A DeCosmos,

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THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1889.

Mr. Thomas Mowat, inspector of fisheries for British Columbia, in his report for this province to the department at Ottawa, gives, in the first place, the figures showing the value of the fisheries last year, and the decrease as compared with the previous year, and also the principal reason for the decrease, all of which information we published last issue when reviewing the general report. The pack of canned salmon, the inspector adds, particularizing, which is at present the chief industry of the fishing business of the province, fell short of last year (1887) by 962,040 one pound tins, and that of salted salmon by 218 barrels, while the increase in the consumption of fresh salmon was 250,400 pounds. Upon this point the inspector makes the following suggestive comment: "This increase I entertain some doubts about, feeling satisfied that some of the fish dealers must have returned more fresh fish than they actually handled. The proportionate pack for last year by the canneries on the Fraser River and the coast is given as follows: Fraser River, 12 canneries, 76,616 cases; coast, 9 canneries, 107,424½ cases. The reader may very appropriately be reminded here that last year was a "bad year" on the Fraser, while it was a very prosperous one for the coast salmon fisheries—the falling off for the Fraser River, as compared with 2887, being 52,290 cases, against an increase over the same year for the coast pack of 32,147½ cases. Notwithstanding, however, the large falling off on the Fraser, the average pack per cannery is shown to have amounted to nearly the same as in the seasons of 1876, 1880 and 1884. But it should at the same time be remembered, it is added, that, while the average pack was about the same as in previous poor years, the outfit used in the capture of the fish was much increased, and that cohoes and white salmon were canned, which assisted in making up the average. It is also to be borne in mind that the total pack on the Fraser for 1888 exceeded the best previous corresponding poor year by 34,461 cases. Referring to the reports that gill net fishing on the sand heads and at the mouth of the river had driven away the salmon and forced them to seek new spawning grounds, the inspector declares: "Upon making strict inquiry and sending reliable parties to investigate the matter, I found these reports to be without foundation." Respecting the new fishery regulations, the inspector says: "So far as their being carried into active operation is concerned, the matter rests entirely with the department as to the number of guardians to be employed for their proper enforcement. * * * * Careful judgment is required for the forming of proper regulations for this province. If too stringent, they will have the effect of giving our Alaskan neighbors the benefit of marketing their fish at a lower rate; if not sufficiently protective, we will have the same falling off in our rivers they are experiencing in the Columbia and other streams south of us." The shipment of fresh and frozen salmon to eastern Canada and the United States last year was below that for the previous season. This is stated to be due to the high rates charged by the C.P.R.Co., coupled with the falling off in last year's run. The salmon of the Columbia River, it is added, although sold at a higher price than ours, are handled at much lower rates, and as the American government has now added a half cent per pound duty on fresh fish, it will exclude our dealers from their markets and they will have to abandon the trade, as they cannot compete with salmon from the Atlantic coast by paying such high freight and express rates. Speaking of the halibut fishery, the inspector, after remarking that our American cousins are working up a fine business on this coast, and fishing as well within our three-mile limit, observes: "The only parties in this province who attempted anything in the halibut trade were Captrin Lunberg, of Vancouver, and Captain Grant, of this place; the former did his fishing from small boats in the gulf and had to find a market for most of his fish in Seattle, owing to the high rates of freight charged by the C. P. R. Captain Grant made a trip to the straits in a sloop and succeeded in securing a few thousand pounds, which were salted and afterwards smoked at this place and marketed in Seattle for shipment to the eastern states. About a page of Mr. Mowat's report is devoted to the skil fishery, yet in its infancy. From a number of interesting paragraphs we have space only for the following: "Now that this industry has begun to a certain extent, we must look to a big trade in it so soon as the fish become known in the English, United States, and Australian markets, because they are, without exception, considered by all authorities to be the best fish taken out of the ocean. It is a mistake to call them black-cod. * * * I would recommend that hereafter they be simply known under the native name of skil, or that of Pacific mackerel might be adopted, as they are related to the Atka mackerel of Alaska. These fish are very rich and oily; one weighing 25 pounds will yield a quart of oil. It is often extracted by the natives and used as butter for their bread; notwithstanding the fatness of this fish, it has the most delicate flavor and can be relished by the weakest stomach. The liver yields but little oil, which is, I believe, considered equal to cod liver oil for medicinal purposes. * * * The fishing around Queen Charlotte Islands is principally within the three-mile limit, owing to the water being deep close in shore, while on the Vancouver Island coast the fish lie further off shore. A number of firms are now choosing fishing stations at several points on the coast and intend prospecting this fishery in suitable boats from shore. This, in my opinion, would be the correct thing for the Scotch Crofters to engage in, and a more suitable place for engaging in this fishery than the west coast of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands could not be found. But unless some measures are taken to protect our coasts, this fishery, like the halibut fishery, will be monopolized by American fishermen." The Dominion government should make a note of this last statement, and act accordingly, "before it is eternally too late." The report mentions more than a dozen other fisheries, of comparatively minor importance, which we have not space to notice.

The singing of the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," at public dinners, in England, has become such a mania that a society for the discouragement of the practice is to be organized. It is always sung at least once after the announcement of each speaker, and frequently repeated as an encore.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

EDINBURGH, April 22.—Three popular meetings were held here to-day, at each of which a resolution was passed protesting against the presentation of the freedom of the city to Parnell.

LONDON, April 22.—The court of appeals at Rome has confirmed the sentence imposed on Deputy Ghiani Mameli, resulting from his conviction of fraudulent practices whilst director of the Bank of Cagialary. The sentence is that the deputy be confined in prison for five years and compelled to pay a fine of 2,000,000 lire.

LONDON, April 23.—The negotiations for a settlement of the troubles of the tenants on the estate of Capt. Vandeleur upon the terms proposed by Mr. Thomas W. Russell, M.P. for South Tyrone, which promised a speedy and satisfactory ending, have been suddenly stopped by the obstinacy of one of the holders, a Mrs. Dixon. This women is mother of an Irish-American who returned from the United States in February and got possession of a farm from which the former tenant had been ejected. Dixon installed his mother in possession of the farm and went back to America. The mother, who was evicted from the same farm in 1869, refuses to accept the terms suggested by Mr. Russell, or, indeed, any other than her own and the probabilities are that the hostilities between Capt. Vandeleur and his tenants will be speedily resumed.

BERLIN, April 23.—The *North German Gazette* publishes the report of an engagement between the crew of the German gunboat Hyane and a party of natives of the Cameroons. The vessel landed a party of 75 officers and men and a hot fight ensued, resulting in the retreat of the Germans. One sailor was killed and two officers wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Lord Lonsdale when asked by a reporter what sort of a trip he had, said: "Well, although I got pretty high up—Lat. 75—I was disappointed. I expected to find plenty of game, and hardly found anything. The journey was somewhat dangerous, and our party suffered some privations, but it was nothing more than any ordinary man of good stamina could have accomplished. I will leave shortly for Winnipeg, thence to New York, from where I will sail for Liverpool."

GUTHRIE, Kans., April 23.—Three man who took claims yesterday were foully murdered by claim jumpers. The names of the assailants and victims are not learned. A vigilance committee is scouring the territory in search of the miscreants, who will be summarily dealt with if caught.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Mrs. Bridget Needham, aged about 50 years, alighted from a cable car this morning and while crossing the street was knocked down by a horse car and killed. One of the wheels almost severed the woman's head from her body.

QUEENSTOWN, April 24.—The s. s. City of Paris arrived this morning from New York. Time of passage 6 days 3 hours and 43 minutes, the second best time on record.

LONDON, April 24.—The train from Dover bearing Gen. Boulanger, has arrived at Waterloo station.

LONDON, April 24.—Gen. Boulanger and Count Dillon, and several others of the party accompanying them, have taken rooms at the Hotel Bristol. There was a large gathering of the general's friends in front of the hotel, who heartily cheered him.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 24.—Searle the oarsman, has deposited a forfeit for matches with O'Connor and Teemer, for the championship of the world.

FORT RENO, Indian Territory, April 24.—A settler named Goodwin arrived here from Oklahoma and reported to the post commander that he and three others had been fired upon by a party of twelve Texas claim jumpers. Goodwin was the only one who escaped. The other three were killed. A detachment of troops has been sent to the scene to investigate, and arrest the guilty parties.

SAN FRNCISCO, April 24.—J. D. Spreckels, owner of the steamer Mariposa, received a despatch from Auckland this morning stating that the steamer sailed from there at 4 o'clock p.m. Monday with a cargo of flax which took fire from spontaneous combustion. The vessel immediately put back and arrived at Auckland at 4 a.m. to-day. The fire was confined to the cargo. The steamer was uninjured. No one was hurt and the Mariposa discharged her cargo and sailed at 8 p. m.

SEATTLE, W. T., April 24.—Austin A. Bell, a prominent Seattle man, committed suicide this morning, shooting himself through the head with a revolver, in his office in North Seattle. Mr. Bell was the son of W. N. Bell, the pioneer of Northern Seattle; was wealthy and owned some very valuable real estate. No cause can be assigned for the act as his financial affairs are in a very flourishing condition and his domestic relations were the happiest. A coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon.

TUSCARORA, Nevada, April 24.—A dastardly attempt at assassination was made upon Supt. Price, of the Belle Isle Mining Co., and Geo. W. Peltier, Price's partner, in a general store in this place about 2:30 o'clock this morning, by exploding dynamite under their bedrooms. The building and furniture were wrecked, but both gentlemen escaped with a slight shaking up. Peltier was warned about two months ago that such an attempt was to be made upon his life, but paid no attention to it as no reference was made to Price at the time.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Premier Mowat and wife, of Ontario, were compelled to leave the floor of the senate to-day on an objection of Mr. Murphy to their being present. Murphy said he objected to the senate extending any courtesies to subjects of the British crown. The premier and his wife thereupon left the chamber. They were subsequently given the privilege of the assembly floor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—John Healy, a longshoreman, cut his throat from ear to ear this morning with the broken blade of an old pocket knife and is dying, Despondency brought on by sickness is the cause.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 24.—The National Reform association, now in session here, adopted a resolution to-day requesting President Harrison to mention Christ in his state papers, especially in his thanksgiving proclamation.

NEW YORK, April 25. — Kasson, Bates and Phelps, the American commissioners to the Samoan conference, departed for Berlin to-day.

ST. ALBANS, Vermont, April 25.—The Canadian Pacific depot, freight house, engine house, eight freight cars, two passenger coaches and a locomotive, were burned this morning at Stanbridge, Quebec; two hotels, a store and several dwelling houses were also burned.

HOMER, Mich., April 25.—James Connor, and James Harris, were killed this morning, near here, by a premature explosion of dynamite, while blasting stumps.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—George Wilson, a pugilist, shot and killed John Whalen, a barber and ex-convict, 27 years of age, early this morning. The men quarrelled over the possession of a pistol and Wilson, who has been arrested, claims Whalen struck him several times with a loaded cane and he killed him in self defence.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The steamer City of Rio Janeiro, arrived from Hong Kong this morning, bringing the following advices: The foreign ministers and their first secretaries were entertained at a banquet at Peking, in connection with the marriage of the emperor. Speeches were delivered by Prince Ching and the German and American ministers, in which assurances of friendly relations were reciprocated.

Japan will send a representative to Washington to be present at the international marine conference, to be held in August.

A disease, resembling typhus fever, has broken out near Yokohama. In eleven days there have been sixty cases, forty ending fatally.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Mann Maguire, familiarly known as "Toppy" Maguire, the oldest sporting reporter on the metropolition press, died at his house in Harlem last night. He was 75 years of age. The cause of his death was a carbuncle which first appeared a year ago on the top his spine and notwithstanding an operation it developed until it covered the entire space between the shoulders. For 20 years he was sporting reporter for of the New York *Sun*, and in that capacity acquired the reputation of an honest critic and a man of strict impartiality. He was born at sea on August 8th 1814; began life as a newsboy and progressed steadily until he became the employer of 500 boys. Was at one time employed by the Irish Comedian Barney Williams, and was one of the backers of Tom Hyer in his famous fight with Yankee Sullivan. As a gatherer of sporting news he was without a rival. He contributed to the *Sportsman*, *Clipper* and *Mercury*.

WINNIPEG, April 25.—Information has been received in this city that the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., has succeeded in disposing of a large block of Manitoba and Northern Pacific Railway bonds.

VIENNA, April 25.—The Emperor Francis has paid all the debts of the late crown prince, which amounted to two and a quarter million dollars.

LONDON, April 25.—Among his admirers here, Gen. Boulanger is being made something of a lion. Innumerable banquets have been sent on from Paris. Invitations to social events of various kinds here are coming in in great numbers, and the callers at his hotel are many.

LONDON, April 25.—In an interview to-day at the Hotel Bristol, Boulanger said he had no thought of issuing a manifesto at present to his followers in France. It is his intention to remain quietly in London for the present. Bouquets of flowers have been sent him from Paris from admirers, and already the general has received numerous invitations to dinner parties and receptions in London, from would-be lionizers.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Mrs. Josephine Kirkman, sister of General Drake, of Desmoines, Ill., the founder of Drake University, and wife of Rev. Kirkman, who is editor of the *Christian Oracle*, and pastor of the First Christian church, was arraigned in the police court this morning for shoplifting. The proprietor of the store declares he caught her in the act. The hearing was postponed.

NEW YORK, April 25.—R. F. Brich's schooner yacht, *Coronet*, in which her owner left New York for a tour of the world about a year ago, and for whose safety some fears were entertained, arrived home this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—An evening paper says the reason why the trial trip of the cruiser Charleston has been so long delayed, is because of a very serious defect having been discovered in her machinery. It was found when the test was made the other day, that the Charleston's air pipes did not create the desired and expected vacuum. Instead of the vacuum being 28 inches, it was only 19 inches. So now they are being slowly and painfully adjusted. An official of the Union Iron Works Company, the builders of the cruiser, when spoken to regarding the publication, refused to make any statement whatever.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The anxiety expressed in the despatches as existing in the navy department about the safety of the Monorgahela is not shared in by the officers at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Schoolmaster Williams, late of the Vandalia and now on the receiving ship, Independence, at Mare Island, says that on the second day after the Alameda left Apia, from the deck of this steamer he distinctly saw two large vessels evidently bound for Samoa, and one of them he judges was the Monongahela; the other he supposes was the Mohit, a vessel which left San Francisco nearly two months ago with a mixed cargo of stores for the same destination. It may therefore be considered almost certain that the Monongahela was at Apia a few days after the departure from there of the Alameda.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Ex-Governor Alger of Michigan, who is on his way west, in an interview published this morning says "Very few people appreciate the extent and superiority of the Washington territory fir, and the only reason it is not now brought east is the necessarily high freight rates by rail. Some of it now finds its way to New York by vessel, but the voyage is a long one. For several years, appreciating the fact that the Michigan and Wisconsin pine lands were being exhausted, I have had my eye open for new fields, and three years ago I visited the Washington region, making a personal examination of the field. I think I am a fair judge of timber, I don't hesitate in pronouncing the product of those regions in every way superior to our northern pine, and other countries recognize the fact. While I was in Tacoma I saw 9 vessels, bound for England, Germany and China, loading at the wharves. I know that at the present time, he concluded, "it cannot be profitably carried east by rail, because I have figured the matter with the roads touching that district, and it has been found impossible to carry the stuff 2,000 miles at anything like a reasonable rate. If the Nicaragua canal is ever built, an enormous lumber traffic by water will be sure to spring up, and it will possibly come just at the time we need it most.

BUFFALO, April 26.—The carpenter's strike, which has lasted 4 weeks, came to an end this morning. The men accepted proposition that the nine hours a day begins on June first. Only about 200 men were idle when the discision was reached, the others having gone to work for the bosses who granted the original demand.

EL PASO, Tex., April 26.—While repairing the lid of a box of giant powder blasting caps, at the Modoc mine, yesterday, Bob Adams, a miner who was smoking a pipe, was almost instantly killed by the explosion of the contents.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Fred. Ryers, a well known local sport and the champion pool player of western New York, was found this morning dying of opium smoking in front of a Chinese laundry on Broadway. He was taken to the emergency hospital, where he died at 10:30 oclock. A search of the laundry revealed the "lay out" which Ryers had been using. The Chinamen in the place were arrested.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—In a collision at the "Y" near Howard st. this morning, between the Baltimore & Ohio vestibule train, from Phila. and the Phila. Express, several train hands were hurt. Vice-President Morton is reported to have been on the train.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A private letter, dated April 12th, from Hayti, brings news that the gunboat Conserva, from this port, is still not reported. There is hardly a doubt now but that the gunboat foundered off Cape Hatteras with all on board.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 26.—Everything is reported quiet in the territory. Reports of murders cannot be substiantiated.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—Cæsar Frazier, the negro who murdered a white man named Holdenberg last February, was hanged this morning. The execution was conducted quietly. Frazier joined the Catholic church before he died.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Two seizures of opium, valued at three hundred dollars, were made to-day on the steamer, City of Rio de Janeiro, which arrived from Hong Kong yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Wheat quiet; buyer '89 137⅞; seller, 126¾.

NEW YORK, April 26. — Wheat steady, April 83¼; June 84½; July 85½.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Wheet steady, April 80; June 81⅛; Jnly 81⅜.

HELENA, April 26.—Julius Kosloski, a laborer, aged 25 years, was crushed to death by a cave-in while working in a sewer yesterday.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The anti-Jesuit meeting held last night was in session until midnight. The whole question was considered and the action of the Dominion government and the provincial legislature was freely discussed. The impression seemed to be that a crisis was at hand, and that it became Anglo-Saxons to prepare for a blow which it was felt must come. Mr. Charlton, M.P., said that there was no hope of preserving intact the French language and institutions. If the present state of affairs continued the church of Rome would soon possess two thirds of the estate of the province.

LONDON, April 26.—General Boulanger came just in time to divert attention from Birmingham. Telegrams to the Boulangist papers in Paris retelegraphed here say that a hundred thousand Englishmen welcomed him with enthusiasm. Divide this number by 10, omit "enthusiasm" and substitute "good humored curiosity" and you will come much nearer the truth. Most English papers show only a moderate interest in his coming; in the declarations to the syndicate of interviewers who were invited to his hotel to receive his confidence, the great question, whether he was seasick between Ostend and Dover, remains in dispute. His appearance on deck at Dover in a glossy silk hat and blue coat moved British critics on costumes to laughter. One of his carnation boquets at Charing Cross came from a conjurer's wife, and a baby was provided for him to kiss. Such are the circumstances in which he, whom his partisans claim as coming the saviour of society in France, makes his first appearance on the British stage.

DUBLIN, April 26.—Among the depositions made out at Falcarragh, on which the charges in the case of Mr. Conebeare, M. P., are based, is one that a public meeting he called for "Cheers for the plan of campaign," and followed this up with the exclamation "To hell with Balfour."

LONDON, April 26.—Owing to the closeness of the vote in the city council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell, arrangements are being made to submit the question to the popular vote. The unionists are scheming to defeat the honor offered to Parnell,

LONDON, April 26.—In an interview with Gen. Boulanger the latter reiterated what he stated yesterday, that he would issue no manifesto at present. He disavowed any intention of fomenting war between France and Germany, nevertheless the general said he did not consider the future of France settled for ever by the war of 1870. He declared he would never consent to have France insulted. He was most anxious to cement France, England and Russia by friendship.

MADRID, April 26.—There was a remarkable scene in the Catholic congress yesterday when Prof. Sanchez Castro finished his powerful address, demanding the restoration of temporal power to the pope, and denouncing Italy for her treatment of the holy father. The entire assemblage rose to their feet crying "Long life to the papacy." The attitude of the congress in the direction of the temporrl power, is likely to create complications between Spain and Italy.

