

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

WEEKLY EDITION—10 PAGES

VOLUME 34

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NUMBER 21

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

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For 3 months.....1 50

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For 12 months.....\$10 00
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For 3 months.....3 50

Per month.....90
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THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

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Mailed, per year.....2.00
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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, May 22, 1890.

It is becoming apparent that there has been too much taking for granted that all was right in connection with the construction of the Mission railway and traffic bridge as affecting the future navigation of the river. From the information published recently on the subject in this paper, which we have reason to accept as a trustworthy statement of the case, it will be seen that all the precautions and protestations thus far, by our board of trade and others, while securing the definite object aimed at, viz., a 100, instead of a 60-foot draw, have, through lack of a complete knowledge of all the circumstances, stopped short of what is actually demanded in the public interests. It can hardly be doubted, from a consideration of things as they now appear, that, if the bridge is constructed as designed, even though the draw be made 100 feet, the navigation of the Fraser River above the Mission will be seriously and permanently impeded. Such a deplorable result cannot be contemplated even with equanimity, much less tolerated. The interests at stake are too momentous for any trifling here. No serious impairment of the safe and practicable navigation of the river for all craft suitable to its waters must be permitted, if the bridge in question is never built. But the case does not necessarily resolve itself in this way. Under proper conditions, the bridge can undoubtedly be built without serious prejudice to the interests of navigation, and these conditions must be enforced. It would appear that the C.P.R. have been specially privileged in this matter—that the navigation of the river has been entrusted to their tender mercies, to mar or ruin altogether, as may be incidentally convenient in the construction of their bridge. It is very pertinent to inquire if plans, soundings, etc., have been submitted to either the local or Dominion governments. If so, what steps have been taken by the Dominion government, whose special duty it is, to see that all was right—that navigation would not be interfered with—practically stopped—by the proposed bridge; owing to the manner of its construction? From the fact that no interference was made by the Dominion authorities until after the protest of the Westminster board of trade, it would certainly appear that the federal government had given the C. P. R. carte blanche to do as they please with "the earth beneath and the waters under the earth." Now that it is coming to the surface that all is not

right, and that the authorities have been derelict in their duty in not insuring that it was, it is to be hoped that our board of trade, civic authorities, and the up-river municipalities—equally, if not more, interested with this city—will spare no pains nor expense to ascertain the actual effect which the bridge, as being constructed, will have on the navigation of the river, and insist that the necessary modifications shall be made so that navigation may be neither stopped nor impeded.

The council, we think, have acted wisely in arranging to have the forthcoming vote of the ratepayers taken concurrently (on the 13th of June next) on the "Streets and Park Debenture By-law" and the "Water Works Debenture By-law." In any event both these schemes would have to be kept in mind in voting for either, and by considering both at the same time all misunderstanding will be obviated and an opportunity given for decision and action by the ratepayers based upon a comprehensive survey of the whole field of proposed civic enterprises and improvements for the year. The aims and the more salient features of the two by-laws, which we published for the first time yesterday, are pretty well known to our readers already, having been discussed and explained to a considerable extent in these columns before, and we believe that the intelligence of the ratepayers leads them to regard both with favor. The \$85,000 for street and park improvements is apportioned in the by-law in a way that shows careful consideration on the part of the council for the interests of the various sections of the city, and should commend itself to the judgment and favor of the ratepayers. Of the \$15,000 for the park, \$3,000, it will be seen, is to be refunded to the general revenue account of the city—that being the amount already spent on park work. With the remaining \$12,000 a portion of the park will be thoroughly cleared and fenced, laid off into athletic grounds, etc., and grounds and buildings prepared for the forthcoming provincial exhibition; the necessary amount for this purpose, and for otherwise furthering the exhibition, will, it is anticipated, be supplemented by private subscription. It can hardly be argued by one having the best interests of the city at heart that the \$85,000 proposed to be borrowed for street and park improvements is not urgently needed at this particular time nor that the expenditure will not be well placed and amply justified. In the matter of the water works by-law, our readers are aware that, about two months since the council concluded very favorable arrangements for the city with the Coquitlam Water Works Company, thereby securing the sole control and right in this splendid water supply for the city. The water works debenture by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers on the 13th of June, is for the purpose, as set forth in the preamble, of raising the sum of \$200,000, necessary for completing the works and making the water supply available for the city. It has been carefully computed by competent authority that the sum mentioned will complete the works, and the rate required for interest and sinking fund, five and five-eighths mills on the dollar, will not constitute an additional tax in the ordinary sense, as the water rate will, it is reasonably expected, be sufficient almost from the first to meet, both interest and sinking fund, and eventually form a source of revenue for the city. It will thus be seen that the only actual addition to the assessment of the city by the passing of the two by-laws will be the two and two-fifths mills on the dollar of the streets and park debenture by-law. The benefits to be received will infinitely counterbalance this trifling increase in taxation, and we believe that this is the view that will be taken of the matter by the large majority of the ratepayers.

Judge Loranger, of Montreal, gave judgment in the motion of the attorney for the Jesuits, striking out certain portions of the *Mail's* plea. He ordered that all pleas be struck out except that relating to the constitutionality of the act, which should be allowed to go ahead. This is quite a victory for the *Mail*, as their principal object was to secure the right to fight the constitutionality of the act, and this they gained.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

LONDON, May 14.—A despatch from Vienna gives another version of the attempt to take the life of the czar at Gatchina last Friday, the news of which was telegraphed from Paris yesterday. The story in circulation in Vienna is that the czar was walking in the garden of the palace when he was attacked by an officer who fired a revolver at him, slightly wounding him in the forearm. The guards near at hand rushed forward to seize the assassin, but before they could catch him he placed the pistol to his temple and shot himself dead.

BERNE, May 15.—Two Mormons who were present at a socialist reunion at Zurich, yesterday, and were suspected of being spies, were attacked by the crowd and narrowly escaped with their lives. The men were afterwards arrested, but will probably be released on condition of leaving the country.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Cologne Gazette*, which has been well informed from the beginning of the proceedings in the Samoan conference, reports that an agreement has been arrived at on several important questions which had at first caused considerable divergence of opinion, and that good progress had been made promising a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

LONDON, May 15.—At to-day's session of the Parnell commission Father Egan, a Roman Catholic priest from Loughrea, county Galway, testified that the leading men of Loughrea belonged to the National League. No serious crime has been committed in that district from the formation of the Loughrea branch of the league to its suspension by the government, with the single exception of the murder of a person named Linton. This murder was condemned by a meeting of the league and the witnesses of the crime were denounced from the altar.

LONDON, May 15.—The British ship *Altmore*, from Sydney, N.S.W., April 8, for San Francisco, was wrecked on the island of Neira in the south Pacific. The first officer was drowned and the captain and a portion of the crew landed at Lavoka, but the boat containing the remainder of the crew and some passengers is missing.

BURKE, Mont., May 15.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday Harry Roberts, foreman of Corey's Teams at Silver Bond mill, went into the washroom of the boarding house where Wm. Crawford was washing and drawing a revolver crept up behind and shot him in the back, killing him instantly. The men had a trifling dispute two months ago, when Roberts tried to knife Crawford and was knocked down with a pitchfork by the latter. Since then the men have been friendly, but they renewed the quarrel on Monday night, when Roberts claimed that Crawford had threatened him and he felt that one or other had to die. Roberts was cool and self possessed after the murder, and spoke without reserve about his crime. He said he was glad he had shot Crawford. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances was returned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—John Schroeder, a German saloon keeper, 37 years old, horrified the city by the murder of his wife under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. Mrs. Schroeder carrying a nine months old baby, early this morning went into the barroom where her husband was opening for the day. Apparently in a fit of insanity he sprang upon her and almost severed her head from the body with a razor. The woman fell to the floor and died instantly, the blood almost drowning the child. Schroeder ran to the commons near by and knelt down and killed himself with the razor used on his wife. Schroeder was well to-do.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—About 12 o'clock last night a man who arrived at the Lafayette House on Sunday evening and registered as A. Anderson, New York, shot and killed himself. He was a fashionably dressed man of about 60; six feet high with sandy hair and moustache. The night watchman said the man had been drinking since he arrived. He seemed to have plenty of money.

MOUNT HOLLY, N.J., May 15.—Heywood Paul, the young millionaire of Philadelphia, who recently graduated at Harvard and who became insane while arranging for his marriage to a young woman of Boston, broke away from his medical attendant last Saturday and a reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture. This morning his body was found floating in the Delaware river, by some shad fishermen, in a cove in front of the residence of Gen. E. B. Grubb. The coroner has taken charge and will hold an inquest.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—The strike of six thousand railroad coal miners has ended and work in all mines was resumed this morning. Concessions were made by both operators and diggers, and the price agreed upon to rule for the year is 73 cents per ton, which is one cent less than demanded.

QUEBEC, May 16.—The most disastrous fire that has visited Quebec for several years broke out about midnight and has already destroyed a great part of St. Laurant, partly because there was another fire in St. Roche at the time and partly because the people of St. Laurant have always

refused to pay the necessary taxes for the introduction of proper water works. Neither the volunteer fireman of the place nor the Quebec city brigade, who were sent to the assistance, were able to cope with the great velocity amongst the wooden buildings, of which St. Laurant is principally composed, the fire sweeping out of existence nearly all the buildings comprised between the parish church, at the extreme western limits of the municipality and the river St. Charles. Hundreds of poverty stricken families are homeless and are camped out on the outskirts of the town under a drizzling rain. About two o'clock the men of "B" battery under Lieut. Col. Montizambert marched down to aid in extinguishing the fire. After heroically working at the blazing houses, but without avail for some hours, they determined to try blowing up some of the buildings in order to prevent the fire spreading further. After blowing up 2 or 3 successfully they tried another, but by some mishap the keg of gunpowder exploded while Major Short and Sergeant Wallack were still in the building. The bystanders were horrified to find that the burning debris had completely covered the two unfortunates. Every possible effort was made to recover their bodies, and Sergeant Wallack's all but lifeless body was soon extracted, bathed in blood, his right foot torn asunder and the bone and muscles of his arms laid bare, while almost all the skin was torn from his body which was terribly begrimed by the powder. But the major's body was covered to such a depth by a mass of wood enveloped in flames that it was impossible, despite the strenuous efforts made by the men, to recover it. Sergt. Wallack was a universal favorite amongst the men and occupied the post of riding master to the battery. It was truly pitiful to see the officers and men break down when they understood that their colonel-major was no more. Capt. Farley wept like a child and captains Fages and Rutherford were almost overwhelmed with grief, while the men stood round in groups with their arms folded and tears in their eyes hardly able to comprehend what had happened. Major Short's body was not recovered till nearly ten o'clock, and then more than half cremated. Mrs. Short is in Kingston. The fire destroyed over 500 houses, involving a loss of \$150,000. At 10.30 the fire which it was supposed had been checked started again and is now burning fiercely.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 16.—Early this morning a passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway, going at a high rate of speed, collided with a gravel train standing on the main track, near by the station. The firemen were very seriously injured, one on the head, the skull fractured of another, and both legs broken, and a third has his side crushed in. The latter two and the navies who were injured were removed to West Pennsylvania hospital.

TOPEKA KANSAS, May 16.—Word has been received that Supt. W. Richard has been murdered in his office, at Carthage Mines, by two Mexicans, who also robbed the safe of \$7000. Officers are in pursuit of the murderers, who will be lynched if caught.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Timothy Sullivan and Thoms Curtis, aged 18 and 19 respectively, drank themselves to death with a bucketful of whiskey yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A small casting box explodes in the molders department of the Union Iron works last night, severely burning eleven molders and helpers, who were attending to the ladles; one of the men will probably lose his sight.

PORTLAND, Or., May 16.—The str. *Alaskan*, founded off Cape Blanco on the 13th. The captain and 11 men were saved. The boats are out full of men and have not been heard from.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Allen Thorndyke Rice, newly appointed minister to Russia, died at the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning, from affection of the throat.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16.—The Worcester theatre was burned to the ground early this morning. Morrison & Co. played Faust last night, and lost all property, costumes, etc. The Bay State hotel in close proximity was saved, but was for some time in danger, guests and servants fleeing to the sidewalk. No one was injured.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The secretary of state is informed that Bolivia will presently establish a legation of the first class at Washington, and will send a delegate to the marine conference, which meets here Oct. 4th next.

LONDON, May 16.—It is expected a large sum will be raised for the testimonial to Capt. Murray, officers and crew, of the steamship *Missouri*, which rescued the Denmark's passengers. The lord mayor has charge of the subscription, and will present the testimonial in the mansion house. Lloyds have subscribed \$600.

BERLIN, May 16.—Emperor William to-day received and listened to a deputation of Westphalia mine owners, whose employees are on strike. Members of the strikers' committee are quarrelling over the division of funds, received from sympathizers for the strikers' support. To-day one of the committee was stabbed.

ASTORIA, Ogn., May 16.—At noon to-day the str. *Columbia* arrived from San Francisco with eight survivors of the steel sidewheel steamer *Alaskan*, which

became a total wreck. Last Monday morning, between two and three o'clock, the vessel struck heavy weather when she left the Columbia river bar at noon last Saturday, and labored through the hurricane and heavy seas till 10 miles off Cape Blanco, when a large leak was sprung just forward of the rudder. The upper works lifted, the water rushed in, and all efforts to stop the leak were unsuccessful. At 2:30 a.m. the vessel broke in two in the middle and then straightened, when Engineer Swins and the steward, Al. Rahlis, were drowned. Three life boats and a life raft were launched and the 13 men got into them. Twelve rockets were sent up to arrest the attention of the tug *Vigilant* which was towing a dredger to Tacoma. The *Vigilant* could not abandon the dredger as it had 6 men aboard. She, however, picked up 5 of the men who were in one of the boats. Two life boats and the life raft, with 36 men, are still unheard from. The *Alaskan* was owned by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and was built in 1883 at the cost of \$300,000. She was going to San Francisco to go into the dry dock, thence to ply on the Sound this summer. She was partially insured. Experienced steamboatmen say that she was in no condition to make the trip to San Francisco except under the most favorable circumstances.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The coroner's preliminary examination to-day to enquire into the exact cause of the mind reader, Bishop's, death, resulted in holding doctors Erwin, Nance and Ferguson, who participated in the autopsy, in \$2,500 each to await the result of the inquest.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 17.—Three boys ranging from 12 to 15, named Leiter, Buchanan and Richardson went bird shooting this morning. Leiter carried a gun in the thicket, and the trigger became entangled in his shirt collar causing the hammer to fall and exploding the charge, which tore Buchanan's head in a terrible manner. He died almost immediately and his companions carried him back home. An inquest will be held.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Nelson Colbert (colored) who murdered Philip Mentzell, superintendent of the Columbia Street Car stables, in October last, was hanged at the district jail here, at 12:45 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, May 17.—The Parnell commission resumed its sittings to-day. Father O'Donovan, of Tulla, Ireland, testified that the moonlighters of that place were opposed to the National League. They had threatened witness, who was under police protection, while he was connected with the National League. He attributed the increase of crime in Ireland during the National League's existence to the action of landlords in enforcing evictions. Witness had denounced all resorts to violence from the altar for forty successive Sundays.

The commission, it is announced, will not report until February, 1890.

LONDON, May 17.—The British ship *Altmore*, which was wrecked on one of the Fiji Islands, while on her way to San Francisco, has gone to pieces. None of her cargo of coal is salvable.

LONDON, May 17.—The preliminary trial of Viscount Mandeville on charge of fraud was resumed to-day, at Clerkewell police court. From the statement of the counsel for the prosecution it appears the Viscount, who is well known in America, having married a New York lady, obtained a sum in 1887 from one Thos. Apps, the sum aggregating nearly \$10,000, by false pretences. The defence is a general denial. The hearing of the case is not concluded to-day.

LONDON, May 17.—Lord Sudeley raised the question of the defences at Esquimalt in the house of lords to-night, Lord Elphinstone on behalf of the government admitted the importance of the matter, and said that last year's agreement between the imperial and Dominion governments had been modified. The Dominion government finds it both difficult and expensive to provide a garrison. The imperial government has therefore decided to provide a Royal Marine Artillery garrison, under the command of three officers, at the annual maintenance charge of \$7,000 to the Dominion government. The men and other officers left for Esquimalt three days ago, excepting the submarine miners, who have not yet completed their drill. The armaments are now on the way. He could not say exactly when the fortifications would be completed. Lord Sudeley gave notice that he would renew his question when enough time had elapsed for the completion of the defences.

LONDON, May 17.—James Howard Harris, Earl of Malvesbury, is dead, aged 82 years. He was third of that title, to which his son Edward James Harris now succeeds.

LONDON, May 17.—Queen Mary, mother of the mad kings Ludwig and Otto, died at Munich at an early hour this morning, of a complication of complaints.

PARIS, May 17.—The rustic ball given at the new gallery of H. L. Elysee, for provincial visitors, was a brilliant affair, eight thousand invitations having been given out. The attendance was immense. The Eiffel tower and facade of the exhibition building were illuminated for the occasion and made a splendid appearance.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 17.—A telegram has been received by General Manager Robinson, stating that the posse which is in pursuit of the two Mexican bandits who murdered Superintendent Richards yesterday, at Carthage Miles, is giving hot chase. The posse consisting of the sheriff, two deputies and six employes of the mines. Just be-

fore dark last night the bandits were almost overtaken at the foot of the mountains. The party was near enough to shoot them and wounded one of the men. The criminals succeeded in eluding their pursuers by hiding in the canyon. During the night they made their escape. One bag of silver of the value of \$500, which the Mexicans captured after murdering the superintendent, was found this morning buried in the sand a few miles from Carthage. The murderers are fleeing on ponies and the silver became too heavy for them; they now have about \$700 in currency. Two employes in the mines supposed to be accomplices have been arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The *Examiner* this morning, in a long editorial on the neglected fortifications of the Pacific coast, calls attention to the fact that the fortifications of Vancouver Island are a menace and a warning, and that if the Behring Sea dispute should bring about war with England, as it might very easily, Vancouver Island, the Gibraltar of the American continent, would be a basis of operations against the commerce of San Francisco and a safe refuge for cruisers that might be chased home by war vessels now being built on this coast.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Union Pacific officials here say there may be some truth in the report that the company is about to build a line from Portland to Seattle, but there is no definite knowledge of it at the office here.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Advices received here this morning show that Chinese are being smuggled across the American boundary line. There are several vessels running direct from Chinese ports to Lower California, carrying hundreds of Chinese, who enter the country. Customs officers are few and far between.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17.—Mary Zeman, wife of Frank Zeman, tailor, living at 72 Doan st., went into the cellar about 9 o'clock this morning and struck a match; there were three barrels of gasoline in the apartments, a terrific explosion immediately followed the woman enveloped in fire ran shrieking into the street where a man named Mikolest succeeded after she had been fatally burned in extinguishing the flames. Mikolest is badly burned about the head, face and arms and may not recover. In the kitchen over the cellar were two boys and a girl engaged in tailoring. Stanislaw, Mrs. Zeman's fourteen year old son, was badly but thought not fatally burned. Flazie, his sister, had the clothing burned from her body, recovery doubtful. Eddie Belek, the other boy, suffered what is feared fatal injuries. A leak in one of barrels caused the accident.

FROM VICTORIA.

The By-laws Carried.—The Murderer of the Chinese Girl Arrested and Freely Confesses.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, May 15.—The by-laws guaranteeing interest upon the bonds of the Electric Tramway Co. and to borrow \$45,000 for street improvements were both carried yesterday. The majority for the tramway was 473 and for the loan 384. The tramway will now proceed rapidly.

Chow Ah Yune, the murderer of the young Chinese girl, You Kow, was captured in the American Hotel last evening. He was hiding in a coal bin and was almost famished. He freely confessed his guilt, and says he was unaided in the terrible crime. He states he was annoyed at hearing the girl soliciting passers by, and resolved to end the matter at once and forever. He rushed down with a large butcher knife seized the girl's hair and thrice sawed the weapon across the girl's neck. He then tossed the weapon away and fled. His hand is covered with his victim's blood which also spurted over his right sleeve. Various parts of his clothing are all spotted with blood. He had a preliminary hearing at the police court this morning.

The libel case *Hoste vs Colonist* resulted in damages of \$1 being awarded. *Re Hoste vs Times*, five hundred dollars damages were awarded plaintiff.

VICTORIA, May 17.—A meeting of the regatta committee was held last night, and resolved to hold the regatta on Victoria Arm. \$300 was appropriated for horse racing and an extra sum of \$80 for bicyclists; all entries to the regatta must be made by Tuesday 21st. It was made optional for competitors to receive a money prize instead of a medal or vice versa.

When the tidings of the death of Major Short, of "B" Battery, at the great fire in Quebec, was received by "C" Battery, great sorrow was expressed, by officers and men. It was decided to go into mourning out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The spring assizes open on Monday. There are 9 cases: Three murder, two larceny, two jail breaking, one assault and one bigamy.

The *Hoste vs Standard* case, for libel, is set down for Thursday next.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The contest between the pros and the antis on the Vancouver \$125,000 loan by-law was a hot one on Friday, but the pros got there by a large majority. Considering the opposition, and the total number of votes polled, seventy-eight may be called a large majority. The result was received with some enthusiasm by the victors. A feature of the contest was the opposite sides taken on the question by the two Vancouver dailies, the World strongly advocating, and the News as vehemently opposing, the passage of the by-law. Great industry and ability were displayed by both journals in urging what they respectively conceived to be in the city's interests. Victory has chosen the banners of the World on which to perch. The News, however, should lose nothing by its apparent defeat, as its opposition was not absolute and unreasoning, but on account of certain details and circumstances connected with the measure, which led it to prefer to sacrifice the by-law just passed, in favor of a better considered, more comprehensive, and larger scheme in the near future. In some respects, there was more than a shadow of foundation for the objections of the News, particularly in its opposition to that portion of the by-law setting apart \$20,000 for a market, the News arguing that less than one-fifth of that sum would be sufficient for the purpose for a city situated as Vancouver is, without a farming environment and little or no present connection with agricultural settlements. The ratepayers, however, were impatient of any delays in civic improvements (showing a certain amount of wisdom here, it must be admitted) and passed the by-law for what there was of good in it.

