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Small Fruits,

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Send 15 cts. for valuable 80-page Descriptive Catalogue with 6 beautiful colored plates. Price Lists sent free.

G. W. HENRY,
dwde16tc Port Hammond, B. C.

B. C. Monumental Works

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New Westminster, Brit. Col.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Etc.,

In Marble or Granite of Best Quality.

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

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BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

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

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City Auditors, 1886, 1887 and 1888.

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