LONDON, April 25.—The Parsian sailed to-day with 100 saloon, 130 intermediate and 775 steerage passengers. A large majority of the settlers are booked to the North West and are a very healthy looking class. The Allan Company to-day notified their agents that the Friday sailings of their steamers would be dropped and the regular Thursday service resumed. The Bishop of Caledonia sailed to-day by the Parsian.

PARIS, April 25.—President Carnot has been profuse in courtesies and attentions to Thos. Edison, the American inventor, since the latter's arrival in Paris for the purpose of superintending the establishment of his electric apparatus on Champs de Mars. Mr. Edison has been received at the official residence with the utmost cordiality by the president, and has had several interviews with him, in which M. Carnot has manifested the greatest interest in the inventor's work.

AUCKLAND, April 26.—Divers have recovered the treasures on board the U. S. man-of-war Trenton where she sank in the recent hurricane at Samoa. The U. S. str. Alert will accompany the Nipsic to this port.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.—Fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories, and gold miners in British Columbia, use and praise Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup, and is the reliance of thousands.

A wild storm raged all Wednesday night and yesterday, at Port Arthur, accompanied by rain, sleet and snow, and a heavy sea was running. The Athabasca was obliged to return.

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.*

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 27.*)

Miss Peters and her pupils will give a concert in the Oddfellow's hall next Friday evening.

The city council of Seattle has passed a city ordinance, to the effect that the distribution or posting of circulars, dodgers, tracts, pamphlets or other advertising matter upon the public streets, alleys or sidewalks of the city is a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $5.

The artillery paraded at the drill shed last night and were put through heavy gun drill by Sergt.-Major Davidson. The men did their work smartly and with great precision, and gave every evidence of careful and rigid training. The battery is in splendid condition and cannot fail to meet with most complimentary remarks from the D. A. G. on inspection day.

The enormous outfits for salmon fishing in Alaska which have been sent this season from San Francisco have had the effect of creating an uneasy feeling in the English market. Should the Alaskan canners be successful in a moderate degree, it is estimated that the aggregate pack of the coast will be in excess of the demand, and in which case a sharp reaction of the high figures of the last two years may be expected.

About sixteen hundred tons of quartz have been taken from the Good Friday claim, Texada Island, for shipment to San Francisco for the purpose of reduction. It is to be hoped that the test will be as satisfactory as the owners can desire. Dr. Bredemeyer, who recently visited Texada, is convinced that the island contains excellent quartz, and will in the near future be a great producer of the precious metals.—*Courier.*

The *Dominion Illustrated* of April 20th contains some mountain sketches of British Columbia scenery (including a sketch of Donald as it appeared in 1886) by Mrs. Arthur Sprague, and a somewhat lengthy article from the pen of the same lady, entitled "Our Wild Westland, or Points on the Pacific Province." The article is very circumscribed in its scope, dealing principally with personal gossip and a little topical descriptive. As it purports to be the first of a series, however, the comprehensive title may be yet justified.

The Best Yet

The sealing schooner Mollie Adams, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, has arrived at Seattle, after a two months' sealing cruise, with some 900 seal skins, which were caught near the northern end of Vancouver Island. Capt. Jacobs is well pleased with the work of the Adams, but thinks she could have done far better if permitted to have gone into Behring's sea. He intends to return after taking on supplies, and will cruise up to Behring's sea for seals and then complete his cargo with codfish from the seas.—*Colonist.*

Crossed the Divide.

Thomas Walsh, one of the best known of our old pioneers, died at St. Mary's hospital last evening. He came to Westminster in 1859 with the sappers and miners corps, on the old troopship Thames City. For many years Thos. Walsh conducted a tailoring business in this city. The deceased had many friends in this city, being known as an honest, good-hearted man. But, like so many better and worse men, drink was his bane in life, and, it is to be feared, hastened his end. "Tommy Walsh" will be missed by not a few. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 2:30 p. m., from St. Mary's hospital.

The Vancouver Sensation.

On the evening train last night Dr. Langis and Arthur Sullivan, committed for trial for procuring abortion, arrived in charge of constable Calbick and were handed over to Mr. Moresby who took them to the provincial gaol. A number of legal gentlemen and other friends of the accused also came over from Vancouver in order to arrange, if possible, for allowing the prisoners out on bail. A number of the leading members of the legal profession of this city were retained on behalf of the defense, and a telegram was sent to the deputy attorney-general asking that bail be admitted. The case was referred by the deputy attorney-general to Mr. Justice McCreight, who will settle the point some time this evening. This case has excited most widespread interest throughout the city, and it was the chief topic of discussion on the streets to-day.

Sawmill Purchase.

The purchase of Rock Bay sawmill, owned by Mr. W. P. Sayward, was practically concluded by the late Mr. Dunsmuir some time before his death and we learn the arrangements will be carried out by his successors. It is understood that the price agreed upon for the mill property and business was $75,000. The logs and lumber on hand, which are also purchased, are estimated at $50,000, but their value will be determined by inventory. The purchase does not include Mr. Sayward's timber lands, some 7,000 acres of the choicest in the province, which are about being purchased by a syndicate of local capitalists. It is reported that Mr. Croft will assume the management of the sawmill business upon his return from England. The business is an excellent one, and under Mr. Sayward's management has been very profitable. The sale was effected by Mr. E. M. Johnson.—*Times.*

Spring Assizes.

The following cases are on the docket for trial at the spring assizes, which open on May 1st:

Ah You, or Chu Chu, for cutting and wounding one Ah Hon, at Vancouver on Jan. 15th.

John Ward, for committing burglary in the White Swan restaurant, Vancouver, on 22nd December last.

Michael Hanley, for forging a $5 note of the bank of Sault St. Marie.

James L. Sprouster, for larceny of jewelry at Port Moody on the 15th of March.

R. J. McNeill, Walter Moore and Garret Moore, for uttering counterfeit bank notes.

Dr. Langis, for procuring abortion at Vancouver.

Arthur Sullivan, for procuring abortion at Vancouver.

Tons of Fish.

Seldom, if ever, has the fish market of Westminster been so liberally supplied with fish as it was to-day. Salmon were received in very large numbers, no boats bringing in less than 20 while many brought in from 25 to 30 fish. Among the salmon were many small ones, which the fishermen attribute to the work of the hatchery, as never before in the history of the Fraser river have small spring salmon been so plentiful as they are this year. Oolachans were so plentiful last night that a couple of hauls satisfied the fishermen, as the market is glutted and the run is so far advanced that the fish have passed their best stage and are beginning to lose in quality and flavor. Sturgeon headed the list, some 6 tons having reached the market this morning. These fish were of all sizes and weights, from 25lbs to 700 lbs each. The supply being far in excess of the demand the fish were offered at very low prices. The 700 lb. monster was put up for sale at $1.50—one fifth of a cent per pound—with no takers. Some very large shipments of salmon were made to Montreal and other eastern points.

The Mendelssohn Club's Concert.

Every seat in the Oddfellows Hall last night was occupied when the celebrated and world-famed Mendelssohn Quintette Club appeared on the stage. Everybody went expecting a rare musical treat, and it is safe to say no one left the hall disappointed. The opening piece by the quintette delighted every ear and prepared the audience for the treat that followed. Miss Ryan's song "La Clemenza de Tito," showed that the singer's voice has received a most careful cultivation. Her voice and manner were both pleasing, and her second song was most heartily encored. Herr Anton Hekking's violincello solo was the masterpiece of the evening, and few present ever imagined such beautiful music could be extracted from the instrument. It was something never to be forgotten by those who heard it; and it is doubtful if Herr Hekking has his equal on this instrument. Mr. Thos. Ryan surprised and delighted the audience with his clarinette *Fantaisie*, rendered in such manner as to draw forth the most rapturous applause. Herr Wilhem Ohliger's violin solo was also a masterpiece, and words spoken in its praise would fail to give expression to the merit displayed. At the close of the concert the playing of the national anthem, for some reason, was omitted, which omission was severely commented on by many. The people of Westminster are indebted to the enterprise of the Messrs. Lyal, who furnished the guarantee required to induce the Mendelssohn Quintette club to give a concert in this city.

For Sweet Charity's Sake.

Few readers of THE COLUMBIAN will have forgotten that heroic woman, Mrs. Van Luven, who, when the smallpox epidemic broke out in the Walworth settlement, left her home and little children to nurse the afflicted, and in so doing lost her life and left behind a mourning husband and four motherless babes. Her last request was that the children might be kept together, and this dying wish has been faithfully kept by the afflicted father. But it has been a terrible struggle with Van Luven to obey this wish, he being only a poor settler, without means, and, with the children on his hands, it has been impossible to leave home and work for wages. To make matters worse he has latterly been suffering in health, and his condition is really serious. One of the children is dying of spinal disease, and both father and child are suffering for the necessaries of life, to say nothing of those little things for which the system of a sick person always craves. The government was petitioned some time ago to grant relief to this suffering family, as a partial return for the invaluable services rendered by Mrs. Van Luven in nursing the smallpox patients, but as yet nothing has been done in the matter. As relief is not likely to be granted from government sources, surely some charitable people in Westminster will come to the rescue of this afflicted family, and provide the wherewithal to give the sufferers at least the common necessaries of life until Van Luven has so far recovered his health as to be able to work for the support of his children. We feel certain this appeal will not be made in vain, as it does not seem possible that the motherless babes of the heroic Mrs. Van Luven will be allowed to suffer actual want in this Christian country.

THE LADIES DELIGHTED.

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

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 29.*)

Just as we go to press it is learned that the little Van Luven girl died on Saturday and was buried yesterday.

Alex. Dunsmuir has been elected president of the E. & N. Ry., and Jas. Dunsmuir president of the Union Coal Mining Co.

Miss Peters and her pupils will give a concert at the Oddfellows' Hall on Friday evening. A very interesting programme is promised.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting on Saturday night was well attended and the secretary reports two conversions as the result. The meeting yesterday afternoon, for men, was largely attended. It was addressed by W. E. Hicks, the boy preacher, who was listened to with marked attention.

The auction sale of government and private property, held by Mr. Trapp on Saturday evening, resulted most successfully. The government reserve, lot 15, block 9, was knocked down to Mr. H. V. Edmonds for $4,400. A large number of city and suburban lots changed hands and fair prices were realized.

Mr. I. N. Kendall, the gentleman in charge of the erection of the Ross-McLaren mills, says that the Ottawa *Free Press* was in error in stating that the said company had engaged a number of mechanics and other laborers in the east for its works in British Columbia Mr. Kendall came here under instructions from Mr. McLaren, manager of the firm, to give British Columbians the preference on the proposed works.

W. H. Grassie's jewelry store, on Cordova street, Vancouver, was broken into on Saturday evening between six and seven o'clock, during the absense of the proprietor. The robber opened the show cases and carried away watches valued in all at $1,800. As soon as the robbery was discovered the police were notified and a search commenced, but until to-day no clue was obtained. Mr. Moresby has been working on the case, and, together with the Vancouver authorities, has arrested two men on suspicion, but whose names will not be revealed at present.

Passed Successfully.

Mr. George Drysdale, of this city, who wrote for the matriculation examination for McGill College, Montreal, where he proposes studying medicine, has passed successfully. The examination was conducted by Rev. Mr. Scouler, who, under instructions, acted as sub-examiner. Rev. Mr. Scouler to day received a letter from Prof. Howe, of McGill College, stating that Mr. Drysdale had passed satisfactorily in all subjects and very creditably in many.

Released on Bail.

On Saturday evening Mr. Moresby took Dr. Langis and Arthur Sullivan over to Vancouver where they found bail to the amount of $12,000 each and were released. This morning they appeared before Mr. Justice McCreight and elected to be tried at the spring assizes, in preference to the conditions of the Speedy Trials Act. Some of the very best legal talent in the province has been retained for the defense in this case and the trial will probably be the most interesting in many years.

Ladies, Read This.

THE COLUMBIAN'S appeal on behalf of the Van Luven family has been nobly responded to. Subscriptions to the amount of $30.50 were handed us to-day, and a list has been opened at this office for the convenience of those who wish to aid the good cause. It is now the duty of the ladies to form a committee and look after the proper disposition of the donations. Immediate action is absolutely necessary in this case, and if good is going to come of the subscriptions they must be used without an hour's loss of time.

A $20,000 Court House

The Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, was interviewed this morning by a representative of THE COLUMBIAN. The hon. gentleman stated that his visit to the mainland was for the purpose of arranging some important school matters in Vancouver, and to consult with the Westminster council on the recent arrangements concluded between the two bodies. Speaking about the court house, Mr. Robson said the government had no intention of breaking faith with Westminster. Only $10,000 was voted for the court house, and it was afterwards found the appropriation was not sufficiently large to erect and furnish the building required, and that fully $20,000 would have to be expended on it. The absolute necessity of enlarging the provincial insane asylum and the necessity of making a complete job of it, resolved the government to expend $40,000 in improving that institution, and at the same time it was decided to defer the erection of the court house until next year when $20,000 for that purpose will be voted.

May Day Celebration.

The Hyack Fire Company's meeting on Saturday night was largely attended and the handsome new belts and caps were issued to some 30 members. The new uniform shirts will be issued at the meeting to-morrow night. The collecting committee reported that $165 had been subscribed by the citizens, and that more subscriptions were expected. The other committees reported all arrangements complete. The programme for the day has been arranged. The Hyacks assemble at their hall at 1 o'clock sharp, and half an hour later their royal highness and suite, surrounded by the faithful and loyal Hyacks, and headed by the city band, will move in procession along Columbia street, up Douglas street to Agnes and thence to the cricket grounds. Here the coronation will take place, after which the usual dispensing of royal favors, in the shape of confectionary and fruit, will follow. Dancing on the green, games, races etc., will complete the programme until the evening, when the little ones will assemble in Herring's Opera House and "trip the light fantastic" from 8 to 10 p.m. The Vancouver fire brigade has been asked to participate in the festivities.

Confederation Life.

The seventeenth annual report of the Confederation Life Assurance Association is published. The careful, conservative business methods which have characterized this association since its inception have been continued; and the results are such as cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to all concerned. The total policies in force numbered 10,896 for the sum of $16,762,937—a magnificent business record when it is borne in mind that every risk has been carefully selected, and that no business has been taken for the mere sake of making up a grand total. This is evidenced by the low death claims for the past year. These only amounted to sixty-seven, calling for the sum of $112,044.09, including bonus additions. The excellent management of this association is also evidenced by the fact that the death claims for the past eight years have been more than met by the income from rents and interest; thus, while the death claims in eight years have amounted to $636,471.48, the income from rents and interest has netted $669,384.27—leaving a balance in favor of the association of $32,912.79. But we must ask the reader to peruse the report for himself. It is gratifying to find a comparatively young Canadian life company taking so high a position amongst the great life associations of the continent. Mr. T. R. Pearson is general agent for British Columbia.

White's Explanation.

A Tacoma despatch says:—In conversation with an intimate friend of Captain White, late commander of the steamer Premier, who absconded from Seattle some months ago, it was learned that his own statement of the trouble was that he used the $10,000, which was the extent of his shortage, in purchasing opium, to be smuggled into this country. He had the whole of the opium on board the steamer on his last trip to Seattle, and when he reached Port Townsend received warning that the vessel would be seized on its arrival at Seattle, as the customs authorities had been informed of the presence of opium on the boat. He, therefore, according to his own statement to his friend, set to work and threw the whole consignment of opium overboard through a port hole, and, when the vessel arrived at Seattle, the custom officers were unable to find any opium on board, and no seizure could be made. Finding that the money was all lost, he telegraphed his brother to furnish him with funds to make good his shortage, and, that not arriving in time, he left for St. Paul, where he had but $35 on his arrival. He then started around the world, and only arrived at Port Townsend a few days ago. He has shipped as first officer of the steamer Libby, under Captain Beecher, and has stated that he will work in every way so as to fix up the shortage as quickly as possible.

Canadian Enterprise.

N. P. Leach, Esq., secretary of the Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited, of Montreal, has recently been staying in the city. The Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited, is one of the few manufacturing firms in the Dominion who are doing a successful foreign business. Hitherto the bulk of metallic cartridges have been made in Conneticut, U. S., the proverbial nutmeg state, where a cheap low grade of powder is used with cast bullets instead of swaged ones. The management of the company soon recognized the fact that even in the United States there was a market for a reliable factory-made ammunition, and last season they brought an expert from England, and in September had their "test house" in operation where all their cartridges went for inspection, and by the first of November, in the face of the 45 per cent. duty, they were on the United States market. Their sales in that country alone up to the 10th of the present month amounted to over fifty tons—15,000,000 rounds. One firm, the B. Kitteredge Arms Co., of Cincinnati, O., has taken nearly thirty tons. The Dominion Co. are also doing a large trade in England, Australia, Mexico, South America, etc. The Northwest mounted police are using this ammunition and the government inspectors report strongly in favor of the home-made inspected cartridges over the American make. Every cartridge that comes in a case bearing the inspector's stamp is reliable.

A Westminster Request.

Recently the New Westminster corporation, through Mr. Chisholm, M.P., applied to the Indian department to have re-conveyed to the town certain small reserves and an island in the Fraser River, in close proximity to New Westminster, which was surrendered to the department of Indian affairs a few years ago. This week Mr. Chisholm received a letter on the subject from Mr. Vankoughnet, the deputy superintendent-general, in which he says: "I beg to inform you that the question having been referred to the acting Indian superintendent at Victoria, that officer states that these reserves were laid off by Mr. Commissioner Sproat on June 30th, 1879, at the special request of the then city council of New Westminster, as it was proposed to make the Indians move from corporate property within the city, where they had been squatting. Mr. Sproat was accompanied by a committee of the council who, after examining the ground and considering the question fully, approved of the action of the commissioner. These reserves were intended for camping grounds for Indians who were in search of work, and in the case of smallpox or other epidemic Poplar Island was considered as a good place upon which to establish a quarantine ground. Indians who had occasion to come from all parts of the province for trading purposes, or to work during the season at the canneries and fisheries, were allowed to camp on both unoccupied public and private property, but matters in this respect are now changed and they are ordered from all lots in the city limits, therefore it is most necessary that there should be some reserve kept specially as a camping ground for them. Should small-pox or other deadly epidemic at any time make its appearance, no better quarantine ground than Poplar Island could be found in the vicinity of New Westminster." In view of this letter Mr. Chisholm has suggested that the matter be allowed to lie in suspense until Hon. Mr. Dewdney visits the province after the session, when he can make a personal inspection of the reserves and the island.—*Ottawa Correspondence of the Colonist.*

Personal.

T. E. Ladner is staying at the Colonial.

Miss Woodward, of Ladners, was in town to day.

Hon. John Robson returned to Victoria this afternoon.

By-Law No. 29.

A By-Law to confirm the appointment of Municipal Officers for the year 1889, and to fix the salary of its Clerk, Assessor and Collector.

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

1. That S. A. Cawley be and is hereby appointed Clerk of the Municipal Council of Chilliwhack, for the year 1889, and shall receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars [$150.00].

2. That Horatio Webb be and is hereby appointed Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Chilliwhack for the year 1889, and shall receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars [$150.00], and it is further provided that he shall appoint a Deputy Collector at Centreville, Chilliwhack.

3. That Henderson Bros. be and are hereby appointed Treasurer of the Municipality of Chilliwhack for the year 1889.

4. That John Barber, William Chadsey, and W. H. Cawley be and are hereby appointed Fence Viewers for the Municipality of Chilliwhack for the year 1889.