The Winnipeg Commercial brings some local experience to bear upon some of Mr. Erastus Wiman's romancing. While disposed to give Mr. Wiman credit for both honesty and sincerity, our cotemporary truly says that it does not follow that he is either wise or consistent in his advocacy of commercial union. On the contrary it is often a fact that sincerity develops into both inconsistency and bigotry, and the enthusiast often drifts into questionable means to reach what he considers a desirable end, and it is to be feared, the Commercial thinks, that Mr. Wiman does at times allow his enthusiasm to run away with his consistency. Says the Commercial at length: It is useless for Mr. Wiman to point for an impetus to progress to any system of commercial union under a burden of tariff. There is but one gateway to trade progress, and that is by striking every tariff shackle from the limbs of trade, except such as are necessary to provide a revenue for the government of our country. A mere glance at the exports and imports of the country shows the truth of this. From our forests, mines, grain fields and other sources of industry, which are in no way protected comes the bulk of our exports, while the bolstered manufactures of which our own people pay the bolstering, have to be consumed and paid for at home, or if exported, as they sometimes are in a small way, they are sold at a loss to their exporter, which the home consumer has to pay. And it is the same in the United States. The highly protected manufacturer there is powerless to compete in the foreign market, and the bulk of his export business, (and the bulk is small for so large a country), are goods thrown to slaughter to prevent a glutted market at home. There is but one way to commercial union on this continent, and that is by the reduction of tariff, until protection has been buried as it ought to be, as one of the last relics of slavery days. Judging from the manner in which Mr. Wiman eulogizes the unprotected hen, we should infer that he sees clearly how the abolition of protection is the only way to a commercial union that he can be made permanent, just and progressive. He can scarcely be so blinded in his eagerness for the accomplishment of his hobby, as to believe in the fallacy that two burdens united bring relief to their bearer. But we want another word with Mr. Wiman about that hen. He has been associating himself so much with that fowl, that we fear he begins to cackle at times. It was mere cackle he was indulging in, when he said that during his visit to Winnipeg he met scarcely a man who did not wish he had remained at Minneapolis or his way to Manitoba. He must have met but few of the solid business men of the city, for assuredly there is not a crowd of men on this continent who have more implicit faith in the future of the city they live in than they have. Winnipeg some five years ago had a speculative loafer population of over three thousand, which is now under three

hundred. Numbers of these three thousand have left for Minneapolis and other places since Mr. Wiman was here. It is very probable that Mr. Wiman got well stuffed by men of that class, for he had plenty of them hovering around him while he was here, and he would get plenty of discontented talk from them no doubt. While Winnipeg has lost thousands of such men within the past four or five years, the number of solid business men of real value as citizens that have left during the same time could almost be counted on Mr. Wiman's fingers and toes, if that gentleman possesses the usual number of digits allowed to ordinary humanity.

Sandy has scored one over brother Jonathan. While the proverbially ingenious Yank was getting up the "prospectus" for a new kind of insurance, the canny Scot sprung "the thing" complete on an astonished and grateful world—and he didn't get his pointers frae anyone but "her naise!" either. The establishment of insurance against theft and burglary is the materialization of the "happy thought" in the Scotsman's fertile brain. According to the Scottish Economist, a Scottish office has been organized to undertake this new branch of insurance. The project has been maturing for some time, and has now taken shape in the issue of the provisional prospectus of the Scottish General Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company limited. While this company will, as its name indicates, take up accident insurance as well as the existing liability guarantee system, its feature will be a series of tables for insuring (1) against burglary alone, and (2) against theft and burglary. In the one case, the felonious removal of property by forcible entry will be made good; while in a policy covering theft and burglary, losses by either means will be recompensed, the liability of the company from theft during business hours being, however, dependent upon the conviction of the thief. In each case the risks are divided into three categories, according to the value of the goods held by the insurer, the lowest rate, 1s. 6d. per cent., covering burglary risks in ordinary shops, and the highest, 4s. 6d. per cent., being charged for theft and burglary risks on banks, jewellers, pawnbrokers, railway stations, and such places where plunder of an easily disposable kind is exposed to risk. The rates now given are understood to be merely tentative, the prospectus not being yet offered to the public; but they indicate the principle on which this novel branch of insurance will be conducted. The new company has been organized in Glasgow, and its secretary is Mr. W. S. Allan. Bring on your burglars now; we fear them not, will soon be the language of every "bloated bond-holder" the world over. It also seems probable that in the saccharine subsequently, a "profess," with the "jimmy" will be an adjunct—a sort of silent partner—to every well regulated concern; for it will pay to be burglarized, as it now pays business men occasionally to "fail." But we may leave the practical working out of this phase of the matter to the American cousin, who will not "get left" this time. We have insurance against death, fire, shipping, etc., accident, and theft and burglary. What we want now is indemnity for "moth and rust;" and then—why, then—if man's wants were all gross and material, and could be gauged by dollars and cents, or their equivalent—the millennium would have been fairly inaugurated under the happiest auspices. But that little if gets in the way again, and we are forced to confess that all these things are mere palliatives, mitigating incidents by the way. The wicked do not cease from troubling, nor is the "wretched newspaperman" protected from the persecution of the "hoodlumper" and the insulting gibes of bewigged senility.

A feature of the building operations in the city this season has been the large number of residence buildings undertaken and in course of construction in all parts of the city, some of them of a superior class. The indications are that increased energy will be displayed in this class of building operations throughout the year, as, owing to the steady increase of population, the demand for houses is good, and new ones do not long remain vacant. With the splendid prospects opening before the city in every direction, there is every encouragement for, and a certainty of, far more extensive building operations, business as well as residential, being carried on this year than ever before. There has not been much activity so far this season in the erection of business blocks on the principal streets, although there is some demand for these; but there are indications that such operations will not be much

longer postponed. Some of our own citizens have displayed a backwardness and lack of enterprise in this matter that is hardly warranted by the circumstances, while we are glad to be able to give others credit for keeping better up with the spirit and necessities of the times. It must be quite apparent to anyone acquainted with the circumstances and immediate prospects of this city, that the next few months will witness a considerable increase in our population and a very appreciable impetus to all departments of business. To demonstrate the reasonableness of this expectation it is only necessary to glance at the railway and milling enterprises that are being so energetically pushed in our vicinity, at the fishing industry, that promises large things this year, and at the extensive civic and government works and improvements that are on the cards for the present season. Such being the circumstances and certain prospects of the city, those who have sufficient foresight and enterprise to erect substantial business blocks without delay will find themselves amply and speedily rewarded.

Some journals in this province have put forward the argument that, were reciprocity established between Canada and the United States, this province would suffer by the change, as it would have little or nothing to export, while, on the other hand, our own markets would be flooded by certain American products. We have always held the contrary, and that free trade between Canada and the States would per se be a good thing for British Columbia. So evidently think the U. S. senate committee, at present continuing their investigations into the relations of the Pacific coast with Canada, with a view to a possible relaxation or abolishing of trade restrictions between the two countries. In fact, the senate committee have concluded that the advantage would be nearly all on our side, that we would have, in vulgar parlance, a "soft thing." Edward M. Herrick, representing the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, testified before the committee at San Francisco that lumber was being sold by the cargo at less than cost. The capacity of the mills in British Columbia was 200,000,000 feet. Their market was wholly foreign (which is not wholly the truth). There could be no further reduction in the price of lumber on this coast except at the expense of the laborer. British Columbia lumber was sold in the San Francisco market at \$14 at a profit. This was due to the paternal tendencies of the Dominion government. In one year British Columbia could increase the capacity to supply the American market. The three factors in favor of British Columbia manufactures were: Cheaper lands, cheaper labor, the leasing of lands by the Dominion government, and possibly lower freight. If the barrier against British Columbia was thrown down American lumberman would have to go out of the business. In his testimony Mr. Herrick said further that there was an overproduction of lumber. The mills (presumably the American mills) were running only seventeen days a month, lumber being sold by the cargo at cost. The capacity of British Columbia mills was 200,000,000 feet yearly. With the duty of lumber British Columbia could within a year supply all the American demand. The lands west of the Cascade mountains in Washington territory are valued chiefly for lumber and coal. There is little real agricultural land in that section. The timber settlements of the Northwest are important factors in developing the country, and the cities of the Puget sound region are chiefly dependent upon the lumber interest. Touching on the subject of labor, he said in British Columbia Chinese labor was chiefly employed, which we may, unqualifiedly, state is not so, either in relation to the lumber industry or any other. A good many Chinese are, of course, employed in the canneries, but more whites and Indians are employed even there. Mr. Herrick denied that there was anything in the nature of a combine or trust among American lumbermen, though such concert of action he thought might be necessary should the Canadian duty be abolished. The flat condition of the market now was due to the boom at certain points on this coast two years ago. Details of the salmon-canning business were given by E. B. Beck, who is interested in a number of canneries on the Columbia river and in Alaska. British Columbia canneries during the past five years had turned out 800,000 cases of salmon, while American canneries had packed 4,200,000 cases. There would, in his opinion, be no advantage to the canneries of reciprocity with Canada.

The remains of Major Short were removed on Saturday morning. The military cortege was the most imposing ever seen in the city of Quebec.

FROM VICTORIA.

Special to the Columbian. VICTORIA, May 20.—The dead body of an infant in an advanced state of decomposition, was found by provincial officer Miller yesterday on the point in front of the marine hospital. It is supposed to be that of a half breed or Indian child. An inquest returned a verdict "found dead." Commander Percy Hoskin, of H.M.S. Swiftsure, died this morning and will be interred on Wednesday. Every body is invited to join us on the 24th celebration. It is expected the city will be packed with people. The assizes opened to-day. The calendar is light. 800 men from the navy are practicing for the 24th on McAulay's point to-day.

NOTICE.

LORENZO LERTORA, Deceased. ALL PERSONS having any claims against the estate of Lorenzo Lertora, formerly of the Fountain, near Lillooet, deceased, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to GILIZO PIAGATO, of Happy Valley, Metohosin District, or to NICOLA BONINI, of the Fountain, Lillooet, the Executors of the will of the will of the said deceased, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated 30th April, 1889. dwmy4m1 GILIZO PIAGATO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, viz.: The north-east 1/4 of Section 23, Township 4, commencing at a stake placed at the northeast corner of said lot, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to the point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres, more or less. THOS. HADDON. New West., B. C., May 2, 1889. w8ny2m

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Lending in one Reading. Every child without exception can be taught. Great Inducements to Over-achievers. Proprietors, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Ham, M.D., and other eminent authorities, are published in the book. The book is published by the publisher, J. M. Ham, 111 Broadway, New York. Agents: J. M. Ham, 111 Broadway, New York. Agents: J. M. Ham, 111 Broadway, New York.

By-Law No. 32.

WHEREAS IT IS EXPEDIENT AND necessary to raise by loan the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00), payable within five (5) years from the time this By-law shall be finally passed and take effect, with interest at the rate of Seven (7) per centum per annum, to be applied to the purchase of a Municipal Hall and grounds for the Corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwack; AND WHEREAS the sum of five hundred and forty dollars (\$540.00) will be required to be raised annually for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said principal sum of Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00), according to the "Municipalities Act, 1881," chaps. 18; AND WHEREAS the whole rateable property of the municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll, being that for the year A. D. 1888, is of the amount of \$334,625.00; AND WHEREAS, to raise the sum of \$540.00 yearly, the annual special rate on the dollar upon the said rateable property will require to be 1 1/2 mills in the dollar; THEREFORE, the Reeve and Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwack enact as follows: The said sum of Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) shall be raised by loan upon the credit of this municipality. Debentures in sums of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) shall be issued by the Council, not exceeding in the whole the sum of Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00). The debentures shall be payable on the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and bear interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable on the first day of January and July, in each year. The debentures may be payable at any place within the Province of British Columbia, in lawful currency of Canada. The said sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), being the amount required for the purpose in the recital mentioned, and necessary to defray the expenses thereof, shall be laid out and expended in the purchase of a Municipal Hall and grounds for the use of the said Corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwack, and the said hall and grounds shall be purchased, subject to a reservation for the yearly use thereof, free of charge, by the Chilliwack Agricultural Society for the purpose of holding their annual exhibition. The said annual special rate of 1 1/2 mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the municipality, over and above and in addition to all other rates and taxes whatsoever, shall be raised, levied and collected in each and every year from the year A. D. 1889 to the year A. D. 1893, both inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) and interest thereon as aforesaid. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1889. This By-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Municipal Loan By-law of 1889." Read a third time by the Municipal Council of Chilliwack, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1889. S. CAWLEY, Reeve. S. A. CAWLEY, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ABOVE IS a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at Henderson's Hall, Chilliwack, on Monday, the third day of June, A. D. 1889, commencing at 8 o'clock, a. m. and closing at 10 o'clock p. m.

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, Chilliwack, } Representatives at these points. T. McNEELY, Ladner's Ldg. wmb6

THE ATTRACTION Of Columbia Street

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. dwtc

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

JUST RECEIVED, A CARLOAD OF

Pell, Rice Coil-spring & McLaughlan BUGGIES

—ALSO— DUPLIX, HANDY, BRADLEY & OTHER

Democrat and Express Wagons!

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

THE ABORTION CASE.

Regina vs. Dr. Langis and Arthur Sullivan, for Abortion, Before the Adjudged Assizes.

Complete Report of the Evidence, Addresses by Counsel, and the Judge's Charge.

Jury Charged Strongly in Favor of Prisoners, and Bring in Verdict of "Not Guilty."

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice McCreight.]

FIRST DAY.

The court of assize, adjourned from the 8th inst., re-assembled Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 11.30 o'clock.

The case of Regina vs. Langis and Sullivan, for procuring abortion, the only remaining case to be tried, excited more interest than any case that has been before the court for many years. The public curiosity was so great that the court room was by no means large enough to hold all who were anxious to listen to the proceedings, and many were unable to gain admittance. Those who were so fortunate as to arrive early enough to obtain seats clung to them most heroically throughout the day. The arrival of the trains from Vancouver brought many to swell the already large throng.

The array of legal talent was the largest and most distinguished assembled at the bar in many years. For the defence were Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., of Victoria, Mr. A. J. McColl (Corbould, McColl and Jenns), Mr. T. C. Atkinson of this city, and Mr. John Boulbee of Vancouver. For the prosecution, Mr. D. M. Eberts, of Victoria, represented the crown, and with him was associated Mr. A. St. G. Hammersley, of Vancouver.

Before the proceedings commenced Mr. Eberts rose and introduced Mr. Hammersley, who has lately been admitted to the bar of the province, to the bench.

His lordship welcomed the new practitioner in a few kind words.

The roll of the petit jury was called and Alex. Struthers failed to answer to his name. A summons was ordered to be made out against him.

The case before the court was then called and both prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The work of choosing jury men proceeded slowly, and so many jurors were challenged the list was exhausted, and it became the duty of the sheriff to summon jurors from persons present in court. This caused a little excitement and a rush was made for the door, but Mr. Moresby ordered it to be closed, and disappointment and anxiety mingled clouded many a brow. Sixteen names were selected, out of which the following were added to the jury: Robert Keery, J. D. Gillis, F. Strisky, H. W. Bonson. When the doors were re-opened a general stampede for the open air took place, which caused his lordship to remark that it looked like a panic.

The jury as finally empanelled was: F. Strisky (foreman), Robt. E. Hemphill, H. W. Bonson, Robt. Keery, J. D. Gillis, A. R. Partridge, Jas. J. McNeil, J. S. McFarlane, Alex. De-Rose, Wm. Ralph, Archibald McNeil, Alex. Johnston.

The court then adjourned, at 12:40, for one hour.

The court re-assembled at 1:45 p. m. Both prisoners, to all appearances, sat by in the dock, looking confident and by no means downhearted.

Mr. Hammersley opened the case for the prosecution and addressed the jury in that behalf. He said evidence would be produced which would convince them that the prisoners were guilty. Langis was accused of procuring abortion, upon the solicitation of Sullivan, and Sullivan was accused of being an accessory before the fact. Mr. Hammersley then reviewed the case shortly, explaining the first acquaintance of Mrs. Hogg with Sullivan, and the subsequent results which came out of it. The discovery by Mr. Hogg, of the shameful intercourse between his wife and Sullivan was explained, and the final confession of Mrs. Hogg, which brought the matter before the court. Mr. Hammersley said he would also prove that Mrs. Hogg had lately been approached and a sum of money offered her to leave the country (sensation). The crown concluded by asking the jury to pay close attention to the case, lay all personal feelings aside, and judge with impartiality.

James Hogg was then called, and being sworn said: I am the husband of Amanda Hogg; I remember October of last year and have known Sullivan longer than that; had noticed familiarity between Sullivan and my wife; tested till 9th of April, on that date my wife said she was going to Carrall street to a dry goods store; I went to a window on the east side of my studio; and a minute later I saw my wife pass by and down the alley running along the outside of Sullivan's hall. She went up the steps and entered the hall and closed the door. I followed her a minute afterwards and tried to get in the hall, but the door was fastened and I did not succeed, though I tried several times; I then went down the steps a little bit, and sat down and waited. A quarter of an hour later I heard a noise at the door as if someone was unfastening it, and then my wife put her head outside, as if to see if anyone was about. I immediately went up, and my wife asked, "what's the trouble?" I passed inside and saw Sullivan rushing out of the ante-room and making for the main hall; followed him, but on reaching the hall he was nowhere to be seen; found Sullivan after a search in a small room; I said, "I'll make this dear work for you both," Sullivan said, "Oh, Mr. Hogg, Oh, Mr. Hogg," sev-

eral times; I then left the hall and my wife and Sullivan remained for a few minutes, when my wife came to the studio; I do not know if my wife slept in the house that night; I took my two children away and left them at my brother's house. I went back and took the third child away. (Here the witness completely broke down, and wept, explaining that he could not bear to think of the affair when the disgrace to the children entered his mind). I stopped at my brother's that night; my wife went to Rev. Mr. Robson's; since the 9th of April I have had nothing whatever to do with my wife; have given her no money; on the 18th she came to my studio, and we had a conversation. She said she was innocent. In consequence of the conversation I consulted Mr. Hammersley and laid an information against Dr. Langis and Sullivan; never knew Langis before 7th of March. I went to Dr. Langis's house and told him my wife had called two days before to consult him on the subject of a miscarriage; I told him the trouble seemed to be coming on, and she wanted him up immediately. He seemed to know about the case and expressed no surprise; half an hour later he came to my house and attended to my wife; was there at the time, and in the room; on entering the room he said "Good morning"; he made an examination, but gave no remedies while I was there; he stayed about 4 hours; he went out once for about ten minutes, and during that time the miscarriage took place; Mrs. Wm. Hogg was present at the time; the date was March 7th; the first time I noticed my wife to be ill was on the 6th of March, when she took to bed; on the 5th she came into my studio and said she had been to see Dr. Langis; she looked very bad. During the fall and winter Sullivan was very friendly with me, and came into the gallery often; he was at my house several times, and one night I saw him at the door with Mrs. Hogg.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davie: Sullivan was my landlord; I arrived in the province about 18 months ago, from Meaford, Ont., where I married my wife 8 years ago. We have one child; my wife had one or two miscarriages in Meaford; my wife has been pregnant five times since our marriage; I am a member of the Methodist Church; a month after I arrived in the country I became acquainted with Sullivan. Sullivan's hall is next to my gallery; the hall is let to secret societies, and was used for meetings; Sullivan lived until lately on Cordova street, almost opposite the hall; I once went on a pleasure excursion with the Sullivans; my wife was along. My wife might have complained to me of sickness in November last; and I got some medicine from Dr. Herbing; in December she complained of not being well; I remember the Madrigal concert, but I do not remember whether my wife was too ill or not to go. I had several conversations with my wife on her familiarity with Sullivan, and she expressed great anger when I accused her of infidelity; my wife complained to me that the miscarriage was brought about by falling down at Mr. Abrey's house; on the 6th I went to find Dr. Langis, but he was not there, and I left word with Dr. McGuigan, as my wife was very particular about having Dr. Langis; on the 5th my wife said she expected a miscarriage; Mrs. Wm. Hogg was my wife's nurse when my wife was sick; I was in the room when my wife was being examined; I saw what was brought away from my wife; my wife was ill for a week; the doctor's bill was \$25; it was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening when my wife went up to Sullivan's hall; saw her in the alley and on the steps; I suspected my wife and watched her; that was how I happened to be on the lookout at the window; she was in the hall about 20 minutes before the door was opened; my wife put her head out and looked round; my wife denies that there was a criminal intimacy on that occasion, though Sullivan tried to induce her to yield to him; I went to Mr. Robson that night; my wife was there and strongly denied criminality; I laid a complaint against my wife before the Methodist church (document produced, as follows):

VANCOUVER CITY, 12th April, 1880.
To the REV. MR. ROBSON, Pastor of the Methodist Church of the City of Vancouver:

DEAR SIR,—I hereby charge my wife, Amanda Hogg, with the undermentioned criminal language and actions, all of which are inconsistent with the teachings of Christ and at variance with the word of God and the discipline of the Methodist Church.

1st. I charge her with the most brutal and cruel conduct towards myself and two of our children.

2nd. I charge her with using the most obscene, disgusting and filthy language, all of which is an abomination in the sight of God, and said foul language she uses very frequently and without any provocation whatever.

3rd. I charge her with blaspheming against the God of Heaven and taking His Holy name in vain.

4th. I charge her with inconstancy and with breaking her marriage vow, and in allowing one Arthur Sullivan to draw her away from my side and securing them for himself, and I have every reason to believe that there has been an unholy criminal intimacy and connection existing between them for some time past, and said intimacy has been the cause of the breaking up of my home, the scattering of my family and the separation of myself and wife, the leaving of my four-year-old baby boy without a mother, and the blighting of my brightest earthly hopes.

And I hereby charge Arthur Sullivan as being the cause of all the trouble mentioned in clause or paragraph four.

