"A DeCosmos."

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

WEEKLY EDITION.—10 PAGES

VOLUME 34 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1889. NUMBER 9

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

PUBLISHED

Every Afternoon except Sunday,

BY THE

KENNEDY BROTHERS,

At their Steam Printing Establishment, Columbia Street.

BY MAIL:

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

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

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

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

THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

Issued every Wednesday Morning.

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

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1889.

Matters which claim the assistance of the Dominion government, and which will call for appropriations at this session of parliament, are the Surrey-Delta dyke and a canal from Mud Bay to the Fraser River. Both of these schemes have been described at length in this paper, and both are of great importance to the district immediately affected, in the first place, and also to this city. By means of the proposed dyke about thirty thousand acres of the richest bottom lands, will be reclaimed, not to mention a number of roads in the vicinity that are partly covered with water at some seasons of the year, and which the dyke would effectually protect. As announced previously, the owners of the land and the farmers of the vicinity have agreed to assess themselves $2 per acre for dyking purposes, and, through the district member, Mr. Chisholm, they have asked that the Dominion authorities should take the matter in hand and have the work prosecuted. The canal, which would shorten the distance by water between the rich farming settlements of southern Delta and Surrey and this city by about forty miles, and therefore prove a great convenience to the districts affected, should be undertaken simultaneously with the dyke, as, for a distance of two and a half miles, the two would run parallel with the canal immediately inside the dyke. Besides the ordinary improvements to trade and navigation which the proposed canal would bring about, there are extensive timber limits in the neighborhood, which in no other way could be so conveniently reached and brought to market as by the canal in question. Both the dyke and canal schemes deserve, and, we trust, they will receive, the careful and reasonable assistance of the Dominion government.

There are two matters that we should like to see the city council deal with as soon as possible. These are street naming and numbering and the question of the selection of a water works system for the city. To these might be added a third, and that is the proposition to make some concessions in favor of a flouring mill at this city. We believe the council have all these questions under advisement, by committees—the two latter at any rate. With respect to street naming and numbering, we have already expressed ourselves as to the importance of having this modern improvement to our town carried out without delay. We have also printed several communications on the subject supporting those views. We hope to see the council make this one of their improvements to be effected during the present civic year. The expense to the city need only be trifling, and we can bespeak the hearty and cheerful co-operation of the citizens generally. In the matter of a water works system, the proposals of the Coquitlam Water Works Company have been before the council now nearly a month, and the public are entitled to expect a report on the subject soon from the committee having the matter in hand. If there is an alternative scheme to be inquired into, of course that will complicate and increase the labors of the committee, but no time should be lost in reporting to the council in the fullest manner on each and every scheme that may be suggested for supplying the city with water. We have stated that we did not believe the council could do better, in the interests of the city, than to come to an agreement with the Coquitlam Water Works Company, on the basis of the proposals made by that company. While we see no reason for changing our mind on the subject, it is only fair that the question should be viewed from all sides and a careful and impartial consideration given to every scheme that may be proposed to supply the needed water for city and domestic purposes and sewerage. We hope to hear something on the water works question at the next council meeting. Coming to the last subject mentioned, that of offering inducements for the establishing of a flouring mill at this city, the question has been under consideration for two or three weeks by a committee of the council, and, we presume, is receiving the most careful attention and exhaustive inquiry. We cannot predict what the result of the committee's investigations will be with respect to the particular propositions before it. We believe that the members of the committee in question will spare no pains to satisfy themselves as to the city's true interests in dealing with the particular schemes before them. On the general question of the desirability of having a flouring mill established here, there can be no two opinions. As we have pointed out on former occasions, the advantages to be derived from such an institution in this city would depend, not so much upon the number of hands given employment in the mill (which would be comparatively trifling), as upon the increased traffic that would be built up with the surrounding districts, and even beyond these limits, and upon the stimulus which a conveniently situated and sufficiently capable flouring mill would transmit to grain raising in the many suitable portions of the district and beyond, which would in turn react upon the prosperity of the city occupying the position of the natural centre for the trade thus created. As to the amount of the bonus to be appropriated for a flouring mill, that should depend somewhat upon the dimensions and capacity of the mill proposed to be established. We should not be in favor of giving a large bonus to a flouring mill, as such an institution before starting should see its way to being self-supporting. Upon these points the committee should, and no doubt will, make the most careful inquiry, so that its recommendations may furnish a valuable guide for the action of the council. From all that we can learn, it is the desire of the various agricultural settlements of this district that a convenient and efficient flouring mill should be established at once, and that it should be located at this city as the most central for all parts of the district. Let us pull for a flouring mill, and all the other manufacturing establishments available. It is these that go far towards building up a town. Westminster is the place for a flouring mill, above all things, and we shall lose nothing, but rather gain, by offering moderate special inducements for the location here of such an industry.

The gold returns from Granite Creek and Similkameen show an output of over $75,000. The mining is principally carried on by Chinese. Besides gold about 1200 ounces of platinum were secured. Granite Creek is a large producer of platinum. The winter up to date has been mild. —*Colonist.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—In the Quebec legislature last night Trudel created a sensation by giving notice of a resolution of sympathy with the pope and embodying the suggestion that Queen Victoria be urged to use her influence to restore the temporal power of the pope. The motion was subsequently withdrawn, it is supposed under pressure from the premier.

HARTFORD, Feb. 20.—The work of excavating the Park Central ruins was vigorously prosecuted to-day. No bodies were found beyond those already reported until 10 o'clock this morning, when one was discovered, which, from its location close by the safe, undoubtedly is Night Clerk Perry. Many people think no more bodies will be found, as no other persons are reported missing, but others expect to find more, as the hotel was reported full of guests. At the hospital to-day the ten patients taken from the ruins are doing well. No serious results are expected.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—A prize fight occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania farm, near the Maryland line, for a purse of $300, contributed by the Baltimore club men. The contestants were Billy White of New York city and Con Tobin of Albany, N. Y. Both are heavy weights. In the first round Tobin broke his left fore-arm and split the knuckles of his right hand. He could not go on with the fight and the purse was given to White. White gave Tobin $50. Billy then volunteered to continue to fight if the spectatorr could get any one to stand up to him. "Big Jim," a farm hand, said he could knock White out, and stripped for the fight. At the end of the sixth round Jim was sleeping. He got $25 for his punishment.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 20.—Adam Kavel, who was adjudged insane yesterday and placed in the city prison, hanged himself in his cell this morning with a blanket.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The financial statement of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. for 1888 was issued this morning. The gross earnings of the entire system were $48,850,208, just $5,618,050 more than total gross earnings of 1887. Expenditures $44,901,381. This leaves a surplus of $3,948,826 from which $1,360,000, has to be deducted as guaranteed rental of Central Pacific, leaving a balance of $2,588,825, or about 2½ per cent. on the outstanding stock of $100,000,000 at the end of the year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—At one o'clock this afternoon Emma Bennett, a young saleslady in a Kearney street Japanese bazaar, emptied several shots from a revolver into her head and is now dying. The cause is not yet known.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—G. L. Gano, sergeant of police, and officers John W. McCarthy, Thos. Christie, and George Robinson, composing the Chinatown squad, were arrested shortly before midnight last night having been indicted early in the evening by the grand jury. They are charged with receiving money in consideration of leaving certain gambling dens and opium joints run unmolested. The evidence against the men is very strong.

ASHLAND, Wis. Feb. 20.—Joseph Brogan, a drunken, shiftless laborer, living at Upson, this county, killed his wife and two little boys and then cut his own throat, this morning. His wife has been supporting the family and the husband spent his earnings in whiskey. They had a quarrel at the breakfast table and he struck her several times. He then cut her throat and slashed her about the head with a razor. The little boys were killed as they were getting out of bed to summon the neighbors. He then cut his own throat. When the neighbors burst into the house the bodies were still warm, but life was extinct in each case.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 20.—The assembly unanimously adopted Fisk's resolution calling on the capitol commissioners, the governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker to suspend the superintendent of public buildings and rows, pending the result of an investigation into the construction of the assembly ceiling.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20. — Sir Robert Morier, British ambassador, gave a ball at the embassy last night. The czar and czarina, as a special mark of honor to Sir Robert, attended the ball in person, and nearly all members of the imperial family now here were present. The attacks of the German press upon the character of the British representative have no effect in Russia, other than to increase the esteem in which he is held.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Parnell was present at the session of the Parnell commission this morning. The cross-examination of Houston continued. The witness said he did not consider the knowledge of the men, from whom the letters were obtained, important in connection with their genuineness. He had no means of testing any part of Piggott's story. He admitted showing the letters to Lord Hartington, whose advice he asked. Lord Hartington, however, declined to advise him. Witness said that when he was in Paris he did not have genuine specimens of Parnell and Egan's writing. He accepted the letters solely on Piggott's word. In answer to a question the witness said, "If Piggott had been needy or fraudulent enough to attempt perjury, my action would have assisted him."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Times* has a strong editorial on Monday's debate in the Canadian parliament, in the course of which it says: "These Canadian questions will be reconsidered without prejudice to mutual good-will. There is no occasion for the Canadians to begin to circulate the profit and loss of their connection with England. The real cause of their trouble is not England's indifference to Canadian interests. It will be found in the exigencies of the present election in the United States. We may fairly hope that under the next administration these Canadian questions are to be reconsidered without prejudice to the mutual good-will.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Private advices received from Zanzibar report the rumor that Henry M. Stanley is expected to arrive at that place shortly. The explanation of this is that he has travelled eastward instead of westward as it was supposed he was doing. He has therefore got within a short distance of the east coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary Bayard in an interview intimated that Klein, the correspondent, would not be surrendered or punished unless it was plainly required by the rules of the international law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Advices from Honolulu state that plantation owners are discharging Portugese laborers and substituting the cheaper Japanese laborers in their stead. The Portugese are preparing to leave for Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., in a circular issued to-day, says: "The feeling of the Salmon trade is bouyant. Preparations for packing in Alaska have been grossly exaggerated and the chances of a fortunate outcome of the of the many expeditions now being sent north are extremely problematical.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Dr. D. W. Bliss, who attended President Garfield in his last illness, died this morning from paralysis.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—James C. Flood, of California, died at Heidelberg this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Parliament opened to-day. The Queen's speech was read from the throne in the presence of a large assemblage of members of both houses. In the speech the queen said that England would take part in the conference with Germany and the United States in reference to affairs in Samoa. The conference would take place at Berlin and would be a continuation of the conference on the same matter, which was begun at Washington. The address continued: "In view of the increased expenditures for warlike preparations of other nations it is necessary for us to increase the precautions hitherto taken for the safety of our shores and the protection of our commerce. Our relations with foreign powers are at present friendly, but I have no right to assume this condition is impossible of change. Your attention will be asked at an early date for measures tending to develop the material resources of Ireland, and for amending the constitution of the various tribunals having special jurisdiction over the real property of Ireland. Recent enactments made by your honorable body for restoring order and confidence in England have already been productive of salutary results. A measure for restoring gold coinage to a satisfactory condition will be submitted to you. Measures regarding various local subjects will also be submitted."

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The 88th anniversary birthday of Cardinal Newman was celebrated to-day. The aged prelate attended pontifical high mass this morning. His health is improved and he sat throughout the entire service and walked to and from the sacristy.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—A riot occurred last night at Kilkenny, upon the arrival of Jas. Carew, M. P., who was brought by officers from Scotland, where he was arrested on a warrant issued under the crimes act. The mob stoned the police, who charged upon the crowd and dispersed the rioters. Several persons were injured. Carew was arraigned to-day in Kilkenny court on a charge under the crimes act. He was sentenced to four month's imprisonment without hard labor. Carew declined to make an appeal from the sentence.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—Wm. O'Brien was removed from Clonmel to Galway jail. The railway station at Galway was surrounded by thousands of people who welcomed O'Brien when he alighted from the train. They afterwards gathered about the jail and sang national songs. Great excitement still prevails in Galway and the place is seriously menaced.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The divorce suit of the Marquis of Ailesbury is abandoned. The marquis and his wife met on Tuesday last at a hotel in London, became reconciled and returned home together.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A despatch from Zanzibar states that the Sultan has prohibited the imports or exports of arms to or from Zanzibar and Pomba. The captured German missionaries are still in the hands of the Arabs, who now make the additional demand that all slave traders seized by the Germans shall be exchanged for the prisoners. The advance party of Lieut. Wissmann's expedition has arrived with stores of baggage, provisions and other material.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Lord Salisbury has placed himself under police protection, Scotland Yard officials having received information that the Invincibles are engaged in perfecting a plot to murder several high officers of the government.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Gladstone, referring to the Parnell case last night, said: "We are now on the eve of exploding a vast fabrication of iniquity." Joseph R. Cox, nationalist member of parliament, in the course of a speech, said that startling disclosures were about to be made before the Parnell commission which would completely upset the *Times*.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Upon resuming the session of the Parnell commission to-day Pigott was placed in the witness box. The witness said Eugene Davis told him the "F. B." was bound to Parnell not to interfere with his movements until a certain period. Davis gave the principal facts for the pamphlet, exposing the plots Pigott said Morris and Murphy told him while in Paris he had found five or six of Egan's letters, some of Parnell's, and some old documents in a bag. Pigott made a memoranda of the letters. He then identified six of Egan's and five of Parnell's, including a fac-simile printed by the *Times*. Mr. Pigott, continuing, said he bought the second batch of letters from T. m Brown, and secured them after going through the ceremony of taking an oath of secrecy before the tribunal of five. The third batch of letters was bought of a man whose name was unknown to the witness. The oath was taken as before, and the price agreed upon was paid in each case. He declared he never released Houston from the obligation of secrecy. Pigott acknowledged he made a statement which Mr. Lewis, the distinguished counsel, had taken down in writing and was now produced in court. In this statement the witness declared his belief in the genuineness of the Parnell letters. He wrote to Archbishop Walsh, offering to expose the whole conspiracy. The archbishop refused to negotiate with him unless the name of the forger was divulged. These revelations produced an extraordinary sensation in court and there was great excitement outside when the news reached the street The cross-examination fully confirmed the disclosure made by Pigott to-day.

Mr. Balfour pronounced as unqualified lying the false statement made by Gladstone in a recent letter that O'Brien is undergoing imprisonment for advocating tactics the same as those employed by the Primrose League.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—At 10 o'clock to-night the six days' "go as you please" for the championship of the world and $2,000 in prizes was started in the Mechanic's Pavilion by William O'Connor, the oarsman, in the presence of fully 15,000 people. At the word "go" 37 men started off on their long tramp, among them being a Chinese. Prominent among the starters were George Cartwright, the English champion, Robert Vint and Frank Hart, of New York, E. C. Moore, of Philadelphia, Thomas Howarth, of England, Gus and Paten Guerrero and Jeary Taylor, of California. At 10:30 p. m. Gus Guerrero scored the first five miles; at one hour from the start he scored 10 miles and a minute later Cartwright had scored the same. Moore, Hart, Howarth and Taylor each had 9 miles to their credit.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The latest news from Hayti is furnished by the second officer of the steamer Delta at this port from Port de Paix. The officer stated that there is no communication between the coastwise towns, but information was received on February 12th from St. Marie, of a serious conflict between the northern and southern armies that occurred three days before, one mile below St. Marie, in which the army under Hyppolite had been completely routed and 200 or 300 killed. The mail carrier said that the northern army had fled to the blockaded port of St. Marie, after which Legitime's army moved toward the interior, and on the second day's march encountered a detachment of Hyppolite's army with the above result. The success of Legitime's soldiers was due to the superiority of their arms. The second officer also states that a rumor had gained considerable currency at Port de Paix that Hyppolite had been killed by the northern soldiers, who, it claimed, received $2,000 for the work.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Extracts from the report of the commissioner of naval manœuvres in 1888, will be prevented to the house of commons to-day. They say that the nation has every reason to be satisfied with the personnel of the navy, but that the main lesson of the manœuvres is that Great Britain is far from being as strong as she should be on the sea. They say: "We are decidely of the opinion that no time ought to be lost in placing the navy beyond comparison with the combined naval forces of any two powers. At the same time we believe the navy strong enough to engage any single maritime power with success." It is universally admitted in political circles that the session of parliament just opened will be the fiercest on record as regards legislative fighting. Measures affecting Ireland will be vigorously watched by the Irish members. Mr. Gladstone concurs in this opinion.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The *North German Gazette* reprouuces an article from the *Voss Gazette* which admits the propriety and justice of Prince Bismarck's action regarding the German council in Samoa, but questions whether any future director of Germany's affairs will always have the resolution to utter a note of warning or to stay the clamor and pressure of those who would protect the interests of the empire beyond seas when they go too far. The article further asks whether an internal remedy will be possible without damaging Germany's prestige, and says that every mistake that these officials commit may become the source of numberless complications. The *Voss Gazette* therefore notes with apprehension that men have been selected for the positions who have shown themselves little capable of assimilating Prince Bismarck's ideas.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Despite the efforts of the Emperor Francis Josef and the imperial family of Austria to keep all as quiet as possible concerning the death of the late crown prince, the literature on the subject is sure to be considerable. It is reported that the Baroness Vetzeri intends to publish a full account of her daugeter's death. The interesting point of this is said to be that the story will reveal whether the young baroness committed suicide or was murdered by Rudolph.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The new French cabinet, which was formed last night and took office this morning, consists mainly of men of experience who have held the same, or other portfolios in previous ministries. Notwithstanding the apparent efficiency of this suddenly made cabinet it has no promise of long life, M. Carnot, it is believed, having refused to give it power to dissolve parliament. M. Sirard has occupied various portfolios, but has been almost always a failure. Even the resolute opponents of dissolution are fain to admit that an early collapse of the ministry will leave Carnot no alternative but to dissolve the chamber and appeal to the country.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the Parnell commission to-day the cross-examination of Richard Pigott was continued. Further letters between the witness and Archbishop Walsh were produced, confirming the impression made by the first as to Pigott's desire to expose the conspiracy against the Parnellites. The witness, however, in reply to a point-blank question from Sir Charles Russell, confessed that the statements in his first letter to the archbishop were wholly unfounded. Sir Charles then asked the witness if he believed the Parnell letters were genuine. Pigott answered, "No, I don't, because I am unable to recognize the handwriting of any one of them." Being further questioned, Pigott said he believed Egan's letter to be genuine, because he knew the handwriting. W. Reid next laid before the court the correspondence between Pigott and Mr. Forster, when the latter was chief secretary for Ireland, under the Gladstone administration. Pigott asked for a thousand pounds for services rendered the government by his paper, *The Irishman*. Mr. Forster finally sent him a hundred pounds.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Parnell commission has adjourned until Tuesday. Judge Hannen has ordered that Piggott be watched by the police for fear he may escape, as he is wanted for further testimony next week.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 22.—White students at the Wesleyan college were celebrating Washington's birthday dynamite bombs exploded in the college buildings and the son of ex-Congressman Hubbard of West Virginia received fatal injuries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The president this morning approved of the territorial bill admitting North and South Dakota, Montona and Washington as states.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Mr. Rosemore, a solicitor, suicided this morning by stabbing himself in the ribs with a pocket knife until he bled to death. He left letters showing that despondency was the cause.

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 22.—Edward W. Woodruff, secretary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry., was arrested this morning and taken to police headquarters. It is affirmed by his friends that he never knew of the transaction which ruined the road. They say his duties as secretary were merely perfunctory and he is not guilty of any wrong. It is believed, however, Woodruff has been in communication with Ives lately. It is probable Woodruff was arrested in order that he might be had as a witness at the coming trial of Ives Staynor, at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—To-day was generally observed as a holiday in the lower part of the city. Exchanges, banks and public offices were closed and the custom house opened only fo an hour. National flags were raised on the old fort in Central Park and the battery and on the municipal government buildings.

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

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 23.*)

It is rumored a four-horse stage will be put on the route between Westminster and Blaine next week. This has been made necessary by the large increase in travel.

The Merchants' bank, of Halifax, with commendable enterprise, have arranged for the free redemption of their notes at the offices of the bank of British Columbia, in the province of British Columbia.

Mr. Robert L. Reid, of Hall's Prairie, B.C, who made such an excellent record in the first year class of Dalhousie law school last year, has been appointed by his class judge of circuit court of the law department of the university of Michigan.

The latest word from Toronto relative to the illness of Thos. R. McInnes, son of Senator McInnes, is to the effect that the patient has passed the crisis in his fever and is recovering, which will be good news to the numerous friends of the family in this city.

Application is made for the incorporation of the Columbia River Lumber Company, limited, with headquarters at Toronto, and a capital stock of $30,000. The applicants are J. Ross, of Sherbrooke, Que.; W. McKenzie, Kirkfield, Ont.; Fred Robinson, Beaver, B.C.; Nicol Kingsmill and A. J. Cattanach, of Toronto.

Wellington coal is $9 per ton in San Francisco, about one thousand miles from the mines and in a foreign country. The same coal is $10 per ton in Victoria, seventy miles from the mines and without any duty being paid as in the former case. Our esteemed friend, King Rab, is the owner of the Wellington mines and practically controls the price in both cities. Nufsed.—*Times.*

A large number of mechanics and artizans are arriving in the city at present. They find it a difficult matter to secure employment and leave in disgust, giving the city a "black eye" wherever they go. It is to be hoped the city fathers will become recoinciled and start the work of improving our streets and sidewalks, and give employment, if but only temporarily, to some of the needy ones in our midst. *Vancouver World.*

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. A. G., in his annual report says: The armament of the battery at New Westminster is badly in need of a change. The 24 pr. smooth bore Howitzers would be of little use for any service this battery would be called upon to perform and should be replaced by rifle guns. The question of re-arming the corps in this district, giving them the Martini-Henry, in lieu of the Snider is again strongly recommended for reasons given in previous reports.

The object of J. Norman Lockyer's paper on "The Origin of Celestial Species" in *Harper's Magazine* for March will be, in his own words, "to point out the high probability that the various light sources in the heavens have a meteoric origin; that is, that stones have fallen on the earth from heaven because the heavens are full of stones, and practically of nothing else, and that the luminosity of every kind of heavenly body is produced by meteorites differently aggregated and differently circumstanced in the various realms of space."

A Rara Avis.

One of our local sports, Mr. Henley, while on a hunting tour last week noticed a bird of unusual appearance coming on the wing, and with his unerring aim at once brought it to earth. It proved to be a specimen of the long-tailed "Arctic duck," we believe a rare bird in this region. Professor Kittson, of St. Thomas, Ontario, a skillful taxidermist, soon rendered the bird life-like again, and it can be seen on exhibition at the American Hotel.