5. That Mathew Hall, T. Dunville, H. Kipp, C. S. Ryder, and John Bell, be and are hereby appointed Pound Keepers for the Municipality of Chilliwhack for the year 1889.

This By-law may be cited for all purposes as the Municipal Officers By-law, 1889.

This By-law was read a third time and passed by the Municipal Council of Chilliwhack, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1889.

Reconsidered, adopted, finally passed, signed, and the seal of the Corporation appended thereto this 1st day of April, A. D. 1889.

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

By-Law No. 30.

A By-Law for the prevention and removal of nuisances within the Corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwhack.

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

1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the limits of the said Corporation, to permit or suffer the accumulation of any dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water, or other matter or thing upon his or her premises, or on any vacant lot belonging to him or her, or to place on any of the public highways, or byways in front or in rear of their buildings or premises, any manure or other refuse, vegetable or animal matter, or any other dirt or filth which in the opinion of the Corporation shall prove to be a nuisance.

2. No person or persons, without the license or permission of the said Corporation, shall throw into or leave in or upon any public highway, lane, wharf, public enclosure, vacant lot, or any pond or body of water, within the limits of the said corporation any dead animal, dirt, saw-dust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, manure, waste water, or filth of any kind, or any refuse, animal or vegetable matter whatsoever.

3. No person or persons shall allow, or permit his or her buildings, premises, houses, barns, fences, dykes or ditches to be upon or to encroach on the public highways within the limits of the said corporation.

4. If any of the substances mentioned in clause one of this by-law are allowed to accumulate as therein mentioned, by any person or persons, and such accumulation is deemed to be a nuisance by the corporation, and if any of the substances mentioned in clause two of this by-law are thrown or carried into any of the places specified therein, and also deemed a nuisance by the corporation, then in such case such person or persons shall be held liable for a violation of this by-law, and shall within forty-eight hours after notice has been given by the clerk of the corporation to such person or persons, remove or cause to be removed at their own expense such nuisance, or such removal may be made by or under the direction of the corporation, and the expense thereof shall be borne by such person or persons aforesaid.

5. Any person or persons violating the provisions of clause three (3) of this by-law, shall upon notice being given by the Clerk of the corporation, cause such nuisance to be removed within such time as may be therein limited, at his own expense, or after the lapse of the time allowed under said notice the Clerk may cause such nuisance to be removed at the cost and expense of the parties creating the same.

6. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall upon conviction before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within the said corporation, be punished in a summary way by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars [$50.00] at the discretion of said justices, besides cost of conviction.

This by-law may be cited for all purposes the "Nuisance By-law, 1889."

This by-law was read a third time and passed by the Municipal Council of Chilliwhack this 1st day of April, A. D. 1889.

Reconsidered, adopted, finally passed, signed, and the seal of the corporation appended thereto this 13th day of April, A. D. 1889.

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

By-Law No. 31.

A By-Law for the establishing and regulation of pounds, and the prevention of animals running at large within the limits of the Corporation of the Municipality of Chilliwhack.

THEREFORE the Reeve and Council of the Municipality of Chilliwhack enacts as follows:

1. In the construction of this by-law the word "animal" or "animals" shall extend to and include any one or more of the following, viz: horses, mares, fillies, foals, geldings, colts, bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, and asses.

2. That five [5] public pounds shall be and are hereby established within the limits of the said corporation, and are situate, one at Mathew Hall's, Sumas, one at T. Dunville's, one at H. Kipp's, one at John Bell's, and one at C. S. Ryder's, Chilliwhack, provided always that whenever the pound is not secure the poundkeeper may confine any animal liable to be impounded in any enclosed space within the limits of the corporation.

3. That the Reeve and Council shall from time to time as occasion may require, appoint a responsible person to serve in the office of poundkeeper, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of such Reeve and Council, and be generally under their supervision and direction.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to suffer his, her or their animal or animals to run at large within the limits of the said corporation.

5. It shall be lawful for the poundkeepers of the said corporation, appointed as aforesaid, to confine any animal on delivery thereof to him for that purpose by any person or persons, or if found running at large within the limits of the said corporation, and he is hereby required to impound the same.

6. Whenever any animal or animals which have been running at large contrary to the provisions of this by-law, shall have been impounded, it shall be the duty of the poundkeeper, daily, to furnish such animals with good and sufficient food, water, and shelter, during the whole time such animals continue impounded, and for so doing he shall be entitled to demand and receive the following allowance, viz:

For every horse, fifty cents [50 cts.] per day.
For every head of cattle, fifty cents [50 cts.] per day.
For every sheep, pig, or goat, twenty-five [25 cents] cents per day.
For every other animal, twenty-five [25 cents] per day.

And it shall be lawful for him to detain any such animals until payment of such allowance.

7. The said allowance may be recovered with costs by summary proceedings before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within the said corporation.

8. In case any poundkeeper wh impounds or confines any such animal as aforesaid, refuses or neglects to find, provide and supply such animal with good and sufficient food, water and shelter he shall be subject to the provisions of this by-law.

9. In all cases the poundkeeper shall within forty-eight [48] hours after the animals shall have been impounded, cause a notice thereof in writing to be affixed on some conspicuous place on the pound gate, and on some conspicuous part of the town hall of the said corporation, which notice shall give a particular description of the animal and shall specify when and where the same is to be sold, and if the owner of such animal or some other person on his or her behalf, shall not within fifteen [15] days after notice shall have been affixed as aforesaid, redeem the same by paying the charges of the poundkeeper and the penalty if any, it shall be lawful for such poundkeeper to cause such animal to be sold and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the payment of all costs, charges and expenses payable in respect of such animal, and the overplus [if any] to the owner or owners of such animal.

10. The owner of every animal taken running at large in the limits of the said corporation shall be liable to the following penalties over and above the charges of the poundkeeper, that is to say, for every horse, cow or other head of cattle fifty [50] cents, for every sheep or goat twenty-five [25] cents, and for every other animal twenty-five [25] cents, to be recovered with costs by summary proceedings before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within the said corporation.

11. The poundkeeper shall be allowed over and above the fees mentioned in the sixth section of this by-law, the following fees, that is to say, for posting the requisite notices, as by the ninth section of this by law provided, one dollar and fifty cents [$1.50], and for every sale of an animal, *one dollar* [$1.00].

12. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the corporation to furnish each poundkeeper with a book in which he shall enter the number and description of every animal impounded by him, with the name of the person who took or sent the same to be impounded, the day and hour on which the same was redeemed, and the moneys paid by the parties redeeming the same, or the proceeds of the sale (if any made), and the poundkeeper shall on or before the first day of every month in the year make a return to the said clerk in writing of the number and description of all animals received by him during the month preceding each return, with the name of the person taking the same to the pound, the day when the same was received by him, the amount received, and when the same was redeemed, the moneys received, and any other information he may think necessary.

13. Any poundkeeper guilty of an infraction of the provisions of this by-law shall be punished in a summary way by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars [$50.00] at the discretion of any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within the said corporation.

14. Nowithstanding anything contained in this by-law it shall not be lawful for any poundkeeper to receive any animal into the pound without he receives a written statement from the party bringing the same to be impounded, setting forth that such animals were doing damage to private or public property, or were dangerous to life through such animals running at large on the public highways or commons, and if such statement is satisfactory to the poundkeeper then he shall receive the same into the pound, and it is further provided that if such statement is afterwards proven to be a false statement then the party making such false statement shall be liable for all costs and expenses incurred in connection with impounding such animals. Such costs shall be recovered in a summary way before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within the said corporation.

This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Pound Bylaw, 1889."

This Bylaw was read a third time and passed by the Municipal Council of Chilliwhack, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1889.

Reconsidered, adopted, finally passed, signed and the seal of the corporation appended thereto this 13th day of April, A. D. 1889.

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

DR LOW'S WORM SYRUP
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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1889.

From Monday's Daily.]

THE CHURCHES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

The services at Holy Trinity church ast evening were conducted by his ordship Bishop Sillitoe, who took for his text St. John 20th chap. 19th verse: "Then the same day at evening, being he first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, peace be unto you." When our Saviour on that first Good Friday cried in anguish "It is finished" it meant that He had completed His whole work of atonement, the work God had given Him to do; and yet we find Him three days later still clinging to the earth. He goes back where He was before. How much better would it have been for him to depart and be with His Father; and yet we find Him all these days with His disciples. Now let us look at the resurrection life of our dear Lord. First we see that it was a life of separation. Until His death on the cross Jesus was with His disciples at all times, but after His resurrection He only appeared to them at intervals. He lived apart and separately with God. This does not mean that we are to go out of the world in order to be good. It is possible for every man and woman to choose the proper path and still be of the world He lived in a separate world in the Spirit. Our separate life is a failure, we even failing to make a success of that awful day consecrated by God to the sacrifice of His Son. We find another characteristic of the resurrection life of Christ, in peace. His resurrection life was a life of breathing peace. There can be no peace without God; the heart cannot know peace except it comes from the Holy Spirit. Peace! What does it mean? It is repose and quietness, and it only comes to those who follow Christ. How we all need the real peace in our hearts so that our desires are only pure and holy. That peace must not be vanishing, but a peace that will last with us forever. There should be no satisfaction to the soul except in making peace. How good it was of Him to attach a special blessing to those who make peace, but how few of us take advantage of this blessing. If we are to live the higher resurrection life we must live in peace. Another characteristic of the resurrection life is testimony. When He showed His hands it was to testify He was Christ the crucified. This is another part of our resurrection life—testifying to Jesus. It means being forth every day on our religious work. Not once in a while during a storm of religious excitement, but every day, carrying our cross; and we must practice humiliation and meekness. We are told us: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good work." If every soul baptized into Christ were to go forth for one day bearing the cross, there would be no pardon needed. But we are afraid men will look on us and laugh, and we hide our light under a bushel. The resurrection life is a life consecrated to Christ. Religion gives the greatest comfort; if it does no more, it gives men rest and peace in communion with God. Think of the life of Christ, His work on the cross and His resurrection.

METHODIST CHURCH.

At the Methodist church yesterday morning Rev. Mr. Hicks (the boy preacher) assisted in the services, taking from 1st Corinthians 13 chap. 13 verse, "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." He said: These are the three graces, that St. Paul, writing to the church at Corinth, says, "Ye now have abiding in you," as being of necessity connected, cannot be sundered. Hope may be spoken of as the daughter of faith; and charity or love as the outcome of both. They are the creative trinity, and are a dim resemblance of the trinity uncreate. We believe in God for His goodness, we hope for his mercy and love. Faith is the grace by which we receive from our Heavenly Father what he has to bestow. "The just shall live by faith;" this is faith, moving faith. Stagnant, stagnant waters are full of pestilence, and are dead to them as dead, while the water that is bubbling, rippling, flowing, we speak of as living, and our faith can be tested by the same principle. Faith is evidenced by its works; without faith be without works it is dead (we have this kind of faith and people), and though we may have faith, and understand all the mysteries and sounding the plan of salvation, and have not charity, we are as hindrances, we cannot obtain to the higher calling which is in Christ Jesus, and cannot pass to His glory; for it is in the real walk and practice that faith is blessed. Blessed is the man who has hope, the outcome of faith, it is potential in gaining the greater profit of a divine life. As the merchant ventures hopes for success, how much more effectual should be the hope of the Christian, and where Christians fail to believe, it is from lack of hope. Charity, says the apostle, never fails: other gifts may fail in our expectation of them, but charity shall never fail and the Christian, who actuated by impulses out of his soul sympathy, and love, shall find his charity lives for him. You cannot overreach, you cannot mistake the outcome, and the apostle Paul says "it will cover a multitude of sins." Don't judge others uncharitably, refuse to see the small faults and failings of others. The outcome of charity is, never to impute the actions of others as against them. Then, as to the charity of giving, whose resources are unbounded, who gives His only Son to die for us, that in return we should give our time, means and help; for what we do to the poor we entrust to the best of makers (the Lord), and He will repay it all up in heaven for us, and there is the assurance that "he that giveth to the poor shall not lack." Then let us cultivate charity, and it will become the habit of the soul, and in contemplating the love of God we shall learn to love one another. Faith and hope respect ourselves alone, but the influence of charity is unbounded.

At the evening service the Rev. Mr. White delivered a very practical discourse which we cannot give justice to for want of space, on the parable of the lost sheep, (15 Luke 1 to 7v.), and in the course of his remarks pointed out that the joy of the shepherd at the finding the *one* lost sheep was more out of love for the sheep than for its intrinsic value, and that this search for and reclaiming of the lost seemed to him the errand of the church, and that the great effort of a minister's life should be to reach and save the outcast, for he had found that some of the brightest gems in the church had been gathered from those whom it almost seemed impossible to bring to God. The rev. gentleman said: I have heard of some churches in Toronto and New York that did not want this class; but the majority of churches want the poor and outcast to come, and the few that would grumble at their coming I would like to see them build a church for themselves and go through their genuflections alone. I take the church to be a hospital, and while one man may die, just think of the great number who get cured. There are some jackals in the world, always looking around for the dead. Don't hang around the dead house, just cast your eyes around and you will find some that have been healed. Don't look around here for the dead, but go up before the throne of God and see those that have gone up from this congregation, healed for ever. Look on the bright side a little, and say as little as you can about the faults of others, and see that it is your work as well as the work of the church to reclaim the men and women that are going down to death. These belong to Christ; they have only gone astray, and I wish we could impress this upon these lost ones, and that Christ says His grace can save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him. Ask Jesus the way.

Half-Breed Uneasiness.

A gentleman quite familiar with the Prince Albert district says there is no doubt that Gabriel Dumont may do much harm in that region. The half-breeds have such short memories that promises of restitution of property lost during the rebellion will be enough to make them forget all they suffered at that time. They are easily led, and can be induced to make the most absurd and ungrantable requests. For instance, one of their demands in 1885 was that the government should build for them schools, churches, and convents. There is a Mounted Police post at Batoche and a larger detachment at Prince Albert, and Gabriel will be pretty well watched.—*Mail.*

A Novel Net.

A representative of this paper was down near the outer wharf this morning, and observing several boys very busy at the shore end of that structure an investigation was made, when it was discovered that the little fellows were at work shrimping.

The net they were using had a strangly familiar look about it, (for be it known the reporter is a married man) and he forthwith betook himself to the crowd of boys and inquired what they were doing?

"Shrimping," was the answer.

"What's that you're catching 'em with?" was asked.

"That," was the urchin's reply, "that's my big sister's bustle; I hooked it outer her room."

Great Scott! and so it was a bustle which looked so familiar to the Benedict newsman. Closer inspection showed that the young rascal had taken this very necessary article of feminine attire and had lashed it to a long pole, and with this improvised net they were raking out the shrimps at a great rate.

The newsman turned silently away, and bethought within himself that shrimps were not the only unfortunates which had been captured by a bustle.—*Victoria Standard.*

Behring Sea Fisheries.

It is likely that Col. Prior will initiate a discussion in the house in reference to the Behring Sea seizures. The people of British Columbia are not unnaturally anxious to secure a termination of the unpleasantness which has existed for the last three years, and until the question of jurisdiction in Behring's Sea is determined, some irritation is likely to exist. It is understood that negotiations are still in progress on the subject, the present aspect of them inclining to the belief that an international conference will be held to deliberate on the question whether or not Behring's Sea is a *mare clausum.* The preposterous claim of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction in those waters is one that affects all the great maritime powers. France, Germany and Italy are almost as much interested in the question as Great Britain and Canada, and the support of the governments of these countries is confidently relied upon to sustain the contention of the Canadian government. At the present juncture the premier will, doubtless, not feel justified in speaking as openly on the question as he or the people of British Columbia would like, but, doubtless, he will be able to give such assurances to the house as will satisfy the country that the government has not been neglectful of its duty or of Canadian interests.—*Empire.*

A monster anti-Jesuit meeting was held in Queen' hall, Montreal, Thursday night.

Late Despatches.

BUILT IN A DAY.

WICHITA, Kas., April 23.—No one who had never seen a western town take form and shape can comprehend how quickly a full-rigged city, with a double-deck boom, can be put in running motion. Guthrie has already its main streets, its Guthrie avenue and its Oklahoma avenue. This morning it was a wilderness, and this afternoon the first municipal election occurred. The election notice appeared to-day in the Oklahoma *Herald*, a daily paper published at Guthrie on the first day of its existence. A council will be elected at the same time. Nearly one thousand votes were polled, as there are about that many men in Guthrie with the intention of becoming citizens. The leading candidates for mayor were Adjutant-General Reice, of Illinois; William Constantine, of Springfield, O., and F. L. Sumner, of Arkansas City. A strong dark horse is T. Volney Haggatt, of Huron, D. T. The bank of Oklahoma opened for business at Guthrie to-day, with a capital stock of $45,000. M. W. Levy, a Wichita banker, is president. The new city is flooded with business cards of all descriptions, representing every line of trade and business, every profession and every occupation imaginable. A mass of mail is expected to reach Guthrie postoffice every day. It is now being run by a postal clerk detailed for that purpose, but Mr. Flynn, lately appointed postmaster, will take charge in a day or two. A scheme which resulted in the practical cornering of town lots to-day originated, as has been frequently indicated in this correspondence, with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, probably in combination with a syndicate who have been hard at work in Arkansas for a week or more past. As stated before, a number of men have been going into the territory as deputy marshals, and others under permits as railroad employees. The marshals were simply commissioned and not sworn, and the railroad men were not burdened with official orders. They all did their work to-day and did it well. Officials in the Guthrie land office say that men seemed to spring out of the earth as noon approached, and that it did not take fifteen minutes to occupy half the townsite.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 26.—In the house of commons to-day Colonel Prior brought up the question of the illegal seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea. He knew that the Dominion government had asked England to secure a settlement and wanted information as to the delay in bringing the international negotiations to a close. If any blame existed he wanted to know where it rested. He contrasted the delay in settling this Behring Sea affair with the haste shown by the United States in the Samoan affair. He contended that a majority of the Americans on the Pacific coast opposed the monopoly enjoyed by the Alaska Commercial Co. in Alaska. Nothing, he contended, could justify the seizure of the British vessels, in several instances many hundreds of miles from land. He referred to the issue of the proclamation by President Harrison and said it was a violation of international rights. Mr. Blaine he regarded as the author of the proclamation, which simply proposed to enrich the Alaska Commercial Co. He urged the government to ask the Imperial authorities to send a British war vessel to Behring Sea. He felt certain that if even a little boat put its nose near the Aleutian Islands we would have no further seizures. Mr. Davies agreed with Col. Prior on the importance of the matter. The delay simply shows that Canada never can secure justice until she has an agent at Washington.

Mr. Weldon's extradition bill passed in the senate to-day. The measures, despite the rumors to the contrary, will be assented to next week by the governor-general. It is also reported that it will be submitted to the English government for approval before it becomes law.