And hereby request you, at your earliest convenience to have said charges that are above mentioned against Amanda Hogg and Arthur Sullivan investigated and examined into before the proper church tribunal.

Yours truly,
JAMES HOGG

That is my hand writing and signature; after making Sullivan's acquaintance my wife became more brutal to me and more coarse in her language; I am not living with my wife at the present time; I would not swear to her writing (letter produced); she acknowledges herself to that letter; the first time I saw it was in the police court. (Here Mr. Davie read the letter written by Mrs. Hogg to Sullivan.) This letter was given Dr. Langis to give to Sullivan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hammersley:

My wife has enjoyed good health since the birth of the last boy, some four years ago. The charge was laid by me, according to a rule of the church.

Amanda Hogg sworn, said: Am 29 years of age and the wife of James Hogg; have lived in Vancouver 18 months; I know Dr. Langis and Arthur Sullivan; first met Sullivan in Vancouver a year ago; saw very little of him till August, when I first began going home with him from choir practice; I first knew him intimately then; he used to come to the house on excuse of using our piano; he made no affectionate advances then; first became criminally intimate with him on Oct. 15th; it happened at Sullivan's hall; had just recovered from my usual sickness the day before; about 25th of November I complained to Sullivan that our meeting had borne results; he said he would try and help me out of it, and went down to Nelson's drug store and got some double tany; Nelson's label was on the package; he gave me the package in the presence of the choir; he said he would get some tany because it had worked effectually on his own wife; took the drug home and used it all; it had no effect on me; he afterwards gave me two packages of penny royal; it was understood what he gave it to me for; used part of one package; have one package left (package produced); that is the package Sullivan gave me; this drug also had no effect on me; told Sullivan, who said he had been to Dr. Langis office and had made arrangements for me to call on afternoon of Dec. 5th, at 3 o'clock; I called and saw Dr. Langis; he asked me to sit in the waiting room for a few minutes. I told him that I was requested to call at 3 o'clock and said that the gentleman had spoken about it; Dr. Langis said he was sorry for me, and spoke about using instruments; he said it was running a big risk of my life; asked him whether or not he could give me medicine instead of instruments; said he would try some, and told me to call the same evening about 5 o'clock.

"Oh, you know my story is too true, Arthur Sullivan." (Witness crying.)

On the way home met Sullivan and told him had been to see the doctor. He asked if instruments were used; I said no; told him I would call at the doctor's for medicine at 5 o'clock. He said he would get it; went back to Sullivan's hall that evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock; he was there; went to the doctor's office; got me the medicine; it was in an 8 oz. bottle; told me to take label off; Nelson's label was on the bottle; the doctor's name was on the label, and I used the medicine 4 times a day till the bottle was used; medicine had no effect, and told Sullivan so, and he made arrangements for me to go to the doctor again, on the 15th Jan.; I went, and the doctor spoke to me about the medicine, saying Sullivan had said it had not been effective; he used instruments that day; we were alone; I saw the instruments; the doctor gave me a small bottle of medicine—a dark fluid—and told me to take a half teaspoonful in case anything should happen before he could see me. This operation was performed between the 10th and 15th of January; had no bad effects from it; saw Sullivan after the operation almost every night for nearly a month, and told him no desired effects had followed; he said he would see the doctor again; the doctor said it was owing to my extreme nervousness that he had not succeeded; arrangements were made for me to visit Dr. Langis again in February; I went between the 10th and 15th of that month, and a few minutes after I arrived Sullivan came there, and the three of us were together; an operation was performed on that date and instruments were used; I saw the instruments in the doctor's hands; saw him preparing them for use; (here witness described the instruments and mode of operation).

It being 6 o'clock, the court adjourned for one hour. On resuming, Mrs. Hogg's evidence was continued as follows:

After the operation I left first, and Sullivan stayed; during the rest of the month I saw a great deal of Sullivan; the operation had no bad effect on me; spoke to Sullivan of the operation not being effectual, and he persuaded me to go again, but I didn't want to; he asked me to try Dr. Langis again, and if that failed he would try and see another doctor; this conversation was before the operation on the 5th of March; I went to Dr. Langis again on March 5th; Sullivan had arranged for the meeting with the doctor; the doctor said he was sorry we were having such a time, but he was going to resort to an instrument which was sure to do the work.

Mrs. Hogg here gave a description of the room in which the operation was performed, and described the entrances to it and the furniture.

Sullivan did not come that day, the reason for which he said was that he had to keep store for George Gordon; saw Sullivan that evening at an entertainment in the new Methodist church; spoke to him in the small room off the main building and he said "You look very haggard to-night." Stayed at the church till 10 o'clock; was so poorly I could not sing in the choir; the next morning I got up for a little while, but was soon forced to go to bed and stayed there till 9 days after I was confined. On the evening of the 6th my husband went for the doctor, but he was not at his office; when he came home I said I would have no other doctor than Dr. Langis; the next morning Dr. Langis came about 10 o'clock; he said, "Good morning, I see you are not feeling very well." When my husband and my sister-in-law left the room Dr. Langis said, "I think we have succeeded at last," he gave me medicine three times during the day; I remember Mrs. Wm. Hogg referring to the bottle and remarking that "poison" was marked on it; the miscarriage took place about 2 o'clock; the doctor had just stepped out, and when he returned it was all over; Mrs. Wm. Hogg and my husband were in the house when the miscarriage took

place; on the second day after, the doctor came to see me, and said he had seen Arthur, who said it was a great load off his heart. The first day I was out of bed Sullivan came to see me and said it was well things had turned out as they had without arousing any suspicion; saw very little of him after that; after this trouble I went to see Dr. Langis; I remember the 9th of April; on that day my husband found me locked up in the hall with Sullivan; on the Saturday night previous, while going to choir practice, I met Sullivan, who wanted me to go to the hall with him, and he would shorten the choir practice; I said I had no intention of going; he said he was going, and he wished me to go also; Sullivan went down, and I stayed a few minutes with the rest of the choir, and then went down with Mrs. Collins; supposed Mr. Hogg was in his studio, and that is why I went down; when opposite the hall I saw Sullivan looking out of his window; Mr. Hogg was not in the gallery, and Mrs. Collins and I walked home together; when we got near the hospital Sullivan met us and insisted on going home with us; told him to go home; on the 9th, when my husband saw me go into the hall, and Sullivan locked the door, we were not criminally intimate on that occasion; we remained locked up for 20 minutes; when my husband came in he said he would make it hot for us; when I saw my husband on the stairs I said, "James, what's up?" Sullivan heard me speak, and walked back, and my husband followed him; after my husband left, Sullivan said, "Whatever you do, deny this, I will deny it on a stack of bibles;" he meant to deny that anything improper had existed between us; went home and remained there half an hour; Mr. Hogg and the three children were there; Mr. Hogg charged me with unfaithfulness, and took his own two children and went away; he came back with Sergt. McLaren and took my boy away.

Here Mrs. Hogg broke down and cried: "How that Sullivan can sit there and see me suffer like this and not be an enemy to say he is guilty."

I tried to get my boy back but it was no use; I then went to Mr. Robson's, and afterwards went to live with Constable Abrey; after that I had no conversation with Sullivan; I wrote him this letter (letter produced and read as follows):

I went down Cordova, crossed to Carrall, up the side the millinery shop is on. You saw me looking in the window, crossed, went back again somewhere near Macintosh's market, came on the street as far as Sullivan's Hall. Sullivan spoke from the window. I asked what about practice for Mr. Robson's lecture. Then went up into the hall. I know nothing about the door being fastened. Remember I told you that I was jealous of your coming with me. You may have thought we were happy. You have been the means of all this. You know how long you have been trying to gain my affections; told me that you thought more of me than you did of your own wife.

Now I am coming down hard on you, or on Saturday night I will tell you, and you shall share the blame as well as I. I want \$2,000 in cash or \$50 a month until the \$2,000 is paid. I want as much of the said sum as you can give me at once. I need it now as I cannot get any at present. I shall be on the street all the time. If you had justice done you from what I know you ought to be tarred and feathered and rode on a rail. To save my own reputation I will stand firmly for the right. You have got to give me a written promise to give me \$2,000 on Wednesday. I will take a month till said amount is paid. Write it in pen and ink. I will not take any flinching.

The least said is soonest mended.

All the writing is mine but the phrase "the least said is soonest mended" gave the letter to Dr. Langis and asked him to give it to Sullivan; and gave Dr. Langis to understand I was going to ask Sullivan to give me money, also to have our statements agree when the examination into the case took place at the Methodist church on Saturday night; our statements did not agree, and I wanted them to; asked for money because I was driven to desperation; my husband said he would never give me a cent while that scoundrel Sullivan went unpunished; I saw Dr. Langis the Wednesday after I had given him the letter, but it was then not delivered; went down the street, saw Sullivan talking to Mr. Middlebrook, and saw Dr. Langis and told him where to find Sullivan; that evening I saw the doctor again, he had delivered the letter and said Sullivan had no money, but would have some on the 25th; he said the property was all in his mother's name; Dr. Langis showed me Sullivan's father's will; this is it (will produced); the next time I saw the will was in the police court; my husband did not know I had written to Sullivan till Thursday April 18th, when I made a confession to him.

This closed the direct examination of Mrs. Hogg, and the court adjourned at 9:40 p. m. till 10 o'clock next day.

SECOND DAY.

His lordship took the bench at 10:30 o'clock. No diminution in the audience was visible.

Amanda Hogg, cross examined by Mr. Davie: I came from Meaford, Ont., my husband is 21 years older than myself; was married in October, and my first child was born the following August; the time of my first miscarriage I had pleurisy, inflammation of the bowels and whooping cough; the first still-born child was caused by the doctor not arriving in time, and the next was caused by a fright in getting out of a buggy; I know Mrs. Collins; did not tell her in August I was pregnant, neither did I say so to Mrs. Arthur Sullivan; my first criminal intercourse with Sullivan was on October 15th; we afterwards went up to the Y. M. C. A. rooms together; there are 4 rooms in Sullivan's hall; in the dark room was a quilt and pillow.

To Sullivan: "You needn't shake your head at me; you know they are there."

My next intimacy with Sullivan was two days later at my own house; on the Saturday night before choir practice in November he met me at 7:30 o'clock, and we went to the recreation grounds; in thinking the matter over I think it was before November 25th that I told Sullivan of my pregnancy; the reason for my going to the doctor between the 10th and 15th of each

month was explained to me by Sullivan; never visited Langis's office before December 5th; Sullivan told me to tear off the label, but did not tell me to take off Dr. Langis's name; I noticed the directions for use more than anything else; the doctor told me that using instruments was running a big risk and might cause my death; saw Sullivan almost every night after the operation; did not have any particular reason for seeing him; wherever I went he seemed to follow; told him the operation was a failure, and did not go back to the doctor till Sullivan had arranged for me; I was getting impatient and frightened, and felt very anxious; on the day of my visit to the doctor in February Sullivan met Mr. Hogg's little girl and asked: "Are all the folks sick at your house?" I cannot tell you the day of the week on which this visit was made; I do not know why the operations were only performed at intervals of a month. The second operation took considerably longer than any of the others; Sullivan was not present; it was after I was sick that Sullivan said he had been keeping store for Gordon, and that prevented him being present during the operation; I did not see him at Gordon's store on the 5th; passed Gordon's store, but did not see Sullivan there; on the day of my miscarriage my husband was absent about an hour; Dr. Langis was present during that time; he gave me medicine which he said would assist my labor; I never took medicine of that kind before; saw the body of the child, and said on one occasion that the head was just like Sullivan's. On the day my husband found Sullivan and myself together the door was locked; my hatred of the man is because he has caused the loss of my home, my child and my happiness, and not because he did not give me \$2,000; am glad I did not get it; the words in the letter, "I will stand by the right," was a mistake in the composition it should have been "I will stand by you"; did not see Sullivan between the 9th of April and the time I wrote the letter; have never spoken with him since; after being caught by Mr. Hogg I asked Sullivan what I was to do; he said to go home and my husband would soon forget all about it; he said to deny everything and he would deny it on a stack of bibles; he also said he would shoot any woman who told on him; he said I would have plenty of money at any time; I think if I had got the money I would have made the same confession; it is for the good of all the ladies of Vancouver; Sullivan has great influence over a large number of ladies there; (Sensation); it is for their good that this affair should be known; after the trouble I went to Mr. Robson's and stayed there till the next Friday week; I confessed to my husband before Mr. Robson; up to that time I had been telling untruths, since then I have told the truth; I told Mr. Robson Sullivan had betrayed me by giving me drugged candies, and I firmly believe it.

The court then adjourned at noon, until 1:20 p. m.

On resuming, Amanda Hogg's cross-examination by Mr. Davie was continued, as follows:

I remember meeting Dr. Langis on April 13th, and told him that I had no sooner got out of one trouble than I was into another; asked him to deliver a letter to Sullivan; he said he would; Sullivan, Mr. Hogg, and myself were all questioned separately at Rev. Mr. Robson's house, and I denied all guilt; I believe the result of the examination was that Mr. Robson concluded there was no ground for the charges against us; remember calling God to witness that I was innocent; am not living with my husband, but have made some pies in the house once, and also made the bed once; I speak to my husband occasionally; have never talked to him of the evidence I was going to give in court, and he never told me what he was going to say.

This concluded Mr. Davie's cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eberts: I remember the date in December, by the entertainment of the Glee and Madrigal Society; that was when I first met Dr. Langis; my husband is not paying my board at Mr. Abrey's. To his lordship: Would have confessed to my husband the following Sunday, but was at Dr. Burritt's, and they would not let me go home. This concluded Mrs. Hogg's evidence.

Rev. E. Robson, sworn, said: I am a minister of the Methodist church; know Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and Sullivan; remember the month of April; Mrs. Hogg was at my house from the 9th to the 19th of the month, with the exception of two days; she came to my house at night.

Mr. Eberts: "What was her state of mind?"

Mr. Davie: "I object to the question."

Mr. Eberts: "Very well. I have no more to ask."

Cross-examined by Mr. McColl: Have been in the province 9 1/2 years this time; have known Mr. and Mrs. Hogg since they came to the province; they were members of my church.

Jas. Lawson, sworn, said: I know Mrs. Hogg and saw her at Mr. Abrey's house last week.

Mr. Eberts: "What did you go there for?"

Mr. McColl: "Hold on there, don't answer that; I object."

I went to Abrey's house, and saw Mrs. Hogg there; I did not go there as a friend of Dr. Langis, neither did I go as a friend of Sullivan; neither of them knew I went there.

David Evans sworn, said: I live in Vancouver and know Sullivan and Mrs. Hogg; remember Oct. 15th last; they were present on that date at a practice of the choir for the Moody meetings; I was conductor of the singing; went to the practice about 8 o'clock; met Sullivan and Mrs. Hogg on the sidewalk near the Y.M.C.A. rooms; asked them if anyone was up stairs, they said no ladies were there; I waited quite a while till there were sufficient ladies to start practice, and

then we began singing without an organ accompaniment; after singing about twenty minutes, Sullivan and Mrs. Hogg came in together; this was about 45 minutes after I first saw them; since that date have seen them together several times.

To Mr. Davie: No ladies were in the room when I went up stairs; Sullivan did not come in even one minute before Mrs. Hogg.

James Bunting, sworn, said: On the 5th of December last I was caretaker for the Y. M. C. A. rooms; saw Mrs. Hogg on the afternoon of 5th; saw her come up the stairs of the Wilson block; spoke to her; she went into Dr. Langis's office; I was in the building 1 1/2 hours; did not see her come out.

Mrs. Wm. Hogg, sworn, said: I remember when Amanda Hogg was ill; went to her house on 6th of March; she was complaining a little; went there again on 7th; was in the sick room when the doctor came up; was with her when the miscarriage took place; the doctor was not there then; the doctor gave Armand some medicine with a little water; looked at the bottle, and remarked "poison" was marked on it; saw the fetus after the miscarriage.

George F. Boddington, M.D., sworn, said: Am a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons; I know an instrument such as described by a witness; it is used in certain cases by surgeons; so far as I know it would apply to a silver catheter or a uterine sound (instrument produced); that is the uterine sound; the instrument is used to ascertain the condition of the uterus; it could be used for causing the expulsion of a fetus; it would not necessarily cause abortion if used as described, and again it might; it might be introduced into the womb without touching the fetus; I think if there was a wounding of the membranes the fetus would necessarily be expelled; the instrument is used by medical men to produce abortion for the safety of the woman; the practice among surgeons, when artificial abortion is required, is to call in another surgeon; in such a case I would consider myself bound to call in another practitioner; if a woman were pregnant, and in good health, it would be malpractice to introduce that instrument into the uterus; one of the instruments mentioned by the witness I think would be a speculum (instrument produced); that is it; another instrument (produced) is known as a "tent"; the operation would be painful; it would be dangerous to use this instrument on a woman with child; it might produce abortion and blood poisoning.

George R. Gordon, sworn, said: Am a merchant at Vancouver; remember 5th March; was in Westminster that day; returned home on evening train. Arthur Sullivan kept store for me on that day. This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Davie opened the case for the defence, saying he had a very difficult task before him. Not because the case was a hard one, but because he considered his clients were the victims of a foul conspiracy. He would try in his own humble way to disprove the foul calumnies brought against these men, and show forth the untruthfulness of the principal witness. He urged upon the jury the necessity of giving every benefit of a doubt to the accused. It was their duty to do so, and it was nothing more than fair and just. As far as the case had gone, he thought, would convince anyone that the life of a doctor was not all ease and money-making. And yet a woman can step forward and expose them on villainous charges, such as have been laid in this case. Where the principal witness is a leading accomplice, the evidence must not be believed except so far as corroborated by others. If it were nothing else, the fact of the woman being a confessed liar should be enough to throw a doubt on the whole evidence. Mr. Davie concluded by reviewing the rest of the evidence.

At 6:30 the court adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

Court re-opened at 8:15 p. m. Mrs. Rebecca Cooper, sworn, said: I live in Vancouver; knew Mrs. Hogg in the month of March last; had conversation with her then; she gave me to understand she was pregnant then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eberts: It was at Mrs. Hogg's house; she told me, and never contradicted it since; I refreshed my memory on the 5th March when Mrs. Hogg had a fall; saw her in the basement of the Methodist church; on that evening she said she had been feeling miserable since she had her fall; I never saw Sullivan give Mrs. Hogg a package; at the meeting of ladies a few days ago in Vancouver Mr. Spring was there; the meeting was at my house; the meeting was for the purpose of taking down the evidence for Dr. Langis's lawyer.

Mrs. Collins, sworn, said: I live in Vancouver; Mrs. Hogg told me she fell down the steps; I was not in the house when the miscarriage took place; saw the child; it did not present an unnatural appearance; it was about eleven inches long; I noticed a red mark on the child's head, which Mrs. Hogg said was caused by the fall; there were no features to make it look like Sullivan; thought it looked like Mr. Hogg on account of its long limbs; noticed no hair on the child's head; I asked Mrs. Hogg how her husband used her and what he did, and she said he would not live with her until she had punished Sullivan; Mrs. Hogg said she would not do anything against Sullivan because the man was perfectly innocent. Mrs. Linda Woodward was called and sworn, but did not add anything in the way of new evidence.

Dr. Fagan was sworn, and gave much technical evidence, explaining carefully and succinctly matters in connection with his profession, which, though important to the case, we refrain from publishing.

The court adjourned at 9:45 p. m. till 10 o'clock next morning.

THIRD DAY.

The interest in the celebrated Langis-Sullivan case was unabated to-day.

Long before the court house doors were opened at 10 o'clock the street in front of the building was crowded for some distance with persons anxious to witness the grand finale of the case, which everyone thought would soon come. The jury looked bright and cheerful, seemingly having enjoyed a refreshing night's rest, capped by a *recherche* and satisfying breakfast. The prisoners also looked cheerful, and appeared confident that the day would go well with them.

His lordship took the bench at 10:20 o'clock.

Hugh M. Cooper, M. D., sworn, said: Heard the evidence given by Mrs. Collins yesterday and from her description of the child would consider it was of 6 months or more; in the earlier months the head is much larger in proportion to the body; at the fifth month the embryo has a peculiar appearance which cannot be mistaken; the peculiarity disappears at the 7th month; the use of the tent in criminal abortion would be neither useful or sensible; would think a surgeon an idiot who performed the operation as explained by Mrs. Hogg.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eberts: Tansy is something used by ignorant people to procure abortion; pennyroyal is also used for the same purpose.

DeWolf Smith, M. D., sworn, said: Have heard the evidence of Dr. Fagan and Dr. Cooper and agree with them; do not attach any significance to the mark on the child's head as described by Mrs. Collins.

I. M. McLean, M. D., concurred in the evidence submitted by the previous medical testimony.

Dr. McGuigan, sworn, said: I practice at Vancouver in partnership with Dr. Langis; in February Dr. Langis intended going up to Queen Charlotte Islands, and prepared to do so; before leaving he gave me a power of attorney to conduct his business during his absence; it was dated Feb 13th; he left by the Islander on that date, and consulted with me as to the patients before he left; he never mentioned Mrs. Hogg to me; expected him to be away for a month; he was only away 3 or 4 days; Mr. Desormier was to accompany him; Dr. Langis kept a record of his patients (record produced); Hogg's name only appears on the 6th of March in the case of midwifery; in the month of December the name does not appear.

H. Desormier, sworn, said: Was going to Queen Charlotte Islands, but on arriving at Victoria found no steamer touched at the islands, and we returned to Vancouver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eberts: I think Mr. Langis was going to practice his profession there.

F. R. Glover gave evidence to having visited Queen Charlotte Islands and the periods at which they are visited by vessels.

Chas. Borshall, sworn, said: Am a carpenter; worked at Sullivan's house on February 12th; Sullivan was there from 11 a. m. till night; worked there also on Feb. 11th; he was there all that day; worked at the Methodist church.

To a juror: I worked for Sullivan for nothing; I was his guest.

Dr. McGuigan, recalled, said: Dr. Langis was going up to the island to attend to some land matters.