Beating the Yankees.

Actual results are justifying the policy which projected and pushed through the Canadian Pacific railway. The Japan *Herald* shows how the C.P.R. steamers have cut out the San Francisco lines. In the season of 1887, up to the month of December, the shipments to Canada, by San Francisco, amounted to only 665,172 pounds, while the Canadian line carried 3,773,921 pounds. This season, up to the same date, the shipments by San Francisco were only 735,265, against 5,357,944 pounds via Vancouver. The anti-national croakers should inwardly digest these figures and learn the wisdom of national enterprise.—*Empire.*

New Potatoes.

THE COLUMBIAN has another instance to lay before its readers of the wonderful climate we live in. In the past California has supplied us with the first new potatoes each season, but from this time forward the Golden State will be forced to take second place if the garden experiments of Joe Tenasse, of this city, are as successful in the future as they have been this winter. Last fall Tenasse planted a small plot with potatoes, feeling certain he would be able to grow a crop even in the winter months. The experiment proved a great success and yesterday he dug a small basketful of as fine looking new potatoes as anyone would wish to eat. Part of these tubers he left with Mr. Tolmie, of the Club restaurant, who has kept a few of them for exhibition. We think British Columbia can score another point in the matter of climate.

A Terrible Story.

A pitiable story comes from Victoria, which, if true, reflects very unfavorably on the manhood and humanity of Capt. J. H. Robertson of Moresby Island. The story goes that Capt Robertson brought a Chinaman and his wife from China to act as domestic servants for him, and for their services he agreed to pay $20 per month for 3 years. For eight months they were in his employ, but during that time, they claim, did not receive any portion of the money due them. The Chinaman demanded the wages but Mr. Robertson refused to pay, and finally both man and wife were turned out of the house without either food or shelter. They asked for a boat to take them to Saanich and were refused so as a last means they made a raft and launched themselves on the water, hoping to make the opposite shore. The current caught the little raft and swept it down the straits. For two nights and three days they were tossed about by the waves, without either food or water, and when finally rescued by an Indian they were in a dying condition. The unfortunates were taken to Victoria where they are being cared for by their countrymen.

The Organ Recital.

The entertainment which took place in St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church last evening was certainly a treat, especially to those of the audience gifted in any degree with musical tastes. The assemblage, probably owing to counter attractions, was unfortunately rather small, but seemingly a very appreciative one, and during the performance sat fixed in wrapt attention. The concert opened shortly after 8 o'clock and the following programme was successfully carried out: Anthem —"How Beautiful upon the Mountains"—Choir. Organ—Silver Trumpets—Miss Peters. Solo—"The Lost Chord"—Miss Holden. Organ—1, Aria, 2, Minuet,—Miss Peters. Solo—Recit. "And God Created Man"—Mr. Lyal. Organ—Mozart's 12th Mass—Miss Peters. Anthem—"Thine, O Lord"—Choir. Organ—La Joyeuse—Miss Peters. Solo—"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth"—Miss Holden. Solo—"Love not the World"—Mr. Wilson. Organ—1, Larghetto, 2, Moderato, alla marcia—Miss Peters. Solo—"Too Late, too Late,"—Mrs. Lyal. Organ—Grand Offertoire in F, —Miss Peters. As usual, Miss Peters simply delighted the audience with her talented performances and especially so in the recital of "Mozart's 12th Mass." "How Beautiful upon the Mountains," by the excellent choir, was the vocal success of the evening.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Westminster Board of Trade Hold Their Annual Meeting and Elect Officers, &c., for 1889.

President John Hendry Delivers an Interesting Address Touching on Many Important Matters.

The annual meeting of the Westminster board of trade was held in the board room last night. There was a large attendance, considering the counter attractions elsewhere. After the reading of the minutes, the president, Mr. Jno. Hendry, delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT HENDRY'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN:—At the close of another year I have to congratulate you on the valuable work done by this Board of Trade, and the substantial results of our efforts for the promotion of such schemes as we have taken up in the public interest. The year just closed will be marked as the most conspicuous in the Board's history. We have not succeeded in accomplishing everything that has been undertaken, but our achievements have been such as to encourage the hope that continued efforts, guided by wise counsels, may bring to a successful issue many of the pending questions in which the commercial interests and development of this city and district are largely involved. One of the first large schemes to which the Board committed itsself was the Southern Railway, and I am glad to say that this most important work may now be pronounced almost

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

A company of our own citizens has taken the charter over from the Board, agreements have been executed for the construction and operation of the road, and a large amonnt of actual work on the line has been already performed. You are aware that satisfactory connections with American railways on the Pacific coast and over the continent have been secured for this road, and its early completion and energetic operation are fully assured. I need not tell you how vastly important are the interests bound up in this scheme. It will give the city of Westminster commercial advantages possessed by no other city in the province; it will open to us a great market hitherto inaccessible for our limitless and unsurpassed timber; it will bring us within touch of the great and growing cities to the south; it will furnish an alternative and competing line to the East; and it will

SUPPLY THE MISSING LINK

which shall unite the railway systems of the two great nations of North America. Our city will find in this new commercial avenue the one thing lacking to make it the most desirable point for manufacturing purposes in British Columbia. During the year we have also been making supreme efforts to bring the works at the mouth of the Fraser River to such a state of completion as to enable vessels of large draught to reach this city. The Dominion government has not met our views in this respect with that promptness which, it seemed to us, the circumstances demanded, but very material progress has been made. The channel at the river mouth now shows a depth of about 25 feet at high spring tides, and our citizens have had the satisfaction already of seeing five seagoing vessels carry away full cargoes of lumber from our wharves. I am hopeful that the government will recognize the justice of our repeatedly-expressed wish to have these works completed this year, and that, before our next annual council meeting, the river will have

OPENED ITS MOUTH

to the largest craft in the merchant marine. At a conference between the council of this Board and the deputy minister of marine, held by appointment in this room last August, the government was urgently solicited to provide an official chart of the river channel for the guidance of shippers, and to appoint some person residing near the city whose duty it would be to look after the bouys when required. These are two points for which the Board has long contended unsuccessfully, but I am happy to say that the fruits of our untiring efforts are begining to appear. A letter from the deputy-minister of marine will be laid before you at this meeting in which it is stated that the snagboat Samson is to be charged with the care of the bouys and that the official

CHART OF THE RIVER CHANNEL

is now nearly completed. This is most encouraging, if not entirely satisfactory, and leads to the anticipation of fuller concessions during the year to come. The board has also taken an active part in endeavoring to secure a daily mail service by steamer with the North Arm, the construction of the Fraser River and Mud Bay canal, the providing of a suitable steamer for keeping the river navigable in the event of its becoming obstructed by floating ice, the dredging of the harbor in front of the wharves, the establishment of a U.S. consular agency at this city, the obtaining of a federal subsidy for the Southern Railway, the improvement of the fishery regulations, the promotion of fruit-growing in the province, the establishment of street letter-boxes at this city, and many other matters which have been considered in the public interest. The members of the executive council have been most untiring in their efforts to promote the various schemes brought under their consideration during the year, and the measure of success with which their efforts have been rewarded ought to stimulate their successors to

ADDRESS THEMSELVES HOPEFULLY

to the work which still remains uncompleted. A statement of the accounts for the year will be laid before you, from which you will learn that although our disbursements have amounted to the sum of $2,592.28, there is still a balance to our credit of $425.04, and our assets show a balance of $670.78 over all liabilities. The work of the board has grown to such dimensions that the executive wisely determined to secure a room for its sole use, and you are able to judge by actual observation whether the place selected is suitable for the purpose. It was also resolved that council meetings should be held regularly every two weeks. I have to thank you, gentlemen of the council and the Board of Trade, for the able assistance you have always given me in carrying out the work committed to our care, and for the consideration and uniform courtesy with which you have invariably treated the chair. Although the past year has been one of large achievements, there is much still remaining to be done; and I counsel you to relax no effort until the last obstacle standing in the way of the progress of this city and district has been swept away before the resistless force of your intelligent industry.

At the conclusion of the address there was very hearty applause, and a motion was passed requesting the secretary to furnish a copy of the address to the newspapers of this city and Vancouver.

A communication was read from the deputy minister of marine, from which the following is an extract: "Referring to your letter of the 25th Sept. last, addressed to the minister of marine and fisheries, in reference to all matters affecting the navigation of Fraser River being attended to by some person resident at New Westminster, and suggesting that the snag-boat Samson be employed in placing buoys wherever required, I beg to inform you that the department of public works has been pleased to concur in the suggestion made by this department that the master of the Samson should attend to the replacing of buoys whenever necessary, under the instruction of the resident engineer, Mr. Gamble, and directions have been given accordingly. I am also to inform you with reference to your statement that a correct chart of the Fraser was much required, that the chart is now almost completed."

A communication was received inclosing a resolution from the Surrey council requesting the board of trade to cooperate with the council of Surrey for the purpose of securing the construction of the Mud Bay and Fraser River Canal. A motion was passed endorsing the scheme.

Mr. H. T. Thrift, clerk of the Surrey council addressed the meeting with regard to the necessity for erecting fortifications and defence works at North Bluff, Semiahmoo Bay, as the place was entirely defenceless, easy of approach, and a strategical point from which, as a base of operations, the whole mainland would be at the mercy of an invader. The secretary was instructed to prepare a memoriel to the Dominion government, asking to have the North Bluff surveyed with a view to fortifications being erected there.

Mr. Thrift also addressed the meeting with a view to having the Indian reserve at Campbell River opened for settlement. A committee was appointed to inquire into the mattter and report.

A resolution was proposed to recommend to the city council the striking of the prefix "New" from the name of the city, New Westminster, and after discussion was lost by a vote of 7 to 9, four members being absent when the question was discussed and voted on.

Four new members were proposed and elected to the board.

The election for officers, council, and board of arbitration, for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:

Officers—John Hendry, president; T. J. Trapp, vice-president; D. Robson, secretary-treasurer. The foregoing were re-elected by acclamation.

Council—W. A. Duncan, E. S. Scoullar, A. Ewen, H. Elliott, James Punch, W. Wolfenden, T. Cunningham, and B. Douglas.

Board of arbitration—W. McColl, C. M. Beecher, D. Drysdale, and R. Dickinson.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 25.*)

The churches contained average congregations yesterday.

There was another clean sheet at the police court to-day.

Fresh fish is very scarce on the market and the salmon catch still continues to be very light.

The Georgia minstrels gave an excellent entertainment at the Opera House on Saturday night.

The Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba has adopted a strong resolution against the Jesuit estate bill.

The Beer Permit case against commissioner Herchemer, of the Regina Mounted Police, has collasped.

Hundreds of people spent yesterday afternoon in walking over the city suburbs, evidently on the lookout for a suitable real estate investment.

At a Philharmonic sacred concert in Trinity Church Saturday evening at Montreal Mr. Munroe Rose was taken ill and being carried out, died shortly afterwards.

The price of real estate is advancing every week and sales are numerous each day. Suburban property in the west end of the city seems to be the most marketable at present, but there is a fair demand from other quarters also. The general opinion is that real estate values will take a great bound upwards about May 1st. The number of outside investors is steadily increasing.

The *World* of Saturday says: The Gospel steamer "Glad Tidings" will arrive here on Monday from Victoria, and on Wednesday Rev. Mr. Robson will leave on her for the Northern Missions, going as far as Port Simpson and the Naas. Mr. Robson will visit these, and instruct and talk to the people. It is understood Rev. Mr. Crosby is meeting with great success in the east.

A Howling Storm.

On Friday the steamer Gladys, while returning from Chilliwack, met with a gale of wind such as has never before been experienced by the oldest navigator on the river. A short distance below Sumas a gale overtook the steamer and soon the water was lashed into waves which broke over the deck in a surprising manner. At this point the river is shallow and full of snags, and the zig zag course was rendered more dangerous when it was necessary to bring the steamer broadside to the wind. The force of the wind was so great that for some minutes at a time the vessel would be heeled over until her lee guard was under water. Few of the passengers expected to reach the shore in safety, and all agree that Capt. Robinson's coolness and skill alone saved the steamer and her precious human cargo. After a period of the greatest anxiety to all on board, the steamer was finally run under the lee of the land and beached in a small bay, where she remained till the storm had spent its force 24 hours later. The passengers describe the gale as of unusual violence. The wind fairly howled and when each wave broke its crest was picked up and driven along like drifting snow. The Gladys reached port on Saturday afternoon none the worse of her stormy experience.

THE CHURCHES.

What Was Spoken at Some of the City Sanctuaries Yesterday.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. H. White, pastor at the Methodist Church, preached from 119 Psalm, 7 to 11 v., and said: God's glory was always shown in nature, his wisdom and power shown in the creation, but the hope of salvation was shown in the precious records of his revealed will. In the earliest ages of the Christian churches great interest was shown in the spread of the Word, but they were at a disadvantage, as printing was not discovered, at least was not practiced among the European nations; the scrolls had to be written by hand, thus the full copy of the Sriptures were rare and seldom seen, and only during modern times the spread of the Gospel had assumed any great proportions. During the last hundred years there had been a continuation of the miracle on the day of Penticost, and 18 or 19 tongues or languages had increased to 250, and the wonderful works of God were now printed in these and distributed, so that almost every nation and people having a language had been benefited and to those who had no language sufficiently clear, men and women had gone to teach the Gospel *by their lives.* David here speaks of how wonderful are God's works in nature, and although there appears considerable repetition, yet each explains some phase of truth, and we will follow the Psalmist. First, he says, "The law of the Lord is perfect." The Mosaic law, contained in the Ten Commandments, was perfect. All human laws have certain imperfections, but St. Paul says "the law of the Lord is holy"—no dross, no inconsistency, no incompleteness. The books of the Old Testament are now attracting more attention, there is a going back to get at the foundation, and some say that the great conflict of coming times will be upon these old books. There could be no meaning to the plan of salvation but for the words of God transcribed back as far as Sinai. Men are now paying more attention to the secular portions of Moses' law; his was the best system of sanitary law promulgated, and on the ownership of property Moses' law was perfect, complete; we are a long way behind in matters of law. As Britons we think our law perfect, but we don't begin to come up to these old laws relating to revenue found in Leviticus and Deuteronomy, and I commend to those just now troubled about the sources of revenue these old laws, and in the study of them will be reflected there our imperfection and guilt, and this, bringing condemnation and sense of guilt home to us, will be the turning-point toward a better life, toward Heaven. "God's testimony (witness) is sure" explains his own character, giving us direction and foundation for hope, aud making the simple (humble) wise. "The statutes of the Lord are right" (in the decreed limit), in the lines he has drawn about us, so that we shall not stray. Some people are troubled because the judgements of God are not explained, because God has not chosen to reveal his purpose; among other things, the reason why a child should suffer for the sins of its parents, and be born diseased, decrepit, or of weak mind, the innocent suffering for the guilty. Some stumble because of this, but the statutes of the Lord are *right*, and through His law all are bound up in one humanity, and through Christ taking upon Himself that humanity we are saved and are in blood relationship with Him. "The commandment of the Lord is pure." To those that keep them they are enlightening, cleansing, and showing that our need is provided for. If they only revealed our lost state, our condemnation, how wretched that revelation; but God's commands were interwoven with His mercy, by the laying on Christ the sins of us all; look at both sides. The rev. gentleman, in conclusion, reminded his hearers of the self-convicting before the "great white throne," and the heart-echos there would be in eternity of the justness of God's judgments, and very strongly pointed out David's estimate of the value of God's judgments, being "more to be desired than gold," and alluded to the prevailing love of gold in the city, for which, although most men would not actually commit crimes, yet they would compromise good and evil, and warned his hearers against being carried away in the excitement of increased values, and entreating them to give God His own and to take God's word and press it to their hearts, and that bye-and-bye we shall know His will concerning us.

The choir are making great improvement, and evince a desire to *lead* the congregation in their songs of praise. The novelty of the instrumental changes is wearing off and there is a settling down to truly congregational singing.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At the Reformed Episcopal church last evening Mr. Ferris read the very impressive service, and the pastor, Rev. Thos. Haddon, preached from 119 Psalm, 172 verse, "My tongue shall speak of Thy word," and said: As the annual meeting of the Bible Society takes place in this city on Thursday next the ministers were requested to specially take up the subject of "the Bible" to-day by way of preparation. No better subject can be discussed than the Bible, God's revealed will to mankind, the text-book of thousand's of ministers and Sunday school teachers, by which man's position is established, light given as to his destiny, through redemption by the cross, opening up the way to heaven, and teaching how to shun the death that never dies and gain the inheritance. It elevates nations and people, makes the savage a saint, makes the world purer and happier, and I desire with the Psalmist that "my tongue shall speak of Thy word." To state all the Bible has done would take too long, and I can only outline. What would Great Britain, civilized Europd, and America have been if they had not had the Bible as the foundation of their national history? Japan had representatives abroad studying the secrets of the advance of the civilized nations, missionaries were laboring through the country, and the authorities were calling for English speaking teachers; hence Japan was becoming civilized, they had found the Bible was the secret. The Bible had become the founder and supporter of almost every humane institution. The sword had been tried as a civilizer and failed, whereas the Bible had been a success, as the proof was apparent in many of the Pacific islands. The Bible had been doing silent but effective work in many parts of the dark continent, reducing rude languages to literature, and teaching the healing art, pushing forward its luminous outposts, acting as a pioneer in casting up the highways, furnishing the only sure foundation to science and human benefaction. The Bible missions reflected their light, opened up channels for Christian trade, channels of wealth, contributing to geography, physiology, mineralogy, geology and other sciences. And then looking at the spiritual and eternal side of the question, "half can never be told," and when we conceive the help to ourselves, even though our vision cannot see, our intellect cannot contemplate, all the good it does we must say "blessed book." The impossibility to destroy it, goes to prove its divine origin; they have tried to burn it and failed. They must first rid the world of the millions of copies and reduce them to ashes, rid the libraries of books referring to it, destroy all the poetry and prose, enter the courts of law and remove the laws and codes derived from it, then course through the galleries of art and slash and daub over the works of genius that artists have produced, and go through the conservatories of music, the baptistries of churches, and even through the cemetries of the dead, and with mallet and chisel erase the engravings—do all this before you can obliterate that book for which our fathers died. The more it is assailed, the more it shines; opposition only fans the flame till it shines with greater lustre, and it is a wonder that men are so foolish as to try; for, if all traces of it were obliterated, it would yet live in the hearts of men, and it would not take long to prepare a new edition from memory by the aid of the thousands of printing presses. And while the Bible sees all go to decay, it still lives, and is incorruptible and shall live till the angel who shall put one foot on the land and the other on the sea sweareth by him that liveth and was dead "that time was no more," and this eternal endurance should be a sufficient reason to adopt the text and to treasure the truths of the Bible in our hearts, be guided by and take them as a rule through life.

The church management have kindly placed a desk in one of the pews for the use of reporters.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Rev. Thos. Scouler preached at the Presbyterian church last evening from the 119th Psalm, 18v.—"Open Thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law"—and spoke as follows: In this chapter the law of the Lord is the subject of the Psalmist's meditations. "Blessed are the undefiled in the way who walk in the law of the Lord;" "O, how I love Thy law, it is my meditation all the day." There was no subject more congenial to the Psalmist's mind; it engaged all his powers. But this prayer indicates that something more was needed than the mere exercise of reason to understand the wondrous things of God's law. It was the anointing of the eye salve spoken of in the book of Revelation. Paul says, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath laid up for them that love Him, but God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit." In the synagogue, in the reading of the law, it was customary to put a vail over the face. It was done as an act of reverence, but it became an awful symbol of that veil which was over the mind of the Jew which remaineth untaken away unto this day. Light shineth all around them, but they are blind—blind to the spiritual meaning of the scriptures. It is not till this vail is taken away that they can understand the scriptures. But this is not the condition of the Jews only. Many of the Gentiles are in the same sad condition. And this is not confined to those in heathen darkness only; but many who sit under the preaching of the gospel and think they understand the scriptures, are as blind as Bartimæus. Therefore we should all pray, "Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law." There are certainly wondrous things found in the law of nature. There is not a leaf, or insect, or creature of any kind, that has not laws by which they are regulated. The prayer of the Psalmist doubtless refers to all of God's revealed will. Apart from God's revealed will man could never have known God. The laws of nature may reveal much about God, but they do not tell us what He is Himself, nor do they tell us what the relation is which subsists between God and man. We need a revelation to know this, and God has revealed Himself to us by His word and Spirit. What wondrous things we find in God's law! There we get the idea of the true God, His perfections, His attributes, His eternity, sovereignty, power, majesty, truth, righteousness, love, and mercy. What wondrous things God's law reveals about Christ! His life was unique. He lived among sinners, yet He was free from sin. He died the death, yet those who condemned Him found no fault in Him at all. By His resurrection He was declared to be the Son of God with power. O, what wondrous things in the bible we see! There we learn that man is a lost sinner, but that God in His wondrous love and mercy has provided a way by which he may be saved. And further, that the Holy Spirit is essential to man's salvation. We need our eyes to be opened by the Holy Spirit that we may see. In serving God there are certain pre-requisites, and this is one of them, that our eyes may be opened. The second is humility; the heart that is lifted up with pride cannot see the wondrous things of God's law. The bible is like no other book; we must be taught by the Spirit of God when we come to His book. Mere intellect never could comprehend the things of God's law; it is with the heart man believeth. But faith cometh by hearing, and the speaker showed that it was the duty of Christians to give the word of God to the whole world; that was the work in which the British and Foreign Bible Society was engaged; it was a worthy work, and should have the liberal support of all true Christians.

The splendid accoustic properties of the new church are very noticeable both in speaking and singing, and with the really fine organ and the constant improvement of the choir, the music calls for commendatory notice.