In the house to-day Mr. Barnard dwelt on the importance of British Columbia as a mining country, pressing her case with much detail and advising the free admission of mining machinery. He pointed out that several articles of machinery manufactured in the east were for the treatment of free milling ores, but were not adapted for treating the Pacific coast ores. If the government removed the duty and established the mining industry, Canadian manufactures in the end would be benefitted.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 29.—The worst accident which has occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway for a great many years, took place last evening at 7 o'clock, about three miles west of this city. The engine of the St. Louis express from Windsor to Suspension bridge, jumped the track at the junction cut, and pitched into a water tank. The baggage and smoking car in rear telescoped and immediately took fire. Before the passengers could be got out or any assistance rendered, the fire quickly communicated to the cars in the rear and soon four more cars were ablaze. The passengers, however, managed to get out of the latter four, and tried to save those in the burning smoking car, but without success. The wrecking of the water tank cut off the supply of water to a very large extent and what water could be got had to be applied by means of pails. There were one hundred and fifteen passengers and train hands on board, and of these about thirty passengers were in the smoking car. As far as has been learned thirteen passengers got out of the smoker, two were killed instantly, one of them being L. S. Gurney, who was on his way from Chicago to New York and the other an Italian, name unknown. The remains of fifteen bodies have been taken out of the wreck, which with the 2 killed and 13 rescued, all more or less wounded, makes up the thirty who are supposed to be all that were in the smoker. None of the train hands were seriously injured. The worst injured was Edwin Chapman, of London, a fireman, who had his right arm burned and a scalp wound. None of the fifteen who were taken out of the wreck after the fire have been identified. It is doubted if any of them will for some days, as the remains are charred beyond all recognition. Many of them were mangled horribly before the fire, and almost all of them were taken out in pieces. The whole fifteen were huddled together in the forward end of the smoking car. The baggage car jumped right over the top of the engine and it landed down on the track about a hundred yards ahead of it. The railway and city authorities have done all in their power to help the wounded. Twelve of them have been removed to the city hospital and the others had their wounds dressed at the station and went on their way by a special train. It is not likely that any of the wounded will die. The remains of the 15 burned bodies were brought to the city and taken to the morgue. An inquest has been ordered and will be opened to-morrow morning. An investigation shows that as far as can be learned there was no negligence on the part of the railway company. The train simply jumped the track at the "frog." The engineer and fireman did not jump because they had no time. They were got out from under the debris with difficulty and it is miraculous how they escaped. The baggageman and expressman, James Welch and Fred. Dumass, both of Niagara Falls, were in the car which jumped over the engine, yet neither of them were hurt. The screams of the men who were being burned to death in the smoking car could be heard above the noise of escaping steam and the roaring of the flames. Conductor W. H. Poole, of London, says the train was 15 minutes late, but was not running more than 20 miles an hour when the accident happened as all orders are that trains must not run at that particular place more than twenty miles an hour. The place where the accident happened is considered a dangerous one, as there is a switch on a rather sharp curve and hence the precaution of running slowly. 7 cars, including 1 baggage, 2 first-class coaches, a smoker, a first-class day coach and 2 Wagner sleepers were burned, there being not a vestige of wood or anything that would burn left. One baggage car was demolished and the engine was the most complete wreck imaginable. The loss to the company will be enormous. Many of those on the train were on their way to New York to take part in the centennial festivities. Among them was a part of the Detroit light infantry and none of them were injured with the exception of one who got a slight cut over his eye. Most of the passengers lost all or portions of their baggage and clothing, and a large amount of the mails were lost by fire.

Late Canadian News.

The Scott Act repeal has been carried in Leeds by a large majority.

Donald Morrison, the captured outlaw now in jail at Sherbrooke, is said to be dying.

Julius Jonnason blew his head off with a shot gun on Thursday, at Winnipeg, because his girl went back on him.

Ed Kelly, of Winnipeg, now claims the title of "Checker champion of Canada," Fleming of Markham refusing to come to terms.

Manager Jos. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, has ordered no trains, except perishable freights, to be run on Sunday hereafter.

Albert, George and Hemen Lloyd, three brothers, all of Bellville, Ont., have been convicted of raping Annie Denton, Albert's sister-in-law.

The house of Pierre Leroyer, of Sherbrooke, who participated in the arrest of Morrison, was fired on Thursday night, and burned to the ground.

The C. P. R. are going to put on trains to run the distance between Montreal and Toronto in eight hours and are having special trains built for the service.

There is much feeling in Toronto over Premier Mowat being compelled to leave the senate chamber of Albany, N.Y., on motion of Murphy, who claimed that, as Britishers, they had no right there.

Seeding is practically over in Ontario, and fall wheat is undamaged. The yields will probably be above the average. Young crops promise well. Spring weather set in from two weeks to a month earlier than usual.

Ex-policeman Jarvis, of Toronto, whose name is connected with that of the Rev. W. F. Wilson, in the celebrated "move on" case, was convicted at the criminal assizes for assault on drover Herschey at Weston some time ago. Justice Rose remanded him to appear when called on.

Madaur, a French-Canadian, who eloped with a pretty maiden named Leger, from Montreal, was arrested at Perth, Ont., before the knot could be tied, for abducting a girl under sixteen years of age. A settlement was effected, by which the lady returned with her brother, and Madaur paid all expenses to obtain his release. An obdurate father objected to the marriage, so they took the matter into their own hands.

The Montreal *Star* says: Very important changes will soon occur on the staff of the C.P.R. It is stated that Mr. W. C. Van Horne will resign the general managership, retaining the presidency, and that he will be succeeded by general superintendent Whyte or Mr O'Shaughnessy, assistant general manager. Mr. Van Horne denies that he is going to retire, but other officials say he is going to do so. Mr. Whyte is now in Montreal.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

In the Vienna General Hospital a man lately died from cancer who had been infected with trichinosis twenty-five years before, and whose body contained trichinæ estimated to number 4000 millions.

An official report upon one of the most disastrous boiler explosions on record attributed the accident to the ignition of coal gas that had collected in the flues. Recent observations show that explosive gas is sometimes developed in steam pipes.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets this year at Toronto, from Aug. 27 to Sept. 3; the British Association, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 11-17; the French Association, at Paris, Aug. 8-15. Great meetings are expected.

In his work on Baku and its oil, Mr. Charles Marvin states that in 1886 a single well spouted as much as 11,000 tons of petroleum per day—an amount equal to the aggregate daily yield of the 25,000 wells of America, the thousands of wells in Gallicia, Roumania and Burmah, and the shale oil distilleries of Scotland and New South Wales.

THE GREAT GLOBE.—The immense globe for the Paris Exhibition represents the earth on the scale of one-millionth, and is nearly one hundred feet in diameter. Details are given true proportions, Paris occupying about a third of an inch. All the great lines of communication by land and sea are shown in detail. The earth's daily rotation may be precisely imitated by clock work, a point on the globe's equator moving an eightieth of an inch per second.

EDIBLE FLOWERS.—The flowers of an Indian tree, the Mohwa (*Bassia latifolia*), are mentioned by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F.L.S., as being most remarkable on account of their large proportion of sugar, which reaches 63½ per cent. They fall off and cover the ground, a single tree yielding many hundredweights of corollas. These form—both fresh and dried—a staple of food in many places, and, as a rule, are eaten once or twice a day by the poorer classes of the wild tribes of Central India, and in parts of Rajpootana, Bombay and Bengal.

REVACCINATION.—The practical stamping out of small pox in Germany, according to Dr. Hervieux of the Paris Academy of Medicine, has only been accomplished through revaccination. Vaccination lessens the frequency and severity of epidemics, and revaccination tends to make them disappear completely. Revaccination should be practised every ten years, and should be performed at once when an epidemic is threatened, even though but a short time has elapsed since the last operation. Human or heifer vaccine may be used.

BRITISH RABIES.—Doubts as to the success of inoculation as a means of combatting hydrophobia, and the question whether in some fatal cases the disease has not been produced by the remedy, will long continue to give interest to statistics concerning the operation of this method of treatment. A late parliamentary report states that in 1887 sixty-four persons were sent from Great Britain to the Pasteur Institute for treatment for rabies. Of these five died, but the victims had all been bitten by dogs unquestionably rabid, and in three cases the wounds were not cauterized. In 1888 Pasteur treated twenty-one British subjects, with no deaths.

LIGHT AND MAGNETISM.—Early in the century experimenters tried to magnetize iron and steel by the action of light, but such a thing has since come to be regarded as impossible. Prof. Shelford Bidwell thinks, however, that some evidence of the action of radiation upon the magnetism of iron should be found, and he is seeking it. A soft iron rod magnetized and then demagnetized is known to have undergone some mysterious change of structure, making it peculiarly susceptible to magnetic influences in one direction. It appears also to be remarkably sensitive to illumination, and in Mr. Bidwell's preliminary researches the magnetometer has seemed to indicate that the effects may be not entirely due to heat but partially to the light rays.

ANIMAL LOCOMOTION.—Since 1872 instantaneous photography has given more accurate ideas of animal locomotion than were held previously. In a lecture on this subject at the Royal Institution, London, Mr. E. Muybridge illustrated by moving pictures the interesting fact that all quadrupeds except the camel walk in the same manner. They support themselves first on two feet, and then on three. The two may be either both on the same side or one no each side. When the former, the legs are widely extended, the fore-foot being thrown forward and the hind-foot stretched backward; and when the latter, the legs are both under the belly of the animal, and the fore-foot being in a backward position, and the hind-foot thrown forward.

JUICY RATTLESNAKE.

Properly Cooked It Makes a Dish Fit for Kings and Epicures.

"There is something about the taste of the breast of a young and tender chicken, when it has been done to a turn and has just the right kind of gravy served with it, that reminds me of rattlesnakes." This was the remarkable manner in which Colonel Harden Scott, one of the civil engineers of the Missouri Pacific, opened up a new train of thought at dinner at the Grand Pacific—which dinner, by the way, became thereafter merely a hollow from the Chicago *News* reporter who was participating in the ceremonies. "I gather," continued Colonel Scott, "from the amazement and surprise that you manifest, that you have never eaten rattlesnakes. Let me tell you that there are very few of the older school of the regular army men who were stationed on the plains who have not tried them—and nobody ever ate rattlesnake once without wanting to eat it again. The flavor is half way between that of a young and tender breast of a spring chicken and the belly-fin cut of red snapper. Of course you've got to get your rattlesnake before he becomes a patriarch. An old "one" is just as tough as a hunk of jerked buffalo meat, but a young snake is a delicacy that appeals to every man's palate.

"It was General A. J. Smith, now of St. Louis, who first put me on to the dish. We were out on the plains long before General Smith won fame with Grant in the campaigns about Vicksburg, and Smith had a good deal of trouble getting us youngsters to try the new food. We rapidly became converts, however, and I have never since seen one of those fat, juicy prairie rattlers but I have wanted to cook him and spread the rattlesnake cult among the gentiles every where.

"You must be very careful that you kill your snake properly. If he has any chance to bite himself his flesh is unfit for human food. Hence the best way is to hold his head down with a forked stick until you have a chance to cut it off. Then hang the body up after skinning it, in some place where the air will have plenty of chance to blow on it, and after it has been up a couple of hours look it over carefully. If there is any greenish spot any where throw it away and hope for better luck next time. If it is all a healthy, yellowish white cut it up into pieces about six inches long and skewer a big slice of bacon with each section. Then fry and you have a dish fit for a king—especially if you have some good mealy potatoes baked in the ashes to go with the meat.

"While General Smith was really the pioneer of rattlesnake hunting and eating among the army men, quite a number of the old school officers have fallen in love with the dish and get it whenever they can. General Sheridan, they tell me, is an enthusiast on the subject, and when President Arthur made that trip into the Yellowstone Park, Sheridan cooked a dish of rattlers for the party, which nobody enjoyed more than the President.

"The meat when cooked breaks into flakes like fish. It is very succulent and nourishing, and the gravy has a flavor of its own that must be tasted to be understood. Some of the darkies down our way in Arkansas make a soup from the rattlers which they claim is excellent, but I always thought it was rather insipid. The meat is a little too sweet to make up well into a soup."

LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

Her Neglected Grave in the Silent Woods of Hoosierdom.

In a neglected piece of woodland on the outskirts of Lincoln City, in Spencer County, is the grave of President Lincoln's mother, writes a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* correspondent from Gentryville, Ind. A marble slab four feet in height and almost buried in a dense growth of weeds and dog wood, bears this inscription:

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN,
MOTHER OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Died October 5, A. D. 1818, aged 35 years. Erected by a Friend of Her Martyred Son, 1879.

At the foot of the grave is a small marble foot-stone with the letter "N. H. L." engraved upon it. Surrounding this grave are the graves of seven other persons, but there are no stones or monuments to identify the occupants of any of them, and all are sadly neglected. The deserted spot is but a short distance from the highway, but it is so situated that it can be reached only by crossing cultivated fields. With the proper efforts the place might be made very attractive, however, and there is some talk among the people here of beautifying it and erecting a more costly stone over the Lincoln grave. The place is seldom visited by strangers and rarely by the people living hereabouts.

Not more than two hundred yards north of the grave is the spot upon which stood the house in which lived President Lincoln while a young man. It was made of logs, of course, and was situated on a small rise of clayish looking ground. Not a vestige of the old structure remains.

The writer frequently visited the house before it succumbed to the ravages of time and the elements, as his uncle lived on and cultivated for years that which has passed into history as the Lincoln farm. Just back of the spot where the house used to stand runs the Cannellton Branch of the road.

Time has nearly obliterated all traces of the Lincolns here, save the lonely grave in the deserted wood.

Lincoln City is so named because it is situated on the site of the old homestead. It had a population of about two dozen families and is the junction of the Evansville, Cannellton and Rockport division of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad. Some Eastern capitalists a few years ago made an attempt to boom the place, but, despite the magnetism of the name, the boom was not successful, and it is very doubtful if the place ever grows in population, as the land surrounding it is of a very poor quality.

Some of the old inhabitants of this vicinity tell how, in 1844, when Lincoln was an elector-at-large on the ticket with Henry Clay, he visited the home of his boyhood, squared his back up against the old stone school-house and talked to his old friends and neighbors.

While your correspondent was talking to one of the clerks of the State Department the other day, says a Washington letter to the Kansas City Journal, the gentleman in question touched an electric button and a swarthy messenger appeared at his elbow in a moment. Not a word was said, but the clerk, with a grand air, passed to the messenger a lead pencil, the point of which had been dulled. The messenger bowed almost to the floor and vanished without a sound. In two minutes he again appeared, and with an obsequious salaam, he handed the newly-sharpened Faber to the clerk and again almost striking the floor with his head he departed without having a word passed between the two. That is one sample of the way in which the air in the diplomatic branch of the Government affects an unsuspecting young man who is induced to accept a Government salary for the service he performs there.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The City of Paris has 20,000 francs in prizes for current-meters for electric light service.

Lime-burners are free from consumption, on account, it is suggested, of breathing dry, hot air.

The last Tory *bon mot* about Mr. Gladstone is that he has never had his life insured because no one can make out his policy.

Who kills all the dead letters? asks a cotemporary, and an exchange answers, triumphantly, Miss Direction. That's a Miss Take.

A new comet was discovered recently by Prof. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, California, which will be visible to the naked eye the last of May.

The Old Man's Views—City Lover—Do you think your father will look with favor on my suit? Rural Belle—I'm afraid not. He hates store clothes.

Gabriel Dumont, says the *Mail* of the 17th inst., is said to be holding inflammatory meetings in the Saskatchewan district, and fears of an outbreak are entertained.

A new baby made its appearance at Squildig's house the other day. When papa heard it cry for the first time he remarked: "Listen to its inauguration bawl."—*Ex.*

People who consider "hash" too vulgar a word to apply to the compound which usually bears that distinctive title might call it stewed bric-a-brac, suggests an exchange.

The Madisonville, Kentucky, authorities have passed an ordinance forbidding brass bands from meeting "for the purpose of learning new pieces of music within 300 feet of a dwelling house."

Some scientific men declare that it is impossible for a man to think without words. That may be, says an exchange, but we all know that it is possible for a man to use words without thinking.

"Eli," asked Mrs. Potts, "what is it that every woman wants and no man ever owns?" Instead of dutifully giving it up and giving her a chance to say "a husband," the wretch merely answered "the earth." —*Ex.*

Affectionate husband—Good by, dear. Should I be detained at the office this evening I'll send you a note by messenger. Prudent wife—Don't go to the expense, I've already taken it out of your breast pocket.

Becoming Americanized.—Citizen—"Don't you know, Mr. Ah Sin, that if you kill that enemy of yours you will be hanged?" Ah Sin (vengeful laundryman)—No, I allee lightee. I gottee money. I go looney 'sylum."—*Exchange.*

The tinfoil so commonly used to wrap Neufchatel cheese, chewing gum, various kinds of candy, and all kinds of chewing tobacco, is said to be dangerous on account of the lead in it. Its use for wrapping articles of food has been forbidden in France.

In New York city an arrangement has been made by which men of every shade of opinion—Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and all other parties—will mingle together in "brotherly love" and march in the great centennial parade.

At a Big Hotel.—"Say, mister, gimme a room, and a good one. Nothing snide for me. You can't come any of your tricks on this citizen. I'm a fly man; I've travelled, and I won't have it." Clerk—Front Johnny, show this jay to 712, and see that he doesn't blow out the gas.

For the third time in his dubious career, says an exchange, Courtney, the alleged oarsman, bubbles to the surface. He has just selected the new boating crew of Cornell university. The other two times were once when he coached some rowing girls at Vassar, and again when he dexterously applied his handsaw to his own shell.

A new invention to prevent collisions at sea, consisting of a small plate fixed at the side of the vessel, has been very successfully tried on the Thames. Electricity is the active agent. The approach of another vessel within two miles causes a bell to sound, and an indicating arrow shows the direction whence it comes.

Chicago has a wonder in the shape of a man who has been arrested on the charge of bigamy. How a man living in Chicago, where divorces can be secured while you wait, should be so thoughtless as to permit himself to be arrested for having a plurality of wives is indeed something strange. Is he crazy, or merely tempting fate?—*Ex.*

On the shores of Lake Nyanza: Stanley (raising his hat)—Emin Bey, I presume? Emin Bey—Yes, sir. Is there anything I can do for you? Stanley—I have come to rescue you. Emin Bey (compassionately)—Thanks, my good man, thanks. (To Native.) Umslopogass, take this poor fellow out and give him a square meal.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An exchange says: Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, besides being a brilliant financier, must be a man of sound common sense. This is proved by his recognition of the value of advertising. He attributes the decline of the consumption of coffee to the superior advertising of cocoa. Mr. Goschen being successful, knows the road to success.

The latest London fad is the collection of the door knobs and bell handles of famous people. The American college boy sometimes indulges in this fad, but he doesn't confine himself to those of famous people. When he feels real good, and the policeman isn't around, he will collect the door knob or bell handle of the most unknown person in the town.—*Ex.*

Newfoundland is taking the lead with a manhood suffrage measure, which passed the assembly the other day. Every householder over 21, and every man not a householder over 25 is entitled to vote. The bill adds 12,000 voters to the list, making a total of 42,000, or one-fifth of the population. It is safe to pass the council and take effect at the election this year.

It seems funny that a big city like New York, with suburban cities almost equal to it in population, could actually be found unable to afford sleeping accomodation to visitors. But this eventuality is feared by the New York *Herald*, which says that already the hotel accomodation is well taxed, and that when the centennial attraction begins it fears that many of the visitors will be obliged to walk the streets at night unable to find beds.

It is said that in an engagement of cavalry in Virginia, Custer and a confederate officer had a hand-to-hand battle, in which Custer's sword blade broke off close to the hilt. He cast away the useless fragment, rode to a rail fence, grabbed one of the top rails, and, charging furiously upon the astounded confederate, knocked him from his horse. He then replaced his broken sword with the Toledo blade of the Southerner and carried this to the day of his death.

An Australian cotem. goes for its deliquents in this fashion: "You may hive the stars in a nail keg, hang the ocean on a rail fence to dry, put the sky to soak in a gourd, and unbuckle the belly-band of eternity and let the sun and moon out, but don't think you can escape the place that lies on the other side of purgatory if you don't pay for your paper." The genial "proprietor and editor" of this sheet evidently suffers from a plethora of unprincipled subscribers.