Chas. Dribbell, sworn, said: Worked for Abrams & McKenzie in Vancouver on Oct. 15th; that night Sullivan came to our store about ten minutes to eight o'clock; McKenzie was out and he waited nearly an hour for him; remember the date because Mr. Spring came in while Sullivan was there and bought some goods which were charged.

Mrs. Hogg, recalled, said: I know Mrs. Cooper; never told her I was enquire in August or at any other time.

Mrs. Woodward, recalled, said: Mrs. Hogg called on me last December and told me of her pregnancy; next day I called at her house and she told me she was about three months with child.

This closed the evidence.

Mr. McColl addressed the jury on behalf of Dr. Langis. He pointed out that the joint prosecution of Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and the crown relied only on the evidence of Mrs. Hogg, an accomplice. He accused Mrs. Hogg of acting a theatrical part; of ingratitude towards the man with whom she swore she pleaded to save her from disgrace. According to the woman's story, Dr. Langis saved her from the most terrible and scorching disgrace imaginable, and yet this creature in all the conduct of the case, in all her evidence and confessions, never utters one word of sympathy for the doctor who had saved her from disgrace and possibly death. We have every reason to believe she was prepared for her part, and the character given her by her husband in the letter to Rev. Mr. Robson is sufficient conviction itself of the woman's baseness.

Mr. Davie then addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He said it was his duty now to sum up as shortly as possible the evidence adduced in this case. As would be observed the case took the form of private prosecution. However, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which the case had been laid before them, and the lack of real and trustworthy evidence on the part of the prosecution, he felt sure the jury would come to the conclusion that the charges against the accused were not borne out by what had since followed. The evidence of Mrs. Hogg was so contradictory that it was not worthy of credence. Mr. Davie's speech lasted nearly an hour and was a thorough resume of the whole evidence of the case. He laid very great stress on the *alibi* proved in the case of Dr. Langis, who went to Victoria on the 13th of February, the only day on which Mrs. Hogg said she had been told by the doctor to return and get a certain operation performed. The doctor would not leave the city while he was responsible for the life of a patient, especially if he were perpetrating malpractice. The fact of the prosecution not taking Mrs. Hogg's evidence on her fall, which other witnesses

proved, was also dwelt on at length. The straightforward evidence of Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Cooper was referred to and commented on favorably. Mr. Davie held THE COLUMBIAN in his hand while delivering his address and referred to it frequently. The letter from Mrs. Hogg to Sullivan he described as for the purpose of blackmail only, and was as transparent as it was infamous. He accused Mr. Hogg of blackening her own character to obtain the revenge or ends she wished.

Mr. Eberts, for the crown, made a really excellent address, reviewed the case carefully and dwelt on the knowledge of Mrs. Hogg, who described the instruments used in abortion, so accurately. The medical evidence on both sides was identical in every particular. This case, Mr. Eberts said, was the first abortion case that had ever come before the courts of British Columbia.

His lordship then charged the jury. The evidence, he said, centered on the occurrences between the 10th and 15th of February. It was difficult, his lordship said, to understand the case. The woman had given evidence for a day or more, and had explained the different operations of abortion. The first question is, if the story is false, where did she get the knowledge? There was no hint or suggestion that she had been in a similar trouble before, or that her character in the past had been attacked. It was very evident she had obtained the knowledge by experience. The occurrence on October 15th, when Mrs. Hogg and Sullivan were first criminally intimate, was corroborated by Mr. Evans, and disproved by Dribbell. The jury would have to judge that for themselves. Bunting's evidence, of seeing Mrs. Hogg go into the doctor's office in December, was trifling and unimportant, as the importance of the case lay in what occurred between the 10th and 15th of February. The operation supposed to have been performed on the 12th, and the manner in which it was done, does not agree with the general opinion of Dr. Langis' ability. The medical testimony went to show that, from the description of the child, pregnancy must have taken place in August. If the story of Mrs. Hogg was untrue, certainly she was the most remarkably untruthful woman he had ever met. His lordship concluded his charge by stating that a certain rule in law said an accomplice to a crime must not be taken as evidence, and in this case he could call Mrs. Hogg nothing else than an accomplice. "Supposing," said his lordship, "we draw a line through the evidence of Mrs. Hogg, what evidence have we against the prisoners? None. A well known authority says a judge should not charge a jury to find on the evidence of an accomplice, without corroboration, and it was a rule deserving all the reverence of law. Therefore, gentlemen, I would not advise you to find on her evidence alone."

The jury then retired, and it was confidently expected a verdict favoring the prisoners would be returned in 15 minutes.

During the afternoon many friends of Dr. Langis arrived from Vancouver, and occupied seats in the court room. As soon as the judge had finished his charges these crowded round the popular doctor who was thereby forced to hold a court (house) levee. To the student of history the brilliant court of Louis XIV. was called to mind by the sparkling conversation which flowed in the French language among the group of which Dr. Langis was the central and distinguished figure during the course of the impromptu levee.

It was 3:20 o'clock when the jury retired, and at 3:50 o'clock the sheriff announced that a verdict had been found.

A few minutes later his lordship took the bench, and Mr. Stirsy, the foreman, in reply to the usual question, answered promptly: "Not guilty."

A murmur of pleasure ran through the court when the verdict was pronounced.

The accused were further held on a second indictment for the same offense, alleged to have been committed in February.

Mr. Eberts asked for an adjournment until next assizes.

Bail was fixed for the appearance of the accused.

The adjournment was granted, and the court adjourned.

Delta Council.

The council met at the Delta town hall on Monday, May 13th. Present, the reeve and Councillors Arthur, Oliver, Pybus, Trim and Tasker.

Mr. Wm. McKee was appointed clerk, assessor and collector. Mr. Alex. Gilchrist was appointed auditor.

Councillor Pybus gave notice that he would introduce at next meeting of the council the following by-laws: "Revenue by-law for 1889," "road tax by-law," "by-law for the return of the Delta municipal assessment roll, 1889," "court of revision by-law," and "pound by-law."

The following accounts were passed and ordered paid: H. Hodge, \$35.50; Grant & Kerr, \$103.40; BRITISH COLUMBIAN, \$29.30; telegrams, \$1.62.

The full board was appointed a road committee, and Councillors Arthur and Pybus, finance committee.

The clerk was instructed to call for tenders for the completion of the Crescent Island road.

A communication from H. Ross & Co. was received and filed.

The reeve and Coun. Arthur were appointed as delegates to wait upon the government to discuss road grants.

On motion council adjourned till Saturday evening, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, p.m.

An epidemic of elopements is reported from Halifax. The foreman of the leading contracting and building establishment left the city, and a governess in his employer's household disappeared at the same time. A truckman has disappeared with a servant girl and leaves a wife and family of young children to mourn his departure.

Von Bulow says that every pianist should learn to sing and play the violin, "as their ears would hear more critically the sounds they produce, and thereby teach them how to phrase." Some pianists we have heard should learn to cook and to make shoes—and let the piano alone.—*Ex.*

Knew What to Order.—"James," said the village jeweller, "are there any weddings to take place in the neighborhood soon?" "There are two to come off next week," said the clerk. And the jeweller sat down at once and wrote an order for two dozen pickle casters with privilege of exchanging 22 of them for something else within 30 days.

Taking into consideration that the indemnity paid by France to Germany after the war of 1870-71 amounted to five milliard francs, it follows that if this sum were to be paid at the rate of five francs—about \$1—for every minute since the beginning of the Christian era up to date, the sum would not have been paid yet at the present time.—*Ex.*

A story is told of a bank president in south-west Texas who made away with all the funds under his charge and then posted on the door of his institution, "Bank Suspended." That night he was interviewed by a number of depositors, who left him hanging to a tree with this notice pinned to his breast: "Bank President Suspended." Bank suspensions will not occur very frequently in that locality.

One of the most remarkable feats in modern journalism was achieved by Mrs. Isabella B. Barrows, of Boston. She wrote a verbatim report of a speech made in German by Carl Schurz, which she turned into English while her pen was flying across her paper in stenographic characters. To write stenographically and translate from German to English simultaneously was a remarkable piece of shorthand reporting.

An exchange prepares its readers for the season in this way: Don't be alarmed, a few weeks hence, if you happen to hear a young woman in the adjoining yard exclaiming in a highly excited tone of voice that somebody or other is a great mean thing, and that she'll never speak to him again as long as she lives. It is the way they always talk at croquet. It is a part of the game, and just as indispensable an adjunct as the balls and mallets.

While the Queen-Regent of Spain was entertaining Queen Victoria at San Sebastian, by an odd coincidence the Duchess of Madrid was extending a similar courtesy to Princess Louis of Bavaria at Viareggio. The Duchess is wife of Don Carlos, and, in Legitimist eyes, rightful Queen of Spain, and the Princess is a direct descendant of Charles I., and would probably be Queen of England to-day were it not for the Act of Settlement.—*Ex.*

It is said that the British capitalist is shy of investing in a first-class line of steamers for the Canadian-European route, because the possible improvement of a few years may rate the line down to second or third class. This is understandable enough; but when the *Globe* advances the same possibility as a reason why the government should have refused to promise a subsidy to such a line, we can't help suspecting that it has allowed a little grit to get into its thinking machine.

Somebody has been figuring out the average accident rate of railway passengers, just as the average mortality tables are made up by insurance experts. The result is reassuring to nervous people. The "average man" will travel continuously for 180 years before he meets with even a slight accident, and before he can be killed, he must stick to the track for 920 years. It's a good job for the accident insurance people that nobody knows whether he is the "average man" or not.

The Royal Botanic Society of England will celebrate its jubilee this year by a floral parade and feast of roses. There will be a *bataille des fleurs* in the afternoon with carriages and pony carts decked with flowers, and riding horses, ponies and children's donkeys gayly caparisoned. Visitors are requested to wear rose flowers in their dress, and there will be a special exhibition of roses, having regard to the fact that the rose figures in the floral badge of England and in the corporate seal of society.

The decrease of immigration to North America this season, remarks an exchange, is coincident with the remarkable movement of population toward the southern continent, notably the Argentine Republic. The emigrants from all parts of Europe continue to crowd toward that country, where the government have offered exceptional and tempting advantages to new arrivals. Canada, under the circumstances, fails to secure her share under conditions which must be regarded as abnormal and temporary.

It was long thought that blood oranges were produced by grafting an orange tree with a pomegranate slip, but it is now said that there is not the slightest foundation for this belief. The blood orange, which is merely a variety of the sweet orange obtained by cultivation, was first raised by the Spanish gardeners in the Philippine Islands. When it was first seen in Europe it created a sensation among the superstitious, who saw all sorts of disasters foretold by the bloody fruit. In the last century blood orange trees brought exceedingly large prices.—*Ex.*

A Pittsburg doctor says he can diagnose ailments by examining a single hair of the patient. Two young men, as a joke, took him a hair from a bay horse. The doctor gravely wrote a prescription, and said his fee was \$25, as the case was precarious. They were staggered, but paid the fee, and after they got out laughed all the way to the apothecary's. The latter took the prescription and read in amazement: "One bushel of oats, four quarts of water, stir well, and give three times a day—and turn the animal out to graze!" Then the jokers stopped laughing.

A Hartford, Conn., clergyman tells this anecdote: Early in life while occupying another charge, he invited a clergyman whom the unregenerate would call conceited and dull to preach in his pulpit. During the sermon our Hartford preacher dozed away in the sweet old way till he was suddenly called on to conclude the service with prayer. Accustomed to regard himself as the humblest of his Creator's instruments, and forgetting that he had not delivered the sermon, he began with "We beseech Thee to accept the weak and feeble effort that has been addressed to Thee and more richly to endow Thy servant in the graces he so greatly lacks."

One of the veterans of the Peninsular War has just died in England. Thomas Palmer was the last survivor of the 14,000 men who fought in the battle of Corunna, and saw frequent service in that part of the military stage till 1814, when he received his discharge and a pension. The old saying that pensioners are long-lived was exemplified in his case, for he died at the age of 100, having enjoyed his pension for 75 years. In late years the veteran received greater emoluments through the influence of military friends who exerted themselves to reward one of the last links, if not the very last, binding the important events of that time to the present.—*Ex.*

It pleases the New York *Sich* to enquire: "Is there any other country besides our own in all the world that has had a personage in its history who is the object of such universal admiration among its people as George Washington is among the people of the United States?" Yes, plenty. There died in England the other day a man whom both parties exerted themselves to honor, and who passed to his rest amid the lamentations of a nation. There are no exact parallels to Washington, because there are no exactly similar conditions, but every country has its hero enshrined in the heart of every patriot, and it is nonsense to assert the contrary.—*Empire.*

Our 'Frisco neighbors are abnormally troubled about our fortifications, they want to annex British Columbia, and don't want to have too hard a job. See? The *San Francisco Standard* says: A very small proportion of the people of this country are aware that the strongest fort on the American continent is now building on the Pacific coast. When completed it will rank next to Puget Sound, the second port of entry on the Pacific coast, and one of the most important in the United States. The British will soon be able to close this port at any moment. No other nation in the world would permit the building of this great fort to intimidate a peaceful neighbor.

"Dr. Philetus Dobbs" gives an amusing account of a Sunday school he visited "on the other side of the world." The superintendent tapped a bell, without uttering a word, and the chorist arose and led the singing. Another tap brought another man to his feet, who read a chapter of the Bible. At a third tap a prayer was offered, and so it went on. He said to one of the teachers, "Things move on very quietly here. I noticed that you got to work at the lesson very soon." "Yes," said the teacher, "that is what I came here for." "I noticed also that the superintendent did not say a word." "He can't," replied the teacher, "he is dumb. We elected him because he couldn't talk, and we have had plenty of time for the lesson ever since. The last superintendent we had nearly talked us to death."

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Press Despatches.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—Advices from Buckville say a terrible storm has just swept over the town and surrounding country, doing great damage. The wind was accompanied with hail, which fell as large as hen's eggs. Forests were leveled and fields of cotton and corn cut to pieces. Several dwellings were crushed by falling hail.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Villard and his friends unite in declaring that Boeckh, who challenged him to a pistol duel, is insane. Villard entertains no ill-will toward him. He wishes an examination of the man's mental condition, so that he can be returned to his parents, in Germany, who entertained Villard a few years ago. A member of the Villard party, said to have secured all the stock necessary to carry on the election, is much surprised at the extent of the short stock interest. The long stock came all the way from Maine to California. The stock exchange committee on securities rules that any certificate of the stock which that company will transfer is good delivery.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 17.—The coroner's jury in the case of James McCarthy, fatally stabbed by Harry Hines, last night, found killing justifiable. The two men were prisoners at the jail. McCarthy attacked Hines, biting a piece off his cheek.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—General Felix Agnus, proprietor of the Baltimore American, a leading Southern republican newspaper, is mentioned to succeed the late Allen Thorndyke Rice, as U. S. minister to Russia.

PORT HURON, May 18.—The steam barge R. P. Ranney, passed down this morning and reports the schooner Merrick sunk in the lake Huron, 10 miles east of Presque Isle; five lives are lost, Mate Martin Johnson, of Detroit; Mrs. Cole Cook, of Cleveland; Seaman John Charlevoix, of Detroit; Wm. Ours, Ashtabula, Ohio; Pat Kannelly, Clayton, N.J.; Capt. Russer of Detroit, and seaman Goodfriend.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The conspiracy against the czar recently discovered among army officers in this city was found to be more widespread than at first supposed. Not only numerous high officers of St. Petersburg and soldiers are among the conspirators, but also regiments at Moscow and Warsaw are implicated in the plot; three officers have suicided. A bomb was found at Warsaw, and hundreds of officers and soldiers have been arrested there. Great excitement prevails over the affair. The czarina is completely unmoved at the terrible discovery.

LONDON, May 18.—The steamship Missouri, Capt. Murrell, who on the last voyage out rescued the passengers of the sinking steamer Denmark, arrived in the Thames to-day, from Philadelphia. Two steamers, laden with friends and admirers of the brave captain, went down river to meet the Missouri. Captain Murrell and officers were given a grand ovation, and in reply to the address made him the captain spoke highly of the kindness he received in America, and thanked those who met him. The captain was overwhelmed with praise and attention and was forced to strip his uniform of the gilt buttons to distribute among admirers. Every button was eagerly seized upon as a relic. Capt. Murrell will be publicly received and banqueted in London.

ROME, May 18.—The pope has suddenly been taken very ill and his condition is thought quite serious, as he is extremely weak.

MADRID, May 18.—News reached here of a bold and desperate conspiracy by a band of anarchists to seize and plunder the town of Succa, in Valencia, this morning, which was averted by the timely discovery by the authorities. The plot was to be carried out when the male population were absent, working in the fields. Gens d'armes however, were sent to the scene and arrested the ring-leaders before dawn.

BERLIN, May 18.—The National Zeitung declares that the Samoan conference has agreed to form a native government for the islands; a plenary meeting will be held Tuesday, which will probably be the last.

LONDON, May 18.—The Spanish str. Emiliano, Capt. Benzerbea, from New Orleans, April 28, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown with cotton in fore and main holds burning for two days. The flames spread rapidly, and it was found necessary to jettison 1400 bales of cotton. Three seamen were overcome and rendered senseless by smoke and heat. The deck of the steamer started in several places, large quantities of water and steam being poured on the cargo in the endeavor to quench the fire. It is probable, however, that it will be necessary to discharge the cargo.

LONDON, May 18.—The appellate court has decided women cannot sit in county councils, notwithstanding that they may be duly qualified electors. Both the lord chief justice and the master of the rolls decided that the electoral votes, while giving women suffrage and enabling them to vote to elect members of the county courts, did not give them the right to be elected. This decision is denounced by the Pall Mall Gazette and other newspapers which favor female suffrage, as an irritating interpretation of the act. It is asserted that the verdict of the court is due to the influence of the traditional county council, which consisted solely of men, and to antagonism to the effort to introduce women suffrage into parliament in the Scotch local government bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Mrs. Terry, wife of Clinton B. Terry, the millionaire lumber merchant, of Tacoma, to whom the Paris correspondents have been devoting considerable attention of late in relating to the world her alleged wrong doings in the French capital, has opened a correspondence with her lawyers in this city.

One of the letters, dated Paris, April 25th, of which the following is an extract, and gives an entirely different version of the trouble from the one cabled from Paris: "All the way from New York to Paris on the steamer Mr. Terry treated me without the least decency, scarcely allowing me to exchange ordinary civilities with our fellow passengers. When we arrived at Paris I, not being able to speak French felt very lonely with my two daughters and son. Mr. Terry one day brought Mr. Hippolyte to our rooms and introduced him as a gentleman, who being able to speak both French and English, would escort the girls and myself around Paris. We were very glad of this opportunity and accepted Mr. Hippolyte's kind offices. After a short time however, Mr. Terry accused me of familiarity with Hippolyte and made all sorts of vile charges against me. I absolutely deny that I ever committed any wrong or intended to in any way. Finally Terry's attorneys demanded that I should sign a document in which I was to acknowledge having broken my marriage vows, that I had been guilty of acts of infidelity with Hippolyte and also that if I consented to a divorce he would pay me \$10,000 and allow me \$50 per month to maintain my children; I absolutely refused to sign the paper and the attorneys then threatened me with arrest and that they would have me confined in the St. Lazaro as a common woman. I absolutely deny, letter concludes, "that I have ever been guilty of any act of infidelity against Mr. Terry." Mrs. Terry's attorneys here state that she will commence an action for divorce in the U. S. Ferry will probably go to Washington territory and endeavor to have the case heard in Tacoma.

PORTLAND, Or., May 18.—Jas. Connelly, aged 70, during a domestic quarrel with Mrs. Patrick Connelly, his daughter-in-law, in East Portland, this morning, pulled a knife and stabbed her in the region of the heart. The wound is considered fatal. Mrs. Connelly is 23 years old.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Almy Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ladies fine clothes, has made a general assignment. The mills are among the largest in Kensington district, and employ about four hundred hands. Liabilities are \$200,000.

BROOKLYN, May 18.—Shortly after noon to-day a fire was discovered in the huge still No. 10 of Pratt's immense oil works, at the foot of North Tenth street, Williamsburg. Three alarms were sent out, but up to 2 o'clock the firemen had been able to keep the flames from spreading to the large tanks which surrounded the still. Fears however are expressed that the flames will spread. The still contains several thousand barrels of crude oil. It is not known how the flames originated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—James Downey, an iron worker employed on the new Chronicle building, fell from the sixth story this morning, and was killed.

Alfred B. Barker, master mechanic, suicided by swallowing the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid, this morning, and is dying in great agony. Family dissensions said to be the cause.

OTTAWA, May 20.—Mr. Joseph Page, private secretary to Sir John A. MacDonald, speaking to a reporter of the report that Sir John intends to visit England in reference to the Behring Sea question shortly, said that there were positively no foundation for such a report. Sir John might he said go to England in the fall.

OTTAWA, May 20.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster, speaking to a reporter in reference to the statement recently cabled from England that the Andersons were experiencing difficulty in raising capital for an Atlantic fast steamship line, said: "I have not heard anything which would lead me to suspect there is foundation in fact for the report. So far as I know the Andersons are progressing fairly well in their negotiations and hope to be able in a little while to definitely announce the formation of a company."

MONTREAL, May 20.—Several important changes are announced in the staff of the bank of Montreal. H. V. Meredith, formerly asst. local manager, is appointed local manager; E. S. Clouston has been appointed asst. general manager, and A. MacNider inspector and supt. of agencies.

The thermometer on Saturday afternoon registered 88°, the highest reading in May for 15 years.

OTTAWA, May 20.—Mr. Lewis H. Tache, private secretary to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, says he has received no intimation of the rumored removal of that gentleman from the office of secretary of state to that of minister of railways and canals, Mr. Colby succeeding him.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 20.—A passenger train was run into from the rear by a timber train on the Madoc branch of the Grand Trunk this morning. Seventeen passengers were injured, but only two seriously. They are Ryan, a horse buyer of Montreal, and Mrs. French, of Huntingdon.