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onception can be formed of itude of the bridge destined he Fraser River at Mission P.R. when it is stated that be over three million feet of ed in its construction. The cost is in the neighborhood 00. Four tenders have been for this gigantic undertak- se have been forwarded to tt at Victoria, whose decision iven in a few days. It is fully 100 bridge carpenters ployed for three months on The framing will be done he yards of our lumber mills, aken up in a scow and put .—*World.*

Opium-Filled Bustle.

asteron and her husband, asteron, were arrested at send on Tuesday morning amer North Pacific, from charged with smuggling ourteen pounds contraband found on Mrs. Casteron's he had a sort of harness which hung over the shoul- eptacle for opium taking n apparel usually occupied tle. The arrest was made r Rogers. They will be Seattle to-morrow, and the in session, they can have a , unless as usual, the opium- ring gives bonds and they selves scarce. The prison- ench, and very ignorant, y able to speak English in les. It is not likely they are wful business on their own Both acknowledged their the commissioner.—*Thurs- st.*

From Cassiar.

allbreath, of the firm of Grant & Cook, Cassair, he city last evening and t the Oriental. He left Creek on the 10th of Jan- rrived at Wrangle on the the month, after a long and hard trip down the river. now fell during all the he trip, which is generally out 10 days, took 21 to Three times the boat was on one occasion Mr. Call- for 36 hours without food The weather in Cassiar markably mild during the the health of the residents ct good. Very little pros- oing on, and the usual ness marks all mining op- A few tunnels are running, Quartz Creek taking out ey to pay. The prospects g are as hopeful as usual, ut for the past year was o 1887. At Wrangle the nusually mild. The grass , and weather is more like winter.—*Monday's Colo-*

Texada News.

st who has been looking artz claims on Texada Is- at he is well satisfied with there. He spent a week d and examined a number ith a view of investing. are many claims which ich ore, he thinks there w that will prove remunera- owners. The formation nd it is difficult to de- xact character. The fes- r" is on the lookout for a are not represented, and in his purposes in many ome claims are being re- a shot gun, in which nper" immediately aban- ntion to locate. A party s from Seattle are also sland over and it is said as spring opens up there e influx of miners and ver the Sound. A can- been erected near Stirt enterprising landlord is ng business. Five hun- of quartz taken from the laim, and pounded in a yielded gold to the value rier.

Twenty-Six Years.

rd Hough, who has been ining on Williams' Creek of '62, arrived down on ast night after an absence , of twenty-six years. pent a month on the way reinds and making new was astonished at the w Westminster, for when t the forest covered the city to the water's edge; ity was unthought of in and behold a bustling city Victoria is completely its straggling appearance t time that Mr. Hough e is pleased to note its ogress. He is also an ving arrived at a spot six here Nevada city now September, 1849. Mr. that all Caribooites are ally forward to a new era, trust will soon dawn. any millions in the old but it will require the apital to make it profit- ividual miner cannot difficulties. A railroad rict would completely present dullness into tivity. As it is, supplies han ever before, flour per hundred. In '62 it h as $75 per hundred. *Colonist.*

The Canfield Road.

Mr. Eugene Canfield yesterday returned from the scene of operations on the Bellingham Bay Railroad where he has been for the past 10 days. He was seen by a reporter shortly after he arrived and he said that work on the road had reached a point 15 miles north of Whatcom and considering the fact that it was winter excellent progress was being made. An office building has just been finished which is 24x 60 feet and three stories high. It is now occupied, though the painters have not as yet finished their labors on the building. At Kingsboro a 25,000-feet-a-day saw mill is to be erected to saw lumber for construction purposes. Applications for lots for five churches, a hotel, a 40x100-foot public hall, blacksmith shop, and a general store, have been made, and the town of Kingsboro seems to have a future before it. A bridge is to be soon built across the Nooksack, at a cost of $25,000, and a side-wheel ferry boat for the transportation of cars is to be built at a cost of $75,000. The length will be 160 feet, the beam 45 feet. On the British side the only work that is being done at present is the filling in of crib work on a hill near the Fraser river. As soon as the spring opens the work will be rushed under the supervision of James Leamy, an old contractor. All the financial arrangements for the completion of the 47 miles of the line have been completed. The sum of $800,000 has been arranged for, and more will be forthcoming if needed.—*Post Intelligencer.*

The Devil Gone to Tacoma.

The Tacoma *Ledger* dramatizes in the following lurid style on the occasion of the Tacoma city council renewing the license of "Gambler Morgan's" dive in that city:

Scene—Sheol.

Dramatis Personæ—The devil and two loggers lately drugged to death.

Logger—All hail! your majesty.

Satanic majesty—Hail! fellows, well met. Lay off your overcoats. You'll not need them much here. Which way are you from?

Logger—Tacoma, W. T., your majesty.

His majesty—Ah, indeed. I have an old friend there. He was running a dive, but the city council closed him up.

Logger—The dive has started up again, your majesty. We dropped in there last night to have a little fun, and I guess we had it. You see we've got here.

His majesty—You say the dive is running again?

Logger—You can bet your hoofs on that.

His majesty—Whoop! Hooray! What ho! vassals. Without there! [Enter eight or ten devils, grinning pleasantly.]

His majesty—Boys, let the fires go down. Tell the people I'm in a good humor and intend to give them a day's cooling. I want you to lay in a sheol of a sight of coal and kerosene, though. Expect business to be brisk now. The old dive in Tacoma has started up again. Get a good supply of gridirons on hand and start business promptly at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. I think I'll take a stroll to-day to Washington Territory.

[Exit the devil.]

A Daring Escape.

Ben Lundy, the opium and Chinese smuggler, who has achieved the reputation of being the most daring and successful revenue evader in the northwest, escaped from confinement in Seattle last Friday night, where he was awaiting trial, under very peculiar circumstances. Lundy with a large crowd of fellow prisoners was confined in an inclosure, the basement of a building in Seattle, around which guards were stationed to prevent the prisoners from getting out of durance vile. Representatives of the ring and friends of Lundy engaged the attention of the keepers Friday evening for a few minutes during which time a board was removed and Lundy with another prisoner made their escape. The former repaired to a room near by and his absence was not discovered until Saturday noon. The previous evening a large dry goods box was taken to Lundy's room and the smuggler was carefully concealed in it. The box had a lid which could be opened from the inside by Lundy, and early on Saturday morning the box was taken down to the steamer Olympian and billed through to Victoria as freight. At Victoria he stepped ashore and saluted Travelling Customs Inspector Loftus and tendered his regards to the officers in Port Townsend.

It is learned that Lundy is backed by a powerful ring in Victoria who were anxious for his release. The escape is the most daring, probably that was ever attempted and successfully carried out on Puget Sound. He was arrested during the latter part of last December on the sloop Emerald in Port Discovery Bay by the officers of the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott while bringing over a load of Chinese and opium from Victoria.—*Vic. Colonist.*

Another case of "didn't know it was loaded" has furnished an item for the newspaper. Mrs. West a woman living in the old town noticed one of her children playing with a gun cartridge on Friday morning, and with a desire to find out whether it was loaded or not, she took it from the boy and placed it on the stove. Very soon the cartridge exploded, the contents taking off two of Mrs. West's fingers at the first joint, and nearly severing a third. The result has doubtless convinced the unfortunate woman of the dangerous nature of the innocent looking shell.—*Kamloops Sentinel.*

A Strange Story.

Mr. Abraham A——, a farmer, living near Victoria, is making arrangements to enter the ministry. This determination on the part of Mr. A. is a great surprise to his many friends, but there is a very queer story in connection with it. Last Friday he started for Sooke, and when about half way he saw a cloud shaped like a balloon, and occupied apparently by a woman, arise from a meadow and come towards him. When about 200 yards distant and about 100 feet in the air, the balloon suddenly dissolved and left the woman, with long, floating hair, standing alone. She had one hand outstretched toward Mr. A., as if beckoning him.

Mr. A. was greatly frightened, and still more so when the ghost-like scene suddenly changed again, and in place of the woman stood a horse with a pair of saddle-bags, and by his side a man with long hair and a black stove-pipe hat on his head. He was dressed in clerical garb, and Mr. A. at once recognized him as the exact counterpart of his uncle, who lives in Oregon.

The apparition also turned for a moment toward the man, then regarding him gravely it beckoned once, and mounting the horse galloped slowly away.

Mr. A. did not proceed any further, but returned home at once. A few days after his arrival he received the following letter from Oregon:

"Your Uncle John was called home yesterday. He was taken ill in prayer-meeting the night previous, and only lived a short time. His dying request was that you should become a minister of the Gospel and take up the work where he left off."

Mr. A. says that everything he communicated to the *Standard's* representative is true, that he was neither drunk nor sleepy, and that he regarded the apparition as a sign from Heaven. —*Standard.*

Church Music.

Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Belfast, delivered a sermon recently on "Our Church Music, its Present Condition, and How to Improve it." As the subject is one of almost universal interest, we quote a few of the observations of the speaker as published in a Belfast paper to hand:—"Coming specially to the sbject of praise, he asked his audience to notice the great prominence that was given to it in the Bible. One entire book of the Bible was a book of praise. They had no book of prayer in the Bible, but they had a book containing 156 inspired songs of praise. This gave them some indication of the importance which God attached to the service of song in His house. Moreover, when they come to the times of the Temple, they could not read the Bible without noticing the prominent place that was given to praise. In the New Testament they would remember the simple line in which they were told that the disciples, when they had sung a hymn went out into the Mount of Olives. After referring also to the description of the praise in heavon, as given in Revelations, he pointed out that praise and prayer were of equal importance in the worship of God. Praise as well as prayer was an approach to God. In both they were celebrating the providence of God and talking to God, and if they felt that irreverence in prayer was a grievous sin of which they would not be guilty, how did it come that irreverence in praise never struck them as a thing quite out of place? Singing in public worship was often thrown in apparently as a means of filling up a gap. Men forgot that, from the precentor down to the humblest child whose voice blended in the offering, all were praising God. When they come to make an offering to God they should give him the very best they could. That was taught in the Reformation of the 16th century, and the Reformers made it one of their first tasks to provide the best materials for the service of praise. The reverend gentleman then alluded to the trouble taken by young men and ladies to cultivate their voices and acquire sufficient knowledge to enable them to sing secular music, and expressed regret that they did not take equal pains to improve their singing of praise, and pointing out that it was a duty they owed their God. Finally, he reminded them that, however admirable their music might be, if it did not proceed from the heart it would not be acceptable unto God."

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to the Columbian.

E. C. Baker, M.P., returned from Ottawa last night.

In the Speedy Trials court to-day, before Chief Justice Begbie, Mrs. Caroline Hunt, on charge of enticing a young girl to a house of ill-fame, was acquitted.

The *Courier's* Comox correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the miners strike: "Half a dozen Chinese were sent down the shafts to run the boxes on the roads. The white miners objected to Chinamen being employed in the mines and came out of the pits, refusing to go down again until the Chinese were withdrawn from the underground works. The manager refused to withdraw the Chinamen and the matter stands at a deadlock. The men are very quiet."

The big gas well at Kingsville Ont., still continues to be a great attraction. On Saturday evening it was fired. The flames extended upwards of 75 feet, only one-third the force being used. The roar could be heard ten miles away.

Rev. C. A. Edwards, late pastor of the Methodist church at Binscarth, has fallen heir to $1,000,000 by the death of an uncle in England.

The Alliston *Herald* printing office has been burned down. Loss $3,000, insurance $2,100.

LOCAL PARLIAMENT

VICTORIA, Feb. 22.—The house met at 2 p. m., and prayers were read by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

Col. Baker presented a petition from Mr. McKay respecting a wagon road in the Kootenay district. The petition of the National Electric Tramway Company for a private bill was received. The private bills and standing orders committee reported the bill of the Canadian Western Central Railway Company.

Mr. Higgins introduced an act to prevent the indiscriminate sale or use of poisons.

Mr. Higgins moved, seconded by Mr. Mason, a resolution for a return of all the correspondence with respect to the calling of the Oriental steamships at the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt in accordance with the request contained in the resolution of the house on March 8th, 1887. The resolution was passed.

The minister of finance moved that the house should take into consideration the speech of his honor the lieut.-governor on Monday next.

Mr. Beaven asked why the public accounts had not been laid before the house?

The finance minister: For the same reason that other returns have been delayed; the press of business at the printing office.

Mr. Semlin moved, seconded by Mr. Humphreys, that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Beaven, Baker, Cowan, Higgins and the mover should be appointed with power to send for persons, papers and records, and report to the house upon all matters connected with the artesian well boring experiments, together with any conclusion that may be arrived at as to the work done, the implements used, etc. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Humphreys asked the provincial secretary if it is the intention of the government to construct one or more school-houses in the Comox settlement this year? The provincial secretary: "No, all the applications made have been granted."

Mr. Orr asked what steps had been taken and with what result to recover the sum of $250,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company forfeited by it for the non-fulfillment of its contract with the government of British Columbia in respect to the extension of the railway to Coal Harbor and English Bay and whether it is the intention to prosecute the suit.

The attorney-general answered that judgment was reserved in the matter as yet.

The attorney-general moved the second reading of the bill for the re-registration of voters. After some discussion the bill was read a second time.

The house went into committee with Mr. Cowan in the chair on the medicine and surgery bill. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments. The report is to be considered on Monday.

Mr. Beaven moved the second reading of the magistrate's bill. The bill was read a second time and the house went into committee, with Mr. Ladner in the chair. The committe rose and reported the bill complete without amendment. The report is to be considered on Tuesday.

Mr. Tolmie moved the second reading of the bill respecting trespass on enclosed land. Mr. Humphreys moved to refer the bill to a special committee for amendment. Mr. Nason seconded the motion, which was carried.

The house adjourned till Monday at 2 p. m. The finance minister gives notice of a motion that the public accounts presented on the 5th inst. be referred to the select standing committee on public accounts.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Several members of the cabinet have been invited to attend the first annual banquet of the Vancouver board of trade.

The resolution adopted at the mass meeting of the Orangemen here last night continues to be the leading topic of conversation. Mr. Barron, M. P., despite the protests from liberal fellow members will bring up the Jesuits compensation question in the house in the hope of embarrasing the government. He represents an Orange constituency.

Mr. Barnard, M. P., is laid up with a sore foot. It is nothing serious.

A bill to do away with the present expensive system of inspection of timber and lumber will be introduced on Monday. The Dominion will be divided into districts, each to have one chief inspector and as many inspectors or cullers as the district may require. Also a board of examiners will be appointed. All the present officials are eligible for re-appointment. The chief inspector will be paid a salary and the others by fees.

Sir Richard Cartwright last night announced that an important resolution is to be proposed in the house of commons on Tuesday. It concerns the trade relation with the United States. He will arraign the government on its United States trade policy and their failure to take advantage of the favorable opportunities for a reciprocal trade treaty with that country, and the discordant feeling provoked between the two countries in consequence.

The first serious storm in the Rockies this winter occurred Wednesday night. A snowstorm accompanied by a blizzard set in, and the C. P. R. had no little difficulty in keeping its road open. The westbound passenger arrived at Donald 3 hours late on Thursday, and the eastbound express was held at Field several hours Thursday night.—*Truth.*

The infant son of Mr. Allen, Division street Kingston, fell, head foremost, into a pail of scalding water on the floor and died in great agony one hour afterwards.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Mr. G. J. Smyons, the British meteorologist, has expressed the belief that fogs are increasing—not only in London but generally.

In the German weather reports since 1876 Dr. Less has found 28 cases of snowfall at temperatures between 41° and 53° F. Thunder accompanied 11 cases.

Shells found in lower levels of the caves at Dordogne, France, indicate that the Neanderthal man made common use of the oyster, which is thus proven to be the oldest domesticated delicacy known to man.

A Parisian circus presents the spectacle of a fortified harbor, in which a naval engagement takes place. The miniature vessels are manœuvred and the guns fired from behind the scenes by means of electrical apparatus.

The world now has 101 geographical Societies and 130 geographical periodicals. France and her colonies have 29 of the societies, with 19,800 members; Germany has 22 societies, and 9200 members; and Great Britain and her colonies have 9 societies, and 5600 members.

The plate rolling mill at the St. Jaques works, of Chatillon-Commentry, has cylinders 3.28 feet in diameter and 19 feet long, with a total weight of 55,000 pounds each. They are soon to be made capable of rolling fagots 5 feet thick, and ingots weighing more than 110,000 pounds.

It is expected that an expedition of hardy Norwegians will start for the North Pole in 1890, by way of Franz Josef's Land. Dr. Nansen, the bold explorer who crossed Greenland's ice-fields last summer, will probably be offered the leadership. The long snow-shoes so effectively used in Greenland will doubtless constitute an important part of the equipment.

An interesting fact is that one of the greatest problems now perplexing scientific men—the production of heatless light—has been already solved by nature. The light from a luminous beetle—sufficient for reading a newspaper—is shown by the spectroscope to be all of one kind, and just the kind for seeing, while the thermopile finds no evidence of heat. Yet in all our artificial lights vast quantities of fuel are wasted for useless heat.

AVIAN VENTRILOQUISM. — A Canadian ornithologist Mr. E. E. Thompson, attributes considerable ventriloquial powers to some birds. When surprised in the act of singing these feathered ventriloquists become silent for a few moments, and then give forth a faint song, that seems to come from far away though the singer may be only a few feet distant. This curious deception is especially noticeable in sparrows, but has been observed also in thrushes and robins.

A RUSSIAN FIBRE.—A new textile has been discovered on the shores of the Caspian by M. O. Blakenbourg. The plant is known to the natives as "knaff," and grows to a height of ten feet, with a diameter of about a tenth of an inch. By careful cultivation and preparation, a textile matter that is suited for most ordinary purposes, and would be particularly desirable for sacks, tarpaulin, ropes, etc., is obtained. It is lighter, cheaper and much stronger than hemp. It is soft, elastic and silky, and the finer stuffs made from it can be bleached chemically and dyed any shade of color.

SIZE OF TORNADOES.—Prof. J. P. Finley, gives the width of the path of destruction in tornadoes, as determined from the records of 88 years, at from 10 to 10,560 feet, the average being 1369 feet. The length of the tornado-track varies from 300 yards to about 200 miles, the average being 24.79 miles. The velocity of progression of the tornado-cloud varies from 7 to 100 miles an hour, the average being 44.11 miles. These extremes may often occur in different portions of the track of a single tornado. The shortest time occupied by the tornado-cloud in passing a given point varies from "an instant" to about twenty minutes, the average being 74 seconds.

THE BLOWN-UP MOUNTAIN.—The great earthquake at Ban-dai-san, Japan, was undoubtedly produced by the sudden explosion of superheated pent-up steam, either alone or in conjunction with volatile gases. A late visitor to the spot, Mr. V. Harley, describes the changes presented as truly awe-inspiring. The whole side of a mountain three miles in circumference had been completely blown away, and hurled, as if it had been the mere outside of a house, into the valley below, completely burying beneath it four villages and their surrounding farms, along with all their inhabitants. So stupendous was the force of the explosion that the mere wind-shock knocked down like nine-pins the whole of the trees growing on the opposite mountain-side. A small lake has been formed over once cultivated lands by the damming of the river in the valley.

GOOD HOME REMEDIES.

Various Uses to Which Turpentine Can Be Put in the Household.

Every household medicine closet should contain a bottle of spirits of turpentine, to be used not only as medicine, but for a variety of other purposes, writes Maria Parloa in the Housewife. Here are some of the uses to which it can be put:

Old furniture that has a dull, greasy look should be rubbed with turpentine and then polished with any good polish. The improvement in its appearance will well repay you for the trouble. White spots on furniture can be removed by wetting a piece of flannel with turpentine and then rubbing the spot hard. It may require several applications of turpentine and considerable patience and strength for the rubbing for some obstinate places, but the worst spot will yield in time. If the white spot was caused by the spilling of an alcoholic substance, it will be easy to efface it; but heat and some other agents make marks which are more difficult to obliterate.

Grease on clothing can be removed by wetting a piece of flannel with turpentine and rubbing vigorously. Perhaps it will require several applications of the spirits. Still, the reward will come in the end. Benzine, chloroform and ether all are good for this purpose, but turpentine, although it is likely to show an enlarged ring on a delicate fabric, does not change the colors, as alcohol and ether sometimes do, and is perfectly safe for even inexperienced people to use. For coarse fabrics, like men's clothes, it will be found particularly valuable. It will take out wheel grease and other kinds of spots quickly and without damaging the cloth.

For medicinal purposes turpentine may be employed in many ways. For pain in the stomach, bowels, kidneys or bladder, dip a large piece of flannel in hot water, and after wringing it saturate it with turpentine. Lay this cloth on the seat of pain and cover with another piece of flannel or a towel. If the patient be in great pain, at the end of twenty minutes or half an hour wring the flannel from hot water and saturate it with turpentine. It is a rare thing that more than the second application has to be made. In severe cases it is better to apply the turpentine with lard rather than hot water. Mix the turpentine in the proportion of a tablespoonful to an equal quantity of lard and spread on the flannel. This preparation can be kept on for hours without disturbing the patient, whereas that made with hot water will, as a rule, have to be removed in half an hour or less time. Where bloating of the bowels occurs from the accumulation of gas, ten drops of turpentine on a lump of sugar or a teaspoonful of granulated sugar, taken internally—three doses in twelve hours—will afford relief. In severe cases the dose is often as large as a teaspoonful; but this should be only by a physician's advice. In bloating of the bowels in dysentery, half a teaspoonful of turpentine in a dose of castor-oil will relieve the patient.

PATIENCE SORELY TRIED.

The Thirsty Clergyman, the Spigot and the Barrel of Ale.

An amusing story is told by the New York Times of an up-town preacher, whose church is the center of one of the most important parishes in Harlem. It has been the doctor's habit for many years to take a light supper of some crackers, cheese and a glass of new ale before retiring, and he was always provident enough to keep a half-barrel of the beverage in his cellar. His wife informed him one afternoon that an aunt of hers, who enjoyed ale even more than the clergyman did, was on her way to the city and would arrive at the parsonage the following afternoon. "Then, my dear," observed the good man, "we must get some fresh ale."

The barrel arrived the same afternoon and was carefully stored away in the cellar until the morrow, when the doctor intended to put a spigot in it and have it all ready for the expected aunt. Upon looking over his diary in the morning the clergyman saw that he had a wedding to attend at 10:30 o'clock, so he dressed himself faultlessly, and was about going out, when his wife suggested that he had best fix the ale. Snatching up a mallet and a wooden spigot the doctor shot down-stairs and his wife went leisurely to the upper part of the house. Ten minutes elapsed and then fifteen, when the clergyman's wife began to wonder if her husband had gone without bidding her adieu. She looked at the hat-rack down-stairs and there were his hat and overcoat. Descending, the anxious wife arrived at the foot of the cellar stairs, where a scene baffling adequate description confronted her. The dignified clergyman was seated on the ground with one hand closed tightly about the end of a broken spigot and the other wringing the new ale out of his whiskers. It was pretty cool in the cellar and the drenched minister was shivering. Looking at his wife appealingly, he said:

"F-For Heaven's sake, Martha, g-g-get me a b-bung."