The telegraph brings the report that a man is getting a barrel ready in which he is going over Niagara Falls. It is somewhat early for the trip, but it is understood that he expects a rush later in the season, and wants to go when he can do so in comfort. We suppose nothing can be more disagreeable than to go over Niagara Falls when they are crowded, and have the barrels of total strangers bumping against your own. No person who loves to travel quietly and unostentatiously will go over Niagara during the busy season. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

An exchange gives the following good advice: Don't be a chump. Don't want the earth. Don't think it was built for you alone and other people put on it to contribute to your comfort. Don't coddle yourself into the belief that your only lookout in this world is for No. 1. Strange as it may seem to you, there are millions of men beside yourself, and they have as much right to live as you. Just sit and talk to yourself awhile and see if you don't come pretty near being a chump. Don't imagine that a few extra dollars make you a man's superior. Don't try to make every one believe that you are the best man living. Be a man. Don't be a prig. Don't be a chump.

The editor of the *Corncracker* comes to the front in this week's issue as follows: "We tender our regrets to Mr. Walker Blaine, of the state department. By an oversight of the office boy, who was reading proof during the absence of the editor, putting in a load of coal received on subscription, the types were made to say that Mr. Blaine had been appointed examiner of clams. Of course the majority of the people know this should have been examiner of claims, but as Washington is in a shell-fish location and mistakes might arise, we thought it no more than justice to Mr. Blaine to make this public correction in our columns. Now is the time to subscribe. — *Washington Critic.*

Erastus Wiman delivered an address before the Portland, Maine, board of trade, the other day, in which he held that commercial union would be a greater step in the direction of annexation than any other that could be taken. "So far as trade and commerce was concerned the plan proposed would procure all that could be achieved by political union. In the future if a political union was deemed desirable it would be brought about much sooner by an intimate trade relation than by standing off and maintaining a separation by the rigidity of a customs line four thousand miles long." Commercial union as the first step toward annexation is now the plea! —*Ex.*

Says an exchange: High license is not a meaningless phrase in Boston, judging from the new scale of fees just adopted. Inn-keepers must, after May 1st, pay $1500 instead of $1000; inn licenses of the second class, which now cost $600, are raised to $1200; the increase in the case of common victualers is from $400 to $1000, and for licenses to sell beer, ale and wines there is an advance from $200 to $500. In Boston the police commissioners fix the license fees, but the police commissioners are, we believe, appointed by the legislature, not by the city authorities. At any rate, they do not appear to have the fear of saloon politics or politicians before their eyes.

The once celebrated "fifteen puzzle" that "strained" so many great and small intellects in its day has effectually "ceased from troubling," but the "aching void" is plugged just now by a new invention of "the enemy," to wit, the "pigs in the clover," or, for short, the "pig puzzle." The "puzzle" appears to be very simple, of course. All that you have to do is to corner four little balls, that represent so many porcine quadrupeds. They are at liberty in a circular box and must be coaxed into the pen in the centre. Nothing seems easier; but many distracted minds where the "puzzle" has done its fell work tell a different tale. The fiend that invented the "divarsion" is making a fortune.

The late Count Schouvaloff did much in 1878 to preserve peace between England and Russia, but on one occasion one of his jokes nearly precipitated war. He was at Lady Granville's at a time when rumours were thick that the Russians were advancing by forced marches on Constantinople. Some one asked him plumply if it were so. "Why," he replied, with a laugh, "we are already there!" The company scattered. Two hours afterwards telegrams were flying to Aldershot, Portsmouth, Besika Bay, and elsewhere. Three days after one enquired of the ambassador why he had but off such a serious joke. He replied that no one had any business to question him on such a subject in a drawing-room.

In the Catskills and other parts of New York state a curious industry consists in converting beech trees into wood flour. A whole trunk is stripped of its bark, put into a huge mechanism, which is practically a pencil-sharpener on a vast scale and cut into miles of the finest ribbons. These are thrown into a mill and converted into wood-meal or wood flour. This is used, it is said, for making paper, although the farmers hint that it is taken west by government contractors to feed the Indians and supply our army with daily bread. In very dry summer weather this dust fills the air of the mill and is often explosive. Twice there have been accidents of this kind in this industry. The effect of this sort of flour on the Indians is not stated. —*Tory Times.*

Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figure must begin by learning to stand well. That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back, with the shoulder blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving in of the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body upon the hips. No other women hold themselves so well as the aristocratic English women. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate erectness of their figures and the fine poise of their heads. The same aristocratic carriage is within the reach of any American girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only the question of a few years of eternal vigilance, never relaxing her watchfulness over herself and, sitting or standing, always preserving her erectness and poise, the result being that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her and she never afterwards loses it. This in a great measure preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung, and prevents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and the hips, so common in women over 30, and which it is perfectly easy to escape. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit of going upstairs, which most women do, bent forward, with the chest contracted, which, as well as an indolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs.—*Mabel Jenness.*

Stanley is being blamed in some quarters because in pushing his way through Central Africa many of the natives accompaning his expedition, or those opposing its advance, have lost their lives. We have only Stanley's own account of the march to judge by, and from his own frank and truthful narrative the harsh inference has been drawn that a ruthless sacrifice of human life has taken place. The New York *Tribune* asks with fairness that judgment be suspended till Stanley has an opportunity of more fully explaining the difficulties and dangers which surrounded the expedition, and the necessities which caused him to act as he did. The charge belies the nature of the man and the character of his previous explorations in Africa. When setting out from London on the present expedition he said: "Fight the blacks? Never if I can help it." Such a man is not likely to have acted inhumanly, as his critics now appear to think.

What have the "horrid men" got to say to this? Must they plead guilty? If so they'd better save the executioner any trouble and go off and hang themselves: A typewriter girl thus expresses herself in the Indianapolis *Journal*: "I get sick of men and their ways. They are messy; they sling paper all over the office, and loll about on the desks and chairs in such undignified attitudes. They smoke and chew. We have fourteen drummers who come into our office, and only one of the fourteen has ever had the courtesy to ask me if cigar-smoke is offensive to me. Then, they are silly; they talk such nonsense as 16-year-old girls wouldn't be guilty of. It is all about neckties, new hats, ballets, good dinners, and so on. If you think man is the superior animal, you just spend some time in a business office with assorted sizes of him and you will see. I am beginning to believe that a trashy dime novel is better society than the average man, and equally improving."

A plucky Yankee cotemporary talks in this hearty fashion to its readers: Either run your town with a vim, or just get up and leave it. Men who are all the time wanting to get out of town, will never try to build it up. One of two things should be done. Push things; find a way or make a way to put some "go" into the business; run the town for all there is in it; get up steam and keep it up, or else quit the whole thing, vamose the ranch, slide out and let nature have her way. Do you want trade? Bid for it. Do you want business men to come to your town? Encourage those who do come. Do you want a prosperous town where people can come disposed to make it their home? Then do away with and bury from sight all local differences, all spite. If you want a live paper support it ungrudgingly. Work no more for a few individuals, but all work together for a common prosperity and for a mutual benefit. Wake up, rub your eyes, roll up your sleeves and go to work. Don't go to work with fear and trembling, but take it for granted that work will tell. Leave results to themselves, borrow no trouble, but unite and make the biggest kind of a try.

A Springfield, Mass., young man, wishing to be *au fait* in everything, especially where the fair sex is concerned propounded a "sticker" to a Springfield paper in the following terms: Given a young man and an umbrella, overtaking a young lady, without an umbrella, and a drenching rain falling, should the aforesaid young man, not having the pleasure of the fair drenched one's acquaintance, offer to share his water-shed with her, magnanimously hand it over altogether, or remain politely blind to the interesting situation, and hurry on, regardless as to whether the young lady sink or swim? The local paper in question slyly evaded the point at issue by advising the young man, if ever he found himself in such an unpleasant predicament, to hunt, up a "mutual friend" and get an introduction before offering either the whole or the half of his umbrella to the distressed fair one. Other papers took the question up, but none ventured to treat it seriously, and the Springfield young man is still waiting for the answer, pending which he has thrown his umbrella away, to avoid complications. Perhaps some philanthropic individual will answer the vexed question through THE COLUMBIAN, and we can send a marked copy to the Springfield young man, before the next rainy season sets in.

Mr. Edward Mohun, C. E., engineer in charge of the Pitt Meadows reclamation scheme, is in the city. He reports the work proceeding satisfactorily, and says that when low water is reached it will be pushed with vigor. It will probably take four years for the completion of the work. —*News-Advertiser.*

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.*

ANOTHER CARLOAD

—OF—

STOVES & RANGES!

Just Received, Direct from Hamilton.

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

E. S. Scoullar & Co.

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

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

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

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

Immense Sale of Boots and Shoes

RUBBER GOODS, &C.

Commencing February 9th, 1889.

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

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

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

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dwde31tc SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, COLUMBIA STREE

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Boots & Shoes!

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIB

—FOR THE—

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 30.*)

The new scow piledriver for Mr. D. A. McDonald was launched to-day.

The "Cruelty to Animals" by-law passed its final reading at the city council last night and is now law. Every good citizen hopes its provisions will be strictly carried out.

At the council meeting last night Ald. Scoullar gave notice that at the next meetng he would introduce a by-law to raise a loan of $15,000 for park improvements and $60,000 for street improvements.

The city council sat this afternoon as a court of revision and heard the appeals against assessments. About fifty protests were entered, only a small number of which had been disposed of up to the time we go to press.

The street watering by-law comes into force to-morrow, and the contractor is bound to have the sprinkler at work keeping the dust within proper control. The dusty experience of the last few days has been frightful, and the new order of things will be hailed with genuine delight by everyone.

That ancient landmark, the old and disreputable stone shed adjoining the city lock-up, is to be torn down. If these sort of improvements are carried on the city will soon be better spoken of. Just fancy, the royal pavillion and the old stone sheds removed in the same year! Truly Westminster is progressing.

The steamer Yosemite is to undergo extensive repairs before resuming active service. At present the paddle wheels are being taken to pieces for refitting and a new shaft from Philadelphia is to be placed in position. Other minor repairs in general and a coat of paint will make her about as good as in the days of yore.—*Times.*

To-morrow will be May Day and glorious weather is promised. The children will go to bed to-night fairly wild for the morrow to come, and their dreams will be filled with bright visions of the pleasures in prospect. All arrangements have been completed and the programme, as announced in yesterday's COLUMBIAN, will be carried out to the letter.

Postal Changes.

The postage rate on letters addressed to New South Wales, New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland, *via* San Francisco, has been reduced to 12 cents per ½ oz. The limit of weight of parcels addressed to the United Kingdom has been raised to 5 pounds and the regulations governing this parcel post have been extended to include Newfoundland. Liquids, oils, &c., may now be sent by post, if put up in accordance with certain regulations, which can be learned on application at any postoffice.

Another Robbery.

Early this morning Mr. H. Harvey's store on Front street was broken into, and goods to the value of $40 stolen therefrom. The thief effected the robbery by breaking a large pane of glass in the front window, and passing his hand inside took all the articles within reach. Traces of blood on the glass proves that the robber cut his hand more or less seriously in breaking the window. Mr. Harvey sleeps in rear of the store, and heard nothing unusual during the night. The watchman passed the building about 1 a. m., at which time all was quiet and secure. The police have the case in hand and hope to run the thieves, who are undoubtedly Chinamen, to earth. It is just six months since the attempt was made to murder and rob Mr. Harvey.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Some three weeks ago a man named Daniel Savoy, a master logger, left for Port Moody, was seen there the next day, but has not been heard of since. Savoy was a man of some means and there is not the slightest reason for thinking he has left the country. He had a large contract to cut logs for the McLaren-Ross Lumber Co., which contract would extend over a number of years. On the date of his departure from Westminster Savoy was known to have $600 in his posession, and this fact lends strength to the suspicion that he has met with foul play. Savoy comes from New Brunswick, is a practical lumberman and bears an excellent reputation. Mr. Moresby has the case in hand, and will do his utmost to find some trace of the unfortunate man.

The Music of the Bells.

Hear the music of the bells; hang cow-bells; cursed chant their music knells; brazen bells. How they pound on our tympanum, sounding harshly strong, gol'darnum; blast the bells. Such is the strain of a communication read at the council meeting last night from one of our most prominent citizens, who last year was fined for allowing his cow to wander forth with a loud-mouthed bell attached. The appeal of this citizen was not made in vain, for now the police have been instructed to make war on all animals with musical appendages, and orders will be strictly obeyed. It has often been discussed which was the greatest and most aggravating evil, the steamboat whistle at 6 a.m. or the tinkling of the cow-bell under the bedroom window just after the baby has been hushed to sleep by an angry father at the end of a 13 mile tramp to the strain of "Angels bright are calling thee." As a rule the cowbell has been given the palm.

A Lacrosse Club Formed.

An enthusiastic meeting of Lacrosse players was held at Hyack hall last night for the purpose of organizing a club. Mr. J. C. Whyte was called to the chair, and in a well worded speech explained the object of the meeting. The election of officers was first proceeded with and resulted in the unanimous election of the following gentlemen: Hon. President, John Hendry; president, J. W. Harvey; first vice-president, Thos. Mowat; second vice-president, F. G. Strickland; secretary-treasurer, Max Mowat; committee, J. C. Whyte, L. A. Lewis, N. A. White, Geo. Armstrong and W. J. Corbett. The club is to be known as the "Westminster Lacrosse Club," and its colors will be chosen at the next meeting. The committee was instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and to report same at the meeting to be held next Tuesday evening. The club will start with a membership of 25, but this number is certain to be largely added to before the season is over. The meeting was a success in every way, and there was all the enthusiasm displayed over the noble game that the most ardent lover of lacrosse could have wished for. Practices will not commence till next week, and it was wisely decided not to play any matches until the club finds itself in such form as to be able to cope with its opponents with some reasonable chance of success.

An Important Mining Decision.

An important mining action was tried before Mr. Justice Walkem on Monday last. The question in dispute was the right to a mineral claim at Stump Lake, Nicola, and the facts were briefly as follows: In the early part of this month Peter Hope saw what he believed to be a mineral claim that had been abandoned, and he staked, put up the required notices and recorded it as the "Whale." As soon as he began to work Sam Scott claimed the ground and also began work. Hope then came to Kamloops and enquired into Scott's title and found the following particulars: On the 6th of October, 1827, Scott took out a miner's license, and on the 9th of May, 1888, he recorded the ground, after duly staking and putting up the required notices. Scott did not renew his miner's license until the 12th of Oct., 1888, thus leaving six days during which he had no license. On the 3rd of November Scott re-recorded the claim but did not re-stake it or put up new notices. It was contended on behalf of Hope that the fact of Scott being 6 days without a license rendered the ground during those 6 days vacant ground, and in order to obtain a title on taking out his second license it was necessary for Scott to re-stake, put up new notices and record as if for a new claim. The facts were admitted by the defence. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff, for whom Mr. Spinks acted.

A Bad Case.

The Chinese case Wong Wing *vs* Kwong Hing, for assault, which was mentioned in yesterday's issue, turns out to be a much more serious case than was at first supposed. The cause of the assault was some trouble over a Chinese woman named Ah Moy. This woman, who by the way is only a half breed, her father being an Englishman, was arrested in Victoria just before the Chinese New Year, on the information of Ah Foo, charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry from him in Westminster. Ah Moy was brought to Westminster for trial, but Ah Foo withdrew the case as there was plenty of proof ready to show that the woman had never been in Westminster till brought here by the police. It is supposed that the true intention in getting the pretty Chinese woman to Westminster was that she might be used for the purpose of prostitution. After her release Ah Moy went to live with Lee Coy, the Chinese merchant, who gave her a home. Here she resided for a time and then left and went to live with someone else in Chinatown. Before she was released from the gaol, Mr. Moresby told her to go back if anyone illtreated her, and she would find protection there. On Sunday evening about 9 o'clock she arrived at the gaol, crying bitterly, and stated that she had been beaten by Chinamen because she had refused to become a prostitute. Mr. Moresby took her in, and yesterday morning drove her over to Vancouver and left her with Mrs. E. Robson, who will send the girl to the Chinese home at Victoria.

Whatever the girl passed through on Sunday evening was the cause of the row between the principals in this case, and it is evidently considered serious by them as the affair is to be heard before the police magistrate on Monday.

Murder Will Out.

About 8 years ago a man named Nicholls went into the forest in rear of Moodyville and never was seen or heard of afterwards. There were suspicions at the time that he had met with foul play, but as no trace of the body could be found this theory was not verified. Nicholls worked for the Moodyville saw mill company and was well known both in this city and on the Inlet. It now turns out that Nicholls was murdered by an Indian familiarly known as whiskey Joe. This information was given by some Indians a few days ago to constable Calbick at Moodyville, and they further offered to show the spot where the body had been hidden. A man who knew Nicholls very intimately went with the Indians and the constable, and when the skull was dug up he immediately identified it by the gold filling in the teeth. Whiskey Joe was assisted in the foul work of murder by one or more Indians, who are still alive and will be sought after by the police if their names can be learned. Whiskey Joe is dead and beyond the reach of the law. He was on trial a few years ago for the murder of his klootchman, who was found in the woods one morning, near Hastings, almost cut up into mincemeat. The jury acquitted Joe of murder and he was released, but before leaving the gaol he informed an official that he was sorry he had murdered his klootchman, and would never do it again.

An inquest was held at Moodyville, to-day, on the remains of Nicholls, but the verdict has not yet been learned. Mr. Moresby will follow up this case as long as there is any chance of Whiskey Joe's confederates being discovered, and it may be that after all these years the cruel death of Nicholls will be revenged.

North Arm Notes.

The Methodist church in this place intend giving a tea and entertainment on Wednesday, May 8th, in the town hall. The ladies of the congregation will spare no pains in getting up a first-class tea, and the choir of the Methodist church, New Westminster, will furnish an elaborate programme of instrumental and vocal music. An excursion will be run from the city, leaving about 5 p.m., and returning the same evening. The proceeds will be applied to the parsonage building and furnishing fund.—COM.

City Council.

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

His worship Mayor Hendry in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. S. Clute complaining that he had been fined last year for allowing his cow to wander at large with a "silver toned cowbell" attached to its neck, but that dozens of other cow-owners were allowed to let their bell furnished animals roam at large without molestation; also asking that the law either be enforced or his fine refunded.

Referred to the police committee to have the law enforced.

From J. Wintemute and F. Raith asking permission to lay water pipes through lot 20, block B, across Prevost street down the ravine to Clarkson street.

Leave granted under the supervision of the board of works.

From Capt. Angus Grant asking that the amount agreed upon for the transfer of the ferry charter be paid.

Referred to the finance committee with power to act.

From Rand Bros., *re* purchase of a strip of property on Fortesque street, and stating they would try to arrange a satisfactory purchase with the owner.

Referred to the finance committee with power to act.

From Drake, Jackson & Helmcken stating they would not be able to be present at the court of revision on the 30th inst., on behalf of the C. P. R., to object to certain assessments, and asking an adjournment.

Received and filed.

From W. J. Armstrong acknowledging receipt of letter holding him responsible for the accident which befell Mrs. Hennessy, and stating he understood the sidewalk had been made secure to the satisfaction of the board of works. Received and filed.

From James Cunningham complaining that boys gather in some vacant lots near his residence, use bad language and otherwise misbehave, and asking that steps be taken to abate the nusiance. Referred to the chief of police with power to act. And the owners of the lots to be requested to cut the broom off them.

From W. S. Gore, surveyor-general, stating that lot 23, block 36, had been withdrawn from sale, by request of the Westminster council. Received and filled.

From the same, stating that it would not be necessary to gazette a road along the western side of the asylum grounds, and giving the government's consent to the road being opened. Received and filed.