TORONTO, May 20.—Two boys, Geo. Moore and Fred Milligan, fell into the Don river on Saturday while playing on its banks, and Milligan, aged 9, was drowned.

KLOCKS MILLS, Ont., May 20.—During the storm yesterday afternoon a cyclone struck the camps of Rochester & Doherty on the Antoine creek, twisting large trees off at the roots and causing the men to run in all directions. One man had an arm broken by a falling tree. Another was hurt so badly that he was taken to Mattawa hospital this morning and may not recover.

TORONTO, May 20.—John Morant, a street preacher of some note in the East End, has eloped with Mrs. Dowell one of his itinerant flock.

TORONTO, May 20.—The wife of Patrick O'Connor, who runs the Sherman house, died from the effects, it is supposed, of a beating administered by her husband several weeks ago.

YAQUINA, Or., May 20.—A party

from Alsea Bay last night and reported that one of the boats from the ill-fated str. Alaskan came into Cape Perpetua early yesterday morning with ten of the wrecked sailors. They report having drifted near one of the life rafts from the Alaskan with 2 dead men on her. The men are now at Alsea and report no news of the other boat, but gave news to Capt. Winant, of the str. Mischieff, of their location and direction when last seen. The Mischieff at once put to sea in search of them. The sailors saved are in good condition, and strong hopes are entertained that Captain Winant will pick up the missing boat which is supposed to contain 18 men.

BUFFALO, May 20.—Mrs. Oscar Folsom, mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, will be married to-night at Jackson, Mich., to Henry E. Perrine, secretary of the Buffalo city Cemetery Association.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The funeral services over the remains of the dead mind-reader, Washington Irving Bishop, were solemnized this afternoon in the Grace Protestant Episcopal church. There was a large attendance. During the morning the face of the dead man was exposed to view in the undertaker's room. A large number of friends took a last look at the remains which were subsequently removed to the Hoffman house, where the mother of the deceased, Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, is living, and from there to the church. The face of the dead man wore a peaceful and wonderfully life like expression. The interment was at Greenwood.

LONDON, May 20.—In the house of lords to-day the Earl of Meath's proposal that women be allowed to sit as members in county councils was rejected by a vote of 128 to 23.

LONDON, Ont., May 20.—Dominion Inspector Cowan reports that there is no danger from hog cholera at Tilbury West, and that the only cases are very light, the result of last year's epidemic.

LONDON, May 20.—Henri Rochefort was arraigned this morning at the Vine street police court, charged with assaulting the artist Pilotel, on Saturday, on Regent street. The magistrate bound Rochefort in the sum of £150 to keep the peace for six months.

OTTAWA, May 20.—His excellency the governor general, accompanied by Lady Stanley, Miss Lister, Capt. and Mrs. Codville, and the Hon. William Stanley, will leave on Thursday next, the 23rd inst., for his excellency's residence on the Cascapedia.

BELLEVUE, May 20.—A two year old son of P. Carroosky, was found on the floor insensible, with a bottle that had contained a gill of brandy beside him. Every effort was made to save the child but he died after 24 hours of terrible agony.

HALIFAX, May 20.—Christy Boutiller, of St. Margarets Bay, who was seduced by a soldier last year, was arrested on Saturday for abandoning her child. The father has gone to Bermuda.

INGERSOLL, Ont., May 20.—Frank Wheeler, aged 30 years, committed suicide here by cutting his throat. He had been employed by the Evans Bros., piano manufacturing company, but was discharged from their service about two weeks ago. Among his effects were found letters from his mother at Kingston and one from a brother.

WINGHAM, Ont., May 20.—While bathing in the river yesterday morning, Arthur Long, tinsmith, aged 19, took cramps and was drowned.

QUEBEC, May 20.—Hossack's grocery store, on Garden street, was gutted by fire. The loss is heavy.

AMELIASBURG, Ont., May 20.—Mayor Cunningham was drowned in Roblin Lake by the upsetting of a sail boat.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The five story brick building on Front st., occupied by Chas. E. Bellow, storage warehouse, J. R. Merrihew and John Wright, dealers in teas and coffees, was totally burned this morning. Loss \$80,000; fully insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Russian church of this city was almost completely destroyed by fire at one o'clock this morning. In connection with the church was a school for boys, of whom there were thirty-two, together with six priests, sleeping in the place when the fire broke out. All, fortunately, escaped, but lost all their effects. The loss is about \$25,000, partially covered by insurance. To-day is the feast of St. Nicholas, the patron Russian saint, and extraordinary preparations have been made to celebrate the saint's anniversary with all the pomp and ceremonial which the Greek rites admit. The festival also was to be a sort of farewell to Bishop Vladimir, who was to leave for an episcopal visit to Alaska and the Aleutian Isles by the Russian man-of-war Kreyesser, which was designated by the Russian government for that special purpose. The bishop expected to leave for Alaska to-morrow, but will probably be detained for some time in consequence of the calamity which has befallen his episcopal seat.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 21.—Hon. Guy C. Noble, one of the most prominent lawyers in Vermont, died suddenly at his home in St. Albans this morning.

LONDON, May 21.—William O'Brien testified to-day before the Parnell commission. The fact that his testimony was expected to-day drew large crowds to the court room, and the witness was listened to with great attention. Owing to O'Brien's weak condition, the result of long imprisonment, he was allowed to remain seated. In a low weak voice, which it was difficult to hear beyond the counsel's table, the witness gave a detailed account of agrarian outrages perpetrated in county Tipperary prior to the formation of National League in that district. The league, said the witness, after established, prevented wholesale famine and fearful war in Ireland in 1879. The witness declared no murder had

been committed in Tipperary since the league formed a branch there.

LONDON, May 21.—The steamers Beresford, bound for Hartlepool, and German Emperor, for London, collided in the channel this morning. Both vessels sank almost immediately. It is believed over 30 persons were drowned. Nine of the survivors landed at Dover.

Reports of the collision in the channel between the str. Beresford and German Emperor were exaggerated by the survivors, who landed at Dover. Only the German Emperor sank. The Beresford was lost sight of and it was thought that she went down too, but she succeeded in keeping afloat and made for Gravesend, where she arrived in a damaged condition. She has on board 22 of her own crew and twelve of the crew of the German Emperor. Both vessels were bound out, the Beresford from Hartlepool and the German Emperor from London.

LONDON, May 21.—The Princess Beatrice has been safely delivered of a son.

BERLIN, May 21.—It is thought the great strike in Westphalia is virtually over. Labor in this city continues restless. The reason for this is that the latest demands were refused. Three thousand men left work to-day, completely suspending building operations. The strike on tramways has been averted, but employees are dissatisfied.

PARIS, May 21.—M. Lockray fought a duel this morning with M. Berg, editor of the Lyons Republican. The weapons selected were sabres. M. Lockray received a slash on the arm, when his honor was declared satisfied.

BERLIN, May 21.—King Humbert, the Prince of Naples and Premier Crispi arrived here to-day. They were met at the station by the Emperor William, attended by a retinue of princes and generals and Prince Bismarck. The visitors were cordially welcomed by the emperor, who embraced King Humbert and the Crown Prince. Troops were lined to the castle and numerous arches were erected under which the procession passed. Every building on the route was profusely decorated with German and Italian emblems mingled. The streets were crowded with people, who displayed great enthusiasm at the sight of the two monarchs sitting side by side.

A Real Grievance.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—Sir, About the first of April I applied for a fishing license to fish salmon on the Fraser River, and last mail I received a letter from Mr. Mowat, saying my application has been rejected. Now, Mr. Editor, I fail to see on what grounds Mr. Mowat refused to grant me a license. I have been in this country over 30 years, have been fishing more or less 20 years of the time. Have my nets and boats got to lie and rot for the want of a license? This is no fool of a thing, Mr. Editor. Mr. Mowat will grant licenses to foreigners that come in here for the purpose of catching all the fish, and when they are played out will pull up and leave the country and take the proceeds with them. I see an article in your paper stating that there is 100 licenses outside of cannery boats, and 44 of the number are taken. Now why did Mr. Mowat refuse my application, as there are 56 licenses to be taken yet. If Mr. Mowat will do me justice, he will explain the thing better, and give me more satisfaction. Now, Mr. Editor, excuse me for intruding on your valuable space.

R. C. GARNER, Johnson's Landing, May 13, 1889.

The Fishery License Question.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—What's all this public meeting about to-morrow night, on the fishery license question? What will a mob at a public meeting know about the matter anyhow? Surely the inspector can look after the business better than people that don't know anything about it. Some people are making a lot of noise about not getting licenses, but who are they? A good many are not fishermen at all, but people who want to speculate on fishing licenses. Men that have trades of their own, and have never fished in the river before, want licenses, because they think it is going to be a good year. Then some men that are not regular fishermen, and do not live in the country, come here every four years, when there is supposed to be a good run, and want to make a haul, and then they leave and spend all their money out of the country. Mr. Mowat has promised to do his best to get licenses for all regular fishermen who have boats and nets, and who have been fishing on the river other seasons, and I do not believe that any of those will be left without licenses. I am in favor of the new regulations about licenses; they will prevent speculation, and are in the interest of the real fishermen. Yours, &c., SCIENTIFIC FISHERMAN.

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Farming Lands and Town Lots OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE. Business Property. Vacant Residential Property. Lot facing on Columbia and Front Sts., in central portion of the city; several buildings bring good rent—\$22,000.00. Lot 1, Block 28; corner lot on Agnes St.; fine residence site—\$1200.00. Lot 4, Block 7, near Lytton Square, 66x132 feet, fronting on Columbia and Front Sts.—\$8,000.00. Lots on St. Andrew's St., near Queen's Avenue—\$500.00 each. Corner Lot on Columbia St., 33x66 feet—\$4,000.00. Lots on Montreal, Douglas and Halifax Sts., near Clinton St.; fine views and well situated—\$350.00, \$375.00, \$500.00. Also—Lot and Building with stock of Goods, one of the best business stands in the city. Lot on Melbourne St., near Clinton—\$300.00. Lot 9, Sub-Block 10; fine residence lots—\$250.00. Lot 15, Block 13; two houses rented at paying figures—\$4,500.00. Lots on Pelham St., near Mary—\$600.00 each. House and Lot on Lorne St., near Columbia—\$1250.00. Lot on Pelham St., near St. Andrew's; fine site—\$500.00. Lots 4, 5 & 6, Block 19; good house, garden, &c.; choice residence property—\$5,250.00. Lot on St. John's St., near Melbourne—\$350.00. Corner Lot on Columbia St.; fenced and cleared—\$1500.00. Lot in St. Andrew's Square—\$300.00. House and Lot on Columbia St.; one of the finest residences in the city—\$7,000.00. Lots in Block fronting on North Arm road; finest chance in the market for residence or speculation—\$125.00 to \$175.00. House and Lot on Royal Avenue, near Douglas St.—\$2,000.00. Lots in Subdivision of Lot 11, sub-Block 12—\$80.00 to \$125.00. House and 3 Lots, corner Royal Avenue and St. Patrick's St.; no better residence site in the city—\$10,000.00. Lots in Subdivision of Lot 17, sub-Block 13—\$160.00 each. 1 acre, with 7 houses, near the Park—\$6,000.00. Lots in Westminster Addition at \$15.00 to \$50.00.

British royalty, remarks an exchange, is just at present puzzling over the problem of finding a wife for Prince Albert Victor, who will be the Prince of Wales if his father, the present prince, ever mounts the throne. The young prince is now twenty-five years of age, and his royal grandmother apparently thinks it high time that he had a wife and an establishment of his own. As yet parliament has not allowed him an income and he is entirely dependent upon his father. The worst of it is that there is no probability that parliament will vote him any money so long as he remains unmarried, and nobody seems to know just where to look for a wife for him. Of course she must be a princess of royal blood, and the law requires that she be a Protestant. Another German marriage would be intensely unpopular in England, and if the Germans are ruled out, eligible Protestant princesses are not numerous. The marriageable daughters of the royal family of Denmark are exhausted at last, and even if they were not, the fact that the Princess of Wales is the daughter of King Christian, would prevent the young prince from contracting a marriage with that family. The royal house of Holland possesses no daughters of a marriageable age, nor does that of Sweden. Indeed, outside of Germany, all Europe does not present a marriageable Protestant princess. If the daughter of a German house is selected as the future queen of England, the old feeling created by the Battenberg marriage will be aroused again. A German marriage is clearly not to be desired if an eligible princess of any other race can be discovered. In this extremity some enthusiastic Englishmen are persistently urging that the young prince should marry an American girl. Such a marriage, they say, would be very popular in England and, furthermore, it would cement a lasting union between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Many American girls could doubtless be found willing to share the throne of England with Albert Victor, and there could doubtless also be found many American fathers with plethoric pocket-books who would indicate their approval of such an alliance by settling upon the prince an income which would render him forever independent of parliament. While admitting that such a marriage would, possibly, be popular in England, an American contemporary thinks that it would have very little effect, one way or the other, upon the relations between the Americans and English. "It makes little difference to the American people," continues the journal in question, "whether the future wife of the young gentleman who hopes some day to play at being ruler of Great Britain was born in Italy, in Germany, or in America. In short, the American people do not consider the business of wearing a crown a very good one, except from a financial point of view, and they would not be overcome with joy even if all the remaining British princes should marry American wives. At the same time, the American people have a friendly feeling for that amiable but exceedingly dull old lady who is known as Queen Victoria, and for her sake they hope that her grandson will succeed in finding a wife to her liking, whether she come from this side of the Atlantic or the other." It may make little difference to the average American editor, but we venture the assertion that the feminine portion at least of American society would experience an unmistakable thrill if the decision should actually be reached to select Britain's probable future queen from the ranks of the aristocracy of the American dollar, and of tremblingly eager candidates for the unwonted honor the scion of British royalty would have no lack from which to select his bride. Should such a selection actually be made, the American press would speedily fall into line with the crowd and make no end of hurrah, and no one would blame them for it either. As for the effect which such a conjunction would have upon the relations of Britain and America, it would be more profound than some affect to believe. Leaving the very weighty factor of the American dollar out of consideration—which somewhat demoralizes the scales—it is more probable, we think, that, failing to secure a suitable consort from any of the European royal families, Prince Albert Victor—or those who are running the delicate matter for him (for princes are not freemen in such matters)—will be likely to turn to the English nobility before looking across the water for the daughter of a commoner.

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

The ratepayers of Victoria have passed the two by-laws voted on Tuesday, involving the borrowing and guaranteeing of interest on a total of \$85,000, to be spent on street improvements—\$40,000 for an electric street railway, and \$45,000 for streets and bridges within the city. The by-laws were both carried by large majorities. It has been apparent right along that this would be the result: Victoria has waked up lately in good earnest and her citizens have no intention of "getting left," if enterprise and decision will enable them to hold their own and forge ahead. They recognize that in this stage of the province's development a city that doesn't get out of the old ruts and provide itself with modern conveniences and necessities will be hopelessly side-tracked and put out of the running in no time. Speaking of the polling day, the *Colonist* of Wednesday says: "The obstructionists were nowhere yesterday, the mossbacks had almost disappeared. The spirit of progress pervaded the city." Happy are the people that are in such a case, we would say. The capital city is to be congratulated on the passing of these by-laws, and on the spirit of its citizens which is apparent in the healthy majorities given. May the ratepayers of the royal city do as well, when their turn comes—on the 13th of June next.

The latest in connection with the Irish question is the suggestion, which seems to be regarded with favor by almost every one except the queen, that an incumbent of the blood royal should temporarily fill the position of lord lieutenant of Ireland, until the abolishment of that office—which is on the cards for next year—in favor of administering its duties and honors by a chief secretary for Ireland, with the rank and dignity of a secretary of state. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has magnanimously intimated his willingness to put in half of his time at Carey Castle, and the warm-hearted Irish, who are the most loyal people going, if given half a show, are understood to hail the prospect with satisfaction and delight. There can be no question that the jolly and courteous prince would thoroughly capture the Irish peasantry, especially, if he would only identify himself with the "ould sod" for six months out of the year, and, with his position and prospects, to say nothing of his engaging manners, he would, as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, accomplish much good in softening the asperities and hard feelings that former mal-administrations have raised and provoked. The Irish have ever been disposed to be tractable and indulgent, even enthusiastic, towards scions of British royalty. Once upon a time, history tells us, in the year of Our Lord eleven hundred and something, a prince royal, hardly in his teens, Prince John of dubious memory, was sent across the Irish Sea, with the commission of lord of Ireland, by his dotting father, to conciliate and win the loyalty of the Irish chieftains. The plan worked well, for the chivalrous Irish flocked to the young prince's court and did him homage; but the foolish boy and his Norman followers put themselves "into the soup" by mischievously tweaking the long beards of the more venerable chiefs and impolitely and as impolitely laughing in their faces. As a natural consequence of such a wanton outrage on good manners and common decency, the "emerald isle" speedily became too warm for the viceregal scapegraces, and King Henry's good intentions, which might easily have been carried out with the best of results, were worse than frustrated by the ill-considered and untimely levity of the youthful John, a characteristic which clung to that unfortunate prince, along with other weaknesses, through life. The wind has blown through Albert Edward's whiskers, however, too long for him to be guilty of any such indiscretions as those perpetrated by his way-back predecessor, and nothing but good would result from the Prince of Wales accepting even for a short term the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland.

Judges of the supreme court are supposed to be gentlemen, and we are happy to say that most of them are. The chief justice of the province, however, who, in virtue of his high position, and being worshipful knight to boot, should set a better example, seems determined to try and reverse the popular impression. The press is the particular bete noir of his mightiness the chief justice, and on every possible occasion he embraces—literally hugs—the opportunity to say something nasty to or about the gentlemen of the "fourth estate." This propensity does not do any honor to the chief justice, but we suppose he can't help it. In the libel suits, Sir Wm. Hoste vs. the *Colonist* and the *Times*, tried

in Victoria the other day, the chief justice used the following unnecessary and abusive expressions in the course of his remarks to the jury: "Wretched reporter," "wretched little youth," and, in his judgment on the *Times* case, "wretched paper," &c. Sir Matthew Bailey Begbie has done much valuable service for his country in this province. In the early, rough-and-ready times he was pre-eminently the right man in the right place—a veritable host in himself—and fairly and fully won his spurs; but a past good record does not give unlimited license for a display of bad temper. If this sort of thing continues, the newspapers of the province will have to be protected by legal enactment against "contempt of the press."

The stories of outrageous treatment of the unfortunate patients in insane asylums are constantly receiving fresh accessions. There would seem to be something in the peculiarly helpless condition of the mentally deranged to provoke the brutality of their keepers. Of course there have been cases, in private asylums especially, where the death of the victim has been deliberately designed by those who placed him in the asylum, and the cruel treatment is a pre-arranged means to the end. The "wretched reporter" has rendered much service to the world and to humanity by ferreting out and exposing such cases, by the novel expedient of feigning madness and voluntarily submitting himself for weeks at a time to the indignities, cruelties, and risks to health and life of these dens of villany. The latest recital of horrible inhumanity in an insane asylum comes from Chicago, where an investigation was held, about the first of this month, by a coroner's jury, into the cause of the death of Robert Burns, a patient in the insane asylum at Jefferson. Three of the attendants were charged with beating Burns to death. The most damaging testimony was that of Charles Beck, a reporter, who successfully played the insanity dodge and was admitted to the asylum, where he was an eye witness to much of the brutal treatment which reduced Burns in ten days from a strong man to a complete physical wreck, resulting in death. The story was one of most revolting and heartless cruelty. Witness detailed at great length repeated acts of brutality which he accused the attendants of inflicting upon the unfortunate man. He declared that the patient was not unruly, but seemed to be dazed and incapable of understanding what was wanted of him. Beck told how after their arrival at the asylum he and Burns were given cold baths and then left shivering in a cold room for fifteen minutes. Then after examination Burns was ordered to sit upon a bench. He did not seem to understand and was thrown violently upon one. Rising in a helpless way, Attendant Richardson kicked him violently in the abdomen. Burns again attempted to rise, when the brutality was repeated, Richardson, Crogan and Bechs each taking part in kicking and striking the helpless lunatic in the side and stomach and bruising his face with their fists. They undertook to dress his wounded leg, jerking him about roughly and causing him excruciating agony, meantime continuing their blows. When the wounds were dressed Crogan picked up one of Burns' shoes and struck the unoffending patient over the head with the heel of it, cutting a great gash. By this time the victim was in a half-conscious condition. That night Burns, not undressing promptly when ordered, was kicked by Richardson, in the abdomen and knocked across the room. This is only the record of one day's brutality, which was kept up until the man's death. The reporter came out of the asylum at the end of ten days. He told how, when friends secured his release, Dr. Kierdan, superintendent of the asylum, shook his head ominously and advised against it. He declared the reporter to be incurably insane; that he knew this because he had watched the case very closely. Kiernan's chief of staff concurred in this opinion. A verdict was reached in short order by the jury, finding that Richardson and Crogan caused Burns' death. The two men, and also Beck, are under indictment for murder. There seems little doubt that Dr. Kiernan and Schubert also will have bills of some sort presented against them by the grand jury. This is only one, out of numberless instances, in which the "wretched reporter," amid his other multifarious duties, has done more to unearth crime and insure its punishment, than all the ponderous machinery of judges, lawyers and detectives combined—without disparaging these at all; but honor to whom honor is due.

James L. Hughes, inspector of the Toronto public schools, is spoken of as the conservative candidate in East Durham.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, May 15.)

A blank sheet at the police court today. The Exposition fund is still open for subscriptions. Don't be backward about coming forward, anybody. The annual re-union of those who took part in the battle of Batoche was held Monday evening at Toronto. Flags were flying at half mast throughout the city to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Loftus R. McInnes, M. D.

The crops in the vicinity of Chilliwack are well advanced and are said to give promise of a magnificent yield. The farmers are all hopeful and contented.

The street sprinkler has enjoyed a delicious rest for the past week, but indications point towards its usefulness being brought into play again before 24 hours have elapsed.