Almost overcome by her laughter, his wife found a bung and handed it to her unfortunate husband. He grasped it as a disheartened swimmer is said to grab at a solitary straw, and placing it over the broken spigot, gave it a rap with the mallet, intending to drive both into the hole and thus stop the leak. But he struck too hard. The spigot went clear in, and so did the bung, but the latter in its passage split the staves, and, with the rush of a small cloudburst, the ale flew all over the clergyman and wetted him to the skin. An escape was made from the cellar. When a dry part of the house was reached the clergyman turned to his wife and remarked:

"Martha, darn that ale!"

The Blues and Melancholy.

Cheerfulness and occupation are closely allied. Idle men are rarely happy. How should they be? The brain and the muscles were made for action, and neither can be healthy without vigorous exercise. Into the lazy brain crawl spider-like fancies, filling it with cobwebs that shut out the light and make it a fit abode for "loathed melancholy." Invite the stout handmaiden, brisk and busy Thought, into the intellectual chambers, and she will soon brush away such unwholesome tenants. Blessed be *work*, whether it be of the head or the hand, or both. It demolishes Chimera as effectually as Bellerophon, backed by the goddess of Wisdom, disposed of the original monster of that name.

A Grain of Wheat.

A German expert reckons that if a single grain of wheat produces fifty grains, and that these fifty each produce fifty grains more, and so on, there will be in the second year 2,500 grains; in the third year, 125,000 grains; in the sixth year, 15,625,000 grains; in the twelfth year, 244,140,625,000,000 grains. The third year's crop would give 300 men one meal, leaving enough bran to feed eight pigs for one day. The produce of the single grain in the twelfth year would suffice to supply all the inhabitants of the earth with food during their

A school that teaches a boy how to earn a livelihood serves the state better than a school that teaches him Greek roots.—*Ex.*

Germany says that her only desire is to preserve order in Samoa. But there seems to be very little order there to preserve.—*Ex.*

Food for thought. Nine divorces granted last year in Canada, but over *twenty-five thousand* in the United States.—*Empire.*

The electric cars at San Jose, Cal., are declared to be a failure, and the people call for horses so that regular trips can be made.

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas legislature appropriating money for drilling four deep holes in the ground "to see what can be found."

The saleslady and the cash-gentleman are familiar, but an English contemporary out-runs them with the headline. "A Lady Thief's Strange Career."

Queen Victoria's visit to Biarritz early next month, says an exchange, will be a private one, the Queen travelling under the title of the Countess of Balmoral.

Wonderful feminine prescience: Ethel (entering parlor)—O, Aggie, so glad to see you. (They kiss.) Why, you are engaged! Aggie—How do you know? Ethel—I can tell by the way you kiss.—*Town Topics.*

A newspaper man has been turning over the files of the Pekin *Gazette.* He finds that it has been published continuously for 800 years. There is getting to be a suspicion around Pekin that the *Gazette* has "come to stay."

General Boulanger's idea is a ten years' term for the French presidency—with himself in the chair, of course. It bears an ominous resemblance to the second proposal of Louis Napoleon, who was emperor before the term was up.—*Ex.*

The White Caps have got after a St. Louis coal dealer, and are sending him warnings written in blood. The White Caps are real reformers, after all.—*Ex.* Doing that sort of thing in British Columbia means the penitentiary for a season.

El Paso, Mexico, must have some very public spirited ladies. An item which appeared in a recent number of one the papers there reads: The fashionable ladies who engineered the last bull fight netted $281.53; which they will devote to the town clock fund.

The newspapers generally appear to have undertaken to reconstruct the spelling of the name borne by the member for Cariboo. They call him Mr. Bernard. As he is a son of Mr. Barnard, the former M. P. for Yale, B.C., probably he takes his father's name.—*Empire.*

It is proposed to erect on the top of the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, a wonderful orchestra consisting of gigantic Æolian harps, trumpets and tom-toms, which will be operated by the wind, which attains considerable velocity at that extraordinary altitude—1,000 feet.

It is stated that Canon Farrar has prepared some "Further talks on eternal punishment," which are soon to be published. It will be remembered that when he first published his views upon this subject, they caused a considerable shock amongst the orthodox believers.

A well recently bored for gas at Pittsburg delivers fresh water, salt water, and gas at the same time. There are two casings, one within the other; the outer one, 100 ft. down, taps a fresh water stratum, while the inner pipe reaches the salt water and gas at 200 feet down.

Carlyle once likened the smaller professional politician to "the dog that was drowned last summer, and that floats up and down the Thames with ebb and flood. You get to know him by sight, with a painful oppression of nose. Daily you see him, and daily the odor of him is getting more intolerable."

Rascally postmasters: Smith—Confound the lazy postmasters! Jones—What's the matter with the postmasters now? Smith—My wife sent a letter to Vancouver three weeks ago, and it hasn't reached its destination ten miles away. Jones—There's the letter sticking out of your breast pocket now. It will probably reach its destination if you will put it in the post-office.

Sir William Conrad Reeves, chief justice of Barbados, recently knighted by the Queen, is a colored man. His mother was a full-blooded negress. His father was a Scotch planter. He has served as solicitor and attorney-general of the colony, and resigned the last because of a disagreement with Governor Sir John Hennessy on West Indian federation. He has served for six years as chief justice.

An American who recently heard Bismarck deliver a speech in the German Reichstag says: "The old Chancellor stands without a stoop. His broad shoulders are very square. His head is thrown back upon them. His fine eyes (his eyes, very large and piercing, are what one first remarks on seeing Bismarck) glare out from under the shaggy brows as the Chancellor facest his bitterest enemy in German politics."

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the right honorable English gentleman of parliament and daughter of the secretary of war in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, is first on the list of Americans to be present at the Court of St. James at the Queen's levee to be held the latter part of this month. Of one thing she may be sure, and that is her picture in her "presentation robes" in the London illustrated journals.—*Graphic.*

If the next time a preacher rises up in his pulpit and begins to homilize on Robert Elsmere, or Emma Abbott, or the tariff, or prohibition, the entire congregation should rise up and yell "Rats!" they would no doubt be held guilty of disturbing public worship; but we should be bound to commend them to the mercy of the court on the ground that if they had greatly sinned they had been greatly tempted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Mexicans, says a traveller, have a very queer way of burying the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped in century plant matting, and placed in a coffin rented for about 25 cents. One or two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their heads and go in a trot to the grave, where the body is interred, and the coffin is then returned. The wealthy class use the street cars as hearses, and the friends follow beside the car on foot.

When the would-be imitators of the Prince of Wales and others of the royal family ask outfitters from whom they buy their supplies what is what, they are invariably misdirected, so that many a London swell sports a color or an effect with the boast that it is the same thing as the future king of England affects, when, in fact, he wouldn't have it at any price. This fact accounts for the many bad fads that have been accredited to the prince.

A prominent citizen in Kimberly, South Africa, writes the *St. James Gazette*: "The Transvaal gold mines are a tremendous success. In the last three months the market has been perfectly wild. Shares bought at £1 each a year ago are now changing hands rapidly at £50. A friend of mine made £12,000 last week. A saleswoman in one of the drapery stores here invested £200 in gold shares—her savings during ten years—and she is to-day worth £10,000, they being sold out."

According to a fashion paper, the new wrinkle in wedding tours is the "Secret Honeymoon." Neither bride nor groom knows before the ceremony where they are to pass the first delightful month of marriage, as the best man arranges the programme according to his views, and gives it to the groom as he enters the carriage. Then the happy pair, as the carriage whirls off, tear open the envelope, and for the first time learn their destination, route, etc. There is said to be a fascinating uncertainty about this new plan.

An imperial firman has, it is reported, been granted for the construction of a line of tramways in Damascus. Nor is this concession to western civilization the only sign that the far-famed city of Damascus is on the high road to becoming modernized. Gas also is to be introduced into the city, and the inhabitants are eagerly awaiting the promised innovations, which will, they believe, not only add to their own comfort, but will materially increase the value of property within the city boundaries. The latest estimate of the population of Damascus places it at 150,000.

A polite burglar has made his appearance in one of the small towns surrounding Boston. After removing all the portable articles of value from the residences in which he plied his trade, he proved himself a perfect gentleman by leaving in each case the following unique note: "I regret to say that the high cost of living and my failure to receive certain sums which I had confidently expected, have put me under the painful necessity of permanently removing your silver-ware. With all due apology and wishing you the compliments of the season, I am respectfully yours."

Mr. Spurgeon, the well-known London preacher, has a beautiful residence at Beaulah, Upper Norwood, with extensive grounds and handsome conservatories. A silver casket from the Queen is one of the most precious household gods. His correspondence averages 500 letters a day, and he employs three secretaries to answer the communications which come to him from all parts of the world. The enormous revenues of the metropolian tabernacle are entirely devoted to the various philanthropic movements in which the reverend gentleman is interested, as the ample income derived from his books and sermons is more than sufficient for his utmost needs.

Sir James Scarlett, when practising at the bar, one day had to examine a witness whose evidence promised to be damaging unless he could be previously confused. The only vulnerable point of the man was said to be self-esteem. The witness, a portly, over-dressed person, went into the box, and Scarlett took him in hand. "Mr. John Tompkins, I believe?" "Yes." "You are a stock broker?" "I ham." Scarlett regarded him attentively for a few moments and then said, "And a very fine and well-dressed ham you are sir." The shout of laughter which followed completely disconcerted Mr. Tompkins and the lawyer's point was gained.—*Argonaut.*

We are compelled to apologize to our subscribers for the typographical appearance of the present issue. Owing to the snow blockade a keg of ink which we ordered weeks ago failed to reach us, and rather than miss an issue we compounded a substitute. We don't seem to have hit the right proportions, or else molasses and lamp-black are not the proper substitutes. As it will be impossible for subscribers to make out any of the reading matter, we will solace them with the statement that there is little or nothing worth reading. We hadn't much time to give to the paper last week, and it is just as well that we hadn't. It would have been time thrown away. *Arizona Kicker.*

In a school district in London there were many parents who reported no children in their families. In order to find just how many children were thus being kept from school, the school authorities got two monkeys, dressed them gayly, put them in a waggon in which was a brass band, and started through the district. At once crowsds of children appeared and followed the waggon, which drove to a neighboring park, when the school officers went among the children distributing candies and getting their names and addresses. They thus found that over sixty parents kept their children from school; and as a result of the monkeys, the brass band and the candy about 200 little boys and girls have been set at study.

The appearance of the latest English dictionary (reprint), absolutely unabridged, and bound in cloth, at the low price of $1.75 a copy, lets a flood of light on modern publishing methods. It would seem impossible to get out the book so cheaply, with its vast contents, its Greek and Latin roots, and all its complicated arrangements of type. But it was not set up at all. It was simply photo-lithographed; photographs were taken of the separate pages and these next were made into electrotype plates to be printed on cheap paper and bound together. Of course the original cost was the mere trouble of printing the book. In this way the standard works of science and fiction are now turned out at a cost that makes a good library within the reach of everyone.

No fewer than 46 Icelanders were married in Winnipeg last year, or 13 per cent. of the total number of persons who assumed the yoke matrimonial, says an exchange. The clergyman who performed the greatest number of marriages, Rev. Mr. Bjarson, is an Icelander. The facts show either that the Icelanders are a numerous population in and around the capital of Manitoba, or are exceptionally enterprising in matrimonial adventures. Many of the marriages are between Icelanders and English people, and the readiness with which such unions take place suggests that these sturdy Norse settlers, despite the strong national traits their interesting history and surroundings have induced amongst them, are likely to be speedily assimilated by the Canadians.

It is said that Queen Victoria is very fond of fresh air, that she is in the habit of sleeping with open windows even in the dead of winter, and that during the daytime her apartments at Windsor Castle are so cold that her attendants and visitors are almost frozen. The Empress Maria Theresa of Austria was more peculiar in this respect. Her apartments were very rarely heated. She exposed herself to draughts without falling a victim to rheumatism. Her writing table, even in winter, was close to the open window, and the falling snow often drifted into the apartment and fell on the paper on which she wrote. It frequently happened that the hands of the hairdresser were partly frozen while attending to her Majesty's coiffure, and that the ladies surrounding her august person literally trembled with cold.

Under the heading "Terrible Figures," an American paper gives the following: Nine hundred millions for whiskey! Do we comprehend the vastness of this sum? I will attempt to exhibit it. When Vanderbilt died he left, it is said $200,000,000. But this, nation's liquor bill—useless and devilish—is more than four-fold greater in a single year, than was the wealth of the richest man on the continent. In standard silver dollars piled up on top of one another, Vanderbilt's wealth would reach a height of 355 miles. Multiply this by four and a half and you have the dizzy height to which you must pile up the dollars of the liquor bill. The lofty column, a mad nation's monument to vice and crime, would stretch away from the earth into the sky 1,600 miles! Is not this a sin that "reaches unto heaven?" And if peristed in, will not a just God avenge this colossal iniquity speedily?

The following is given by a cotemporary journal as "fifteen great mistakes": It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispostions alike; not to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with that which cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. But the greatest of all mistakes is to live only for time, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

Several years ago an artist of Dresden persuaded a locksmith there to give up his trade and become an artists' model. It was a good thing for the locksmith, who is now the famous "muscle man of Dresden," whose magnificently developed body makes him probably the most renowned model in the world. In order to preserve for future artists an exact duplicate of his extraordinary figure the director of the Royal Saxon Povzellanfabrik at Meissen recently invited him there that a cast from life might be taken of the upper part of his body. It is said that "his muscular development is so complete and detailed that even the least and slightest cord of every muscle stands forth prominently, and his whole body looks as if it were woven together or plaited like basket work. His muscles have such a hardness that they feel to the touch as if they were carved in wood."

Mr. W. B. Thomas, the first basso of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, tells the following incident, according to the Detroit *Free Press*, which occurred when the Jubilee Singers were playing in London: "It was at the time Mr. Moody was preaching there, and he asked us to come and sing for him. According to instruction we were to enter at the rear door of the tabernacle, climb the back stairs and occupy a rear gallery, where we would not be seen by the congregation. There was an immense audience, over 7,000 persons being present. Mr. Moody preached his sermon, and at the close said to the people: 'We will now bow our heads a few moments in silent prayer.' That was our time. We softly sang, 'Steal Away to Jesus,' and everybody except Mr. Moody was astonished. They looked at the choir, but the choir was as much surprised as themselves. They could see no one on the platform but Mr. and Mrs. Sankey, and they were not singing. No words can described the effect it had on them, many actually believing it was the singing of angels. We had sung in France, Germany, Austria and in Scotland, and before seven of the crowned heads of Europe, but had never created such a sensation as we did then, and," concluded Mr. Thomas, good humoredly, "we have never been taken for angels since."

The str. Rustler, arrived from Texada Island last evening and brought down a number of prospectors. The excitement is still unabated and miners flock into the El Dorado in the hope of striking it rich. About 130 men are on the island and are highly pleased with their prospects. Various tests have been made of rock taken from diffierent claims and fully testify to the richness of the quartz. It is confidently looked forward to by numerous experts that a very rich camp will soon be established. Numerous offers are reported to have been made by capitalists for the purchase of diffierent properties on the island, the price being very high for several locations.—*Courier*

Frank Campbell exhibits a goose egg which would make a square meal for an ordinary man. The egg weighs 12 ounces aud measures 12 inches and a half by 10 inches and a half. The spheroidal body was handed to Mr. Campbell by P. Demster of James Bay.—*Times.*

GREAT SLAUGHTER

—IN—

STOVES! STOVE

E. S. SCOULLAR & C

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

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH TH THAT WISH TO BUY.

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

E. S. SCOULLAR & CO.

Water St., VANCOUVER. Columbia St., WESTMI

dwnolyl

H. T. READ & C

(Masonic Block, Columbia Street.)

THE LEADING HARDWARE MERCH IN NEW WESTMINSTER.

GENERAL HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

Largest Stock of CROSS-CUT SAWS in the

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LA VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

PAINTERS' SUPPL

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

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

THE NEW WESTMINSTER

Foundry and Machine S

Front St., New Westminster, B. C.

ROBERT LAW, - - MANA

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILL, FISH GA

AGRICULTURAL & ALL KINDS OF MACHINER

Brass and Iron Castings made to O

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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

dwnolm6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND & INVESTMENT AGENC

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

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

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

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

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

Immense Sale of Boots and S

RUBBER GOODS, &

Commencing February 9th, 1889.

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

$6,000 worth of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Goods, Shoe F

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

A. B. WINTEMUT

dwde3ltc SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, COLUMBI

New Good

—AT—

GRANT & MACLU

dwtc

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBS

—FOR THE—

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUM

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 26.*)

Gabriel Dumont will visit Winnipeg about March 15th.

Good young Driving Horse and Rig for sale. Enquire at this office. dwtc

At the police court this morning a common drunk was mulcted in $5.

Two of the prizes in the Manitoba weekly *Free Press* drawing on Saturday went to British Columbia.

The full control of the immigration sheds has been placed in the hands of Mayor Hendry. A capital move.

The deadlock in the Vancouver city council still continues and there is no sign yet of getting down to business again.

Jas. Riddel, a farmer near Carman Man., fell on a prong of a fork which pierced his right lung. He will probably die.

Henry. K. Emmerson, ministerialist was elected to the local house for Albert County N. B., defeating Duffy, conservative.

J. R. Russel committed suicide Saturday morning at Brantford by shooting himself. He was a school teacher by profession.

The city clerk has been instructed to cancel all water front leases unless the parties holding them comply strictly with their agreement.

The plans for the new fire-hall on Royal Avenue have been prepared. The design is handsome and the building will be a credit to the city.

The snagboat Samson leaves for the mouth of the river to-morrow morning. She has been thoroughly overhauled and is in good condition to undertake the season's work.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was to have been held in the Methodist church at Kamloops last evening.

Mr. J. C. Smith intends opening a store on Montreal street at an early date. This will be the first business established above Agnes street, but it will not be the last by any means.

The revival services which are being continued in the Methodist church this week are meeting with encouarging success. The attendance is good and considerable religious interest is being aroused.

All hope of a freeze-up for this winter has gone, and the indications are that the price of ice-cream next summer will be beyond the reach of anyone less wealthy than a real-estate owner or a millionaire.

Ackerman Bros. have applied to the council for 100 feet of the water frontage at the foot of Ellis street. It is to be used for wharf room in connection with their new planing mill. The application will probably be granted.

At a regular meeting of the Perry Creek Gold Mining Company, held Saturday afternoon, it was unanimously decided to vigorously prosecute the work on the shaft. In order to hasten development a couple of shifts will be put in the shafts.—*Colonist.*

The value of buildings, stock, etc., on hand at the several Canadian penitentiaries on June 30, was as follows: Kingston. $847,693; St. Vincent de Paul, $706,635; Dorchester, $405,821; Manitoba, $315,907; British Columbia, $290,395. Total, $2,566,451.

Friends of Capt. Robinson state their belief that the story told by the Chinese of ill-treatment and non-payment of wages is untrue, and that it will be found that they made their escape from Moresby Island because they learned that they could make better wages elsewhere.

The annual meeting of the Westminster branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in St. Andrew's church on Thursday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Victoria, and others, besides most of the city ministers will be present, and will address the meeting.

The council made a good move last night when it decided to have the streets and sidewalks cleared of all rubbish and unnecessary obstructions. It is to be hoped the resolution on the subject will be strictly carried out, and not be allowed to sink into oblivion after a few days of fearful and wonderful energy.

Two young girls disappeared from the city yesterday and the police have been notified by the parents. It is thought that they have gone to New Westminster, where one of the girl's mother is in confinement in the asylum. The Westminster police have been notified, but as yet have not found the runaways.—*News-Advertiser*

The big accounts presented by the different legal firms, which at first carried consternation into the heart of every tax-payer, have been passed by the finance committee and ordered paid. There is nothing quite so expensive and unsatisfactory as law, and yet we must have lots of it. Even mother-in-law, with all her terrors, is mild in comparison.

Boundary Bay and Fraser Canal.

At the council meeting last night a communication was received from the municipal council of Surrey, asking the Westminster board to endorse a resolution to the Dominion government concerning the construction of the Boundary Bay and Fraser river canal. The council heartily endorsed the project, and a suitable expression on the subject will be forwarded to Mr. D. Chisholm, M.P., at Ottawa. The board of trade at its last meeting endorsed the scheme, and it is certain these influences will carry much weight and probably result in provision being made for the carrying out of this important work.

From Bute Inlet.

Mr. P. McTiernan, Indian agent, arrived back from Bute Inlet yesterday afternoon, to which place he went on Thursday last in the steamer Vancouver to visit the Indians whom he had quarantined there and at Jarvis Inlet and had placed under the charge of a nurse. He was accompanied part of the way by Father Cherouse. He had a rough, disagreeable voyage, but he found that the Indians had remained where he had placed them. He took with him a new outfit for each individual in the camp. These he distributed after he had seen them properly cleaned and their perishable effects burned. He then raised the quarantine. There were 37 Indians in all who passed safely through the soap and water ordeal.—*News.*

The Situation at Comox.

From some of the miners who came down from Comox on the steamer R. Dunsmuir this afternoon, the following news of the strike at the Union mines was gleaned: All the white men have left with the exception of a few married men and the Italians. The white men are determined not to go to work with the Chinese, and Mr. Little, the superintendent says, if they do not they will not go to work at all. Between two hundred and three hundred Chinese in all are employed in and around the mines, some are engaged in clearing land in the vicinity of the camp, others are at work on the railroad. The Chinese had a slope entirely to themselves, but on some being put to work in another slope with the white men, the latter objected and as previously stated appealed to the superintendent, but without result.—*Free Press.*

Ladner's Landing.

Your regular correspondent must be busy making arrangements for his future happiness, and has not had time to keep you posted on the movements of this quiet village. We have been visited by the reformed infidel, and one or two more reformed somethings, who held forth to crowded houses nightly. The interest taken in their meetings and the forcible arguments used by them have already led to a great change here, as on Friday night last, the regular dance club night, sufficient ladies could not be found to keep the dance going.

A very superior troupe of amateurs visited us from Mud Bay and played, in excellent style, the "Little Brown Jug," and the company certainly deserved a better reception than they had, but probably the teachings of the "reformers" had its effect on this also, though some said the charge of half a dollar to see the "Brown Jug" and the fact that reformers can be heard free accounted for the difference in the attendances. The salvation army is about to pay us a visit—more power to them; they will have a glorious time of it here.

Several transfers of land are reported in different parts of this district and with the opening of spring a lot of new settlers are expected. The most of last year's crops has moved off, and double the acreage will be put under cultivation this year, the mildness of the winter having permitted farmers to keep the plough going.