From John Robson, provincial secretary, *re* collection of taxes in blocks 9, 10, 11 and 13 by the government, and stating that if the council can show to the satisfaction of the government how the matter can be equally arranged, the government will put no obstacle in the way of its accomplishment. Referred to the finance committee with power to act.

From Mr. D. Chisholm, M. P., advising the city to prepare a full statement of the Indian reserve question (which reserve was asked by the government to be transferred to the city), the same to be laid before the minister of the interior during his visit to this province, which he expects to make shortly. Referred to a committee consisting of the mayor, Ald. Cunningham and the clerk, with power to act.

The board of works reported that it would cost $200 to remove the lockup to the new city hall and build a fence round it. Laid over for 6 months.

The board of works was instructed to have the stone lockup removed.

The light committee reported that the lamps were not lighted satisfactorily, but were always put out properly and sometimes at 1 a.m.

The board of works recommended: That the first ward will contain all the land within the following limits; all that portion of the city lying west of the centre of London street, and also Poplar island and that portion of Lulu island known as the government reserve.

Ward 2: All that portion of the city lying between the middle of London street and the middle of Douglas street.

Ward 3: All that portion of the city lying between the middle of Douglas street and the middle of Clement st. and a line being the most easterly boundary of Clement st. produced to Fraser river.

Ward 4: All that portion of the city between the north-easterly boundary of Clement st. and the north-easterly boundary of Queen's park, and a line being the said north-easterly boundary of said park produced to the north-westerly boundary of the city and to Fraser river; also that certain parcel of land on the south shore of said river included within the limits of the city.

Ward 5: All that portion of the city not included in said preceding wards. Report adopted.

Ald. Curtis reported that a great many of the folders had been distributed and the city clerk had been instructed to send 50 folders to each postmaster in Ontario and Quebec. Adopted.

Hon. John Robson's communication *re* Fortesque street was referred to the finance committee with power to act.

The communication from Lowenburg, Harris & Co. *re* extension of McKenzie street was laid on the table.

The cruelty to animals by-law was read a second time, and the council went into committee of the whole and passed it clause by clause.

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

The rules of order were suspended and the by-law was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be signed and sealed.

The council went into committee of the whole on the city wards by-law and passed it clause by clause.

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

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

The streets and sidewalks by-law introduced by Ald. Scoullar was read a first time.

Several by-laws of which notice had been given, were deferred to a future meeting.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Ewen, that the cleek be instructed to apply to the lieut.-governor in council requesting a conveyance of sixty-six feet of the asylum reserve, running in a line parallel with the easterly boundary of Queens park from Columbia street to the northerly limits of said park, for the purpose of making a street 132 feet wide. Carried.

Ald. Curtis gave notice that he would introduce a fire limit by-law.

Ald. Scoullar gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to raise a loan of $15,000 for improving the park and $60,000 for street improvments.

The council adjourned till Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Wholesale City Market.

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

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

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1889.

We give considerable space to-day to the report of the Richmond council, in which another chapter or two of the North Arm bridges' somewhat vexed and troublous history is wound off. The report of the Richmond council delegate, appointed to interview the government with respect to their intentions in the matter of renewing, and augmenting, their original grant of $10,000 to the bridges in question, together with the very explicit, exhaustive, and considerate letter of the honorable provincial secretary, on the same subject, should certainly, and will, doubtless, be accepted by the Richmond people as perfectly satisfactory evidence of the continued good faith and good intentions of the government in the premises. We do not see what more could be asked by the Richmond municipality, both in the consideration shown them and in the concessions made. We notice also that the provincial secretary, in passing, as it were, places the blame for the delay that has already occurred in getting the bridges under way, where it belongs, on the shoulders of the C.P.R.Co., although, rightly enough, he exculpates the company from any intentional obstruction in the matter. The report of the delegation appointed by the Richmond council to wait on Mr. Abbott, "in order to obtain a more definite proposition" respecting the C.P.R.Co.'s intentions with reference to constructing the bridges, for a bonus, as combination railway and traffic bridges, was hardly of so satisfactory a nature as the one first considered. As will be seen, the C.P.R.Co., according to Mr. Abbott, have definitely decided not to do so, for that is what Mr. Abbott's reply to the Richmond delegation virtually amounted to. This decision throws the Richmond municipality upon its own ascertained resources, and there should be very little more delay in getting down to actual construction on the much talked of North Arm bridges, which should be looked upon as one consolation, at any rate, by all concerned.

This is a world of change. Even the "eternal hills" are "eternal" only by courtesy, so to speak. And the "only and original" Niagara Falls are changing shape, wearing slowly away, step by step retreating up the stream to Lake Erie. This great natural feature, which our American cousins regard with an excusable pride similar to that with which they view the "surplus" and other national "institooshuns," is, however, good for several generations, as a very respectable waterfall, though its form should alter somewhat from time to time. An exchange says that there have recently been two very heavy falls of rock at Niagara Falls. At first a mass of rock fell from the Horseshoe Falls, and twenty-four hours later another mass was precipitated into the abyss below, with a noise so closely resembling that of an earthquake as to alarm the residents of the neighborhood. The result of the displacement is a change in the shape of the fall. Formerly the Canadian portion of the fall could be described as a horseshoe; but the breaking away of rocks in the center some years ago made it V-shaped. Now that a further displacement has occurred, the fall has returned to its old condition. It is, of course, generally known that the falls of Niagara are gradually moving to the south. The deep cut through the solid rock marks the course they have taken in their backward movement. It is a wonderful excavation, a chasm dug out by the sheer force of water. Not less astonishing has been the removal of the debris. The rock has been thoroughly pulverized, and has been swept out of the river, to be distributed in Lake Ontario. Once it was thought that in the wearing away process the falls would reach Lake Erie and there degenerate into a series of rapids. But the theory has been set aside by one which retains the cataract, although the latter will be the shadow of its present self, and much reduced in size. The latest idea is that the falls will recede two miles and then remain stationary, their height at that point being 80 feet, instead of 164, as at present. The supposition is supported by an argument which appears reasonable. The present site is a limestone formation, some 80 or 90 feet thick, with a shaly foundation. As the shale is washed away the limestone breaks off, and the falls take a step backward. But the end of the shaly deposit will be reached two miles from the present falls, and then the rushing water will have more than it can do to wash away the solid precipice over which it will be projected. *Iron* suggests that it would be a waste of time to attempt to estimate the number of centuries that will elapse before Niagara Falls will have found their permanent site.

In the senate, on the 15th instant, Hon. Senator McInnes asked the government why the erection of the necessary buildings, and farming operations in connection with the proposed experimental farm in this province, had been delayed. In supporting his question, Senator McInnes went briefly into the history of the matter. He said: "In 1886 an act was passed providing for the establishment of an experimental farm in the maritime provinces, one at the city of Ottawa, one in Manitoba, one or more in the Northwest Territories, and one for the province of British Columbia. A few weeks after the act was passed Prof. Saunders paid a visit to British Columbia and the Northwest, for the purpose of making selections of sites for those farms. No action was taken, however, by the government that year. The following year the same gentleman paid a second visit to British Columbia, and seven or eight months afterwards, as the government did not appear to take any action, I placed a notice on the paper, on the 15th April last, asking the government if the site had been selected for the experimental farm in British Columbia. I received the following reply from the leader of the government, that a portion of the Agassiz estate had been selected for that purpose and that preparatory work would commence on the farm as soon as practicable. I asked the leader of the government if he meant by that statement that operations would begin on the farm that same year, and the answer was: 'I suppose so.' Now another year has elapsed and nothing has been done, whereas in Manitoba, I believe the experimental farm at Brandon is in full operation. The one in the Territories, situated at Medicine Hat, is also in full operation, and I want to know why there is this discrimination against British Columbia?" Hon. Senator Abbott replied as follows: "The actual reason why there has been delay in putting up these buildings has been that the title has not been completed yet. There are some difficulties to be cleared up still about it, although the government are sanguine that they will now be able to get these difficulties removed. They are so confident on that subject that they propose to commence the farming operations this spring. The buildings they do not propose to put up until those difficulties are cleared away, but they will erect this spring the necessary sheds for sheltering cattle, and probably any small buildings required for employes and they will proceed with the regular farming operations as if the buildings were there. The erection of the buildings themselves will have to be postponed until next year." Senator McInnes: "Then these farming operations will proceed this spring?" Senator Abbott: "Yes; that is what I understand from the minister of agriculture." This answer is a little more committal than the leader of the government's "I suppose so," quoted above, and it seems reasonable to expect, from all the information elicited by Senator McInnes' inquiry, that operations will actually be prosecuted on the experimental farm, at Agassiz's, this season.

The Weldon extradition bill has passed the house of commons, and will become law. This measure, which we have noticed before, is a beneficent and most necessary one, and will enable Canada to get rid of a very undesirable class of American refugees that transgress the laws of their country and skip across the line to enjoy their ill-gotten gains. It is the high-toned American thief, principally, that will hardly bless the Canadian legislators in his heart for passing this measure. It was greatly feared by the members of this class who have already gained sanctuary in Canada that the bill would have passed in its original shape, containing retroactive clauses. These were expunged, however, while the bill was undergoing amendment, and the act will only affect cases occurring after it is put upon the statute books. This is to be regretted, considering the number of genteel scoundrels that will thus go unwhipt of justice, but a safer and fairer principle of legislation has been adhered to as it is.

Apropos of the comparative merits of eastern Canadians as immigrants, the following testimony is of interest, and is corroborative of our views on the subject expressed in another article in these columns. In a letter written from Los Angeles to his paper, Mr. Andrew Pattullo, editor of the Woodstock *Sentinel Review*, who is at present travelling through California, says of the Canadians in that state: "The reason for their success is not far to seek. It is no national vanity that pronounces them superior to the average American. Their success is a tribute to the school system of Ontario, and to the home training of Canadian mothers. They are more thoroughly trained, better informed, more willing to work, more frugal and steady in their habits than young Americans. With clear heads, sound bodies, a willingness to work, and a determination to succeed they distance their competitors in the race. Too many natives of these states refuse to work. They go in for big speculations, and are usually waiting for something to turn up. While they wait for some chance to make money quickly and easily they live high—much higher than Canadians. In the meantime 'tenderfeet' from other countries do the work, make the money, and fill the places open to them. American business men and capitalists thoroughly understand this. Canadians generally deserve the respect and confidence shown them in this country. They seldom rob their employers or disgrace their country. In the expressive language of the West, in the race of life they 'get there' as often as any class on this coast." The same is true of British Columbia. Our most enterprising and successful young business men have been raised in the eastern provinces, and we are glad to say that this class are being increasingly attracted towards the "gem of the west." There is room for more.

During the recent session of the provincial legislature T. Basil Humphreys, otherwise "the Hon. Tom," made, or is credited with having made, some very ill-natured and foolish remarks, in his usual windy style, about what he called "Canadians," who, he remarked, were appropriately termed "North American Chinamen." Some eastern papers have got hold of this obscure bosh and are using it to illustrate the sentiment that exists in the average British Columbia breast towards his brother of the eastern provinces. The truth is that "Hon. Tom" has resurrected an old cobweby epithet that has been stored on the top shelf for years, and the fact that he did so shows just how well—or ill—he is keeping step with the march of events and the progress of the province—and nothing more. If "Hon. Tom" actually did make use of the coarse and uncalled-for expressions which have, naturally enough, wounded the sensibilities of our eastern friends, we would advise him to come from out his musty and moss-grown cupboard and get on some exposed and breezy position—Race Rocks, or Government street, Victoria, would be a good place—and let the wind blow through his whiskers, until he gets a new idea into his brain. There was a time, before we were brought into touch with our eastern brethren, by means of the railway and telegraph, that we did not entertain any more affectionate regard for them than they did for us. But that state of things is rapidly becoming a memory merely. We understand each other better now. We have a good deal of "truck" with each other, which is constantly increasing, and is bound to increase, commercially, socially, and politically. So far from being prejudiced against "Canadians," we are, as rapidly as can be expected, cultivating a national spirit and learning to consider ourselves as Canadians, although the force of habit still makes us British Columbians in the first place. People from any of the provinces, however, we have come to regard as preferable immigrants for populating and developing our province and its resources. It stands to reason that these are the most desirable immigrants. The institutions of the various provinces being very similar, little or no breaking-in process is required in this respect, and such immigrants can take their places almost immediately and adapt themselves to their surroundings as valuable and useful members of society. It is true that some of our eastern friends, settling in this province, have to learn a little from our somewhat freer ways and, perhaps, more liberal style of living and doing, but this is soon imbibed with the air, and is a distinct and welcome acquisition to the new comer from the east. On the other hand, the eastern immigrant confers a benefit upon the land of his adoption by the infusion of stricter business methods and general conservatism in all departments. Oh, no, "Hon. Tom," it won't do for you to malign our brother from the east. British Columbia knows on which side its bread is buttered. It wants both capital and population, and fully realizes (from actual experience and observation) that the men and money of the eastern provinces are just the "stuff" to assist in developing and building up this new country on a sound basis, commercially, socially and politically. Come west, Johnny Canuck, come west, and we'll drown "Hon. Tom" in the sea if he ventures to look cross-eyed at our welcome guests from the east.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, April 24.*)

The water in the river is falling slightly.

The new fire hall on Royal avenue is receiving its finishing touches.

Work on the new residence for Mr. Warden McBride will be commenced within 10 days.

Mr. A. M. Herring is building a water tank on Royal avenue, and from present indications it seems probable that the supply of water will be unlimited.

A Chinaman almost crazed by the excessive use of opium, appeared before the police magistrate this morning and was remanded for medical examination.

Mr. Hamilton Mason of Ward 5, Vancouver, has been elected by acclamation to the city council, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. J. M. Lefevre. Mr. Mason has a large milk ranch.

The front of the Colonial is receiving a brilliant coat of red paint, and yet there are people who claim there is nothing suggestive about the color, a neighboring drug house having lately indulged in the same luxury.

"Chaleur Bay and its Products, for 1887-8, with Net and Rod," is an interesting pamphlet, written by Mr. John Mowat, father of the inspector of fisheries for this province, and treats of the fisheries of that famed fishing vicinity, besides discussing in an entertaining style various vexed questions relating to pisiculture, &c.,

The committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the May Day celebration report having met with very good success. The sums subscribed have been small but numerous, and the work is not done yet. There is every reason to expect that the coming celebration will be the grandest in every way since the day was first honored in Westminster.

On Sunday afternoon a party of four miners went out sailing at Nanaimo. When opposite Newcastle townsite the boat capsized and the four men were precipitated into the water. Before assistance could reach the men two were drowned. The other two were rescued, one being in an exhausted condition. The names of the drowned men have not been learned.

The sealing schooner Allie S. Alger has arrived at Neah Bay with a catch of 613 seals. The skins were forwarded to Port Townsend, and as soon as a foresail can be forwarded to the Alger (she having lost her foresail in a heavy gale) she will start out on another cruise, which will last all the season. The owners of the Alger are elated at the success of their vessel.—*Colonist.*

Captain Frank White, formerly master of the str. Premier, and who disappeared so mysteriously a year ago, as was alleged, with $10,000 of the C P. N. Co.'s money, made his appearance at Port Townsend on Saturday. He has shipped as first officer on the str. Libby, recently purchased by Capt. Beecher, ex-treasury agent, and which is to ply on Puget Sound. During White's absence he has visited New York, London, China, and various other parts of the world.

Wm. Peden, a tailor, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at the White Swan restaurant. It appears that before coming here he had been warned not to drink any liquor as it was likely to injuriously affect the action of his heart. The evening previous he had come home under the influence, with the result predicted. An inquest was held by Coroner McGuigan at the City Hall yesterday evening and the verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was 30 years old and a native of Scotland.—*News-Advertiser.*

The Yale Lime Kiln.

The lime kilns lately put in operation at Yale by Mr. G. W. Rasure are turning out a splendid quality of lime, and the last burning proved to be of superior quality to the one previous. The kilns are now in operation and Mr. Rasure is preparing to build two more, the first of which will be commenced this week. Several large purchases of this lime have been made by prominent contractors, and the new kilns are likely to be kept pressed with orders during the whole building season.

A Wonderful Meeting.

The Salvation Army continued their great celebration last evening. The novel feature of the occasion was the processsion of the "Ten Virgins," who were clad in robes of snowy white, and each carried in their hands a lantern, representing the wise and foolish virgins. After the street procession there was a grand meeting held at Herring's opera house which was very largely attended. The Vancouver band was present and a great number of visiting officers and soldiers, all of whom were grouped on the stage. The programme consisted of music, singing, prayers and speeches. The celebration will be continued this evening.

The Vancouver Sensation.

The social sensation at Vancouver is exciting great interest there. The case came before the police magistrate yesterday morning and was heard with closed doors. Mr. Hogg gave his evidence, and explained the cause for his suspicions against Sullivan and Mrs. Hogg. The evidence given by Mrs. Hogg was the most important. She point blank accuses Dr. Langis of procuring an abortion and challenges him to deny the truth of the statements. The time and place of all her meetings with Sullivan, when they had criminal intercourse, Mrs. Hogg gave with great exactness. Sullivan assured Mrs. Hogg that he loved her better than his own wife. The case is still proceeding and will probably occupy another day.

Criminal Cases at Kamloops.

At Kamloops last week the following criminal cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Walkem, under the Speedy Trials Act: Wm. Kannagan, charged with assaulting one McKenzie and striking him with a chair, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months with hard labor. Ben Farleigh, charged with stealing various articles from the house of Thos. Allan, near Salmon River, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Ellen Demen, a young woman, formerly of Manitoba, was found guilty of assaulting Peter Pearson with intent to do grevious bodily harm. The accused attacked Pearson with a table fork, stabbing him in the arms, legs and body and also beating him over the head with a shovel. The prisoner was proved to be a troublesome character, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Forged Notes

The cases of Walter Moore and Garret Moore, charged with passing counterfeit bank notes, came before the police magistrate this morning, and both men were held in $300 bail to appear at the spring assizes. The forged notes were passed during the progress of a game of poker in a Front street saloon, and the counsel for the defence gave a description of the game to illustrate how easy it would be for any man to pass or receive a forged note during the excitement. So graphic was Mr. Gaynor's description of the play that everybody's attention was riveted, and at that particular phase when the betting should be going quick and high, the counsel for the prosecution jumped to his feet and was about to "go him $5 better" when he as suddenly subsided and sank into his seat again with a blush on his face which would have done honor to a maiden of sweet sixteen.

Still Another Gone.

A special despatch to THE COLUMBIAN announces the death, this morning, at Victoria, of Adam Innes, an old and highly respected resident of this district and an early pioneer of the province. Mr. Innes was a native of Banffshire, Scotland, and came to British Columbia about the year 1860. He mined for a period in Cariboo, and was there during the great gold excitement of 1862. Some 18 years ago, he took up land at Langley, which he worked successfully till 4 years ago when he went over to Victoria, having secured a large contract on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. On the completion of the road he remained in Victoria and worked as a contractor till his death. He was one of the oldest and most enthusiastic members of the Caledonian and St. Andrew's society of Westminster. The deceased was well known generally throughout the province, and his death will be learned with deep regret by all who knew him. The funeral, which will be conducted by the Caledonian and St. Andrew's society, will take place on Friday afternoon, on the arrival of the str. Princess Louise from Victoria.

New Westminster and District.