The Westminster cricket club plays a match with the Victoria club at the capital city on May 25th. Our club will have to do a great deal of practice in the meantime if it expects to come out of the engagement triumphantly.

The rifles paraded last night and were marched to the school grounds where skirmishing was practiced for an hour. The movements were all made by bugle sounds, and the drill was performed in a most creditable manner. The band was in attendance and enlivened the school grounds with some fine music.

Messrs. King and Dickinson, of the Bellingham Bay & Navigation Company, returned yesterday from a trip to New Westminster, and along the proposed line of the road. They report that 500 men are working north of the line and 160 south. Some eight miles are now graded and ready for the steel south of the line.—*Seattle P. I.*, May 12.

The lacrosse club is rapidly gaining in membership and gives good promise of becoming the most popular athletic club in the city. Last night over twenty players took part in the practice, and some fine bits of play were developed. Many members of the club have never played before this season and some of these are coming to the front in splendid style and will make excellent players in time.

The cheering news comes from Ottawa that our member Mr. D. Chisholm, is very much improved in health and is gaining strength daily. The last reports published were very gloomy indeed, and Mr. Chisholm's many friends despaired of his life. The outlook for his recovery is now bright, and we hope before many weeks to have Mr. Chisholm back with us again, as strong and hearty as of yore.

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

A Large Fruit Orchard. Mr. J. W. Stein, of Brownsville, is about to set out one of the largest fruit orchards in British Columbia. He purchased to-day from Mr. J. L. Walworth \$1000 worth of fruit trees, which will be set out this fall. This sale of trees is considered the largest ever made in the province. Five years from the present date Mr. Stein will have a gold mine in his orchard if he is favored with ordinary luck.

Postal Changes. The postmaster-general has issued a circular announcing that the rate of postage upon letters, addressed to places in Canada and the United States will be 3 cts. per ounce instead of 3 cts. per half ounce. The fee for registration in future will be 5 cts. for all classes of correspondence instead of 2 cts. as heretofore. Drop letters will be 1 cent per ounce. Letters wholly unpaid will be sent to the dead letter office.

A Villainous Character. Maclugo, the Spaniard sent up for trial for committing a horrible assault on little Leonard Henley, has elected to be tried under the "Speedy Trials Act," and the date of the trial has been fixed for the 22nd inst. Maclugo is one of the worst villains unhung, and has a record of the worst kind. He has served a term in the penitentiary for the attempted rape of a woman, near Brownsville, and besides which he has served four or five terms in gaol for various other crimes. He is even too base and degraded to be allowed to associate with ordinary criminals.

Our Young Hoodlums. The latest complaint concerning the conduct of boys comes from the residents of Douglas street. A number of boys, all well known, gather each night in the vicinity of Douglas and Agnes streets and play all sorts of foolish and unpleasant pranks, such as stringing a wire across the sidewalk for the purpose of tripping people, or placing some sort of obstruction outside a gate, for the same purpose. It is becoming more and more evident that the police will be forced to make an example of some of these young hoodlums, and the sooner the example is made the better it will be for the boys.

The five year old child of Wm. Amos, saloon keeper, in Hamilton, uttered an alarming cry Sunday, and a live cockroach was found in its mouth. Doctors were called in and about a dozen cockroaches were vomited up, three or four being alive. It is thought the cockroaches crawled into the infant's stomach while asleep.

A Prized Gift. There are many people in this world who are brave enough to look a gift horse in the mouth, but very few will be found sufficiently courageous to examine the pearly teeth of the bear. The bear presented to Mr. Walworth a couple of weeks ago by a kind friend in Nanaimo, still lies on the C. P. N. wharf unclaimed, and is likely to remain there till Doomsday unless some great earthquake or other commotion heaves the cage into the river. Poor Bruin has become dejected and morose since arriving from the island, and has developed a playful way of endeavoring to pluck a handful of flesh from any passer-by.

Incendiary Fire. Capt. Pittendrigh returned yesterday from Sumas where he went for the purpose of holding an inquest on the fire which, on April 30th, destroyed a house, barn and dairy, valued at \$1,500, the property of Mr. D. M. Stewart. The evidence adduced went to show that the house had not been occupied for five months, and during that time there had been no clearing or brush fire in the neighborhood. The house was fully a mile distant from its nearest neighbor and therefore could only have been fired intentionally. Mr. Moresby was present at the inquest and did all in his power to bring good evidence to light. Mr. Stewart has been living in Vancouver for a considerable length of time, he having employment there. The jury found a verdict to the effect that the buildings were willfully set on fire by some person or persons unknown. This is the third incendiary fire that has occurred at Sumas within the last two years and the people are naturally much agitated over the occurrences. A reward will be offered for the apprehension of the guilty person or persons.

Consigned to Earth. The funeral of the late Loftus R. McInnes, M. D., took place this morning from his late residence, Columbia st., to St. Peter's R. C. church, where Pontifical Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Durieu, assisted by Rev. Fathers McGuiken and Joll. The services, which were most impressive, were attended by a very large number of people and friends of the deceased, among whom were Mayor Hendry and the members of the city council and the majority of our leading citizens. At the conclusion of the service the casket was borne from the church and placed in the hearse. The pall-bearers were Capt. Pittendrigh, Jas. Wise, A. W. Lundbom, Wm. Johnston, James Leamy and F. Straky. The funeral cortege was very large and presented an imposing spectacle as it wound down the hill to Sapperton. During the interval from the time the body was removed from the church till it was finally consigned to mother earth the church bell tolled at intervals of a few seconds, the mournful tones of which added additional solemnity to the occasion. The last Christian rites over the body were performed at the grave in the presence of the many sorrowing friends, who watched with regret the earth cover from sight all that was mortal of the deceased.

The Methodist Conference. Special to the Columbian. VICTORIA, May 15.—The Methodist conference opened at 9.30 to-day, Rev. E. Robson presiding. Present, 23 ministers and 16 laymen. Officers elected, Rev. J. Hall, president; Rev. C. Bryant, secretary; Rev. C. M. Tate, assistant secretary; Rev. J. P. Howell, journal sec. The president of the conference received a letter from Dr. Carman, general superintendent, expressing regret that owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Carman he would not be able to reach the province in time for the conference. His absence is a great disappointment.

North Field Railway. A survey party, in charge of Mr. R. Heyland, civil engineer, is now engaged in locating the line of railway from the North Field Mine of the Vancouver Coal Company to the shipping point at Departure Bay. The new line will cross both the East Wellington colliery and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway lines. The line will be about four miles in length and will be built to the same gauge as the present lines belonging to the new Vancouver Coal Company. Extensive loading wharves and shutes will be erected at Departure Bay between the East Wellington colliery wharves and what is known as Newcastle or Harewood Point. The shipping point is about one-and-a-half miles distant from this city, and just beyond the Newcastle reserve. It is the intention, we understand, of Mr. Samuel M. Robbins, superintendent of the company, to push the construction of the line with all possible dispatch. It is expected the coal will be reached in the shaft by the end of July, Mr. Robert Scott, the contractor, is progressing favorably with the work. The exact route of the line has not yet been definitely decided upon, except that it will be taken to Departure Bay.—*Free Press*.

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

Albert Thompson, a well-known grain man of Manitoba, caught on the belting in Mitchell's elevator, was mangled and died Wednesday night.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, May 16.)

The Vancouver plumbers are on strike.

The city was alive with Vancouver people to-day.

Real estate continues most active and the demand is steadily increasing.

Both the Royal City Mills and the runette Saw Mills are running night and day at present.

The new civic buildings on McKen street are approaching completion and will soon be ready for occupation.

Three carloads of blooded stock and consignment of thoroughbred poultry arrived from the east last night, consigned to parties in Victoria and on the Delta.

More strawberries! Mr. Jsa. Wise laid on our table this afternoon some fine ripe strawberries, just picked from his garden on Royal avenue and some to make it a box in a day or so. Thanks, in advance.

At the police court this morning a woman named Mary Bird, a keeper of a house of ill-fame, was charged with unlawfully detaining the property and wearing apparel of Belle Moore, an inmate of her house. No one appeared to prosecute and the case was dismissed with costs.

The two men who robbed Grasse's store, at Vancouver, of \$1,800 worth of jewelry, and were arrested in Seattle, could not be returned to Vancouver. The Seattle police, however, detained them on charge of having smuggled goods into the country, and they are now held on that charge.

Ripe strawberries are not bad for the 16th of May. We received a box of "first-fruits" to-day from Mr. McPhaden, grown on his ranch near the city. Mr. McPhaden informs us that he picked several boxes this morning and in a few days expects to flood the market with the delicious fruit.

POLICEMEN SUFFER from rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, kidney complaint and many other ills, in exactly the same manner as ordinary mortals, and Burdock Blood Bitters cures them quickly and permanently just as it always does in every case, from whatever cause arising.

Southern Railway Matters.

Southern Railway affairs are progressing quietly and satisfactorily all along the line. By the end of this month seven miles of road will be graded and ready for the rails on this end of the line, and by the end of June it is expected that two-thirds of the British Columbia section will be familiarly completed. Near Whatcom two hundred men have been put on, and between Whatcom and Seattle the surveyors are at work.

From the North.

The str. Princess Louise arrived from Nias and Skeena rivers yesterday afternoon, thirteen days being consumed in the round trip. The canneries are reported to be ready for the salmon run, which is expected to begin in about two weeks. Four missionaries were among the passengers, and on board the steamer an Indian named "Bat," charged with murder of an Indian woman some months ago, was brought down, and also, three Indian witnesses.—Tuesday's Colonist

Maple Ridge Memorial Service.

A memorial service was held here on Sunday last (May 12th) in commemoration of Rev. R. B. Hemlaw and the children who died from diphtheria during the winter. The Rev. Mr. Stevens officiated, selecting for his text a verse from the 14th chapter of Job: "Man lieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" The choir rendered touching and suitable musical selections at intervals, led by Miss J. Trembath. The service was solemn, and all joined in commemorating one who had labored so well in the Methodist cause here.—Com.

A Fine New Residence.

Mr. H. V. Edmonds is about to erect a handsome and commodious residence for himself on his property at the corner of Queen's avenue and Park lane. The situation is a charming one directly opposite the new park and commanding a fine view of the city and river. The plans show a beautiful exterior, two stories besides basement, and a spacious well arranged interior; the whole being modern in every respect. The interior will be finished in native woods—alder, maple and cedar—and will probably show some superior joiner's work. This fine residence when completed will cost over \$10,000 and be an ornament to that part of the city. Mr. G. W. Grant is the architect.

Horse Antics.

Columbia street was more than usually lively and attractive last night. After the usual parade of the Salvation army and the excitement therefrom had died away Mr. Dashwood Jones' horse undertook to "go it alone" or the edification of the general public. The animal succeeded admirably, but was finally captured after kicking up a terrible dust. About the same time a refractory saddle horse made several frantic attempts to rid itself of the encumbrance on its back. After backing and filling for a time the rider was finally dislodged, and the victorious animal galloped down the street, its tail waving proudly through the air and its general appearance indicating "see the conquering hero come."

"The Scrap Book."

Will be presented by the Royce-Lansing Co. this evening. Though its "plot" is not a deep one, it will be found sufficient to act as a "binding" for the great variety of "scraps" contained within its covers. It abounds with the latest and most popular songs and music, embraces a great variety of new and novel musical and comedy specialties, giving ample scope for the display of the peculiarly versatile talents of each member of the company. It is designed to make you laugh. In a word, its mission is to give its auditors two hours of clean, delightful amusement. After witnessing it you will add your verdict to that of thousands of others, viz., "Its mission is well conceived, and most faithfully carried out."

An Absent-minded Siwash.

Yesterday an absent-minded Siwash came nearly being wafted to the happy hunting grounds, using Vianen's slip as a starting point. He had finished unloading his salmon and was busily occupied in making a mental calculation of the chickens accruing therefrom, at the same time walking along the edge of the floating slip. In years gone by Mr. Vianen's forefathers were of a piratical turn of mind, which profession seems to have been inherited by the present head of the house, as it is impossible for any one to get access to, or egress from, his slip without first having to "walk the plank." The Siwash being unaccustomed to narrow paths forgot to look for the plank and when the end of the slip was reached, his progress being unchecked, he naturally stepped off and down into the water. There is nothing like cold water to revive a man and bring him to his senses, and so it was with the Siwash. He recognized instantly he had made a mistake, and just as his head disappeared from view he gave vent to a howl of disgust which startled the echoes on both sides of the river and announced to the surrounding reality that a Siwash had blundered. He was finally dragged out, greatly lamenting his unfortunate wash.

Rather Queer.

By the disbandment of the 7th battalion twenty-four officers actually pass out of the military service. Altogether the clean sweep made by the minister last week removes 53 Ontario officers, fifteen Quebec officers, two New Brunswick officers, nine Nova Scotia officers, and two British Columbia officers—in all 81—from the active list. Besides the 7th battalion, the Victoria Rifle Company of British Columbia is disbanded. By the wiping out of this company British Columbia is left with a volunteer force of 225 officers and men all told. The Victorians are no more because they were found by the deputy adjutant-general at the last inspection to be non-effective. It is somewhat queer that the report of the D. A. G. has been acted upon with such alacrity, seeing that the St. Jean Baptiste Rifle Company of Manitoba, a French organization, reported time and again to be non-effective and worse than useless, is allowed to remain on the list. Not only has this St. Jean Baptiste company been so reported upon, but it is actually without arms and accoutrements. The rifles were turned in a couple of years ago, and the auditor-general's report still announces the payment of a small sum for "the care of arms."—Mail.

Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the council of the board of trade held yesterday afternoon, several matters of public interest were taken up. A letter was read from Mr. H. Abbott enclosing a tracing from a plan of the proposed Mission bridge showing a draw of 80 feet, with rows of piles driven on each side as leaders to the draw so as to facilitate the passage of vessels. Mr. Abbott enclosed two letters from steamboat men expressing the opinion that this arrangement would provide sufficient accommodation for shipping, and on the strength of this Mr. Abbott asked the board to modify its demand for a 100-foot draw. After fully discussing the matter the board passed a resolution reaffirming its opinion that the draw should be 100 feet, as no evidence or circumstance had been presented to it which would justify the modification asked. The secretary was also instructed to ask Mr. Abbott to inform the board where he proposed to place the draw and in what depth of water, as it had been advised that the draw would probably be placed where the water was frequently insufficient for the passage of steamers. The board was advised that four street letter boxes had been ordered for the city in response to its suggestion, and a resolution was passed respecting the most suitable places for them to be erected, and requesting that an additional box be furnished for Sapperton. A copy of the new river chart was presented, and a committee was appointed to examine it and report. The committee appointed to report upon Mr. Munn's application to have the North Arm deepened reported that a proper estimate of the cost could not be given without a survey, and suggested that the federal government be requested to have soundings taken. The report was adopted. The secretary was instructed to ask the post office authorities for a better mail service between this city and Port Moody, which is not now satisfactory.

W. E. Belcher, freight agent C.P.R., has resigned his position in Winnipeg, to accept the position of eastern freight agent of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway, with headquarters at Toronto.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, May 17.)

The hotels are doing a splendid business at present.

The Rifles band enlivened Columbia street last night for half an hour. The airs were old fashioned and pretty, and being played in good time and with spirit, the effect produced was excellent.

The court room last night was crowded to suffocation and so great was the curiosity to hear the evidence of Mrs. Hogg that a dollar admission fee would not have reduced the number of the audience.

The Royce Lansing Company played last night a fair house and met with a good reception. "Scraps" was well acted and gave lots of opportunity for a good laugh. The music was pleasing and the whole entertainment gave satisfaction.

The water in the river rose a little higher last night. Driftwood continues to pass down to the gulf in large quantities, which leads many old timers to hope we will miss the high water in July this year. The snow has almost disappeared from the mountain peaks, and this also is considered a good sign.

A terrible accident occurred on Sunday at Seattle, resulting in the death of Mrs. Wagener and twenty others were injured. A cable car was running on one of the steep grades so well known in that city, when through some obstruction the car was thrown from the track with the above disastrous result.

Nanaimo is on thorns concerning the case of a Chinaman who is in the city supposed to be suffering from that loathsome disease, leprosy. The jail officials did not want him and he was allowed to go to Chinatown, but as the celestials did not desire his company it is problematical what will ultimately become of him.—Courier.

The celebrated bear, which Mr. Walworth hesitated so long to accept, has been removed to the owner's residence on Royal avenue, and is chained to a post under the old high school shed. To the school children brain is at once a source of terror and pleasure. It is to be hoped the animal will be most securely chained up.

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

A Warning to Boys.

Two lads named McBroom and Higgins, who have long been a source of annoyance to the neighborhood, have been summoned to appear at the police court to-morrow morning to answer the charge of wilfully disturbing a meeting held for the purpose of divine worship. The boys in question enjoyed themselves by banging the windows of the Methodist church last night while the usual weekly prayer meeting was in progress. The nuisance was so long continued and with such a wilful attempt at disturbing the worshippers that one of the congregation was forced to have them summoned in order to prevent a recurrence of such doings. The many warnings these boys have had seem to have borne poor results.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Third Provincial Conference Meeting of the Methodist Church.

The third provincial conference commenced its regular sessions in the Pandora street Methodist church, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 9.30 a. m. Rev. E. Robson, president, in the chair.

The hours of conference sessions were fixed as follows: 9 to 12; 2 to 5.30 p. m.

The conference went into committee on the examination of ministerial character.

The reception of the recommendation of the Fort Simpson district, that "whereas Rev. A. R. Miller having satisfactorily passed examination, etc., he be received into full connection with the church and ordained," was moved by Rev. G. T. Hopkins and carried.

W. W. Bart, R. J. Irwin, and M. J. Stevens, having satisfactorily passed the three years' examination, and each having travelled three years were continued on probation.

There are no probationers of two years and none of one year in the conference.

The recommendation of the Victoria district, in substance, "that John E. Gardner, who is in charge of the Chinese mission in the city of Victoria, and who this year comes up for reception on probation," be received. The recommendation being voted on was carried in the affirmative.

R. D. Beavis and John Clark Spencer both of the Fort Simpson district, having passed satisfactorily the examination of the district meeting, were received on trial as candidates for the ministry.

Rev. John Reid, D. D., of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was introduced to the conference and spoke briefly, wishing the branch of this church God speed.

Rev. Mr. Pollard was continued in the relation of a supernumerary minister.

In answer to the question, "What persons who were in full connection with the conference now cease to be recognized as ministers among us?" the case of Rev. J. W. Dowler, B. A., was treated. The recommendation of the Victoria district in his case, viz., that "his name be discontinued from our

ministers, etc.," was passed in the conference.

Rev. J. W. Wadman, M. A., having tendered his resignation with a view to assuming a professorship in the Philander-Smith College of Tokio, Japan, the said resignation was accepted.

Rev. J. W. Patterson having tendered his resignation from the ministry of the church, asked for his credentials.

The first draft of the stationing committee's report was submitted, which is subject to alteration, and which we will publish when finally amended.

Conference adjourned.

A conference prayer meeting was held from 12 to 12.30 o'clock.

In the afternoon the various committees were struck, and a very impressive memorial service for the late Rev. R. B. Hemlaw was rendered.

An interesting educational meeting was held Wednesday night, Rev. J. Hall, the newly elected president in the chair. Interesting addresses were given by Rev. S. J. Thompson, J. P. Bowell, and J. W. Wadham, M. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Register for School Trustee Election.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—At the annual city school meeting, in June, 1888, a resolution was passed to the effect that our people should register their names under the school law. Will you kindly publish the following for the information of the public:

WHAT COMPRISES NEW WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE WARDS THEREOF FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

NEW WESTMINSTER (4th June 1870) City school district comprises: A radius of two miles from Lytton Square, New Westminster—subdivided into wards as follows:

- 1. All that portion of land north-east of Clement street, extended in a right line in both directions to the boundaries of the district, including Sapperton, shall be known as St. Patrick's Ward.
2. All that portion of land lying between St. Patrick's Ward and Douglas street, extended in a right line in both directions to the boundaries of the district, shall be known as St. George's Ward.
3. All those portions of land not included in either St. Patrick's Ward or St. George's Ward shall be known as St. Andrew's Ward.

WHO MAY BE REGISTERED AS VOTERS.

Any householder or freeholder resident in any ward of any City School District for a period of six months previous to the application to register, and the wife of any such householder or freeholder, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter for the election of Trustees in the ward in which he or she resides: Provided Chinese and Indians shall not be registered.

DECLARATION OF CLAIMANT.

Every person desiring to be registered as a voter shall be required to make the following declaration:

"I do declare and affirm that I am a resident householder (or freeholder as the case may be), ward of City School District, and that I have been a continuous resident householder (or freeholder) in such ward for the last six months."

Or, "I do declare and affirm that I am the wife of a resident householder (or freeholder) in ward of City School District, and that my husband has been a continuous resident householder (or freeholder) in such ward for the last six months."

Blank "Declarations" may be obtained at the government agent, Mr. Charles Warwick's, office.

WHO MAY TAKE VOTER'S DECLARATION.

Such declaration shall be taken before the government agent, New Westminster, or before a justice of the peace.

WITHIN WHAT TIME.

The register of voters shall be opened on the first day of July in each year, and shall be closed AFTER THE 31ST DAY OF MAY in the following year.

JOHN MCKENZIE, Secretary School Board. N. W., 14th May, 1889.

MESSERS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

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

B. ITTUS, Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

Jno. Phillips, a fast young man from Brooklyn, who has been keeping up a rapid pace since his advent in Montreal a few days ago, in the way of wine and other evils, was arrested and sent home to his parents.

A brakeman named James Duncan was missing from the Atlantic express, when it arrived at Port Arthur, Monday night. The body was found near Kaminitiqui. It is supposed he fell from the train and was instantly killed.

A letter has been received from P. D. Kanga, captain of the Parsee Indian cricketers, stating that it will be impossible for them to visit America this year, as the season is earlier than anticipated. If satisfactory arrangements can be made the Parsees will come next year.