Cannerymen expect a big season and are making preparations accordingly.—COM.

City Council.

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

His Worship Mayor Hendry in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Thos. Kidd, reeve of Richmond, re reserve at the upper end of Lulu Island. Received and filed.

From Ackerman Bros., asking the council to grant them 100 feet of water frontage at the foot of Ellis street, for mill and wharf purposes. On motion the matter was referred to the board of works to report on at the next meeting of the council.

From H. T. Thrift, clerk of Surrey, enclosing following resolution passed at last meeting of the Surrey council:—Whereas the construction of the Boundary Bay and Fraser River canal will afford the farmers of the district of Surrey and the southern portion of the Delta, facilities for reaching within easy distance a market for their produce. And whereas the construction of said canal was one of the principal issues at the last Dominion election, the present member Mr. D. Chisholm, pledging himself to, if possible, secure the construction of this canal:—Be it resolved:—That, the clerk correspond with D. Chisholm, M. P., and request him to exercise his influence with the government at Ottawa in an endeavor to have a sum placed on the estimates for the current year for the purpose of constructing the Boundary Bay and Fraser River canal; also that the N. W. board of trade and city council be requested to co-operate with this council in the matter.

On motion the council endorsed the resolution.

From Jas. Grimmer, asking permission to construct a 6 ft. x 6 ft. tank on the upper part of Begbie street.

Leave granted; the tank to be built under the supervision of the board of works, said tank to be removed at pleasure of the council.

From E. Mohun, C. E., enclosing a pamphlet on sewerage in Vancouver, and advising the city to adopt the principles therein. Laid on the table.

From Clelland & Lewis, asking that their bills, re diphtheria patients, be placed before the council.

The clerk was instructed to reply that the old council had dealt with this matter, and no further action could be taken by the present board.

From the residents of St. Andrew's ward, asking for certain improvements on Fortescure street.

Ald. Jaques thought that street debentures ought to be issued for the improvement of streets. This plan had worked admirably in Vancouver.

Ald. Townsend held the same views.

Ald. Curtis thought the street work should remain in abeyance until the assessors had finished their work and it would then be known how much money there was to expend. Ald. Scoullar agreed with the last speaker.

Ald. Jaques said there would have to be thousands of dollars spent on street work this summer and unless work was commenced at once the year would go by and no work done. It was either to be work or no work.

The petition was finally laid over till the report on street improvements, from the board of works was received.

REPORTS.

The finance committee reported the following accounts to be paid: W. N. Bole and Corbould, McColl & Jenns $1,500; Corbould & McColl $228; E. A. Jenns $25; W. N. Bole $1,527. On motion the report was adopted.

Ald. Reid introduced the plan for the new fire hall on Royal avenue. On motion the plan was adopted and the fire committee ordered to proceed with the work when permission to build was given by the government.

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

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

On motion the by-law was ordered to be read two weeks hence.

Ald. Curtis reported that four assessors were at work and would finish as rapidly as possible.

On motion the mayor was given full control of the immigrant sheds.

On motion the board of works was empowered to cause all wood, rubbish and other obstructions to be removed from the streets before the first of April.

The city clerk reported that some lessees of water lots had refused to pay the rental in advance as called for in the lease. He was instructed to notify all parties in arrears to either pay or their leases would be cancelled.

On motion the finance committee was empowered to secure an overdraft of $3,000.

The council then adjourned.

Tenders for a steamboat service on the North Arm of Fraser river are called for in another column.

B. C. Provincial Exposition Subscription Fund.

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

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

Next!

Wholesale City Market.

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

Meteorological Report for Week Ending Feb. 23rd, 1889.

	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.
Sunday	39.0	26.0	
Monday	40.0	27.0	
Tuesday	43.0	31.0	
Wednesday	40.0	33.0	0.48
Thursday	42.0	36.0	0.16
Friday	43.0	34.0	
Saturday	39.0	33.0	0.40

Slight snow; rain; cloudy.

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

She (as her theological suitor, in pulling his gloves from his overcoat pocket, throws out a laundry cheque)—"Oh, this is some of that dear, delightful old Hebrew isn't it?—and in your own handwriting, too. I am going to keep it. It may be something very romantic!" He (much embarrassed)—"Er-um — so pleased, but really it isn't anything romantic at all, Miss Marcia—very prosaic, in fact. It's-er-well, its an order on the Celestial Kingdom for four changes of raiment."

Principal Grant in his speech in Kingston recently again declared for an independent party. He said he could not be claimed by either Grit or Tory, but when he saw a wrong he spoke against it.

VICTORIA NEWS.

More Rich Discoveries on Texada Island. The Colored Orator on Commercial Union.

Special to The Columbian.]

The south-eastern part of Texada Island is being prospected and better quality of quartz is found in this portion of the island than elsewhere. Some very rich specimens have been taken out. The development of the "Golden Slipper" and other claims is being vigorously pushed forward and owners are highly pleased with the prospects.

Willis Bond, Victoria's colored orator, will deliver an address at the Philharmonic Hall on Thursday evening. Subject, "Commercial Union with the United States."

The str. Sardonyx arrived from the north this morning.

The str. Idaha leaves for Alaska this evening.

TOURISTS,

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

The attention of farmers in need of good seed oats is directed to Mr. C. F. Green's adv. on this page.

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

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

GOLD MEDALIST of the University of Dublin. BARRISTER-AT LAW of the High Court of Justice, Ireland. Offices, Corner McKenzie & Clarkson Sts., New Westminster. dwfe21tc

CORBOULD, McCOLL & JENNS,

BARRISTERS,

SOLICITORS, ETC.

Offices, Masonic Buildings, New Westminster, and Vancouver, B. C. jy31dwtc

T. C. ATKINSON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.

OFFICES—Masonic Building,

dwfe10tc New Westminster, B. C.

G. W. GRANT,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE—Corner Mary and Clarkson Sts.

dwfe25tc

ARTHUR HILL, B. A. Sc., M.CAN. SOC.C.E., ASSOC. M. INST.C.E.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Office of the Coquitlam Water Works Co. (Limited.)

MASONIC BLOCK, Westminster. wmh28

FOR SALE.

A FEW TONS OF EXTRA GOOD white Seed Oats. They are side oats with very stiff straw and good yielders. Average 44 lbs. to the bushel. Price $25 per ton at New Westminster or Ladner's Landing. Apply to C. F. GREEN, Lander's Landing, Feb. 25, 1889. wfe27m

To Steamboat Men

AND OTHERS.

Tenders for Steam Service.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 23rd day of March for a steamboat service between the city of New Westminster and the settlements on North Arm of Fraser river. Service to be performed by a steamer suitable for the traffic, and having proper accomodation for passengers and freight, and capable of making at least 7 miles per hour; trips to begin at or near the mouth of the river, from the north and south side of Sea Island alternately, returning the same day, and allowing passengers to remain in the city at least three hours; service to be daily, except Sundays, and such times as navigation may be obstructed, and to continue for one year. Further particulars on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order, D. ROBSON,
City Clerk's Office, City Clerk.
Westminster, Feb. 26, 1889. fe27dw3w

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

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For sale in 75c bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

D. S. CURTIS & CO.

AGENTS B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

NEXT COLONIAL HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

BON MARCHÉ.

Removal Sale!

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 12th JAN.

Great Reduction in Prices Previous to Removing into New Store.

Our fine assortment of Clothing & Hats we now offer at ALMOST COST PRICES.

WALKER & SHADWELL, - - NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

dwse28tc

T. J. TRAPP & CO.

GENERAL & SHELF HARDWARE,

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

☞ Special attention given to orders by mail.

T. J. TRAPP & CO.,

dwjly3tc COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

IMMENSE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING

HATS, CARPETS,

LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.. ETC.

Commencing Oct. 10th, 1888.

As we have decided to retire from the retail Dry Goods business this season, we now place our entire stock on the market at

WHOLESALE PRICES. NO RESERVE.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1889.

We hope to see the exhibition to be held at this city next fall thoroughly representative in a provincial sense, to a degree which has never been attained, or even aimed at, before. We have got a vast province—large enough for an European empire—and with resources almost illimitable in variety and extent. It is desirable that, as far as possible, all these shall be represented. To insure this will require much devotedness and hard work on the part of those at the head of affairs, and the hearty co-operation of the public generally will be necessary if the exhibition is to attain the highest success as an exposition of the products, manufactures, arts, and even curios of the province. It is not too early to begin to have the exhibition in view now. Intending exhibitors, of agricultural products especially, can prepare in the spring as at no other time for making a good show in the fall. All classes of exhibitors will do much better by taking thought beforehand and deliberately planning to excel in their respective departments. One thing is certain, that so far as the people of Westminster are concerned, the exhibition will be devised and carried out on a liberal scale, with a view to making it, if possible, a grand success. If the people of the province generally co-operate as they should, there can be no doubt of the result.

Simeon Jones, Esq., Dominion commisssoner to South America, more especially to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, has submitted an interesting report to the Dominion government, by whom he was commissioned in January, 1888, to visit the countries mentioned, for the purpose of making inquiries and of extending and developing the trade relations of those countries with Canada. Mr. Simeon Jones reports that, in pursuance of his instructions, he left Halifax on Feb. 19, 1888, and proceeded to England, where he obtained from the Marquis of Salisbury letters of introduction to the ministers, resident in London, of the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Uruguay, and the Empire of Brazil, from whom he obtained letters of introduction to the foreign ministers of those countries. Armed with these, he sailed from England on March 9, and arrived at Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, on April 8, 1888. Here Mr. Jones got his eyes opened. He found Buenos Ayres to be a city of about 450,000 inhabitants, and one of the busiest cities he had ever seen in proportion to its population. Its internal and foreign trade he found to be immense. Its inhabitants had increased at the rate of 50,000 per year during the last four years, and there seemed to be no practical limits to a steady growth in that country for many years to come. Mr. Jones was very kindly received in the South American metropolis, and welcomed both by the leading men and the press. With regard to the latter he says: "There are twenty-three daily newspapers pub lished in the city, two of which are printed in English, one in French, one in Italian, one in German, and the remainder in the Spanish language, and they seemed to vie with each other in expressing their desire for the success of my mission. The press of the Argentine Republic is in a very advanced state." Speaking of the city further, Mr. Jones says: "During the year 1887, permits were taken out for the erection of upwards of seven hundred buildings. I saw upwards of 1,200 ships and vessels lying at one time in the Barracas, a harbor of Buenos Ayres, and this number I learned was a fair average one of the vessels and ships that at one time would be loading or unloading in this port, and this was in addition to the mail steamers which lie outside and do not go into the Barracas. Buenos Ayres has the finest and most extensive system of street railways in proportion to its size of any city in America. They run to all parts of the city and in every direction." Referring to the country itself, Mr. Jones says: "The population of the Argentine Republic is about 4,500,000, and consists of about two-thirds native persons and one-third Italians, Spaniards, French, English, Germans, Swiss and other nationalities difficult to enumerate. The Argentine Republic extends over 35 degrees of latitude and 20 of longitude. It is bounded on the west by Chili, on the northwest by Bolivia, on the north by Bolivia and Paraguay, on the east by Brazil, Uruguay and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by Chili and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The immigration into the Republic is about 120,000 persons per year, and, beyond question, will continue in increasing proportions. The government of Argentine is now making a strong effort to obtain immigrants from the north of Europe; the larger number of immigrants hitherto having been from Italy, and whilst these latter persons are industrious, frugal and reliable as workers, a large number of them do not identify themselves with the country, but seek to, and do, return home as soon as they make a few thousands of dollars, thereby enabling them to live comfortably in their own country. The Republic of Argentine covers about 1,212,600 square miles, or an area equal to that of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Spain together. The greater part of this country is an immense plain. This plain includes in the south the region of the Pampas and in the north the larger portion is a vast tract, called the *Gran Chaco*, a succession of grassy plains of the highest natural fertility. It possesses a larger quantity of good land in proportion to its size than does any other country I have ever visited and of which I have any knowledge. It is largely a prairie country similar to the Canadian Northwest, and this alluvial plain or prairie extends for upwards of two thousand miles backward into the country from Buenos Ayres. The land consists of about two feet of black mould on a substratum of clay and is fertile beyond anything that has ever come under my observation. In a large part of the country they can take two crops a year from the land, and farming, stock raising, wool growing and meat producing is the principal business of the republic. The number of sheep owned in the republic is about 100,000,000, and this number vast as it is will go on increasing. Upwards of 35,000,000 acres of land are occupied as sheep farms. There are more than 30,000,000 head of cattle in the country, with upwards of 5,000,000 horses." Mr. Jones gives as one of the reasons why Canada has not participated in the Argentine lumber business as largely as it has been capable of doing, is that lumber intended for the markets of the republic requires to be procured and prepared for those markets from the stump until finally shipped. A marked peculiarity of the Argentine people, he says, is that they adhere with great tenacity of purpose to any ideas they now have, and if they are accustomed to an article of any given character or dimensions they are unwilling to purchase goods of a different character or dimensions, although the latter articles might suit their purposes just as well as the former. They will not, as a rule, purchase a promiscuously cut cargo, but require the lumber of particular dimensions. For the information of persons in or desiring to go into this special lumber business, Mr. Jones furnishes in his report valuable tables, &c. After giving much interesting information about Uruguay and Brazil, as well as the Argentine Republic, Mr. Jones concludes his report as follows: "I am deeply impressed with the idea that if an attempt be made (and I think it should be made) to develop trade between Canada and South America, the Dominion should have at least one representative there, whose duty it should be to study the trade of the South American countries and report at least once a year to the Canadian government as to the state, tendency and probable volume of business and other things connected therewith, in order that the merchants and manufacturers of Canada might have continually before them the requisite information to deal intelligently with all trade questions between the Dominion and South America. This duty is now performed by the British consuls in South America for the people of Great Britain, and it has been a great factor in enabling British merchants and manufacturers to take the advanced position in South American commerce that they now hold. It should be arranged that such representative should not permanently reside in one place, but travel from city to city at different times during each year, reporting as frequently as need be to the government in this country upon the matters given him in charge, which reports should be giveu to the public as soon as possible after being submitted to the governor-general-in-council." By the Dominion estimates to hand, we observe that the government have decided to grant a subsidy of $60,000 for a line of steamships to ply between Halifax, St. John, the West Indies, and South America.

A club of twenty Baltimore damsels is going to "do" Europe this summer without relatives or chaperonage. As they are all good French and German scholars, have well-filled pocketbooks and lots of independence, their trip will probably be a success. On their return they will write and publish a book of twenty chapters—one by each member—descriptive of their travels and their opinion of European life.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

At the last meeting of the city council, that body, by a resolution, moved by Alderman Jaques, and seconded by Alderman Cunningham, heartily supported the application of the Southern Railway for a subsidy of $3,200 per mile from the Dominion government. It would seem that the claim of the Southern Railway to the proposed subsidy would only need to be urged to be granted. This road will be a great benefit to a large and important district of the province, and thus a provincial benefit. By means of the road, the opening up and development of the country through which it passes will be materially assisted and accelerated. The road will form a medium, too, for the conveyance of daily mails through a district which is now notoriously inadequately served in this respect, having only one mail per week, a condition of things which we have more than once pointed out needed remedying. The road constitutes a most important link, as connecting not only the city of Westminster, but the province of British Columbia, with the great American network of railways on this coast and the continent generally. To the lumbering and fishing industries especially, this southern connection will prove invaluable, giving an alternative route and placing an extensive market within easy reach. There is no lack of precedent for subsidizing such lines of railway, and the claims of the Westminster Southern for the subsidy asked cannot well be denied, supported as they will be by our city council, board of trade, the reasonableness of the demand itself, and the eloquence and influence of our member, Mr. Chisholm.

The Winnipeg press contains many expressions of esteem and regret, on the occasion of the sudden death in that city on Saturday last of Mr. C. J. Brydges. Of him, the *Free Press* says: "It will not be thought inviduous to say that in his death Winnipeg loses its most distinguished and valuable citizen; that will be the unanimous judgment, spontaneously and ungrudgingly rendered." Speaking of his career more particularly the *Free Press* says: "Few men not actually in public life have played a more conspicuous or important part in Canadian affairs. As general manager of the old Great Western railway of Ontario, and afterwards of the Grand Trunk, in the earlier days of railroading in this country, his name was for many years more or less prominently associated in the public mind with everything relating to those two great enterprises. On leaviug the Grand Trunk Mr. Brydges was appointed to the Intercolonial by Mr. Mackenzie, then premier of the federal government, and on severing his connection with that road he received his appointment as land commissioner for the Hudson's Bay company. Since that time Mr. Brydges has been a resident of Winnipeg, and we here have known him almost entirely as the busy, unostentatious, philanthropic citizen, unweariedly active in every good work, and unconsciously earning the respect and regard of the entire people. * * * To the general hospital especially he gave a great deal of his time and thought, and to his untiring exertions in its behalf is owing its present prosperous condition. There was something, perhaps, not inappropriate that he should be stricken down in the institution that he loved so well and did so much to promote, during one of the Saturday afternoon visits it had been his custom for years to make.'

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

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

JOHN S. MCLEOD.

Lawrencetown.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, went to Omaha in 1858 or 1859. He was young, handsome, gallant and fond of adventure. He fell in love with a vaudeville actress, who proved a coquette. One night, after posting her friends behind the scenes to observe the result, she granted Stanley an interview. Stanley, honest in his infatuation, knelt before the woman and protested his love desperately. A reporter described the scene in his paper, and Stanley thrashed him for it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 20.*)

No police court to-day.

A couple of inches of snow fell last night but the mild weather of to-day caused it to disappear rapidly.

Vianen's boats yesterday caught a number of salmon trout, which fish are supposed to herald the arrival of the spring salmon.

Snow balling was one of the principal amusements on the streets this morning, and the fun was not confined entirely to the youngsters.

The directors of the B. C. Agricultural society met in the council chambers last night and arranged the prize list for the coming exhibition.

Some suspicious looking Chinamen are making a tour of the city with the ostensible purpose of repairing furniture. They should be sharply sent about their business.

Some one writes us from Dallas, Texas, asking for copies of this paper, and adds: "There are a number of us looking for a place in your province, and think of going to Westminster."

Rev. J. H. White has added $10 to the exhibition fund, an example 100 other good citizens might follow without feeling the loss of it. The fund has not been increasing very rapidly of late. Keep it moving.

Yesterday Messrs. Edmonds & Webster concluded the sale of lot 4 block 10, in the swamp, to Ackerman Bros. The price paid was $5,500. The same firm also sold 5 lots on St. Andrews and Melbourne streets for $1,000.

The actual number of settlers in Canada last year, as shown by the returns received from all points, is 88,700; this is an increase of 4,200, as compared with 1887, the figures that year being 84,4000. In 1886 the settlers numbered 69,150, and in 1885, 79,169.

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

Under Canvas.

A family lately arrived in the city are spending the beautiful winter weather under canvas on the government reserve above Royal Avenue. Although their quarters are not the most comfortable that could be chosen, the new comers seem to be perfectly happy and contented, and the head of the of the family spends the most of his time in making the welkin ring with the notes of the pibroch. His playing, by the way, is superior to the average run of pipers.

Libel Suits Galore.

Writs have been served upon the *Colonist*, *Times* and *Standard*, of this city, in suits entered by Sir William Hoste, Bart., claiming $5,000 in each case for alleged libel. A suit has been entered against Mr. Wm. Angus, of Croft & Angus, on a similar charge, the damages in this case being placed at $10,000. The publication upon which Sir William bases his suit against this paper is not stated, and the particulars are awaited with interest.—*Colonist.*

Derivation.

A good story is told of the late Bayard Taylor, which has never appeared in print and is considered, says a student at Cornell University, a choice bit of college lore. In the early days of the university, Taylor was at a large dinner party given by President Andrew D. White. In the post-prandial conversation something was said regarding restaurants. "By the way," said one, "What does the word restaurant signify?" Quick as a flash Bayard Taylor said: "It comes from *res*, a thing, and *taurus*, a bull, therefore a bully thing."

A Summer Hotel.

It is learned to-day that an earnest movement is on foot to form a joint stock company with a capital of $250,000 for the purpose of erecting a large summer hotel. The enterprise so necessary to the city has been under consideration for some months and it is thought a sufficient number of enterprising citizens of means will be found to take hold of the matter and carry it through. It is understood that the promoters have secured the refusal of suitable grounds on which to erect the hotel at James Bay, and a public meeting called by the mayor to further the object is likely to be held. *Monday's Times.*

LOCAL PARLIAMENT.

VICTORIA, Feb. 18.—House opened at 2. p. m. After prayers by Rev. Mr. McLeod, the chairman of private bills committee reported, recommending the petition of the synod of British Columbia, Vancouver Street Railway, Coquitlam Water Works, New Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway. The time for receiving petitions for private bills was extended for receiving private bills to March 14th.

On motion the standing orders were suspended for the purpose of allowing the committee's report to be accepted.

Col. Baker presented a petition from the Kootenay & Athabasca Railway company, asking that their act of incorporation be amended.

Mr. Orr presented a petition for amendments to the New Westminster charter.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a petition from the Brocton Point Athletic Club.

Mr. Fry presented a petition asking for the incorporation of the Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company.

Hon. Mr. Beaven introduced a bill to incorporate the synod of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Robson introduced a bill to amend the "Charitable Associations Act."

Mr. Anderson introduced a public roads bill, which the mover explained had a similar object to the bills introduced by him in previous years, viz: the protection of the highways. The bill confined itself almost wholly to dealing with the width of wagon tires. After some discussion, the bill passed the second reading and was submitted to committee of the whole, Mr. Ladner in the chair.

The committee rose, reported the bill complete, and it was commtted.

The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Mason in the chair, to consider the elections regulations bill. In committee, the Hon. attorney-general moved that the bill should not apply to the district of Lillooet. A discussion ensued, the hon. leader of the opposition contended that the amendment was not allowable, as it was not consistent with the context and principle of the bill. The ruling of the chair was that the amendment was out of order.

At 5:45 the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The report was received, and the next sitting of the committee fixed for Wednesday.

VICTORIA, Feb. 19.—Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. and prayers were read by the Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Mr. Bole presented the petition of the people of Sapperton, praying to be incorporated as part of the city of New Westminster.

The hon. provincial secretary brought down returns in respect to the establishment of a school at Savona; papers and correspondence in respect to the establishment of a smelter at Vancouver; and papers in respect to development of quartz mines.