The fine tract of agricultural land in the valley of the Fraser will soon be provided with ample railway facilities, as the Canadian Pacific Railway is about to construct a line on the left bank of the river, from the Mission to the Delta, and the Northern Pacific Railway are constructing a line from Seattle to New Westminster, thus placing the mainland of the province in direct communication with the United States system of railways. Real estate in New Westminster and district has doubled in value during the past month, and it is estimated that the present contracts for brick houses in Westminster amount to 100,000*l.* Many intending emigrants being under a false impression as to the climate of the sea coast of British Columbia, the following official record for the month of February will prove of interest:—Mean temperature, 40.1; highest maximum, 54.0; lowest minimum, 25.0; days rain fell, 12; days snow fell, 2. Owing to the warm currents of the Pacific, British Columbia enjoys a climate similar to that of the south of England, but with a finer summer.—*Colonies and India.*

The Canfield Road.

The attorneys of the Canfield Railroad state that about 300 on this side of the boundary are now employed on the right of way, clearing and grading; that arrangements have been made for the ties, piling and bridge timbers necessary; that the iron will come from Pennsylvania mills, and that all contracts for the construction of the bridges and railroad will be let within ten days; and lively work will begin, to get the road completed early in Sept., thus uniting by bands of steel the international cities of Whatcom and New Westminster. This also means the building of the Broadway wharf out to deep water and the erection of an ample depot at the foot of Broadway.

This railway project was conceived in the fertile brain of Senator Canfield, whose very life and pride are interwoven with its success. He is now about 52 years of age and proposes to round off his active business career by the completion of his railway system. A man of less energy and determination would have long ago abandoned the great undertaking, but the senator has overcome all obstacles and the bright sunshine of prosperity smiles upon his efforts.—*Revielle.*

Never before has there been such an exodus to the United States from Quebec as this year. Within the last few days 1,000 people have left for the brick fields of Massachusetts and New England.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, April 25.)

The date of the Delta Agricultural Exhibition has been fixed for Oct. 1st.

Ogle, Campbell & Co., are the latest contributors to the Exposition Fund, towards which they have subscribed the handsome amount of $20. Next!

The woman sentenced by Mr. Justice Walkem, at Kamloops, last week, to 2 years in the penitentiary, will be the first female committed to that institution since its establishment.

The dredger still continues to do good work in the vicinity of the Royal City wharves. The bottom of the river is quite soft and the work of scraping the bottom is quite easy.

The Nanaimo *Courier* appeared on Tuesday enlarged to a 7-column paper, and in a new dress. The *Courier* is more than ever a credit to the "black diamond" city and deserves the hearty support of its constituency.

The well-known sound of the str. Rithet's whistle was heard in the harbor yesterday afternoon for the first time in many months. She has replaced the str. Princess Louise on the Westminster–Victoria route for the summer months. The Rithet left on her return trip this morning with a large load of farm produce and 30 passengers.

The sunken snag on the point a short distance above the B. C. cannery has commenced operations for this season. Vianen's fine oolachan net was almost destroyed by coming in contact with it on Tuesday. THE COLUMBIAN has called attention to this snag on many occasions, but without effect. Many poor fishermen suffered severely last summer by having their nets destroyed on this obstruction, and surely it is time that something was done to cause its removal. Perhaps the board of trade will take the matter in hand.

Railway Statistics

The railway statistics of the Dominion up to June 30 last year were brought down a few days ago. The total miles of completed railway in the Dominion at that date were 12,702; capital paid, $727,000,000; government bonuses paid, $134,000,000; earnings, $42,159,152; working expenses, $30,652,046; net earning, $11,500,000. Passengers carried, 11,416,791; tons of freight carried, 17,172,759; miles run, 37,391,206; passengers killed, 20.

Perry Creek

Last night's mail from Kootenay brought favorable advices from the Perry Creek gold mine, which during last month yielded $1,577. The canyon in the ancient river bed still continues. In one place it became so narrow that it had to be blasted to allow of the cars passing through, but it has opened out again considerably and is now eleven feet wide at the face of the tunnel. The bed rock and rim rock are, as yet, quite smooth. The quality of the gold taken out is the same as that taken out last month. Mr. Dow reports very good looking ground ahead, promising a fair yield for next month. *Colonist.*

The Provincial Exhibition.

The committee having the preparation of the prize list in hand are busy revising and preparing the catalogue of prizes for the forthcoming exhibition. It is important that this list should be devised on a considerably larger and more liberal scale than on any previous year, and it is to be hoped that all who have a valuable suggestion to offer, or a special prize to donate, will immediately communicate with the secretary of the Agricultural Association, T. R. Pearson, Esq., at this city, as within a week the prize list must be closed and placed in the hands of the printer. Several special prizes, we are informed, have been already added to the list. We hope to see others follow. Every citizen should take a personal interest in the exhibition, and in some way contribute to its success.

Higgins—Helmcken.

Never before in its history has the pretty little Reformed Episcopal church held so large a crowd as that which filled every seat, and monopolized every inch of standing room, last evening, when W. R. Higgins, of the real estate firm of Bourchier & Higgins, was united in marriage to Miss Edith Louise, youngest daughter of Hon. J. S. Helmcken, M.D. Promptly at 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the church, the bride leaning on her father's arm, and supported by her two bridesmaids, Miss Higgins and Miss Bushby. The groom was accompanied by but one groomsman, Capt. W. Smallfield. The bride was dressed in pearl white satin, trimmed with white crepe, and orange blossoms; Miss Higgins wore pale blue and white Indian silk, trimmed with gold lace, and a tulle bonnet adorned with pink roses. Miss Bushby was dressed in white crepe, and wore a red silk tulle bonnet trimmed with red roses. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. John Reid, D.D.; the bride being given away by her father, Hon. J. S. Helmcken. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where a wedding dinner was partaken of prior to the departure of the young couple on their honeymoon, which will be spent at Harrison Hot Springs. —*Colonist.*

Wedding Chimes.

An event which has been looked forward to with a considerable degree of interest for some weeks, especially in Methodist church circles, took place this forenoon. The happy affair was the marriage of Marion Lee, eldest daughter of H. L. DeBeck, Esq., J. P., to James Alexander, second son of Alderman Thos. Cunningham. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. J. H. White, took place at the residence of the bride's father in the presence of some 25 guests, all relatives of the high contracting parties. The bride, who was dressed in a handsome and neat fitting travelling costume, was supported by her sister, Miss Georgie DeBeck, while Mr. H. M. Cunningham acted as best man for the groom. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served, during the progress of which many hearty wishes were expressed for the future happiness and prosperity of the newly wedded couple. The happy couple were made the recipients of many handsome and useful presents, the most notable among which was a purse of gold presented to the pretty bride by the congregation of the Methodist church, with whom as choir organist she was a general and deserved favorite. About 11 o'clock, amidst showers of rice and old shoes the bride and bridegroom left by carriage for Vancouver, *en route* for Portland, where the honeymoon will be spent. THE COLUMBIAN extends warmest congratulations.

A Foolish Girl.

The case of Jessie Rivers, charged with larceny, which came before the police court this morning, will be of great interest to many of our readers, as her history is pretty well known. She was formerly an inmate of a disreputable house in this city, but through the untiring efforts of a number of Christain ladies she was persuaded to abandon her life of sin. One of these charitable ladies took the girl, who was extremely penitent at the time, to her house, and gave her a home so that she might not be forced by poverty or other circumstances to return to a wicked life. For many months Jessie remained with the kind lady, who treated her like a sister and did everything in human power to wean the girl completely from her old habits. When the cure seemed complete a situation was procured for the girl with a well known family, and for a time she gave every satisfaction. Two weeks ago her employers missed a few small articles, and a few days later some jewelry disappeared. The police were informed of these losses, and Chief Pearce at once decided that Jessie was the guilty party. Investigation proved that the girl had latterly been in the habit of visiting her old haunts, and this confirmed the chief's suspicions. A search of her effects resulted in finding several of the missing articles, and, as a consequence, her arrest followed. The case will be investigated at the police court to-morrow.

Anniversary of Oddfellowship.

The lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin in the Oddfellows' Hall last evening, on Oddfellowship, was fairly well attended. At 8.30 o'clock Mr. W. McColl took the chair, and in the course of a few remarks stated that the object of the meeting was to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Oddfellows' in America. The opening ode, beginning with the words "Brethren of our friendly Order," was then sung by the whole assemblage, accompanied by Mr. Morey at the piano, after which the chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Baldwin as the speaker. The reverend gentleman began his lecture by saying that he never before had an opportunity of addressing a public meeting, and then related an amusing anecdote to illustrate the alleged prosiness of audiences in the west. He said that this was a progressive age; it was different to that of our ancestors. When people left the old method of travel they found it necessary to change their methods of thinking. We are living now in an age that is full of bud and promise; the air is full of the spirit of progress. Wonderful inventions had changed man's ideas, and he thought, spoke and acted more quickly and intently than he formerly did. We have reached a place where cranks never come—we do not mean cranks when we speak of Oddfellows. Oddfellowship is now a necessity. A stranger in a foreign land, if he is a member of the order, is surrounded and cared for by friends. Some say that this is the work of the church, but does the church always do her work? If a fire broke out in the town some might say that it was the work of the Hyack Co. to attend to that. There is always outside work for Oddfellowship to do. She recognizes no religion, but goes out in the world with no prejudice in her eye. She recognizes all colors and tongues. Her mission is broad. A great many things are said against the order. It is a secret society, and that is sufficient to condemn it with some. We require secrets; we require secrets and sancity at home. If a young lady has a lover, the last thing that she would think of telling is what nice things he was saying to her on the night before. Who would condemn the government for hiding its hand, or a general because he keeps his plan of war a secret from the foe? God himself teaches man by processes which he never reveals. We do not say that Oddfellowship is a church, but it does some of the work of the church. The Oddfellows have spent $7,000,000 in relieving distress, and surely this is a good work. The rev. gentlemen concluded his lecture by making a strong appeal against cruelty to animals, which won him hearty rounds of applause. The closing ode brought the proceedings to an end.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, April 26.)

The Vancouver county court has been adjourned till May 28th.

A meeting of the Caledonian and St. Andrew's society was held last night for the purpose of completing arrangements for the funeral of the late Adam Innes.

A plain drunk gave $5 bail to appear at the police court this morning, but he neglected to return and claim the money so it passed into the city treasury.

The Methodist people will observe Friday (to-day) as a day of prayer and humiliation before God, that good may be brought out of the present state of affairs and that the reproach may be taken from this branch of the church.—*World.*

The sea lions which congregate off the mouth of the Columbia River to feast on the salmon, are the greatest nuisance the fishermen have to encounter. On Monday last when one of the fish traps at the mouth of the river was opened, eleven large sea lions were found inside, and the heads of thirty-four fine salmon, showing that the sea lions had breakfasted on $42.50 worth of fish.

The boats engaged in the oolachan fishing yesterday reaped a great harvest, and as a consequence the surplus supply has knocked the bottom out of the price of sweevies. Vianens net brought in from 1200 to 1500 pounds, each haul last night, but only a few hauls were made as there was a comparatively small demand for the fish Twenty-five hundred pounds were shipped to Victoria this morning.

Half a dozen dead rats adorned Columbia street this morning, which, to say the least was not a very inviting spectacle to visitors. Dead rats are very common on Columbia street and our citizens have become accustomed to seeing them, but it is different with strangers and they point to the carcasses with surprise. Some citizens are under the impression persons should be punished for throwing dead rats on the street.

SEVERELY BURNED.—"I burnt my hand severely, and did not know what to do till a friend ran in with some Hagyard's Yellow Oil and applied it, and it drew out the pain and healed it in a few days. I would not be without it." Mary Lepard, 50 Cecil st., Toronto.

Good News.

A despatch from Ottawa this afternoon brings the cheering news that our member, Mr. D. Chisholm, is much improved, and yesterday he was able to sit up for an hour. This good news has revived the hopes of his many friends, who all sincerely trust he may weather his present attack of illness and be spared for many years to come.

Salmon Packing Commences.

The Bon Accord Packing Co., of which Mr. D. J. Munn is the manager, has the honor of packing the first salmon of 1889. The first boiling was made on Saturday last, when a couple of dozen cases were packed. Since then a number of cases have been packed every day and the total pack now amounts to close on 150 cases. Only a few boats have been employed so far, but if the run shows any signs of increasing an additional number will be pressed into service.

Consigned to Mother Earth.

The funeral of the late Adam Innes took place this afternoon shortly after the arrival of the str. Rithet from Victoria. The pall-bearers were Messrs. L. F. Bonson. J. Buie, Geo. Black, J. Rankin, D. McGregor and James Stephens. Rev. Mr. Scouler officiated. The members of the Caledonian and St Andrews Society were present in full regalia, and, with a large number of citizens in carriages and on foot, followed the remains to the Masonic cemetery where they were consigned to mother earth.

Map of Manitoba

We have received from J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., Brandon, Man., a copy of his new 25c. indexed map of Manitoba. The map is original and graphic, telling as it does its own tale of the progress of the young province. The fourteen pages of indexing make a complete guide to the map, which is folded into a neat cover for pocket or office reference. Mr. Brownlee's idea is to supply to eastern people a reliable low priced map—and we certainly are of opinion that he has struck it. For further particulars, address J. H. Brownlee, Brandon, Manitoba.

Sent to Gaol.

At the police court this morning Jessie Rivers was brought before Capt. Pittendrigh and Mr. Mathers, J. P.'s, to answer to the charges of larceny preferred against her. She pleaded guilty and the taking of the evidence was waived. In pronouncing sentence Capt. Pittendrigh said: "Yours is a very bad case. You were taken into service through the joint exertions of several Christian ladies of this city, who by your promises fully believed in your reform. The return you made them was to steal from those who tried to aid the endeavors of these ladies. You are sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment in the provincial gaol."

STRONG RESISTANCE.—A healthy human body has strong powers of resistance against disease, but where weakness or lack of tone exists disease quickly assails it. Keep the system clean, the blood pure and the vital powers vigorous and active by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the true vitalizer and restorative.

Wilson-Jenns.

The marriage of Mr. W. Ridgeway Wilson, architect, and Miss Flora Alexandria Jenns, eldest daughter of the Rev. Percival Jenns, was celebrated at St. John's Church, Victoria, Wednesday. The edifice was filled with ladies and the interesting ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, pastor of St. John's church. Mr. E. A. Jenns, of this city, the bride's brother, was at the capital, accompanied by Mrs. Jenns, and took part in the ceremony. The happy couple left Thursday morning by the str. Islander on their wedding trip to the Sound. THE COLUMBIAN'S congratulations are added to the many already given.

Portland Exposition

Portland is to have a monster exhibition in September next for one month. The buildings are just completed and will be opened on the 1st of May. They cover six acres of ground. It is intended that it shall be the greatest event of the kind ever held on the Pacific coast. All the North Pacific states and territories will be represented. Mr. L. Samuel, of the *West Shore*, who has been in the city several days, yesterday interviewed the government in an endeavor to induce them to prepare and send a British Colambia exhibit. The people who will attend the exhibition are those who may want to know about our province, and the advertisment of a well gotten up exhibit would prove of great benefit.—*Colonist.*

The Vancouver Sensation.

The hearing of the evidence against Dr. Langis and Arthur Sullivan, in connection with the alleged abortion case, was continued at Vancouver yeserday. The evidence adduced by Mrs. Mogg, if reliable, goes very hard against the accused. At the conclusion of Mrs. Hogg's evidence. Mr. Hammersley asked that the prisoners be committed for trial at once as a thoroughly strong case has been made out. Mr. Blake opposed this and the court adjourned without reaching a decision. After the court assembled to-day the lawyers indulged in a lengthy discussion and Mr. Hammersley repeated his request that the accused be sent up for trial. This was accordingly ordered by the magistrates and Sullivan and Dr. Langis were fully committed to stand their trial at the Spring assizes.

New Settlers.

Few people have any idea of the immigrants that have settled in Westminster district since the beginning of the year. Mr. T. L. Briggs, of the C. P. Navigation Co., informed a representative of THE COLUMBIAN that not a steamer has left for up river ports during the last six weeks which did not carry a number of new comers, and sometimes as many as twenty-five in one day. Many immigrants go up river to prospect for land and return in a few days, having been successful in their search. A number of new settlers who arrived in the country since the beginning of the year have already sent east for their families. A fact worthy of note is that of all the new comers who have decided to settle in this district, not one of them has yet been heard to speak in other than the most hopeful terms of the future.

Steam vs. Man Power.

An exciting race took place yesterday afternoon on the North Arm between the steamer Fairy Queen and six Indians in a racing skiff. The Indians were full of pride and conceit, and thought that their strong arms were capable of producing more speed than the engines of the steamer. For two miles the plucky Siwashes held lead, pulling like heroes and straining every muscle to widen the distance between them and the Fairy Queen. The str. was urged to its best, but it was not till the race had lasted two miles that the superior staying powers of steam were made manifest, and she gradually forged ahead of the craft propelled by man power. Though defeated the Siwashes were by no means disheartened, as they merely wished to prove that they could attain a greater speed than their opponent, and did not pretend, conceited as they were, to be able to stand the strain as long as a steam engine.

Chinese Troubles Anticipated.

The Chinese merchants of this city, who have branch stores in Vancouver, have received private information to the effect that serious Chinese troubles are likely to arise in Vancouver about the 1st of May, when it is said the Mongolians will be forced to quit that city. The merchants are, in consequence, greatly alarmed, and are making preparations to remove their goods to Westminster, should the troubles assume a threatening aspect. They are closing accounts with Vancouver purchasers, and will send no more goods there until the expected move has passed. A series of anti-Chinese meetings have been held in Vancouver during the last few weeks, and it is said that a general lockout of Chinese laborers will be enforced on the first day of May. It is to be hoped that if any lockout does arise the abuses suffered by the Chinese laborers in 1887 will not be repeated. The only feasible system of expelling Chinese laborers is to cease giving them employment. Then they will be forced to look for work elsewhere.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.—Disease in any of its myriad forms is never welcome, and the end of its visit is always rejoiced at. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, giving life and hope with every dose.

Richmond Council.

The council met on Saturday, April 13, pursuant to adjournment, the reeve and all the members being present. A communication was read from C. Warwick, government agent, respecting refund for taxes collected; filed. Eli Lander proposed to give up his job on the west end of his contract, and the council instructed the board of works to let the contract to other parties.

REPORT.

To the Reeve and Council of Richmond:

GENTLEMEN.—As your delegate appointed to interview the Government to find out their intention with regard to the North Arm bridges, I beg to report as follows:

That I presented myself at the Government buildings, Victoria, on the morning of the 9th inst., and, as I found the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works was absent, I handed a copy of resolution forwarded to him, to the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

The latter gentlemen said in reference thereto, that he was surprised that the council should look upon the action of the Government in this matter as being a breach of faith, and could not see where they had any grounds for so considering it. By way of explanation he stated that, although the authority of the vote of the house on appropriations did not extend beyond the 30th June, the money could be held and made available by an order of the lieut.-governor-in-council for three months longer, which would be done, without doubt, if there was any course decided on and construction commenced before the end of the fiscal year.

He stated also that, although no definite proposition could be obtained from the C. P. R. Co., now, he believed there was some grounds to hope that that company would yet decide on carrying out next year the proposition made by them, and in that case, or in case of any other arrangements being made for the construction of the proposed bridges agreeable to the Government, between the time the present appropriation lapses and next session of the legislature, he felt certain the government would take steps then to have the appropriation re-voted.

In view of the full statement contained in the communication of the Hon. Prov. Sec'y herewith submitted, it is needless for me to make a lengthy report.