The rush to Europe has begun in earnest. The Parisian sails from Quebec on Thursday next with 110 cabin passengers, among whom are Sir Charles Tupper, wife and daughter, Rev. John Bridger, Archdeacon Jones and Senators Kaulback and Laocote.

Queen's Hotel

COR. COLUMBIA & CLEMENT STS., New Westminster, B. C.

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

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

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

Terms, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per Day. MILLER & CO., Proprietors. No Bar connected with the House. dwmy1m6

GROCERIES

For First-class Family Groceries and Provisions, go to SINCLAIR'S, - Columbia Street.

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

Advertisement for Johnson's Siquid Paint. Features include: RELIABLE AND DURABLE, MIXED READY-TO-USE, PURE LINED OIL PAINT, JOHN'S LIQUID PAINT, NO BENZINE OR SOAP MIXTURE, interior or exterior, Artistic Shades, Decoration, THE WILLIAM JOHNSON COMPANY, MONTREAL.

WANTED-TO RENT.

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

VANCOUVER CITY

Foundry & 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. dwmy12c

W. BOVILL,

Real Estate Agent

AND CONVEYANCER.

NEW WESTMINSTER:—Office, Mackenzie Street.

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

Full List of City and Suburban Property. Particular attention paid to Farming Lands. Accurate information to correspondents. dwmy8yl

ALBERT J. HILL & CO.

Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors & Draughtsmen.

REAL ESTATE.

FINANCIAL, SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS

Fire, Life & Marine Insurance.

COLUMBIA ST., - OPP. COLONIAL HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

GIVE PERSONAL AND PROMPT ATTENTION to all professional orders and tender their services to residents and non-residents having City or Country Property to dispose of or desiring profitable investment.

Our lists of eligible properties are comprehensive and constantly receiving additions, and our favorable eastern connections both in Canada and the Atlantic States give us unusual facilities for business. Special attention will be paid to the purchase and inspection of lumber for shipment to foreign ports. Tonnage chartered and general shipping business transacted. dwmy1y1

FASHIONABLE

DRESS MAKING

At MISS JENNINGS',

(LATE OF ENGLAND)

Corner of Church and Columbia Streets, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. dw7c7c

THE WESTMINSTER

Poultry Yards

JOHN S. COX, PROP.

Light Brauns,

Partridge Cochins,

Plymouth Rocks,

White face Bk Spanish

Poland, Black and Golden

Houdans, Silver-pencilled Ham-

burgs, Black, Red and Pitt Games,

Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks.

My Yards are open for inspection. dwmb5c

FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE.

Delta Municipality.

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

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

Lot 107—180 acres; good dwelling house, barn, implements, splendid clay land; 100 acres under cultivation.

CHOICE SECTIONS ON

Lulu Island, Boundary Bay,

and in Surrey.

MONEY

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

PEMBERTON & SON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, & CO. VICTORIA. dwmy1m P. O. BOX 24.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, May 18.)

The fishermen had good success last night, which is easily accounted for by the fact that only a few boats were fishing.

At the Presbyterian synod yesterday at Winnipeg, Rev. Mr. Jaffray, of Spallumcheen, B. C., gave an interesting account of mission work in the presbytery of British Columbia, in speaking on the subject of home mission work.

The ship MacDuff arrived in port this morning from Esquimalt. She is 1200 tons register, full rigged and when loaded will draw considerably over 20 feet of water. The MacDuff will commence loading cargo at the Royal City Planing Mills on Monday.

The loan by-law authorizing the city of Vancouver to borrow another \$125,000 for street, park and other improvements, was carried yesterday by a majority of 78 votes. The fight was the most closely contested of any since the battle between the two water-works companies in 1887.

Max O'Neill's lecture last night at the Odd Fellow's Hall was greatly appreciated by the very fair audience that attended, the only regret being that the lecturer was not able to remain and give a second entertainment. Efforts are being made to induce him to do so (after fulfilling his two night's engagement at Vancouver), which it is hoped may be successful.

On Tuesday evening next both the artillery and rifles will parade for the purpose of practicing the "march past." As this is one of the most important parts of the inspection, and is generally taken by the inspecting officer as an indication of the general discipline and efficiency of the corps it is absolutely necessary that every man should be present on Tuesday night so that the effect may not be spoiled on inspection day by the awkwardness of a few men.

The schooner Lilly, Capt. John Reilly, arrived in the harbor at 4 o'clock this morning with 340 seal skins. The captain reports very unfavorable weather lately and a small catch during the past month. The schooners met by the Lilly five days ago were the Favorite, with 180 skins, Sayward, 162 skins, Kate 520 skins, and Maggie Mac 114 skins. The Lilly sailed for the sealing grounds on Dec. 10th. Capt. Reilly called at Gutman & Franks' fishing station, on Queen Charlotte Island, and reports everything quiet along the coast.—*News-Advertiser.*

Steamship Collision at Port Townsend.

Vague particulars only can be gathered of a collision between the Idaho and the City of Puebla in Port Townsend harbor Monday at 11 o'clock. The Idaho was coming into the wharf at a good rate when the captain spied the Puebla directly ahead through the fog. The bell was rung to stop the ship, but the engineer mistook the signal and increased the speed, with the result that the Idaho ran into the Puebla's port side, smashing the railings, the side boats, and doing damage at a reported estimate of \$2,000. The Idaho suffered only from a disfigured bow.—*Colonist.*

The Jiggins Raft.

A special from St. Johns, N. B., says the man who conceived the famous Jiggins raft, H. R. Robertson, has recently returned from the Pacific coast and says that it depends entirely upon the action of the Dominion government whether he will build rafts in Canada or on the Pacific slope of the United States. If the government should remove the export duty on piling and sawn logs he says that a company now being organized in England would raft in British Columbia. In the event of the government deciding otherwise the company will confine their operations to the American coast, in Washington Territory, Oregon California and Alaska.

Before the Court.

At the police court this morning Jas. McBroom, V. Higgins, W. Gray, J. Levi and Chip Eickhoff, all boys under 15 years of age, appeared, charged with wilfully disturbing the assemblage met for the purpose of religious worship. Mr. Jack appeared for the defense and asked for a remand till Monday. The magistrate granted the remand so that he would have time to investigate the case fully. The boys, he said, had been warned repeatedly of late, but had paid no attention to the warnings, and the leniency shown them had a contrary effect from that intended. He was determined youthful blackguardism would be put down, and declared his intention, if the charges were proved, to punish the boys severely.

Annual Camp Meeting.

By an advertisement in another column it will be noticed that the annual camp meeting of the Methodist Church will be held at the camp meeting grounds at Chilliwack next week, commencing on Thursday, May 23rd and continuing for about a week. General Superintendent Carman is expected to be present, and a general gathering of the Methodist divines of the province. The meeting promises to be the most interesting yet held. Steamers will run every day except Sunday, from this city, and steamboat proprietors have kindly reduced the round trip to one fare. Good board, tents, &c., are advertised to be had on the grounds at reasonable cost, and many will doubtless visit Chilliwack during camp meeting week.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Meeting at Victoria.—Thursday and Evening Session.

Conference opened at 9:30. Rev. J. Hall presiding. The nominating committee presented its report, which was accepted. Rev. John Greenwood, of England, was introduced to the conference, and after a brief address, was invited to take a seat on the platform. A number of memorials from districts were presented and referred to appropriate committee. Conference then adjourned.

2 p.m.—After devotional exercises, and reading of the minutes of the morning session, Rev. Mr. Robson having been called away, it was arranged that Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of England, should take his place as preacher on Sunday morning next, and also at the missionary meeting in the evening.

John Jessop gave notice that he would introduce a resolution requesting the annual conference to memorialize the general conference to provide for the admission of laymen to the stationing committee, and also to devise means for the more efficient conducting of class meetings, and for making use of the labors of local preachers.

A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Hemlaw, in the great affliction she has suffered in the death of her husband, was unanimously passed, and the secretary was directed to forward the same to Mrs. Hemlaw.

The question as to the place of holding the next session of conference was discussed, and invitations presented from Westminster, Vancouver and Chilliwack.

As the Chilliwack church invited the conference last year, and were disappointed, their invitation for 1890 was accepted.

Mrs. Grant, president of the Victoria auxiliary of the Women's Missionary Society, was introduced, and received with applause. She delivered a telling address, urging upon the conference the importance of the work of the society, and the advisability of establishing, as far as possible, auxiliaries in every church in the conference.

It was resolved that a clause be inserted in the pastoral address, calling the attention of the church to the matter in question.

The conference missionary anniversary held in the evening attracted a large congregation. Rev. J. Hall presided. In opening the meeting he referred to the fact that each public meeting so far apologies had to be offered for the absence of one of the speakers. This evening Rev. E. Robson, ex-president, who should have given an address, was unavoidably absent. He hoped, however, that the meeting had not suffered in consequence, and this evening a brother from England was present who would take the place of the absent ex-president.

Rev. T. W. Hall, of Chilliwack, was the first speaker. He remarked that the Lord Jesus Christ was the first missionary, and from His death to the present missionary work had furnished a line of heroes. He proposed to draw some lessons from the lives of great missionaries. From Paul's days the ranks had been kept full, and we have still men engaged in this holy toil as faithful and consecrated as any who have gone before them. The encircling areas of the gospel embrace all. There are none beyond the reach of its influence. The doctrine of immortality reaches the deepest longing of every heart. The money expended in one year for liquor would be sufficient to evangelize the world. The liberality of the people is increasing, but still much remains to be done.

Rev. Wm. H. Pierce was then introduced. He is one of the native agents employed by the Methodist Church, and is always greeted with applause. If the people, he said, could only see the good that was being accomplished by the money given for missionary purposes they would be encouraged. The trouble was people gave money, but would not give themselves. Young men and women need not fear to offer themselves for the work among the Indians because they could not speak Latin or Greek. If you want to kill a church you can do it by neglecting this kind of work. His heart was sore when he saw the poor Indians and Chinese perishing for lack of the gospel. Some were waiting till they got diplomas from colleges before offering as missionaries, but hundreds would die before they got their papers. While we are sleeping the devil is busy. If you cannot preach you can do something else. The government give thousands of dollars to civilize the Indians, but the grand civilizer is the gospel. The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal for more workers.

Capt. John, a full blooded Indian, and for years a worker among his own people, was then introduced, and gave a short address in his own language, Rev. C. M. Tate interpreting. He recounted the story of his conversion through the agency of Mr. Crosby, and his early struggles with his neighbors, who were nearly all Roman Catholics. He had been the means of leading many of his own people to the cross of Christ, and there are now many hundred Christians among them. He appealed to the people to do all they could to help them.

Rev. John Greenwood, of England, was then introduced, but owing to the lateness of the hour, excused himself from speaking.

Meeting closed with singing and the benediction.

England gets most of its ice now from Norway, Scandinavian competition having almost entirely destroyed the business of shipping ice from Boston to England, which was once very profitable. Ice is sold in London for from 58 to 81 cents per hundred weight

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, May 20.)

The water in the river is still rising. The thermometer registered 78° in the shade yesterday.

Mr. D. McPhaden is advertising strawberries for sale.

Another ship is on the way to this port to load lumber at the Royal City Planing Mills.

Another \$5,000 deal of suburban property was completed this morning by Richards, Haywood & Mackintosh.

The attendance at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday was the largest for months. Mr. G. W. Rasura, the cowboy evangelist, addressed the meeting and was well received.

This office acknowledges a branch loaded with ripe and luscious cherries from the garden of Mr. Shiles, on Provost street. Ripe cherries on the 20th of May is hard to beat.

Fishermen Petition.

Eight fishermen who are unable to obtain licenses under the new regulations have sent a petition direct to Ottawa, praying that licenses be granted them this year, as they have boats and nets and are in every way prepared to prosecute their business. It is claimed that unless licenses are granted them their families will be destitute, and they themselves will be without occupation or the means of obtaining a living. The latter statement is scarcely correct, as the cannerymen say all good fishermen will have no difficulty in obtaining employment.

McMahon's Circus.

The Farini-McMahon circus on Saturday night was very largely attended, and no circus has met with more hearty appreciation in Westminster than it did. The managers did not advertise a lot of impossibilities and fail to keep their promises, as many similar combinations have done in the past, but, on the contrary, everything promised was performed and in an excellent style. The Farini-McMahon circus gave the utmost satisfaction in many ways. It is not followed by a troupe of gamblers and mountebanks and its people are orderly behaved. It deserves success wherever it goes.

Malugo's Trial.

The case of Malugo, charged with sodomy, came before Mr. Justice McCreight this morning and was tried under the "Speedy Trials Act." Leonard Henley gave evidence to the deed as committed. A boy named Hogan swore he saw Malugo put his hand over the boy's mouth and coax him into the bush. Dr. Fagan gave medical testimony of injuries which proved beyond doubt criminal assault. After hearing the evidence and listening to the story of the accused, who was given the benefit of an interpreter, his lordship remanded the prisoner for sentence which will be delivered on Friday or Saturday.

Sentenced.

This morning R. J. McNeill, found guilty at the last assizes of uttering counterfeit notes, came up before Mr. Justice McCreight for sentence. Mr. Atkinson, for the defence, produced Mr. McEwen and Mr. Caniff who both swore to McNeill's previous good character and honesty. Mr. Moresby also gave him a good character. McNeill addressed his lordship and said he had been preyed upon by sharpers, and had done no wrong. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to 3 years in the penitentiary, at the same time saying he had taken into consideration the testimony concerning his previous character. Guilt, found guilty of common assault, was released on his own recognisances to come up for sentence when called on.

Two Prisoners Escape.

Two prisoners escaped from the chain gang to-day and have not been recaptured. Their names are Goodwin and Ireland, the former only having eight days longer to serve and the latter one month. The chain gang was working in the asylum grounds, in charge of Messrs. Edwards and Evans, the guards, and at noon work was stopped to allow the men to take dinner. Sometime during the hour the above named men managed in some way to slip out of the back gate while the attention of the guards was momentarily directed elsewhere. Once out of the grounds, it was an easy matter to elude pursuers as the undergrowth in the park is so thick as to furnish easy concealment. Men have been engaged all the afternoon scouring the neighborhood, but up to the time of going to press nothing had been seen or heard of them. It is probable both will escape.

The Semiahmoo Trail.

A Vancouver gentleman, who has been visiting the Surrey and Delta municipalities, complains bitterly of the impassible condition of the Semiahmoo trail. He says he attempted to make the journey through to Semiahmoo by it, but failed, owing to the road being blocked by fallen trees, and was forced to return and take the longer route. He thinks the government should re-open this trail and put the road in first class condition. If this were done many Vancouverites would travel south by it, as there are drawbacks and dangers attending travel by steamer which it is sometimes wise to avoid, as witness the Vancouver contractor whose friends the other day gathered on the wharf and refused to let him go to Seattle by

the str. Premier in case the boiler would burst, or he would forget to come back, or something of that kind. With the trail in good condition there would be a fair field and no favors, and that is all any fair minded man should ask.

Police Court.

At the police court this morning Jas. McBroom, V. Higgins, W. Gray, Jack Levi and Chippy Eickhoff, the boys charged with wilfully disturbing a religious service in the Methodist church, appeared for trial. McBroom and Gray pleaded guilty and the remaining three pleaded not guilty. Mr. Jas. Cunningham took the witness box and gave evidence in the case. He said a prayer meeting was in progress in the Methodist church and the boys ran back and forward slamming the windows greatly to the annoyance of the worshippers. He went out and saw McBroom and accused him of making the disturbance. McBroom denied having done so and replied very impudently to Mr. Cunningham. A boy named Scott gave evidence in a truthful and straightforward manner. He saw McBroom, Gray and Levi at the church window and then heard the window slam. Someone called "run" and the whole lot scampered off. Higgins and Eickhoff were on the opposite side of the street. After reading the boys a severe lecture, and one which it is hoped will have a salutary effect on the many boys present, the magistrates dismissed Higgins, Levi and Eickhoff, as the charges against them could not be proved. Gray having truthfully acknowledged his bad behavior was dismissed with costs. McBroom was fined \$5 or in default one week in gaol.

New Metlakahla.

Intelligence from New Metlakahla, received from persons recently there, states that great progress is being made by the settlement. The village numbers between 700 and 800 Indians. Two large school-houses, a church and a sawmill have been established, and a cannery is projected. The Indians were very successful in securing heavy catches of colachans in the rivers near the new location, and are now preparing to take and salt salmon. Mr. Duncan is highly pleased with the progress of the mission, and speaks in unqualified terms of the kind treatment he has received at the hands of the American government.—*Colonist.*

An Immense Catch.

The sealing schooner Kate, Mr. C. Spring owner, Capt. N. Moss master, arrived in port early this morning with 1,120 skins. The Kate left port in December, 1888, and has met with no accidents since that date. She brought no news of the other sealers out, having spoken nothing since the Lilly, which arrived in only two days in advance of the Kate. The Favorite is also on her way in with a good catch, and may be expected any day. A few outgoing schooners, the Mary Taylor among them, were spoken a few days ago on their way to the northern ocean. The Kate will discharge her cargo and follow them.—*Colonist.*

Terrible Accident.

On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., the steam mill of Mr. A. E. Howse near the Nicola mines had just commenced work, the saw had just cut through some boards they were edging, when it is supposed Mr. Hall came to assist the tail Sawyer to carry away a load of edgings and having rode forward on the carriage must have made an attempt to step over the lumber on the carriage and get behind the saw, but as he was in the act the carriage shot back past the saw and his feet must have caught throwing him in such a position that his right leg was severed below the knee and his body fell on the saw making a cut extending from the knee through the fleshy part of the right leg in an angle across the abdomen and chest, only ending at the left shoulder where the saw must have caught his clothing and threw him about sixteen feet on his side with his face toward the saw. The only warning the sawyers had was hearing a groan which drew the attention of the tail Sawyer, Mr. A. Ferguson, who turned just to see his body on the saw. Mr. Richardson, Sawyer in charge, heard the moan and the next instant saw Hall's body fly past. The machinery was stopped and everything done that could be by those present. It is not doubted that life was extinct when he left the saw as he only gasped and all was over when he struck the ground. A courier was at once sent to Quilchena and Nicola Lake. Dr. Chipp left the former place for the scene of the accident and arrived shortly after but the only assistance he could render was to bandage up the terribly lacerated body, a task that few present had the nerve to assist him at. An inquest having been asked for by the men at the mill, the courier proceeded to notify Mr. John Clapperton, coroner, who came at once and empaneled a jury, who rendered the following verdict: "That having heard the evidence of witnesses examined, we unanimously agree that the deceased Thos. Hall came to his death by accidentally falling upon the mill saw while in motion."—*Sentinel.*

The Presbyterian Synod concluded its session at Winnipeg Friday night after adopting a strong resolution on the Jesuits' question. Rev. Dr. Stafford, of Toronto, lectured to a large audience on the disallowance question the same night.

The court of appeals on Saturday granted the Toronto Mail leave to appeal the recent judgment of the superior court. This puts the case off till September.

THE CHURCHES.

Summaries of City Sermons Spoken Yesterday.

METHODIST CHURCH.