The petition of Thomas Dunn and others for a private bill (*re* Brocton Point Athletic Club).

The petition of the corporation of the city of New Westminster for a private bill (amendment to the Act of Incoporation).

The petition of W. J. Macauley and others for a private bill (The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company

The petition of the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway Company for a private bill (amendment of Act of Incorporation).

Mr. Orr asked leave to introduce, with consent of the house, a bill to amend the Coquitlam Works Act.

Mr. Mason moved, seconded by Mr. Martin, that in the opinion of this house it is desirable that representation should be made to the federal government, requesting them to exempt from taxation all such machinery which cannot be made in Canada, that may be imported into this province for quartz mining purposes. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Robson thought this resolution would pass the house unanimously. When at Ottawa he had endeavored to impress upon the government the necessity of offering encouragement of this kind, although he found there was great difficulty to contend with an account of the number of similar applications.

Col. Baker supported the resolution and hoped a remission of the duty would be secured.

Mr. Beaven moved that the house do adjourn and then proceeded to discuss a question he asked the chief commissioner. After some discussion on the subject the resolution to adjourn was withdrawn.

Mr. Humphreys asked the chief commissioner under what authority does the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co. charge $10 as a survey fee on preëmptions located under subdivision F. of the act relating to the Island Railway.

Answer: "The administration of the Island Railway lands has passed into the hands of the Island Railway Company and the government cannot answer under what authority the alleged charge of $10 is made

Mr. Ladner asked: "Has the government made any proposition to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to have the proposed bridge across the Fraser River, near St. Mary's Mission, built to serve the purpose of a traffic bridge according to the resolutions passed at the public meeting held at Matsqui, St. Mary's Mission and Mount Lehman in January last. If not, why not?" Answer: "Representations have been made to the Canadian Pacific Railway in the matter referred to."

The house went into committee on the Summary Procedure Bill, Mr. Higgins in the chair. At 5 o'clock the committtee rose, reported the bill complete with amendments and the bill was ordered to be committeed for Thursday.

The attorney-general moved the second reading of the bill respecting probates. The bill was read a second time and committed, Mr. Martin in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill complete without amendment. The report was received and adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Grant presented the first report of the select committee on the development of quartz mines, asking that the correspondence and evidence taken by the committee should be printed. The report was received and adopted and the house then adjourned till Wednesday afternoon.

Laura Burgoine, the betrayed fourteen-year-old daughter of the postmaster at Mallon Boy, N. S., suicided Monday with strychnine. She died with a photograph of her betrayer clutched to her breast.

Joseph Rogers and Fred. Nossop, backers of William O'Connor, have left Toronto for San Francisco to see the champion's race with Gaudau.

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Yale District Tax Notice.

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

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

If paid on or before June 30th, 1889—

Provincial Revenue, $3 per capita.
One-half of one per cent. on real property.
Seven and one-half cents per acre on wild land.
One-third of one per cent. on personal property.
One-half one per cent. on income.

If paid after June 30th, 1889—

Two-thirds of one per cent. on real property.
Eight and one-half cents per acre on wild land.
One-half of one per cent. on personal property.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on income.

WM. DODD,
Assessor and Collector.

Lytton, B. C., January, 1889. dwf19td

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 21.*)

The couple of inches of snow which fell yesterday morning has disappeared, and mud has taken its place.

A plain drunk appeared before the police magistrate this morning and suffered the usual fine for his indiscretion.

F. G. Strickland & Co. are about to establish a branch implement warehouse at Chilliwhack. Mr. S. Cauley will be manager.

Real estate transfers are on the increase every day. Yesterday Major & Pearson's sale aggregated $22,000, which is a day's business worth mentioning.

It is the intention to amend the School Act to make women eligible for election as school trustees. This is a good move and another step in the direction of women's rights.

The city assessors appointed by the council to assist Mr. Cotton have commenced the work of valuation. They are Messrs. Clow, Johnston and Gray, gentlemen well qualified for the position.

Special services were continued in the Methodist church last evening, the school-room being well filled. The religious interest is apparently deepening, and several have evinced a desire for a better life.

Messrs. Knight Bros., of Popcum, are rebuilding their sawmill and have purchased additional machinery which will double the daily output. The machinery has been ordered through F. G. Strickland & Co., of this city.

The funeral of the late C. J. Brydges, of Winnipeg, took place yesterday and was largely attended, all classes of citizens turning out to show their last mark of respect to the deceased, who was highly popular there.

The *Dominion Illustrated* for Feb. 16 contains a portrait of the famous Canadian *prima donna*, Madame Albani, portraits of the members of the Quebec government, and several distinctive Canadian scenes, besides art representations. The reading matter is interesting, as usual.

The Vancouverites who came over last night to attend the Masonic Ball mostly returned home on the morning train. A few, however, stayed till afternoon and were further entertained by their Royal City brethern. All the visitors were united in praising the able management of the ball.

The fund for the New Westminster Provincial Exhibition, to be held in the Royal City next fall, is going up now by leaps and bounds. THE COLUMBIAN started the subscription last fall. It now amounts to $730—a very creditable sum indeed. Our evening contemporary of the Royal burg is to be congratulated on the success of its efforts to make the forthcoming show, what undoubtedly it will be—a great success.—*Colonist.*

We have received a copy of the handsomely illustrated catalogue issued by Wm. Rennie, the well-known seedsman of Toronto, and it is certainly one of the most complete publications which has reached us this season. Mr. Rennie offers a general list of vegetable, flower and agricultural seed, seed grain and potatoes, and in addition to a large collection of standard varieties, has a number of sterling novelties, which are worthy of a trial from our patrons. The catalogue will be mailed free to all upon application to William Rennie, Toronto.

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

A Coincidence.

On the same day (Jan 29.) that Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferris, of this city, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. James Holliday, of Perth, Ont., celebrated their golden wedding under almost similar circumstances. The coincidence is worth noting as it seems rather strange that two couples married probably in the same hour 50 years ago should live to celebrate the event half a century later. Mr. Ferris will write to Mr. Holliday congratulating him on the auspicious event.

Only a Lizard.

A live, healthy lizard, measuring five inches, was drawn from the city water pipes on Monday afternoon by a young lad named Clark. The boy is employed at Clark and Turpel's ship yard and was sent to the E. & N. station to carry over a bucket of water for the workmen. The boy was surprised to see a large lizard flopping around in the bucket. He brought the reptile to the *Times* office in a preserve jar; but the reporter was not surprised. If he brought along a whale from the lake in a preserve jar his eyes would have been opened. Or if the lizard could speak and inform him that it took a trip from Elk Lake to the E. & N. station to protest against the price of coal, then he could truly say that wonders will never cease; but in these days of libel suits and high prices one requires something out of the ordinary to bring an exclamation of astonishment from the careworn and much pestered reporter of a Victoria journal. The lizard will be killed and dried for the benefit of our starving Indians and the preserve jar will find a place in our larder when the fruit ripens in the summer time.—*Times.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Masonic Ball.

The Masonic ball which took place last night in Herring's Opera House, under the auspices of Union Lodge No. 9 A. F. & A. M., is now a thing of the past, but it will live in memory as the most successful ball ever given in Westminster. The affair was expected to be a success and something better than the Royal City had ever furnished before, and every anticipation was realized. From beginning to end the management of the ball was faultless. It was a complete triumph to its promoters and a credit to the Craft. The interior of the opera house was scarcely recognizable, so great was the change wrought in its appearance by the judicious and artistic use of evergreens, flags, mirrors, etc. The walls were handsomely ornamented with Masonic emblems, the Square and Compass shining out conspicuously, while large mirrors, in which a lady could view herself from any part of the room, were arranged at close intervals. Festoons of evergreens and bunting also draped the walls in artistic folds. Suspended from the ceiling and stretching diagonally across were two evergreen ropes, at the intersection of which hung a massive "G," a symbol of the Craft. The gallery had been converted into a handsome dressing room for the ladies, but the ornamentation it had undergone completely disguised its identity. The boxes were converted into card rooms where those who did not care to join in the dance might indulge in a quiet rubber of whist.

About half past eight carriages commenced to arrive and by 9 o'clock fully 150 couples were in the opera house. At 9:15 the musicians struck up a grand march and a procession was formed which circled the entire room. The march was headed by Deputy Grand Master Clute and Mrs. Hendry. After moving round the room several times sets were formed and the first quadrille commenced. The sets of honor were arranged as follows:

No. 1.

Deputy G and Master Clute, The Lady Mayoress.
Mayor Hendry, Mrs. Clute.
Mr. Charleson, Mrs. Hoy.
Mr. Thos. Mowat, Miss Dockerill.

No. 2.

D. D. G. M. Oppenheimer, Mrs. Dickinson.
Ex-Mayor Dickinson, Mrs. Oppenheimer.
Mr. C. R. T. Garrioch, Mrs. Mowat.
Mr. R. J. Rickman, Mrs. Rickman.

No. 3.

S. G. W. Hoy, Miss Zealand.
Mr. I. B. Fisher, Mrs. A. J. McColl.
Mr. W. Downie, Mrs. Charleson.
G. T. Bro. Douglas, Miss Douglas.

The scene from the gallery while this and following dances were in progress, was brilliant in the extreme. The beautiful costumes of the ladies, the rich insignia worn by the grand officers, and the conventional evening dress worn by every gentleman present, mingling hither and thither in orderly confusion to the sweet strains of the music, was a picture such as Westminster never before witnessed. In many instances the costumes and jewels worn by the ladies were rich and costly, and would do honor to a state ball.

Shortly before midnight supper was announced by the master of ceremonies, Mr. Peter Grant. Plates were laid for 150 people. The supper was prepared under the direction of Mr. Pither of the Colonial, and was everything that could be desired. The tables were handsomely laid and the attendance was excellent. The *menu*, longer than we can find space for, contained every edible and delicacy purchasable, and it was a subject of general remark that the *cuisine* was uncommonly good. During the progress of supper a series of extra dances went on, and being principally waltzes, the younger people kept to the floor leaving the brilliance of the scene undiminished. When the programme was resumed the dances followed in quick succession, but it was not till 4 o'clock that the strains of "God Save the Queen" announced to the assemblage that it was necessary to return "from refreshment to labor." The music, which was furnished by Reynold's band, of Vancouver, was really good, and deserves special mention. The Vancouver brethern, with their wives and sweethearts, were well represented, and their presence added more than a little to the success of the ball.

The committee of management, ably directed by Mr. Charleson, performed their duties perfectly, and it reflects great credit on these gentlemen to note that so admirably were the numerous details arranged that not a deficiency was observed during the whole night. The committee is indebted to Messrs. Wintemute Bros. for the use of many articles required to furnish the ball room.

A porter at the British American Hotel, Kingston, found in the hotel fragments of bills which, when pasted together, formed bills valued at $400. It is supposed that some thief tore the bills to avoid trouble.

It is rumored that the Anderson fast line steamship contract with the government has fallen through and that the Allen and Dominion lines will carry the mails across the Atlantic for another year.

Robert Norton, file grinder, of Montreal, was instantly killed in the new file factory yesterday. A grindstone weighing two tons burst and the fragments crushed in his skull.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, Feb. 22.*)

All quiet in police circles to-day.

The government agent sold to-day by auction, two small islands at the mouth of the river. Mr. Munn, the canneryman, was the purchaser and the price paid was $17 per acre.

The frame work of the fine tug, which being built by the Royal City Planing Mills Co., is almost completed. From all appearances it will be as staunch a craft as ever floated.

Constable Haywood brought over from Vancouver this morning four prisoners who will be guests for a few months in the palatial mansion so ably presided over by Mr. Moresby.

Word has been received that Thos. R. McInnes, son of Senator McInnes, is very ill with gastric fever, at Toronto, Ont., where, as is known, he has been attending the university at that city.

THE COLUMBIAN — properly we think—advises the city to recommend the legislature to drop the prefix "New" from the title of the city when the proposed amendments to the city's charter are being considered.—*World.*

O. M. Murray, who was tried under the "Speedy Trials Act" for larceny from the person, was sentenced this morning by Mr. Justice McCreight to two years in the penitentiary. Tommy Lynch, charged with larceny, was remanded for sentence.

The Port Townsend papers have been giving their readers a lecture on the wisdom of supporting the local papers to the best of their ability. It is pointed out that for use at home and service abroad there is no investment which gives a better return than daily paper.

The dredger, now working in Victoria Harbor, will come to Westminster in June and do some very necessary dredging. It is a pity the dredger cannot be spared at present as vessels drawing over 22 feet of water cannot load at the mill wharf until some dredging is done.

A young man named Harry Hicks in the employ of the Royal City Planing Mills Co., while using a broad-axe this morning, had the misfortunate to inflict a severe cut across the toes of his right foot. The injured members received surgical attention and Hicks will be able to move about again in a few days.

H. J. Cambie, C.E., returned from Matsqui this afternoon. He states that the Mission bridge will cross the Fraser about one mile west of Mission station; that the exact location is just about decided on. The tenders for the construction of the bridge will not be opened until Mr. Abbott returns, which will be very shortly now.—*World.*

The Vancouver *World* says:—The Westminster council have decided to recommed Col. McGregor for the position of immigration agent shortly to be appointed by the Dominion government. The colonel is a popular, agreeable gentleman, familiar with the province and its best agricultural centres, and in every way qualified for the position. The *World* raises its hand in his behalf.

Victoria is following suit after the example of the royal city, and is taking steps, through the city council, to extend the city limits "one half mile in every direction, so far as it is compatible with the boundaries of the straits of Juan de Fuca." One of the aldermen, in discussing the question, said: "Let us do something to improve our city; not be standing back all the time like mossbacks."

A disgraceful fight between two men and a woman took place last evening on Cornwall street south of Hart's Opera House over a bottle of whisky. In the fracas, which was witnessed by an admiring crowd in which Chinese preponderated, the woman was knocked down and her cheek cut open by a kick from one of the men. The bone of contention, the bottle, was smashed finally and there being no further reason for prolonging the row, the combatants discontinued hostilities and taking the woman between them marched along to and down Dupont street.—*News.*

We have received a copy of the "Presbyterian Year Book" for 1889, which, in addition to useful and reliable information concerning the Presbyterian church in Canada, contains a number of able papers in brief compass, by several prominent ministers, on matters of vital importance to all who are interested in the welfare and progress of the Presbyterian church in the Dominion. Among other papers of interest may be mentioned one on the recent meeting of the Presbyterian alliance in London. The "Year Book" is compact in form and presents an attractive appearance.

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

Western Central Railway.

The petition of Robert Patterson Rithet, Thos. Earle, Frank Stillman Barnard, M. P., Henry Purdom Bell, and Edward Gawler Prior, asking for incorporation as the Canadian Central Railway Company for the purpose of acquiring lands and constructing and operating a line of railway from a point near the eastern boundary of the province *via* Tete Jaune Cache, Cariboo, Chilcotin and Bute Inlet, to connect with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, has been presented to the provincial parliament. The petition also asks for the privilege of constructing and maintaining telephone and telegraph lines and to construct, operate and control vessels on the waters of British Columbia, as well as all things necessary or useful to their undertaking.

Vessels Chartered.

The Royal City Planing Mills Co. have chartered a large vessel which will arrive in port shortly to load lumber for England. The vessel will carry away about 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The company has also about concluded arrangements to load a vessel for Apia, Samoan Islands. The present year promises to be a very busy one with the Royal City Mills, and it is almost a certainty that there will be vessels continually loading at the wharves during the whole season.

Victoria-New Westminster R. R.

It is understood that a deputation of Victorians interested in the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway scheme, waited upon the government this forenoon and represented its importance both on account of the island and the mainland, with a view of obtaining assistance for the successful carrying out of the railway connection. We believe the deputation was cordially received and retired with the impression that the government would render the railway every assistance in their power.—*Times of Wednesday.*

Changed Hands.

The pretty little steamer Fairy Queen has changed hands, Messrs. Young & Terhune having purchased her from George Cooper. The steamer will be thoroughly overhauled, and improvements made for the comfort of passengers. It is the intention of the new owners to put her on the route between Westminster and the North and South Arms of the Fraser, and they will tender for the daily service to the North Arm, which the city proposes to subsidize. Capt. Young will be in charge of the steamer. The new owners, with a number of friends, took the Fairy Queen down the river to-day on a trial trip, to test her speed and behaviour.

A $1,500 Gold Bar.

The Ophir Bedrock Flume Co. yesterday afternoon placed a bar of gold in C. E. Redfern's jewelry store window, which was melted down from nuggets taken from the company's mine on McCulloch Creek during last fall. The bar weighs $1,500, and the precious metal is of a fine color. The hydraulic claim of the Ophir Co. is now well opened up, bedrock being visible for eighty feet from side to side of the creek. There is every prospect that when the company make a clean-up next fall, that a bushel or two of the golden nuggets will be secured. The gold taken from McCulloch Creek is coarse, weighing from $26 downwards.—*Thursday's Colonist.*

They Sneezed.

A number of young hoodlums were put out of the Salvation Army barracks a few nights ago for bad conduct. They determined to have revenge on the army and succeeded in routing them last night by placing a quantity of cayenne pepper on the stove while the meeting was in progress. The first intimation of the powerful effects of the genus *piper* was an aromatic smell, which caused an all-round sneeze in the hall. The congregation and the army officers sneezed again. They undertook to sing "The Lily of the Valley," but wound up with the "Sneezing Song." There was evidently something wrong, and it was decided to discuss the matter in the open air. —*Times.*

What's the Attraction?

"Of the six journalists who established the first half-doxen country newspapers in Manitoba," remarked a gentleman to a *Sun* reporter yesterday, "three are now in British Columbia, and a fourth is disposing of his property to go there. The names of the three already on the coast are George Baldwin, who established the *Emerson News*, and was burned out shortly after; J. F. Galbraith, of the *Nelson Mountaineer* and *Morden Monitor*, and T. Collings, of *Portage la Prairie Review*. Now C. S. Douglas, of the *Emerson International*, is arranging his affairs to take up his abode in the Pacific province." — *Winnipeg Sun.* Our cotemporary asks, "What's the attraction?" We can only echo, "Come and see."

Nearly Drowned.

Mr. George Heathcote, freight clerk of the str. Princess Louise, came over from Vancouver yesterday to meet his vessel, and learning she was aground at Ladners he determined to row down there and join her. He borrowed a small out-rigged boat from Mr. W. H. Vianen and started. When near the head of Annacis Island by some means the little craft capsized, and Heathcote found himself struggling in the icy water. The chilling waters soon took away his strength and he was almost exhausted when the steamer Clara Port made her appearance; and just in time as the waters were closing over Heathcote's head as Mr. Gilley reached down and grasped him. A hot drink soon restored Heathcote, and he was able to resume duty this morning, apparently none the worse of the accident.

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

Gabriel Dumont, the half-breed leader, is expected in Winnipeg in a day or two. He will go to Batoche to visit his freinds.

LOCAL PARLIAMENT

VICTORIA, Feb. 20.—House opened about usual hour. Prayers by Rev. Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Mason presented a petition of R. P. Rithet and others asking for the incorporation of the Canadian and Western Railway Company.

Colonel Baker presented a report of the standing committee on private bills stating that the rules had been complied with in New Westminster amending Act and the Kootenay & Athabasca Railway act. The report was received.

Mr. Bole, seconded by Mr. Beaven, moved that a select committee be appointed consisting of the attorney-general and Messrs. T. Davie, Duck, Nason, Grant, Colonel Baker, and the mover with power to call for persons, books and papers and report to the house on the working of the "Smalls Debts Act." The resolution was carried.

Mr. Anderson asked leave to introduce an act respecting the profession of medicine and surgery. Leave was granted, the bill read a first time and the second reading fixed for Thursday.

Mr. Semlin, seconded by Mr. Grant, moved that a respectful address should be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying his honor to cause to be sent down to the house copies of the correspondence between the government or any member thereof and person or persons in reference to the incorporation of Kamloops. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Tolmie asked leave to introduce an act to prevent trespass on enclosed lands. Leave was granted, the bill read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention of the goverment during this session to bring in the necessary legislation to give the city of Vancouver a representative in the house. The provincial secretary asked if Mr. Bole was not aware that the question had already been asked and answered during this session. Mr. Bole said he was not in the house when the answer was given. He did not ask that it should be repeated.

Mr. Bole asked, in view of the present overcrowded state of the asylum for the insane if it was the intention of the government to place a sum in the estimates to make necessary additions to the existing building, and if so what sum? The answer was that the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Semlin asked how many artesian wells had been sunk by the government party under the superintendency of Mr. McKay; to what depth was the deepest well sunk and what has been the whole expense of the experiment of artesian boring? Also how much of the amount voted is still in the hands of the government? The answer was that one bore has just been put down to a depth of 116 feet, 29 of which was through solid rock. The whole expense, including that of tools and plant, has been $2,371.79.

The bush fire act was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bole asked if any steps had been taken towards giving effect to the resolution of the house passed last session with respect to the advisability of establishing quarantine stations at New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo? The answer was "Yes. The resolution was forwarded in the usual way on the 18th April and its receipt acknowledged by the Dominion government on 3rd May, 1888."

Mr. Orr asked if he could speak on Mr. Bole's question respecting a representative for Vancouver. The speaker ruled that the question could not be discussed unless another question was asked. Mr. Orr said he would ask a question and resumed his seat.

The house then went into committee on the public roads bill, Mr. Ladner in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill as complete. The report was received to be considered on Thursday.

The house went into committee on the elections regulation bill, Mr. Croft in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

The provincial secretary moved the second reading of the public school bill. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Higgins moved the second reading of the public school bill, No. 7, providing for female representation on school boards. The bill was read a second time and committed, Mr. Nason in the chair. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Monday.

The provincial secretary presented further papers on the rules of the supreme court.

The provincial secretary moved the second reading of the charitable associations bill. The bill was read a second time and committed, Mr. Duck in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill complete without amendments.

The house adjourned till Thursday at 2 o'clock p.m.

The finance minister will move that the lieutenant-governor's speech be considered on Monday next.

Mr. Higgins will introduce a resolution with respect to the calling of the oriental steamships at Victoria and Esquimalt.

VICTORIA, Feb. 21.—The house met at 2:15 p.m. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of the National Electric Tramway and Lighting Company, asking for an extension of the line from Victoria to Esquimalt.

The petition of R. P. Rithet and others for the incorporation of the Canadian and Western Railway Company was received.

Mr. Martin moved that an order of the house be granted for a return of the report of Mr. E. B. McKay, regarding the artesian well-boring in Yale district. After a long discussion, in which both sides of the house took part, the resolution was carried.

Mr. Grant moved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, requesting him to draw the attention of the Imperial and Dominion governments at an early day to the necessity of providing, in the event of a subsidy being granted for a steamship line between British Columbia and the Asiatic coast or Australia, that provision should be inserted in any contract entered into that will provide for the steamers both ways coming to Victoria or Esquimalt. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bole asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the New Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway. Leave was granted. The bill was read a first time and referred to the select committee on railways.

The provincial secretary asked leave to introduce an act to incorporate the Vancouver Street Railway Company. Leave was granted, the bill was read a first time and referred to the select committee on private bills.

Mr. Orr asked if it is the intention of the government to appoint some person resident on Texada Island as a recorder of mining claims and the issuer of mining licenses. The answer was: "I cannot say what the government may determine to do in the future."

Mr. Orr asked who or what person or company has control of the large quantity of quartz mining machinery now lying on the bank of the Fraser river at Yale.

Can the government take possession of said machinery and utilise it for the development of the quartz mines lately discovered? The answer was, "The machinery belongs to the Cariboo Quartz Mning Company. Mr. Mason has charge of it. The government has no authority to take possession of the machinery."

On the motion of Mr. T. Davie, the bill relating to public roads was referred back to the committee for correction of a few clerical errors. The committee to sit on Monday.

The charitable Associations Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Anderson moved second reading of the medicine and surgery bill. The bill was read a second time and the house went into committee with Mr. Cowan in the chair. At 5:20 p. m. the committe rose, reported progess and asked leave to sit again on Monday. The house adjourned to meet on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Bole will introduce a resolution praying the lieutenant governor to represent to the Dominion government the necessity of establishing quarantine stations at Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo. Mr. Bole will move that the government introduce legislation to provide an official stenographer in connection with the house.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to The Columbian.]

VICTORIA, Feb. 21.—At the council meeting last night Mr. Duck, city treasurer, handed in his resignation, to take effect at the end of the month. Charles Kent is appointed to fill the vacancy.

A despatch from Ottawa states it is rumored Col. Prior will resign his seat in parliament at the close of the present session.

Mrs. F. Bushnell, a well-known music teacher, died this morning.

"Jimmy" O'Halloran is ill at St. Joseph's hospital.

Word has been received that the White Miners' Union of the coal mine at Comox, owned by Dunsmuir & Sons, have quit work and left the mine, numbers of them having arrived at Nanaimo. The trouble was caused through the company employing Chinese on the road. The whites recommend that the Chinese should be discharged, the demands were refused, and whites then quit work. It is stated they will not return unless all the Chinese are discharged. Several hundred men are out.

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

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.*

German Millet Seed.

3000 LBS. AT 7 CENTS PER LB. Less than half Victoria dealers' prices. Apply to THOS. E. KITCHEN, wfe2014 Chilliwack, B. C.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM, SITUATED AT CHILLIWHACK, containing 94 acres, 50 of which are in good state of cultivation; 4 acres in orchard. Eighty tons of hay and grain were grown on the 50 acres last season. Comfortable house and frame barn and outbuildings. Fine mountain stream runs across farm. Price $3,500. This is a splendid chance. For further particulars apply, personally, or by letter, to C. RYDER, feb5-w-tc Chilliwhack.

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A WELL-SITUATED AND IMPROVED Farm to rent; about 23 miles above New Westminster; within easy access of post-office, church, public school, railway station and steamer landing. The Farm is well supplied with all necessary buildings and implements. There are 13 head of stock on the premises which can either be purchased outright or farmed on shares. This is a very favorable chance for an energetic man with small capital. Apply to WOODS, TURNER & GAMBLE, Columbia St., New Westminster. Feb. 11, 1889. wfe13m1

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1889.

Speaking of the evidence of the notorious LeCaron, *alias* "Dr. Lè-Caron," *alias* "Major LeCaron," *alias* "Beach," before the Parnell commission, an exchange makes the following pertinent observations: "It is the strongest evidence confirmatory of the estimation in which Mr. Parnell is held that this witness, who knows all that could be known to his discredit, has nothing to tell. We can see, through his testimony, with the utmost clearness, exactly how the Irish movement developed. There was organized, for the assistance of Ireland, a great association. Within it there were all sorts of groups and societies, each cherishing its own particular project, for which the general leaders could in no way be held responsible. There were brotherhoods, and little knots of men who looked toward an armed rising against England, and still smaller coteries, like that headed by Rossa, in which dynamite was the password. The organization was too large and too loosely connected to be responsible for these local developments, or to know much about them. They were the favorite projects of rascals like Rossa, of visionaries and of the sort of people with whom a man of LeCaron's stamp and occupation would find himself at home. He knows, apparently a good deal about them; but what he knows shows how little there was to know, how absurd the charge of a general organization favoring freedom through crime looks when you examine it at short range. If the supposed eye-witness of a murder turns out, upon the stand, to be no more than a neighborhood gossip, with information at second-hand, his testimony is important, in an unexpected sense. LeCaron's evidence is the most important yet introduced in the Parnell investigation. He was at the heart of the Irish movement, and knew intimately everybody concerned with it for a quarter of a century. It was his business to get information. He was constantly on the point of being made by those at the head of the scheme a confidant of their secrets. He never was. Why? Plainly because there was nothing to tell."

The report of the annual meeting of the board of trade, held on Friday, including the address of the president, Mr. John Hendry, will be found on another page. It contains much matter of interest to our readers generally, but especially to those in this city and district. The assurances contained in the president's address with respect to the Southern Railway are most satisfactory, and our citizens are not likely to forget the important part which the board of trade have taken in placing this city in the enviable commercial position which is now assured to her as compared with the other cities of the province. Hardly second in importance to the Southern Railway is the improvement of the navigation of the Fraser, and in this matter the president's address shows that "very material progress has been made," although "the Dominion government has not met our views in this respect with that promptness which it seemed to us the circumstances demanded." The channel, however, now shows a depth, at high spring tides, of 25 feet, and we trust that the Dominion government may so prosecute this important work during the current year that the wish of the president, the board of trade, and all good citizens, may be realized, that, before another year has passed "the river will have opened its mouth to the largest craft in the merchant marine." As will be seen, important concessions have been secured in other matters pertaining to the improvement of navigation, and the board of trade are sustaining their excellent record by taking cognizance of and materially furthering every desirable undertaking and improvement within their scope. The financial statement of the board shows good management and careful husbanding of resources, combined with an intelligently liberal outlay in furthering the interests of the city and district. The board of trade will undoubtedly be able to render much assistance in the matter of the Mud Bay and Fraser River Canal, and their co-operation with the Surrey council, in the interests of that important scheme, we are glad to see has been already pledged. The matter which Mr. H. T. Thrift, clerk of the municipality of Surrey, brought before the board of trade last night, with respect to the necessity for fortifications and defense works at North Bluff, Semiahmoo Bay, calls for particular notice. It would appear that this is a strategical point which, undefended, would leave an open gate inviting the entrance of any would-be invader. The board of trade, have decided, on the strength of Mr. Thrift's representations, to memorialize the Dominion government on the question, and we would strongly urge the federal military authorities to treat the matter with the importance it deserves. With respect to the board's action on the question of striking off the prefix "New" from the name of the city, we must dissent. We believe that if the board were to reconsider this matter and take a full vote, their action would be reversed and the elision of the unnecessary prefix recommended. The election, for the ensuing year, of the officers, council, and board of arbitration, of the board of trade took place Friday night, and we are sure that the citizens generally will ratify the selections made. In re-electing by acclamation, the retiring president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, the board of trade did one of the best actions of the year.

What a lion Stanley will be, should he ever emerge from the African jungles which have swallowed him up so long, into the circle of civilization once more. An admiring world would elevate him on their shoulders and exclaim, "The lost is found; the dead is alive again." For lost, strayed, stolen, murdered, he has been time and again since taking a header into the "dark continent" on this last occasion. Stanley the invincible, though, always appears to "bob up serenely" just when the gloomiest apprehensions concerning him have gained credence. The latest about Stanley Africanus, according to the wires, is that he has had a set-to with the natives near Lake Albert Nyanza, and has come off victorious, of course. This may be a fact, but it is well known that Stanley's policy in all his African expeditions has been to avoid, if possible, forcible collisions with the natives, and bloodshed. This is a good policy; but it is quite certain that, if Stanley followed one part of the "immortal William's" advice—"Beware of entrance to a quarrel" he would not be forgetful of its completion—"but being in, bear it that the opposed may beware of thee"—and it is not at all astonishing to hear about the undaunted explorer thrashing the natives, or even contemplating the re-capture of Khartoum and the rescue of the Soudan from the Mahdi—an intention which late despatches make Lieuteuant Baert, who has lately arrived at Brussels from Stanley's Falls, attribute to Stanley. The civilized world, although glad to hear that its worst fears concerning Stanley and Emin Bey have not yet been realized, must soon cease to place much value upon the various and contradictory reports about the welfare or fate of these brave men, and will anxiously await some definite and, from its nature, incontrovertible, information before preparing either to lament or hurrah.

The north pole has heretofore been the chief cynosure for the curious and scientific explorers of the globe, and although the interest with regard to that ice-guarded, mythical point within the Arctic circle cannot be said to have abated, its rival, the south pole, promises to usurp a share of scientific attention and homage. It is stated that two or three exploratory expeditions to the south pole are talked of in Europe and one is said to be quietly preparing in America. Science hopes to elucidate various mysteries with respect to the Antarctic region, such as the existence of a great continent in that vicinity, which is not deemed probable, the magnetic conditions about the south pole, the relative flatness of the earth at that point, with a variety of other things of real or imaginary scientific interest. The point aimed at, and where the exploration will probably commence is Victoria Land, so called, which is nearly due south of New Zealand. The nearest point of departure for these unknown regions is the southern part of the island of Tasmania. Astronomers have discovered not only that there are singular differences between the north pole of the earth and the south pole, but that there exist similar differences between the north and south poles of all the heavenly bodies that are near enough to permit their surfaces to be accurately studied. It is claimed that the spots on the sun tend to prove the rule, because they extend their sphere of activity 40 degrees north of the solar equator and only 30 south of it. There are said to be remarkable differences, too, between the north pole and the south pole of the moon. In the vicinity of the north pole are high ranges of mountains, considerably inferior in height to the peaks about the south pole, some of which are so elevated that they never seem to lose the light of the sun, whose rays never penetrate the valleys that lie about their feet. It is about the south pole of the moon, according to the astronomers, that are accumulated these craters which constitute the most marked peculiarity of its surface. If there is a comparison to be made between the earth and the moon as respects its hemispheres, its southern half resembles more nearly the northern half of our planet. Our world is what is called in the language of the scientists an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles and having an equatorial diameter greater by a few miles than its polar diameter. It is this peculiarity of form, it is said, that causes it to retain its position in relation to the sun, to which we owe the performance of our physical conditions, that is the regular change of seasons. Were the poles to present themselves to the sun at a different angle there would be a change of seasons that would render certain parts of the globe uninhabitable. There are reasons to suppose that the flatness of the poles is not precisely the same at both of them. About the north pole there is much more land than about the south pole. The northern hemisphere weighing much more than the southern hemisphere would naturally cause this part of the globe to assume some modification of form and present different curves and outlines. In a recent eclipse of the moon the shadow of the earth as seen on that body presented a wavy edge that some astronomers presumed to be the shadow of the Andes, and they inferred, perhaps too hastily, that instantaneous photography might yet reveal the outlines of the southern polar region with such distinctness that the difference of the curve would clearly prove the supposed difference in the flatness of the two poles. This is taken to show conclusively that many inferences might be drawn in regard to the presumed instability of the earth and the possibility of some terrible catastrophe at no distant epoch. If magnetism, says a recent writer on the subject, is the force not alone in the world, but in the universe, that many suppose; if it is this potent power that raises mountains and continents, that causes volcanoes and earthquakes, that preserves or destroys the equilibrium of worlds, that keeps this orb turning on its axis, presenting century after century the same angle to the sun; that gives us regularity of seasons and may annihilate us at any moment, the perfect knowledge of its phenomenon is interesting, even fascinating, though we can do nothing whatever to avert the fatal consequences that it may cause. We know a great deal about the phenomena of magnetism in the northern hemisphere owing to the greater ease with which observations are made on the land. Of those phenomena in the southern hemisphere we know very little, owing to the extent of ocean and the barriers that interpose to prevent a near approach to the south pole. It is urged that the climate of the southern hemisphere is more agreeable than that of the northern, a peculiarity that is supposed to extend to the south pole. The summer is short but quick in action, though the heat is not excessive, the fact being that there is so much water the icy fetters are more easily unlocked, and the ocean covered with floating ice, usually in small fragments. There do not seem to be, as on the coast of Greenland, great glaciers or reservoirs, from which huge icebergs are detached and borne away for thousands of miles by winds and ocean currents. The results of an expedition, or expeditions, to the south pole, if such should be successful, cannnot fail to be as interesting, not only to the scientific, but the general public, as such an event with respect to the much talked of, but hitherto undiscovered, north pole.

Our desdatches to-day contain an announcement that will delight the hearts of all true lovers of justice, of whatever nationality or political stripe. The base conspiracy against Parnell has turned out to be as rotten as base, and, in the voluntary confession, before witnesses, of wholesale forgery and perjury by the scoundrel Pigott, the whole fabric of lies tumbles to pieces, overwhelming in deserved ruin the discomfitted maligners and persecutors of the "uncrowned king," who now, "crowned" with complete and glorious victory over his own foes and Ireland's, towers nobler than ever in the eyes of a sympathizing and admiring world. Since the 17th of September of last year, for a period of five months—including two monthly vacations—the Parnell commission, appointed by parliament at the request of Parnell and his associates, who had been grossely libelled by the *Times's* articles on "Parnellism and Crime," has been in session, and engaged all that time on voluminous evidence for the prosecution and the *Times*, as against Parnell. The principal feature of the prosecution has been a vain attempt—which culminated and hopelessly broke down in LeCaron, the spy's, testimony the other day—to connect Parnell and his parliamentary associates in some more or less direct way with the various agrarian outrages and murders that have occurred in Ireland during recent years. As our readers are aware, we have expressed the belief from the first that it would be found impossible to prove the horrible charges that were made by the *Times* against Parnell. As the trial progressed, this has become more apparent. LeCaron's testimony, under the able cross-examination of Sir Charles Russell, gave the death-blow to the last hope of the prosecution and of the *Times*, and it only required Solicitor Soames' testimony that the alleged Parnell letters had been obtained from Pigott, and that villian's confession that he had forged the whole lot and perjured himself before the commission to boot, to account for the *Times'* baseless and fiendish charges having ever been made. The man Pigott is described as a Roman Catholic and as the former proprietor of a newspaper which was published in Dublin at the same office at which *United Ireland* is now published. He is no credit to the Irish race, the Roman Catholic denomination, or the profession of journalism, and, happily, is not a fair sample of either, but one of those occasional Judases that will do anything for lucre. He appears to have bled the *Times* pretty well in the transaction of the bogus Parnell letters, and, according to the despatches, must have made his arrangements before his confession, and has probably succeeded in skipping across the channel with his ill-gotten gains. The chances, we believe, are very much in favor of his being eventually brought to book and suffering the full penalty of the law for forgery and perjury. The outcome of the whole affair cannot fail to have a deep political, as well as personal significance, and the revulsion of public sentiment must tell strongly in favor of Gladstone, Parnell and Home Rule, and against the Salisbury administration, who hold the keys at present. The near future will unfold important changes and events. Ireland's deliverance is at hand.

Although there can be no question that temperance sentiment is steadily increasing in eastern Canada, as in the United States, and elsewhere, with the growth of general knowledge and the persevering dissemination of scientific teaching on the nature and effects of alcohol by the various worthy temperance organizations extant, the fact is also becoming apparent that it is a very difficult and bootless task to attempt to make a man, or a nation, sober by act of parliament, when the great preponderance of public opinion is not enlisted on the side of the act and available for its enforcement. It is possible with a small majority to win a victory for prohibition, and in some cases even large majorities have been thrown on that side; but the "rub" comes in the long wearing strain of trying to enforce a prohibitory enactment against determined, crafty, and unscrupulous law-breakers, whose interests run counter to the law. The enthusiastic majorities, too, generally take a back seat when the disagreeable duty of enforcing an obnoxious law has to be undertaken. In this way the burden falls upon a comparatively few, who, in watching their whiskey selling and drinking neighbors, and endeavoring to keep them straight, have their hands more than full, without the desirable degree of "straightness" being attained either. Such would appear to be the experience with the Scott Act in Ontario, at least. A few years ago a wave of prohibition sentiment swept over the province, and very many counties and towns adopted the Scott Act. The good effects of this were unmistakably apparent, being in proportion, of course, to the degree of enforcement of the act. A reaction, however, has followed, and in some of the counties the act has been repealed; in others a like result is expected, and the Scott Act has been characterized by many as a failure. An eastern cotemporary has the following on this subject: 'The movement in favor of the repeal of the Scott Act continues, and on the 4th of April more counties will vote on the question. Simultaneous decisions will prevent the result of the voting in one county telling by reflection upon another. The tide may be moving strongly in one direction, but so long as its action is not visible one county will not be likely to be influenced by the decision of another: each will decide for itself, on its own view of the merits of the case. If the elections were brought on one by one, a suspicion would arise that one side or the other was being unduly favored. The main reasons for repeal are a popular conviction of a failure of the experiment and the belief that an act which is not effective to command obedience or lessen the evil at which it is aimed had better not exist. This view may be right or wrong, but that it prevails is beyond doubt; and to that fact is due the several repeals which have already taken place. When alcohol is dispensed with, it is to be feared that opium too often takes its place. Dr. Lett, a specialist on insanity, says, in a lecture delivered the other day in Guelph: 'Bad as alcoholic inebriety appears to be, opium inebrity is worse, and to a large extent is supplanting its less potent ally.'" While there may be cause for regret that the Scott Act has not fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of its promoters and supporters, there need be no fear that the temperance cause itself will receive any set-back from the failure of local option prohibition in Ontario. The cause of temperance rests upon the sure foundation of right and the people's good, both in a material and moral sense, and is progressing, and must continue to progress, in spite of all obstacles and apparent hindrances. Legal enactment may fail for a time, but intelligent sentiment and consistent practice are constantly mustering on the side of temperance and prohibition, throughout Anglo-Saxondom, at least, and will yet win the day.

In an article upon divorce in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Gladstone deals somewhat cautiously with the subject. He cannot, however, ignore the deplorable condition of affairs in the United States. With characteristic reserve he omits to condemn in direct and forcible terms the lax laws which are snapping the domestic life of the social system in the union. His views are thus summarized: America may suffer specially from the shiftings of relative positions and circumstances incidental to a forward movement in things material of an unexampled rapidity, but it seems indisputable that America is the arena on which many problems connected with the marriage state are in course of being rapidly, painfully and perilously tried out.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 15, 1889. dwjely

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Point Gibson, Miss., says: "A squad of men from Vicksburg came here last night, and this morning boarded a South-bound train, and flourishing their pistols took Wesley Thomas (colored) from the deputy-sheriff, who was conveying him to Natchez for safe-keeping. After getting possession of the prisoner the squad started with him in the direction of Vicksburg, and it is understood, lynched him on the edge of the Big Black Swamp. Thomas had attempted to outrage a young lady in Vicksburg.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—In the house to-day Mr. Curran presented a petition from the millers, forwarders and grain exporters of Montreal, asking that the duty on flour should be increased or else that the duty on wheat be reduced. Half-a-dozen other petitions were submitted which seek to increase the duty on American flour.

Senator McDonald, British Columbia, will ask in the senate how the defences in British Columbia stand at present between the Imperial and Dominion governments? Whether it is the intention to begin the erection of batteries this year on the localities approved of in the neighborhood of Esquimalt? Whether the cannon or armaments of the proposed batteries are being prepared under the direction of the Imperial government, and if so, when will such armament and cannon be shipped to the Pacific coast?

The Catholic senators and members of parliament will meet here Sunday evening to discuss the threatening attitude of the recent Italian legislature towards Pope Leo, as well as to agitate in favor of the restoration of the temporal power. This will be the first step of the kind taken in Canada.

In the house of commons to-night Mr. Mills drew the attention of the government to a paragraph in the *Empire*, stating that three British vessels, seized by the American authorities for sealing in Behring Sea, will be sold next month. He asked whether the Dominion government had any correspondence on the subject with the English foreign office or had asked the English government to despatch a cruiser to Behring Sea to protect British interests there. Mr. Mills also wanted to know the state of the correspondence with the American government and whether Canada had taken steps to protect her interests. Mr. Tupper, the minister of marine, said that he could not give a reply. He added the advisability of bringing down the further correspondence before the matter was under consideration. Mr. Mills will put his enquiry on the motion paper.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—The body of Ed. Boyle was found in the ruins of the Park hotel to-day. This makes the 23rd victim of the disaster. Boyle was 28 years of age, a vagrant, and slept nights wherever shelter offered.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 23.—A serious accident occurred to this morning's train, from Bangor to St. John, two miles east of Kignion, at 10 a.m. to-day. Wm. D Mudgett, railway postal clerk, John Campbell, English mail clerk, and Harry Goodman, fireman, were killed and burned in the wreck. J. Augell, engineer, was seriously injured. No passengers are reported injured. The cars caught fire from the locomotive immediately after leaving the track, and the mail, baggage and parlor cars were burned together with the express and mail matter and baggage. Wrecking trains and physicians are on the way from different points to the scene. Everything possible will be done for injured and delayed passengers.

PIXLEY, Feb. 23.—The testimony of all the train men shows there were but two men implicated in the robbery of the Southern Pacific train near here last night, and the amount taken from the car was small. Reports say only four hundred dollars was taken, though the amount is not definitely known. Forces of men are searching the country to the west but there is no clue yet. Another account says the passengers were not robbed, but one man was shot dead and one wounded as they were running towards the front end of the train. The officers think they have a good description of the horses and men.