At the Methodist church yesterday morning Rev. Mr. Stevens spoke from Deut. 32 c. 48 v. to close, and 34 c. 5 v. to close, on "The closing scenes of the life of Moses." The rev. gentleman said: In locating Moses in the history of the world the historian had the benefit from a political standpoint. He was a great man, with grand ideas of polity, which aided him in carrying out the great things that God had destined him to accomplish. Look at others; such as Caesar, Alexander, and men of the same class who have been wrapped up with the destinies of nations, and you will find they do not compare favorably with Moses, his supreme intellectual force, his mental culture, his keen perception, his rapid thought, and his power as a writer; these special endowments so fitted him that God chose him to carry out special missions; just upon the same principle that caused God to select Paul and specially prepare him, morally and physically, to carry out the great work of founding the early Christian church and disciplining its members to their spiritual advancement. Moses was a man of miracles, and those who read his life carefully will come to the conclusion that the many deliverances were not the result of natural causes, but in all there were evidences of supernatural power aiding and enabling him to perform and to endure. Moses' life was typical of events that were to transpire, and like other types, his biography is fraught with spiritual instruction, and this morning I propose to draw a few lessons from the closing scene of his remarkable career. First, then, he was a type, in that, while he was 120 years old when he died, his eyes were not dim, nor his natural force abated; this same force and sight should characterize the Christian's experience in his spiritual life and power, his eye should be spiritually keen to see away ahead, raising him into closer union with God; this can be experienced by constant use of the powers given by God, and as we grow in grace we shall gain the spiritual sight and strength; and the great question this morning is: Has our spiritual strength increased as we have grown older in years, or have we by neglect descended into a state of semi-darkness, out of which comes doubt and disappointment? Do we walk in the light? If we would have this bright experience we must abstain from sin, and then our life will be replete with spiritual perception and we will be continually gaining strength. Then there was success in Moses' life. Is our life record clean, or are we continually sinning and repenting, just as it comes handy or suits our purpose? Have a good record such as Paul had when, with the instrument of death staring him in the face, and he is about to end his earthly career, he says in all confidence: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me an inheritance which the Lord, the Righteous Judge, shall give me at that day." Then the question naturally arises: Why was Moses to die at this time? He was strong, why was he to die now? Because there was one failure in his life, and it was decreed that he should not enter Canaan, and he died before his time; and I have known hundreds who by their own folly, their own sin, through their own fault, have shortened their earthly career, and the command, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land thy Lord giveth thee," leaves the impression that if we don't cut our own existence in this world short, if we are disobedient, God may cut it short for us. Then, every step Moses took up the mount was surely a step up to death; it was laborious climbing, but it had a conclusion, and every step we take in life leads us up to the "Pisgah" of our lives, and I see in the boy that sits studying that the knowledge gained is one step in his life up to that sure end, and the pulse, every time it beats, warns one of that end; and when you see men struggling for name and position, they are all tending step by step (some unconsciously) to the Pisgah of their lives, and just as they have gained the knowledge, the position, the honor or the success they so long struggled for and coveted, just at the point they would like to enjoy what they have gained, comes the termination, and, like Moses, they are permitted to see the Canaan of their hopes, but are not permitted to enter into the enjoyment. The lesson taught here is that we should do good now, and not wait, keep redeeming the time, making ourselves better, and making everything an opportunity to improve for the end and the future life. Then Moses was not afraid to die, he was ready to go. If the doctor tells a man he has only 15 minutes to live, he is surprised, uneasy, and oftentimes unready; and here is the witness that there are too many failures, we do not take hold in earnestness and make a success of our lives, and thus are unprepared. If the call should come we should be ready to give a hearty and willing response. Then Moses died near Canaan, in full sight of the promised land and alone. Our last sight should see clearly the glory land just across the Jordan—the dividing line. And we should not feel lonely, for we should have the Saviour there present. Now the application to our case is this: Look forward to the "Pisgah" of our lives, when the strength of body, this manhood, will sink, and begin to live that we may be sure of the rest and the hope, live in the surety of the re-uniting of body and soul, where we shall not see Canaan "just across the Jordan," but view it right in the midst and participate for ever in its pleasures "with the Lord."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Scouler preached last night at the Presbyterian church, from St. John's gospel 11c. 49v. (last clause) and following verse "Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not."—and spoke as follows: A council of the chief priests and Pharisees had been hastily called to consider what they should do with Jesus. The fame of Jesus had been rapidly extending, and the ecclesiastical dignitaries were getting alarmed, they were afraid for their official positions and for their power and influence in society. Moreover our Lord had made Himself obnoxious to them; He had spoken to them in the strongest manner possible of the hollowness of their professions, and they were determined to make short work of Him. We must do something, they said, to counteract the popular tendency. If we allow things to go on as they are going the whole Jewish ritual will be abolished, and a less imposing ritual set up. To this one of their own number, Caiaphas, who was high priest that year, said: Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not. These words of Caiaphas teach some important truths regarding Christ: First, the necessity of Christ's death. The high priest contended that it was necessary for one man to die in order to save the nation. The destruction which he feared would overtake the Jewish nation was from the Romans. Caiaphas gave expression to one of the greatest fundamental truths of the bible, but he did it unintentionally. Sin had provoked the divine anger; justice must be satisfied, and sin could not go unpunished; it was to avert this wrath from falling upon man that it was necessary that Christ should suffer and die; and it was not for the Jewish nation only, but for the whole world. Had Christ not died, then the whole race of mankind had perished; for the eternal justice of God must stand and His law must be vindicated. Christ bore our sins in His own body on the tree, and now through Him, God can pardon sin and save the sinner. This truth spoken by Caiaphas is one of the central truths of the bible, although spoken by an enemy; just as a Pharisee said: "This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." "The son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost." This, brethren, is the essential, the fundamental doctrine of the bible. Take away this doctrine, and you take away the sun from the firmament. If the substitutional work of Christ is taken away, then "Ichabod" may be written over all our churches, and of the bible itself. It is the ground and pillar of our hope. Without it there would be no hope for any of the sons of men. This prophecy of Caiaphas was that one man should die for the Jewish nation. John adds this supplementary: "And not for that nation only, but that also he should gather together in one the children of God that are scattered abroad." The design of Christ's death, then, was that he should gather in one all God's people that are scattered through the earth. There is a sufficiency in the atoning sacrifice which Christ has made for the sins of the whole world, and there is efficiency in the blood which was shed for the cleansing away of all sin. There is no sin which may be placed on the black category of the world's iniquity that the blood of Christ cannot cleanse away. He is able to save unto the uttermost; and there is no limit to the invitation. Thus we see that Christ is able to save, that Christ is willing to save, and that all are invited. Remember there is no shelter, no safety, for the soul but under the covert of the blood. I thus you are trusting to the finished work of Christ, you are saved indeed. Are you thus trusting? Are you thus saved? These are plain questions, but we should seek to answer them. "Oth foundations can no man lay than the which is laid."

Miss Clara Graham, a good looking young woman, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for horse stealing. She was sent from Kansas City, and is the first woman convicted of horse stealing in Missouri.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, May 21.)

Alderman Scoullar has given notice that he will introduce a by-law for the naming and numbering of the streets.

On Sunday a man named Donald Matheson was drowned in the dangerous narrows at Vancouver by the upsetting of his boat which was caught in a small whirlpool and turned upside down.

The tame bear, which Mr. Walworth received as a gift from a kind friend in Nanaimo, has proved a burden and worry greater than the owner cared to bear.

Next Monday night our civic solons will meet for the first time in the new city hall, there to discuss the weighty affairs which are weekly laid before them for regulation and enactment.

The sloop Laura, lying at Jones & Burdick's boat house, was missing yesterday, having, it is known, been stolen by a man named Dodridge, aged about 22, accompanied by two accomplices.

A refreshing shower of rain fell last night, but it was a refreshment little required. The only one receiving direct benefit from the numerous showers which have fallen of late, is the contractor for sprinkling the streets.

The building at present occupied by Mr. A. J. Tolmie is to be moved onto the vacant lot recently purchased by the city for the extension of McKenzie street.

Mr. W. H. Vanetta, of Alder Grove, who was in town the other day, informed us that farming operations in his neighborhood were progressing favorably and promised to be quite extensive this year.

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

From Mayor Grant, of Victoria, extending an invitation to the queen's birthday celebration at Victoria on the 24th and 25th insts., and enclosing tickets for the ball.

From Arthur Beggs, asking the council to remove a man named Simmons from one of his (Beggs') cabins, the said Simmons having refused to leave and is in the habit of using most vile and obscene language to passers by.

Received, and the clerk instructed to reply that the council has no power in the matter.

From A. R. Green, asking for the street lines on Royal avenue.

From Clow & Maclure, asking for street lines and sidewalk grade for lots 28 and 29, block F.

From Lowenburg, Harris & Co., asking permission to move the Club saloon building to the vacant lot recently purchased for the extension of McKenzie street; and offering to pay a rent therefor.

On motion the request was granted as a special case, the building not to remain on the lot for more than 90 days, the rental to be \$1 per foot per month.

From W. Norman Bole, complaining of the condition of the sidewalk on Clarkson street between McKenzie and Mary streets; also complaining of the drainage.

Referred to the board of works with power to act.

From W. H. Falding, district registrar, re report in COLUMBIAN announcing the decision that the right of taxing certain lands within the city limits had been decided in favor of the city, stating that no decision has yet been given and the matter is still sub judice.

Referred to the finance committee to report on.

From Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, replying to a letter having reference to the right of the city to tax certain real estate taken into the corporation last December, and stating no decision had yet been received from Mr. Justice McCreight.

Police Happenings.

Joseph Hines, a man of commanding and somewhat aged appearance, and a complete stranger to the court, graced the police dock this morning, being charged with assaulting James Pirie, the night-watchman of the Royal City mills, while in the discharge of his duty.

His worship announced that, by requisition, he had called a public meeting for Tuesday night to discuss the new fisheries regulations.

The following accounts were ordered paid:—J. E. Sulley \$180; purchase of horses \$550; A. G. Smith \$17.20; B. Douglas \$612.40; Dominion government \$25; B. C. Gazette \$12.00.

The council went into committee of the whole on the revenue by-law, Ald. Reid in the chair.

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

Ald. Curtis presented the real estate tax by-law which was read three times and finally passed.

The streets and sidewalks by-law was laid over.

Moved by Ald. Scoullar, seconded by Ald. Curtis, that the city engineer be instructed to prepare a map or sketch of the government reserve leased for railway purposes by the corporation; and also the names of parties now occupying said reserve and by what authority they occupy the same.

On motion the board of works was instructed to remove the city archives to the new city hall before next Monday night.

On motion the board of works was instructed to employ a teamster to take charge of corporation horses and carts, also to have stables constructed in rear of the engine house forthwith.

Ald. Scoullar gave notice he would bring in a by-law for naming streets and numbering buildings.

Ald. Curtis gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to amend the "workshops by-law" and "steam ferry by-law," the object being to reduce the rate of interest and taxation.

The council then adjourned.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Meeting at Victoria—Friday and Saturday's Sessions.

VICTORIA, May 17.—Conference met in the evening at 8 o'clock. The service for the reception of candidates for the ministry who have completed the term of their probation was taken up.

This year there was only one candidate, A. N. Miller, of Port Simpson. The president in opening the meeting referred to the extreme care with which the conference guarded entrance to the ministry, at every step requiring candidates to give proof of their fitness for the sacred office.

Mr. Miller was introduced and related his religious experience and call to the ministry.

Rev. C. Ladner was called upon to move the reception into full connection with the conference.

Rev. A. E. Green was called upon to second the resolution.

Rev. John Greenwood, of England, was called upon to support the resolution, which he did in a brief and appropriate address, containing some good advice to the newly received candidate.

The resolution that Brother A. M. Miller be received into full connection with the conference, and next Sabbath morning be ordained, was put and carried by a rising vote, after which the president addressed the candidate in a few appropriate words.

The meeting closed with the benediction.

VICTORIA, May 18.—After devotional exercises and routine work, the educational committee reported a balance on hand of \$93.77. The report was adopted, as was also that of the Sabbath school committee.

The Rev. J. E. Starr, seconded by A. E. Green, then moved a preamble and resolutions, condemnatory of the incorporation of the society of Jesuits in Canada; of the "Jesuits Estates Act," passed by the Quebec legislature recently; of the action of that body in recognizing the usurpation of the right of the Pope to interfere in Canadian internal and civil affairs; of the federal government, for not advising the governor-general, on the grounds of public policy, to disallow the obnoxious bill; with a clause commending the Toronto Mail, the Montreal Witness, and the thirteen members of parliament who voted for disallowance; for their attitude on the question; on the ground that, as the preamble states, the "Society of Jesus" is an alien sacred and politico-religious body, the existence of which is totally at variance with the institutions of a free state.

Rev. Messrs. Starr and Crosby warmly endorsed the resolution, and condemned the move to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada. Mr. Crosby said he was ashamed of the attitude taken by the press of British Columbia on this question, on the plea that it was a provincial one, and should be left to the people of Quebec to settle.

Mr. John Jessop, a layman, opposed the introduction of a resolution of this class. He was an Orangeman, but thought it a matter appertaining purely to the province of Quebec. Mr. J. E. McMillan supported the resolution warmly, as did others of the clergy and laymen of the conference.

The resolution was put, and carried by a large majority.

A resolution was carried regarding the departure of Bro. Wadham for Japan, wishing him God's blessing in his work.

The question in respect to the place for the next conference was re-introduced, and after considerable discussion, it was finally decided to hold the conference at Vancouver instead of Chilliwack, as announced in our Victoria dispatches the other day.

The sustenance fund committee brought in their report. They also

nominated Mr. N. Shakespeare, treasurer of this fund. Report adopted. The committee on Sabbath observance brought in a lengthy report. Adopted.

Leave of absence was granted Rev. D. Jennings for two months.

Rev. J. E. Starr moved a reconsideration of W. J. Dowler, B. A., and recommended the president to grant to Mr. Dowler certain letters showing that his name is discontinued from our minutes because he had gone into secular life, and not for immorality, etc. The action of the Methodist church did not affect the moral or religious character of Mr. Dowler in any sense.

The various committees were announced and the conference adjourned to meet again on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Sunday at Pandora street church Rev. J. Greenwood, of England, preached in the morning and Rev. S. J. Thompson in the evening to crowded congregations, and Rev. A. N. Miller was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry. Most of the Protestant pulpits in the city were also supplied by members of the conference.

Monday's sessions were spent in routine and committee work. An enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in the evening, addressed by N. Shakespeare, Rev. T. Crosby and J. A. Woods. At 10 a. m. the conference re-assembled. The committee on missions reported. A number of complimentary resolutions were passed; the stationing committee presented its final report, and the 3rd conference closed its sessions with prayer by the ex-president.

STATIONING FOR 1899.

The following is the corrected draft of the stationing committee's report: The Victoria District—Victoria (Wesley church), J. E. Starr; Gorge Road, W. W. Baer; Chinese Mission, J. E. Gardner, under the superintendent of Wesley church; Gulf Islands, one to be sent; Maple Bay and Salt Spring Island, J. P. Howell; Nanaimo, Joseph Hall; Nanaimo (Chinese mission) to be supplied under the superintendent of Nanaimo; Wellington, one to be sent; Comox, M. J. Stevens; Indian Tribes, one to be sent.

The Westminister District—New Westminister, J. H. White; Chinese mission, to be supplied under the superintendent of New Westminister; Vancouver, E. Robson; Vancouver East, one to be sent; Vancouver (Chinese mission) to be supplied under the superintendent of Vancouver; Richmond, S. J. Thompson; Delta, James Calvert; Maple Ridge, C. Bryant; Langley, Wm. D. Misner; Sumas and Chilliwack, T. W. Hall; Cheam, to be supplied; Indian Tribes, C. M. Tate; Mission to Lumbermen, one wanted.

The Kamloops District—Kamloops, C. Ladner; Nicola, J. W. Winslow; Clinton, J. A. Wood; Revelstoke and Donald, J. Turner; Spallumcheen and Okanagan, to be supplied; Kootenay, R. J. Irwin; Cariboo, to be supplied.

The Simpson District—Port Simpson, A. E. Green and one to be sent; Naas, D. Jennings; (Kitwan-alth), to be supplied under the superintendent of Naas; Kit-lac-tamux, to be supplied under the superintendent of Naas; Bella Bella, R. B. Beaver; (River's Inlet), to be supplied under the superintendent of Glad Tidings; Port Essington, George F. Hopkins; Queen Charlotte Islands, A. N. Miller; (Gold Harbor), to be supplied under the superintendent of Queen Charlotte Islands; Kit-ze-guela and Kit-wan-cool, Wm. H. Pierce; Upper Skeena, (Kish-pi-ax), (Hough-wul-gel), (Kish-ka-gash), (Kul-daw-lth), (J. C. Spencer); Kit-maat, Kit-lope, Kit-kahta, to be supplied under the superintendent of Glad Tidings; Glad Tidings Mission, Bella Coola, Talliome, Kims-quit, Ho-hies, and bands not included in any other mission, Thos. Crosby.

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

In another column will be found a by-law to enable the municipality of Chilliwack to borrow \$2,000 for the purpose of purchasing a municipal hall and grounds for the corporation.

Wholesale City Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Hay, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Corn, Apples, Hides, Wool.

Meteorological Report for Week Ending May 18th, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Weather/Temp. Includes Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

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Late Despatches.

A ROMANCE OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—At Winchester yesterday, Milton Richmond, a burly negro, started to elope with Lydia Strong, the 16-year-old granddaughter of Judge Strong, and Strong, with a band of friends, pursued. When they overtook Richmond he fired upon them, sending a bullet through Strong's hand. The party returned the fire, killing Richmond. The girl escaped unhurt. When they returned home her father, Pearl Strong, who had been absent, had got back. At the sight of his daughter he fired at her, and missing his aim he tried to shoot himself. He only inflicted a bad flesh wound, when his pistol was taken away.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CARELESSNESS.

PORTLAND, Or., May 11.—To-day a young man named James Stahlnecker, aged 20 years, living near Milwaukie, fatally shot himself while carelessly handling a revolver. He had started to go to a picnic with several other young men, taking with him an old revolver that had not been used for a long time. Young Stahlnecker fired one shot, but the next chamber refused to explode. He took a stick and began picking at the cartridge to see what the trouble was. While doing so the pistol was discharged, the ball taking effect in the centre of the forehead. Stahlnecker lived only a short time.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 13.—In the house of commons to-night Mr. W. H. Smith, the government leader, said that the government would not proceed with the sugar bill before the Whitsuntide recess.

Mr. Henry Howarth, the conservative member for South Telford, asked whether the government, after the retirement of Lord Londonderry, would appoint a royal prince to the position of viceroy of Ireland, with a suitable residence and retinue.

Mr. Edward Heeneage (liberal) asked the government to consider the question of abolishing the office of viceroy of Ireland, and transferring the duties of that official to the chief secretary for Ireland. Mr. W. H. Smith said the government would consider both questions.

In the house of commons to-night the motion introduced by Mr. Lewis L. Dillwyn, the member for Swansea, for the disestablishment of the Welsh church, was rejected by a vote of 284 to 231. Mr. Chamberlain voted with the minority and most of the Unionist members with the majority. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington were absent.

THE IRISH VICE-ROYALTY.

LONDON, May 14.—It is now regarded as absolutely certain that the government will make no proposals with reference to the office of viceroy of Ireland until the ministry moves a local government bill for Ireland in the house of commons next year. Then the office will probably be abolished and the government of the country placed in the hands of the chief secretary for Ireland, who will be promoted to the dignity of a secretary of state. Meanwhile the efforts will be continued to induce a member of the royal family to accept the position of lord lieutenant of Ireland for a year and there is every likelihood of these being successful. It is said that the Prince of Wales has intimated he would not be averse to residing in Dublin half the time, and this hint has been widely circulated as an evidence that his royal highness will be the next Viceroy of Ireland. All the Irish leaders who have as yet publicly passed their opinion on the subject avow their belief that the Prince of Wales would exercise his power with more fairness and generosity toward the Irish peasantry than any man who has yet served, or is likely to be asked by the Tories to serve, in this capacity, and his acceptance of the office even for the brief period mentioned would give general satisfaction.

LABOUCHERE'S CABLE.

LONDON, May 15.—My correspondent at Wiesbaden assures me that although the physical health of the Empress of Austria has been much benefited by Dr. Metzger's massage treatment, so far as her mental condition is concerned there has been no improvement. The recovery of the King of the Netherlands has been a great surprise to his subjects. More than half the well-to-do families of the country had made ready their mourning and immense quantities of black cloth had been purchased for hanging churches and other public edifices directly the king had expired.

AN EXPENSIVE GUEST.

I fear the queen is very far from pleased at the prospect of having to defray all expenses of the Shah's visit to London, which will amount to at least \$125,000, as he intends to stay for nearly a month. The Marquis of Salisbury has been sounded as to whether it will not be possible to make the country pay at least the greater portion of the cost, inasmuch as the Shah is state guest.

BOGUS TURQUOISES.

A German merchant discovered during the recent fair at Nigui Novgorod that as far as the turquoise stones offered for sale by Persian traders there, are concerned, these stones are nearly all false. These rogues have been imposing paste upon their customers for the last six or seven years. It is estimated that out of about one hundred thousand turquoise stones which have been sold during that period not more than ten thousand have been genuine stones. The imitations are described as marvelously clever. One mode of selling turquoise stones at Nigui Novgorod is curious. On payment of a fixed sum the person is allowed to plunge his hand into a bag full of them and to become the possessor of a handful.

HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The wife of Washington Irving Bishop, the deceased mind reader, solemnly affirms that the autopsy yesterday was made while Bishop was in a trance. She characterizes the autopsy as a horrible butchery. "Do you mean that he was alive when the autopsy was made?" she was asked. "I certainly think so. He had cataleptic attack once in Malta that lasted 48 hours and he was given up for dead. He has told me hundreds of times never to let a knife touch him till he was decomposed. He had a horror of being buried alive, and I consider that autopsy to have been a cruel shameless outrage, to say the least. "What motive could they have had?" "They wanted his brain, and seeing him insensible wanted to be the first to look at it. It is horrible, horrible."

FUNDS FOR A STATUE TO GREELY.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The typographical union, No. six, and Horace Greely Post of Grand Army of the Republic, organized a special movement last night to raise funds for a fitting statue to Greely. A systematic appeal to printers and the editorial fraternity of U. S. will be made in order that the monument may have more of the character of national than local tribute.

Donald "Truths."

Never was there delivered from the forum of ancient Rome a more impassioned oration than that delivered from the stoop of Revelstoke's hall of justice by Jack Kirkup on Wednesday last. While those of Rome were rendered in classic Latin, Jack's was spouted in pure Chinook. The weighty question argued was who stole two horses and one squaw from a band of Indians that strayed into Revelstoke's precincts. Jack satisfied the band that no one did it, and they departed on their way rejoicing.

The government has decided to immediately begin the necessary preliminary work on the main trunk road that will connect the lower Kootenay country with Golden. Surveys will be made and the work laid out, so that operations can be pushed as soon as the appropriation is available in July. It has been decided to begin work where it was left off last fall, that is, at a point about 50 miles up the Columbia from Golden. The road to the McMurdo district will also be commenced. It will be built up the Spillamacheen River route.

It is stated that the syndicate who have begun work at Revelstoke will have 100 men employed within 10 days. They now have men cutting out and clearing off a 120 foot street along the river bank from the old town of Farwell to the railroad station. It will be half a mile long, and be built on one side. Horses and machinery passed through Donald on Friday. The smelter building will be 36x220 feet and two stories high. The smelting plant will have a capacity of 60 tons a day, and be of the same pattern as that of the Omaha smelter at Omaha and the great smelter at Denver. Complete sampling works will be run in connection with the smelting plant.

The mining business is beginning to take a little spurt upward in this section of Kootenay district. Work has been commenced in earnest on a smelter at Revelstoke; that it will be continued to completion is not altogether a conundrum, as it is said the syndicate have \$57,000 to its credit at the Commercial Bank of Winnipeg. While the syndicate may not have enough of their own to continuously run the smelter should it be blown in, outside prospects and mines will undoubtedly help out. If the enterprise is in the hands of men who mean business, there is no doubt but what it will be of great benefit to Revelstoke and the mining districts adjacent thereto. There is no hope of getting even a small fraction of the ore of the Towd Mountain and Kootenay Lake districts up the Columbia to Revelstoke this year. The C. P. R. will not build the short line railroad between Kootenay Lake and Sprat's Landing, and the government did not make an appropriation for a wagon road; so the ore will all go south to the Northern Pacific.

At Wednesday night's session of the Presbyterian Synod of Manitoba and North west a report was read of the committee on Sabbath observance. A separate report from British Columbia was read, in which an unsatisfactory condition of things was described. Reference was made to the Sunday newspapers published in Victoria and Vancouver and to the keeping open of saloons, etc. The report recommended that the synod express its regret that in the province of British Columbia there is no Sunday law and throughout that province generally the sanctity of the Lord's Day is so little regarded.

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

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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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