NORFOLD, Va. Feb. 23.—The Nova Scotian bark Josie Troop, with a cargo of chalk and a crew of 17 men, was wrecked last evening at Chicamicomico, N. C. The master and ten men were drowned. The vessel is broken up and strewn on the beach.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 23.—Two masked men entered the merchandise store of W. F. Youngblood last night, tied the hands of three customers and two clerks and took $2,000 out of the safe and escaped

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Herman Meyers, a laborer, aged 30 years, shot and killed Henry Brunaugh, eleven years of age, yesterday. Meyers claims Brunaugh was stealing eggs from his barn.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—At the government caucus last night it was decided to make no announcement as to the government's future policy in dealing with matters affecting the interests of the U. S., or connection with existing relations between the two countries until after Harrison's inauguration.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Sir John Macdonald says it will be most humiliating and degrading for parliament to entertain for a moment the offer of congress for a free trip for the members of parliament through the United States.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Another snow and wind storm is prevailing over the entire province, paralyzing business and obstructing travel in all directions. Five bridges were carried away on the Quebec and Montmorency railroad last night.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—An official announcement confirms the report that a German fleet of war vessels has been despatched to Samoa.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Stanley has fought a battle with the natives at Lake Albert Nyanza and defeated them.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—It is reported the czar has selected a new candidate for the throne of Bulgaria. The Emperor William will proclaim a general amnesty on account of the crown prince's death.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—It is reported a change is about to be made in the representative of Germany in Samoa.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 23.—Mr. Stevens, sent out by the New York *World* to search for Stanley, has arrived here. Couriers will be engaged at once to send into the interior in advance to get the latest advices of Stanley and to prepare for the expedition which will start at the earliest possible moment.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is reported that Mr. Walters, of the *Times*, intends to bear personally the whole cost of the *Times*-government proceedings against the Parnellites, even if he should be compelled to sell his Bearwood estate in order to raise sufficient money, so that the shareholders of his paper need not feel the loss.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The weather all over the Northwest continues very cold. In northern Iowa the mercury ranges from ten to sixteen degrees below zero. Near Loup City, Nebraska, two persons have been frozen to death. In the upper peninsula of Michigan the storm is very severe. Wind blowing 50 miles an hour. Temperature, from 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Railroads in the country are blockaded.

DELANO, Cal. Feb. 23.—At the inquest this morning on the body of Charles Gabert, a young man killed in the train robbery last night, P. T. Bolger, engineer, and C. J. Elder, fireman, testified as follows:—When we were leaving Pixley two masked men got on the engine, covered us with guns and ordered us to pull out. They fired a shot when two miles out and ordered us to slow down. We were taken back by the robbers to the express car and a bomb was thrown under the car, which raised it from the ground about three feet. The messenger came out when ordered to do so, and was commanded to light up the car. Gabert was a recent arrival from West Virginia, and has no relatives in this state. He was shot with buckshot in the head and face, tearing through his brain. He was killed instantly.

Another account says:—The passengers were not robbed, but one man was shot dead and one wounded as they were running towards the front of the train. The officers think they have a good description of the horses and men.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—Two Mormon missionaries were seized by several masked men in DuBois county on Friday night, stripped, tied to trees and given 50 lashes. It is believed one will die.

WILKSBARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—A terrible explosion took place in the Squib factory at Plymouth at noon to-day, Nine girls were burned to death and 17 others severely injured.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 25.—The boarding house of Frank Craigs, at Monkey Run mining settlement, North Carbondale, was burned last night. Patrick Sweeny, a boarder, and Sarah Ford, a domestic, perished in the flames. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in Craig's bedroom. Both Craig and wife were severely burned.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb, 25.—Keely & Lyle's mill, the largest in the state, was burned this morning. An elevator containing 200,000 bushels of wheat is burning. The loss is over $500,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the house to-day the committee on appropriations recommended concurrence in the senate amendment in the Sunday civil bill, providing for lighting the coast of Puget Sound and Washington Territory. The senate bill appropriating $80,000 for a light house at Hecate, Oregon, passed, also the house bill for a life saving station at Coqueville, River, Oregon.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Prince Bismarck, at a dinner given to the members of the lower Prussian diet, said he regarded it as an utter impossibility that the Samoan question should have the effect of interrupting the friendly relations between Germany and America, which had existed for a century. The geographical situation of Samoa and the imperfection of telegraphic communication rendered it impossible for him to be responsible for all acts of German agents in the Pacific, but the parties in dispute were actuated by the best spirit, and no doubt Germany's commercial interests would not materially suffer.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A rumor comes from the trans-Caspian frontier to the effect that the Bokhara troops, under the command of the ameer, are moving toward the Afghan frontier. This is not the only disquieting report that comes from that region, and suggests the overturning of the present peaceful and satisfactory regime in that country. The character of the people lends strong probability to such reports, but little attention is paid to them in St. Petersburg, where the general belief prevails that no disturbance of the present peaceful state of affairs is going to take place. The only exception to this view is a small military section which is anxious to strike a decisive blow in Afghanistan, at what is considered by them to be an opportune moment for such steps.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The government will make an alteration in the tariff increasing the duty on American hard and mess pork. A petition circulated by the Canadian pork packers and signed by 2,000 farmers was presented to the minister of customs to-day. It sets forth that the exclusion of the American hog product will revive Canadian industry. A government supporter says that these representations will be successful.

The bill respecting the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway was read a third time and passed.

The amendment to the Extradition Act to be introduced by Mr. Weldon promises to be supported by the government. It is a liberal measure, and if carried promises to carry dismay into the ranks of the boodlers as a provision will probably make it retroactive so as to affect the American fugitives already in Canada A schedule of extraditable offences is added to the bill. It applies to all fugitiues except political offenders, and provides for the extradition of criminals from any country with which Great Britain has no extradition treaty affecting Canada. In cases where treaties already exist, criminals will be surrendered for offences in the proposed schedule and not named in the treaties.

WINFIELD, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The house of Thomas Innis was destroyed by fire last night. Innis' mother-in-law, Mrs. Torbett, aged 60, and his daughter, 11 years of age, was burned to death. The remainder of the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Innis and six children, escaped in their night-clothes.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the house of commons to-day, Mr. Thos. Sexton gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to contempt of court. This announcement was received with cheers by the opposition. Mr. John Morley moved the amendment in reply to the queen's address of which he gave notice on Thursday. The amendment condemns the administration of the law in Ireland as unjust and oppressive and asks that measures be adopted to content the Irish and re-establish a real union of Great Britain and Ireland. In support of his amendment Mr. Morley made a speech. He asked why, if as the government claimed, the condition of affairs in Ireland was better, the proceedings against the Irish members of parliament were now more frequent?

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Morley. As he rose, cries of "Pigott" greeted him and the speaker was obliged to insist upon order being maintained. The secretary's speech was a strong defence of the government's course and a denial of the inhuman treatment of the prisoners in Ireland. He declared that prisoners under the coercion laws ought to be treated as ordinary criminals till the charges against them were proved unfounded. He declared that wherever the "plan of campaign" had operated, the condition of Ireland under the government's measures to maintain the law had greatly improved. At every reference to conspiracy Mr. Balfour was interrupted with renewed cries of "Pigott," "Pigott."

Mr. Morley severely condemned the conduct exhibited by the administration in Ireland during the last few months. He especially referred to the uncalled for arrests of the Irish members. "The time is fast coming," said he, "when an irresistible appeal will ascend from the nation, asking her majesty, the queen, to recur to the sense of the people so that they may decide upon the great issues which are now dividing the government." During the debate Mr. Sexton saw Houston, the witness against Parnell, within the precincts of the house and indignantly protested against his presence. The speaker upheld Mr. Sexton and later it was announced that Houston's name had been removed from the list of persons privileged to the lobby.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The following is now the score of the leaders in the walking match: Moore, 405 miles; Howarth, 400; Hart, 389; Pat Guerrero, 352; Vint, 352; Campana, 332; Leahy, 285.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The president-elect and party arrived here at 2:35 p. m. and stopped at the freight depot on Maryland avenue and 9th street, where carriages were in waiting to convey the members of the party to the quarters reserved for them at the Arlington Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The train bearing president-elect Harrison and party stopping at a number of places on the road and Gen. Harrison was greeted everywhere by large and enthusiastic crowds.

LONDON, Eeb. 26.—Pigott has confessed that the alleged Parnell letters, upon which the hopes of the *Times* was based, are forgeries. This morning when the Parnell commission reassembled Sir Chas. Russell said he had a statement to make. He then caused a sensation by saying that on Saturday Pigott went to Labouchere's office and in the presence of George Augustus Sala signed a confession that the Parnell letters were forgeries. Russell after making this statement applied to Presiding Justice Hannen for a warrant for Pigott's arrest. Sir James Hannen said that the warrant would be ready in an hour. The *Times'* counsel then asked if they would proceed with their case. Attorney-General Webster replied that they had no other witness, and that it would be necessary for them to consider what course they would take, and also whether they would resume any part of the case. Pigott was called to the stand and the court waited for him to take his place. The witness, however, did not appear and the counsel was asked where he was. The latter replied that Pigott had left his hotel last night at 11 o'clock and that he (counsel) was ignorant of his present whereabouts. This statement caused a great sensation, and the prevailing opinion was that Pigott had made his escape. Hannen then said that the court would stand adjourned for half an hour to allow the witness to appear. If Pigott does not come at the expiration of that time his papers at the hotel will probably be seized. Sir Charles Russell stated to the court that he possessed letters and documents which fixed Pigott as the forger of the letters. He also said Pigott had confessed to Solicitor Lewis that he was the forger. Labouchere and Mr. Parnell, both of whom were present, would corroborate his statement regarding Pigott's confession. Pigott, uninvited, called at Labouchere's office on Saturday and said that he desired to confess. Labouchere would not listen to him unless a witness was present, whereupon witnesses were called, including Sala. Pigott made the confession as stated. The confession of the forger was then produced. In it Pigott admits he forged all the letters ascribed to Egan, Parnell, Davitt and O'Kelly and also admits he perjured himself before the commission. Attorney-General Webster stated that yesterday morning Shannon read a letter from Pigott and he would call Shannon to prove it if the Parnell counsel desired. Russell said he regretted he had not heard of the letter earlier. "Whatever course Sir Richard Webster takes," continued he, "we propose to pursue our own. We insist upon a thorough investigation of the matter, as it is deliberately charged that behind Pigott and Houston there has been a foul conspiracy; added to all this is the fact of Pigott's escape." Solicitor Soames, the *Times'* counsel, here emphatically denied he had done anything to assist Pigott's escape. Sir Charles Russell continued, "Pigott, in the presence of Sala, signed a confession that these documents (indicating the letters) were forgeries, and that he was the forger. This written confession was sent to Lewis, Parnell's solicitor, who yesterday returned the confession to Pigott, saying that Parnell refused to have anything to do with him." Shannon, the Dublin solicitor, who assisted the *Times* in constructing its case, was then called to witness. Shannon testified that Sunday night Pigott came to him and gave him a written statement denying the statement he had made on Saturday to Labouchere that he had forged all the letters. The first batch Pigott declared he believed to be genuine; the second batch, including two of Parnell's letters, was forged by himself and Casey; the third batch, which included those of Davitt and O'Kelly, were similarly forged. Pigott added in his statement to Shannon that he now, having stated the truth, and confessed before the world, the *Times* should deal leniently with him. Sir Charles Russell cross-examined Shannon, who stated in answer to a question that he took no steps to prevent Pigott from escaping, but that he fully expected to see him appear to-day in court. Concerning Pigott's disappearance, many believe he has been driven by remorse, despondency or fear to commit suicide on account of the unfortunate outcome of his testimony. Others assert with great positiveness that he has escaped from the country with the connivance of the *Times*. Those who hold this view assert that the *Times* is now anxious to withdraw the whole case from further investigation, and that the disappearance of Pigott is the first step taken by the managers of that journal toward that end. When the special commission resumed this morning the court room was packed, and had been so from the hour the doors opened; so were the passages leading to it and the street before the courts. The police had difficulty in keeping the roadway clear for traffic, and sidewalks open for pedestrians, so great was the crowd. The anxiety to see and hear Pigott was intense, not only in the vicinty of the commission but throughout the city. All the evening papers were prepared to issue twenty editions. Extraordinary scenes were expected and everybody felt that the future of the *Times* prosecution was to be decided to-day in court. All were silent when the judges entered and with more than usual solemnity took their seats. The beginning of the proceedings was awaited with painful interest. It was noticed Pigott was not present, and while all eyes were turned to the door by which he was expected to enter, Sir Charles said he had an important communication to make. He then produced and read the written statement of Richard Pigott.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The following cablegram was received here this morning by Alex. Sullivan: "London, Feb. 26, Alexander Sullivan, Chicago: Pigott has bolted. It is the general belief here that the *Times* and the government have paid him to clear out. (Signed) DAVITT."

A writer in the Washington *Critic* says: A naval officer, talking of the Samoan affair the other day, told me that even in this trouble the shadow of a woman could possibly be seen. The deposed King Malietoa Laupepe was blessed with a tall and graceful daughter. She was the beauty of the island aristocracy, and was specially admired by the young officers of the German men-of-war. About the time the Germans were beginning to provoke her father Miss Laupepe was invited to attend a ball on board the German ship, but she sent a regret, although theretofore a dear lover of the dancers of the German. A few days after she accepted the invitation of the officers of the American man-of-war Adams to grace their ball with her royal presence, and the German officers were deeply incensed at the slight put upon their country. The capture and deportation of their king, her father, followed quickly, and as the boat which conveyed him toshore to the ship reached the anchorage of the Adams the German sailors rowed completely round the Yankee vessel with taunting cheers, in order to remind the Americans that the slight was avenged.

Doctor Rowan, aged 69, port physician at Quebec, died yesterday.

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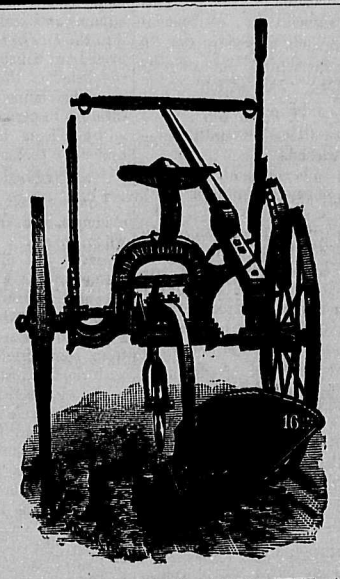

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Corner Lot on Columbia St., 33x66 feet—$4,000.00.

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Improved Residential Property

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

Lot 20, Block 28; corner lot on Agnes St., with 2 good houses.

House and Lot on Lorne St., near Columbia—$1200.00.

Lots 4, 5 & 6, Block 19; good house, garden, &c.; choice residence property—$5,000.00.

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

Vacant Residential Property.

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

Lot 1, Alice Gardens; corner lot near Columbia St.—$700.00.

Lots on Melbourne Street, near St. Andrew's, at $250.00.

Lot 6, Louise Gardens; beautiful situation—$600.00.

Lot 30, Clinton Place—$400.00.

Lots 29 & 30, St. Andrew's Square—$800.00.

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

Lots on Mary, Pelham and St. John's Sts.; excellent for residences—$500.00 to $600.00.

Lots on Montreal, Douglas and Halifax Sts.; fine views and well situated—$300.00 to $400.00.

Lot on Melbourne St., near Clinton—$200.00.

Lot 9, Sub-Block 10; fine residence lots—$175.00 to $225.00.

3 choice Lots on St. Andrew's St., at low figures.

Speculative Property.

Lots in Subdivisions of Lots 4 and 7, Sub-Block 9—$75.00 to $100.00; and

Lots in Subdivisions of Lots 7, 8 and 11, Sub-Block 12—$35.00 to $100.00. These lots are all finely situated and will doubtless soon be thickly settled.

Lots in Westminster Addition at $15.00 to $50.00.

One-half acre Lots near the City, at $35.00 to $50.00.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1889.

Late Despatches.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The house sat to-night until 11:30 p. m. discussing the appropriations for the penitentiaries. The opposition made a free and easy criticism of the expenditures and alleged that a large portion of these monies were expended in luxuries by wardens and other officials, more particulorly in connection with the Manitoba penitentiary. The minister of justice stated incidently that the question of the employment of convict labor in penitentiaries would before the lapse of another year be of considerable importance, but that in the meantime the convicts would all be steadily and profitably employed. This indicates a change in the government policy and promises to give rise to further discussion. Several of the Northwest members complained of the small salaries of the judges in that district. Sir S. D. Thompson refused to enter into a discussion until these items were reached.

Mr. Cook, a liberal member, will introduce the following resolution next week:

That the parliament of Canada in in the year 1882 adopted a humble address to her majesty the queen, expressing a hope that a just measure of home rule should be granted to the people of Ireland and that in the year 1886 by a resolution of the house of commons, the sentiment of said address to her majesty was earnestly reiterated and the hope again expressed that such a measure would be passed by the Imperial parliament. That in the year 1887 by a resolution of the house of commons, profound regret was expressed at the introduction of the Coercion Bill for Ireland into the Imperial house of commons and the hope was expressed that a measure so subversive of the rights and liberties of her majesty's subjects in Ireland might not become law and a further hope was expressed that instead of the Coercion Bill a substantial measure of home rule would be granted to Ireland; but that the rights and liberties of her majesty's subjects in Ireland have been subverted by the Coercion Bill, against which the house protested in the year 1887; that coercion, the Irish legislation in the Imperial parliament and the administration of Irish affairs in accordance therewith have aroused among the Irish and the people of the United States a state of feeling which prejudicially effects the relations between the Dominion and the United States; that this state of feeling in the United States conduced to the recent rejection of the fisheries and extradition treaties and militates powerful against such an amicable settlement of all questions in dispute between Canada and the United States as well as promote in a high degree the welfare of her majesty's subjects in Canada that granting home rule to Ireland will not only gratify her majesty's loyal subjects in the Dominion but will materially assist to establish on an enduring basis profitable and perfectly friendly relations between the Dominion and the United States with the effected of relieving her majesty's government from dangerous complication. That the present resolutions be forwarded to the Marquis Salisbury, to Mr. Gladstone, M. P. P., and to Mr. Parnell, M. P.

LABOUCHERE'S CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Emperor William will come to England early in July to visit the queen. In all probability the Empress Frederick will also be at Windsor during her son's stay there. According to present arrangements the Empress Victoria Augusta will not come to England with her husband. It is highly probable, however, that Prince Bismarck will accompany the emperor on his expedition.

QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

I hear there has been a regular muddle about the new court dress. The real reform would be to have the drawing-rooms at night, which would be a rational and most popular arrangement. I feel certain that the queen will be the last soverign who will continue to hold afternoon drawing-rooms, to the great inconvenience, discomfort and danger of those of her female subjects who deem it expedient to pay their duty at court.

RUDOLPH'S FRIENDS.

The emperor of Austria has dismissed the principal officers of the late crown prince's household, and a number of his *entourege* are disgraced and banished from the court. Count Hoyos, who is regarded as the principal culprit, is going to Central Africa. The emperor proposes to send Prince Phillip of Saxe-Cobourg Kohary to England in May next to deliver up to the queen the late Archduke Rudolph's insignia of the garter. It may be, however, this project will not be carried out for the fewer royal visitors that come from abroad the better the queen is pleased.

IN WHITE MARBLE.

The monument to the Emperor William in the chapel at Charlottenberg is to be of pure white marble, in order that it may match the famous statues of his parents, who are also buried here. The sarcophagus, which is to be richly ornamented, will be surmounted by a recumbent effigy of the emperor in white marble.

RACE TROUBLES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20.—Last night a negro mob went to the house of a white miner named Cochrane, who had severely handled several negro miners in the fight during the day. They broke into the house expecting to find Cochrane and hang him. He had received warning of their coming, however, and had fled with his wife and children. The mob made a wreck of his furniture, firing about fifty shots about the house and shattering all doors and windows. They left a noosed rope hanging on his door knob, on which was a card written: "To be used to hang Jim Cochrane when he comes back here." Cochrane has organized a white force and started for the mines. A bloody conflict is feared, as all parties are excited. County officers have gone to quell the trouble.

GLADSTONE ARRIVES HOME.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Gladstone arrived here this afternoon in excellent health. He had a hearty welcome at Charing Cross station from many distinguished friends and crowds of people.

MURDEROUS PLOT.

LONDON, Feb. 20. The Scotland yard officials have received information leading to the general belief in police circles that the "Invincibles" are engaged in perfecting the details of a most desperate plot to murder several of the high officials of the government. So circumstantial are the stories poured into the ears of the police officials that even Lord Salisbury is impressed with the belief of their genuineness, and notwithstanding his persistent refusal hitherto to permit himself to be guarded by officers he was to-day placed under the protection of the police.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Houston, in his evidence, said that Pigott told him to whom several of the letters were addressed. He did not regard Pigott's statements as a very rare occurrence, because he only represented what other people had said. He understood Pigott got the second batch of letters from some friends that supplied him with the first instalment. Pigott wrote to the witness that he had been coerced in Mr. Soame's office into making a statement, and under false pretences. Notes of Pigott's conversation with Eugene Davis were then read. In these notes it appeared that Egan told Davis that in Paris in 1881, Parnell, O'Kelly, Dillon, Brennan and Harris had agreed that England's power could be neutralized only by the removal of her leading men. After Parnell's arrest Egan urged the Fenians to activity. Egan was invariably consulted as to the projected murders. Egan said his only regret was that they had not begun the work earlier. There was a plot to murder the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone at the carnival at Cannes, but it was not carried out. Houston's testimony being concluded, Pigott entered the witness-box. He was conspicuously well dressed and had the appearance of a benevolent old gentleman of about 60. He testified that he was a member of the supreme council of the Fenian's Brotherhood and belonged to the Irish Republican Brotherhood until 1881 Parnell was a member of the supreme council of the I.R.B. The *Irishman* and *Flag of Ireland* were sold in 1879 to a company in which Parnell and Egan were shareholders. The League undoubtedly provided the money to buy both papers. Later Egan said that he proposed to render the lives of the English officials not worth an hour's purchase. Pigott remarked that Parnell was aware of the proposal.

DOMINION PROHIBITION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—After recess the house resumed the debate on Mr. Jamieson's prohibition resolution and the amendments thereto. Mr. Wood's amendment that the vote of the people should be taken and that the liquor manufacturers should be compensated if it was adopted, was lost. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) then moved an amendment similar to the above with the compensation clause; this was also lost and the amendment of Mr. Taylor, that prohibition should be adopted when the country was ripe, was then voted upon and carried by 58 to 20; the main motion and the amendment were taken and lost by the same majority. The house adjourned. During the debate Mr. Moncrief moved that the amendment to the Scott Act that voters might vote for the act as now existing, for its repeal or for the prohibition of all liquors in the country, except beers or light wines.

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ONE THOROUGH-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, "Gugartha Prince 6th"; calved May 8th, 1887. Price, $200; in good condition and fit for service. Apply to
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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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