Before closing this report, however, it is my duty and it gives me pleasure to state that the Hon. Prov. Sec'y received me with cordiality, and, notwithstanding the resolution, which he considered unjustifiable, he discussed the matter with me with great patience and consideration, allowing me to see him for a long time in the morning and again before his department closed, and the length of his communication, herewith submitted, shows that he has not treated our request lightly nor disposed of the matter without due consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

April 13, 1889, THOS. KIDD.

[Copy of Communication.]

VICTORIA, April 10, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to our conversation yesterday, and replying to the letter and resolution you left with me, I beg to say:

1. I do not think the council was justified in concluding that there was any disposition on the part of the government to break faith with the municipality in the matter of bridging the North Arms. When the government consented to obtain an appropriation of $10,000 towards the construction of the proposed bridges it seemed to be the impression on all hands that $20,000 was an outside estimate, indeed, many of those most directly interested insisted that the work could be done for very much less. When, therefore, the government agreed to bear half the cost it was on the distinct understanding that the one half would not exceed $10,000. It would be idle to suppose that, if double that sum should be required, the government would still be under obligation to provide one half, and that refusal would be a breach of faith. It was really half of a supposed ascertained quantity that was undertaken, and, when the tenders revealed the fact that the maximum estimate would have to be exceeded nearly 50 per cent., the government could not fairly be accused of breaking faith in declining to make up the excess in whole or in part.

2. The government could hardly be held responsible for the delay which has occurred. They made every effort, and I did everything in my power personally, to expedite the approval of the plans at Ottawa. The C. P. R. Co. have (doubtless innocently enough) been the principal cause of the delay, by, first, keeping us waiting so long for the plans their engineers were preparing and, secondly, by holding out the hope that they would take up the scheme in connection with their own—an arrangement which it was felt would be in the interest of all parties concerned.

3. Judging from the wording of the resolution one might be led to suppose that the duty rested upon the government of informing you of the fact that appropriations, if unexpended at the end of the fiscal year, lapse. Every supply bill contains a provision to that effect, and it was taken for granted that you were aware of it. But there is also in the bill a provision enabling the time to be extended three months, in order to meet special cases; and there is no reason to doubt, that, if the work was under way, recourse would be had to that expedient in this case. Possibly the reason Mr. Gore did not refer to this provision was, that he was naturally anxious to expedite matters.

4. As I endeavored to explain to you yesterday, there is no fund at the disposition of the government to enable it to comply with the request of the council in so far as contributing of one half of the balance of the $7,500 is concerned. But should it be really decided to proceed at once with the work, and abandon all hope of the railway company taking it up, I think it might be possible, with the $1000 placed in the estimates as a grant to the municipality, to squeeze out of the general district grant the $2,750 necessary to meet one half of the additional expense, provided the municipality should be prepared to provide the other half, with the understanding, of course, that the municipality would expect no further grant for the fiscal year.

While making the above suggestion, I may be permitted to express the hope that it may be decided to wait till next year, feeling, as I do, deeply impressed with the great advantage of having the construction and maintenance of these bridges undertaken by the railway company.

I am inclosing a copy of the supply bill for your information, and have only to add that there should be no time lost in coming to a definite conclusion.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROBSON,
Prov. Sec.

THOS. KIDD,
Reeve Richmond Municipality.

On motion, the report of Reeve Kidd was adopted, and the reeve and councillor Garratt were appointed a committee to communicate with the C. P. R. Co., with a view of obtaining some definite information respecting their proposition to construct the bridges.

The assessment roll was then taken up, revised in part, and laid over till next meeting.

The council adjourned to meet on Saturday next at 2 p. m.

April 20th the council met; present, Reeve Kidd and councillors, Stewart, Garratt, Daniels and Blair. Minutes of last meeting adopted.

A communication was read from I. B. Fisher, manager of Bank of British Columbia, New Westminster, endorsing 30 cancelled coupons, amounting to $900.00, being one year's interest on $15,000 debentures; also, a communication from Williams Bros. re Crickmay's fence; received and referred to George Turner, C. E., for his consideration and report thereon.

REPORT.

To the Reeve and Council:

GENTLEMEN: — Your committee appointed to communicate with Mr. Abbott, of the C. P. R. Co., in order to obtain a more definite proposition than that submitted by him respecting North Arm bridges, beg to report as follows:

That they waited on Mr. Abbott on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and made the object of their mission known to him. He stated in answer that he was not in a position to make a more definite statement in regard to this matter than he had done in his communication under date 20th ult. And in view of the uncertainty of these bridges being built as a part of the proposed railway across the Delta, in time to meet the urgent and growing need of this municipality within a reasonable time, and of the uncertainity of his company being willing, when they come to consider the matter more fully, to accept the amount appropriated by the government and this municipality for these bridges as a bonus to build combined railway and traffice bridges, and of the seeming growing disinclination of the company to build such combined bridges, and of the many other objections that might be raised to such bridges being undertaken by this company, he thought it would be unwise for him to encourage a hope on the part of the people of this municipality that this company would build these proposed bridges as desired by this council.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. KIDD,
B. W. GARRATT.

April 20, 1889.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the Reeve and Councillor Garratt were appointed to proceed to Victoria to confer with Mr. Gore re plans, and if thought advisable to call in the assistance of an engineer for consultation, with full power to act for the council respecting the letting of contract for the construction of the bridges.

The 8th day of June next was decided as the time for holding a court of revision, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Town Hall. Councillors, Daniels, Garratt and Stewart were appointed to examine proposed site for road on north side of Sea Island, leading to bridge site, to report at next meeting.

Councillor Daniels at next meeting will introduce a revenue by-law.

The council adjourned to meet on the 1st Saturday in May.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Attempt to Rob the Corner Stone of the Jubilee Hospital. Youthful Shoplifters. A Wrestler After Cameron. Eight Times Convicted.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, April 26.—During the past few evenings vandals have been at work at the Royal Jubilee hospital, and many annoying depredations have been committed. On Thursday night an attempt was made to remove the cap of the corner stone, and thus secure the articles deposited in the cavity. Fortunately the cement held fast and the intention was frustrated, although the corner stone was tumbled off its foundation. The work of the vandals is being kept quiet, as the police are confident of capturing them before long.

David and Chas. Caffire, two youngsters 10 and 13 years old, were arrested this morning charged with shoplifting. The boys worked their little game as skillfully as old veterans.

Western Star Lodge No. 10, I.O.O.F. will be instituted at Vancouver by grand master Meldrum and the grand officers, on May 3rd. This will be an important event in Oddfellowship, as it will entitle the grand lodge to a representation in the sovereign grand lodge.

Lawrence Mooney got 3 months for larceny. This is his eighth conviction.

Johnson, the eastern Canadian all-round athlete, is here to accept Cameron's challenge to wrestle for one to five thousand a side. He also offers to row anybody in the province in outrigger skiffs for any amount.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the People of New Westminster and Surrounding Country:

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

Yours truly,

MACPHERSON & THOMSON.

Chemists and Druggists.

TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE

In U.S. Canada.

CHAS. CLUTHE'S PATENTED SPIRAL TRUSSES.

Children cured in 2 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 3 months, without any discomfort to wearer. The most obstinate cases of Rupture yield to these Trusses. Every Truss specially made for each case. Orders received by 5 p.m. mailed same day (prepaid and registered). Pad only one ounce. Perfect Ventilation. Worn by over 1000 persons. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. Very Low Prices. Send 6c. Stamp for Illustrated Book, invaluable information.—Address, CHAS. CLUTHE, 118 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It must be apparent to everyone who has followed the proceedings in the council chambers recently with respect to the "local improvements by-law," that, from one cause and another, this scheme for "raising the wind" to do necessary street work and improvements in the city is destined to be defeated so far as the object had in view. Theoretically, there appeared to be no good reason why the provisions of section 191 of the New Westminster incorporation act should not be availed of as a means of raising money to enable important city improvements, for which the ordinary revenue is inadequate, being undertaken this year. But in this, as in so many other instances, a fatal hitch has developed between the theory and the practice of the thing. Those who have been paying taxes for years for general city improvements, and who own property in sections hitherto unimproved, municipally, and which it is now proposed to improve by the issue of local street debentures, naturally object to bearing the exclusive burden of local improvements, while other street work, to which they have contributed and continue to cotribute, has been and continues to be a tax upon the general fund. It is true this reasonable objection might be overriden, and street work carried on under the "local improvements by law" in certain localities in spite of it, by obtaining the requisite majority of petitioners in favor of the measure; but this would hardly be satisfactory, and, perhaps, not fair either. A more serious objection, however, and one that must be considered as giving the death-blow to all hopes of a satisfactory working of the streets debentures scheme, has been discovered, in the disposition that has become apparent, threatening to, unwarrantably—at least inconveniently—extend the operations of the measure to all street improvements in the city, however trivial, thus defeating whatever of good the "local improvements" idea might contain, by its very abuse. As a worthy alderman said, "You can't make fish of one and flesh of another;" but since the matter has come to be looked at in this light, good-bye to any harmonious and beneficent working of the "local improvements" scheme. In fact enough has transpired to demonstrate that it would be the part of wisdom to abandon the idea altogether at this stage, and adopt some other and better plan to enable necessary, pressing, city improvements to be accomplished this season. The obvious alternative is to raise the required sum, for general improvements, by a city loan, specifying in the by-law as to its apportionment. A considerable amount of city improvements, not within the means of the ordinary revenue, must, or should, be done this year, and the city is in a first-class position to borrow the money required. Its debt is small—only $5,500 at present, and, when the Southern Railway debentures are added, still only $155,500—and its credit, of course, unexceptionable. Under all the circumstances, we believe that steps should be taken without delay for borrowing, say, $75,000 for street improvements and about $15,000 for the park. Both of these amounts could be covered by one bylaw. We hope to see some such action taken by the council immediately, and have no doubt that such a measure, properly laid out as to details, would receive the almost unanimous support of the ratepayers.

An English journalist, says the *Graphic*, has recently thrown down the gaunlet to the stage by the assertion that the average actor, if not exactly illiterate, is at least a far less well informed person than he should be—than society, considering the exceptional character of his calling, has a right to expect him to be. Ideally, he is a master of poetry and prose; conversant with Shakespeare; ready to attune his mind to any mood, humorous or philosophic, and able not only to declaim fine speeches by the yard but to linger lovingly over every subtile cadence and pause to gather a gem of fancy which everyone else has overlooked. His perceptions are supposed to have been polished by the study of both men and books, and he is understood to be equally at home in a library or a drawing room. Such is the actor that enthusiastic admirers of the drama have often evolved from their inner consciousness; but those who have had the privilelge of meeting these heroes of the sock and buckskin in private life, will probably not be willing to admit that the portrait holds the mirror up to nature. Putting aside, of course, such ornaments of the stage as Irving, Booth, Jefferson, the Wallacks, Barrett and many others, and coming to what might be termed the dead level of the "profession," the searcher after the ideal player will not probably consider himself repaid for his trouble. While in the delivery of his lines and the portrayal of character the undistinguished actor is often admirable, he appears to lose all interest in the subject when he doffs his costume. Talk to him afterward of the ethics of his part and of its relations to the tragedy or comedy in which he has been playing, and you find that the subject has no attraction for him. Suggest, however, that some rival has given a better impersonation than his, and he suddenly becomes the most interested of listeners. Thus the more one sees of the "profession" in private, the more one wonders that a class of men possessing so little general information, and in no sense what might be termed liberally educated, are still able from dramatic instinct and an accurate knowledge of stage traditions, to present a forceful and truthful portraiture of characters that educated people find it a pleasure to study. When, therefore, it is sought to cultivate the player's acquaintance and to acquire still further information regarding the theories on which the impersonation is based, it is disappointing to find that, in the majority of cases, these do not exist in the histrionic mind, and, like that of Canning's knife-grinder, the amusing tale is absolutely without a moral. But if actors are not what they might be—and who of us are?—it must be admitted that society seems very well satisfied with them as they at present move about among us and have their being. And in fact much of the absence of heroic achievement on the part of these popular favorites is due to the fact that the discharge of their functions as social pets leaves them but little leisure to satisfy the engrossing demands of self-culture!

Now that the newspapers are taking an interest in an expedition, the north pole will soon cease to be the lonely spot it has been for so long. Mr. Alphonse Leduc, who accompanied Lord Lonsdale part of the way in his perilous expedition over the Arctic wilds, was in Chicago recently, on his way east, with his head full of big ideas, for the purpose of organizing an overland expedition to the north pole. Mr. Leduc will be "grub staked" in his arduous undertaking by a syndicate of newspapers. He is quite enthusiastic on the subject, and to a representative of the Chicago *Times* stated that, from his experience with Lord Lonsdale, he is of the opinion that with funds and material he can reach the pole in an incredibly short time. He thinks that with 300 men he can keep up a line of communication between his advance guard and civilization, and periodically let the world know of his movements. He proposes to make his headquarters on the peninsula of Boothia, which is connected with the mainland. Between Boothia and Winnipeg he proposes to establish a line of couriers. The distance is about 1,500 miles, but there are, it is stated, no obstacles in the way of keeping this line open, and intelligence can be received every few days of the advance made by the expedition that makes Boothia its base of operations. With stations along the line and a good supply of dog-teams, the distance from Boothia to the nearest railroad or telegraph to Winnipeg can be covered in from ten to twelve days. It will not require more than fifty men to operate this part of the line. Mr. Leduc said that he was on his way to New York, on the invitation of a newspaper syndicate, whose intention it was to interest a number of newspapers in the scheme and to divide the expenses, which it is expected will amount to between $500 and $600 a day, as the expedition would push ahead with all the rapidity possible. The men in front would feel encouraged, and, knowing that they were in constant communication with civilization, would have no fear of starvation, as depots with ample supplies will be established along the entire line, and the sleds be kept employed replenishing the supplies at the stations. Mr. Leduc further outlined the scheme as follows: "We intend to advance on the same principles as an invading army. We will send out a corps of men, and after they have reached a certain distance, which will be determined upon, they will receive instructions to form a depot and send back word as soon as they come to a halt. Another body carrying provisions will then be sent forward, and on their arrival the first gang, who have by this time been well rested, will start out and form another station and keep up a line of communication with the first. Dog teams will be kept constantly on the run between the stations, bringing down dispatches and carrying supplies in food, fuel and clothing. It is our intention to work this thing systematically and provide every comfort possible for the men. We are fully confident that our task can be accomplished without any hardship. A reserve force will be retained at the depot and the men will be kept constantly on the move, and those in front will have an opportunity to come to the main depot for rest and change, and we intend to make it as comfortable as possible. This can only be accomplished by a regular system of inter-communication with our source of supplies. By the method we adopt to let the world know what we are doing, we can get the news and letters from civilization, which will be a great comfort to those in advance. When I was with Lord Lonsdale I studied carefully the subject of transportation and protection against cold. I have given my mind to this work and have invented a covered sled that will be a boon in the Arctic regions." Mr. Leduc's sled, a model of which he has constructed, resembles a cracker box on runners. It is made of thick pasteboard, which he says is exceedingly light and impervious to the cold. In the front is a glass window, and an opening in the side which can be closed with a slide. Through this the driver thrusts his arm when he wishes to whip up the dogs. A full-sized sled is large enough for two men to sit in and three to sleep in. On the top is a contrivance, also made of pasteboard, which can be unfolded on either side of the sled, and being banked by the snow, forms comfortable quarters for the dogs. The runners consist simply of a broad toboggan, and between the bottom of the sled and that of the toboggan a considerable space exists for carrying provisions. Alphonse Leduc certainly seems to have grasped *the* idea, in all its details, for a successful polar campaign, and we trust that, with the assistance of the enterprising newspaper men, he may "get there," right side up, and have the honor of hoisting the first flag on the north pole.

A letter from Kansas City, Ia., received at Montreal, contains the information that Adam Darling, the St. James street crockery merchant, who left a year or two ago without the knowledge of his creditors, is working hard in order to pay all he owes them.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

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

B. TITUS,
Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

Meteorological Report for Week Ending April 27th, 1889.

	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.
Sunday	56.0	50.0	0.71
Monday	59.0	47.0	0.12
Tuesday	65.0	48.0	0.12
Wednesday	61.0	51.0	0.12
Thursday	63.0	48.0	0.03
Friday	66.0	41.0	
Saturday	66.0	46.0	

Rain; cloudy; showers; halos; sunshine.
A. PEELE, Capt'n.

VANCOUVER CITY

Foundry and Machine Works

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

A. McKELVIE,
Mechanical Manager.

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

Queen's Hotel

COR. COLUMBIA & CLEMENT STS.,

New Westminster, B. C.

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

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

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

Terms, $2.00 to $3.00 per Day.

MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

No Bar connected with the House. dwmylm6

GROCERIES

For First-class Family Groceries and Provisions, go to

SINCLAIR'S, - Columbia Street.

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

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COUNTY COURT

Of New Westminster.

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

All persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. H. FALDING,
Registrar of Court.

New West., April 12, 1889. dwap12td

MARVELOUS **MEMORY** DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great indorsements. Cost no more than common. Prospectus, with Opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Jas. McCosh, D.D., President Princeton Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THE WESTMINSTER

Poultry Yards

JOHN S. COX, PROP.

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, White face Bl'k Spanish White Crested, Black and Golden Polands.

Houdans: Silver-pencilled Hamburgs.

Black, Red and Pitt Games.

Toulouse Geese. Rouen Ducks.

My Yards are open for inspection.
dwmh5tc

ALBERT J. HILL & CO.

Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors & Draughtsmen.

REAL ESTATE,

FINANCIAL, SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS

Fire, Life & Marine Insurance.

COLUMBIA ST., - OPP. COLONIAL HOTEL

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

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

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

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Live Stock!

Important to Loggers, Famers, Butchers and Dairymen.

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

Thursday, 2nd May, 1889,

the following Live Stock:

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

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

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

T. J. TRAPP,
Auctioneer.

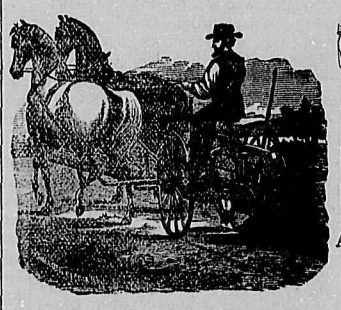
wap10t4

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

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO.

DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements



NOW IN STOCK,

150 PLOWS

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

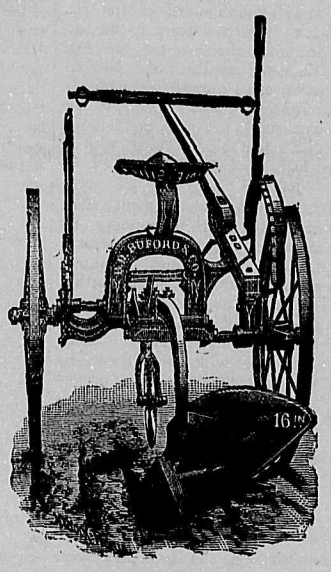
Riding and Walking PLOWS.

12 Buford Gangs

—AT—

$80.00.

USUAL PRICE, $130.



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

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

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

☞Be sure and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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

S. A. CAWLEY, Chilliwhack, T. McNEELY, Ladner's Ldg, } Representatives at these points. wmh6

THE ATTRACTION

Of Columbia Street

—IS—

JAS. ROUSSEAU'S

GREAT CLEARING SALE

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

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

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

Jas. Rousseau's,
81 Columbia Street.

Custom Work promptly attended to. dwtc

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

JUST RECEIVED,

A CAR-LOAD OF

Pell, Rice Coil-spring & McLaughlan

BUGGIES

—ALSO—

DUPLEX, HANDY, BRADLEY & OTHER

Democrat and Express Wagons!

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

dwap5tc **Reid & Currie.**

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

PAULINE, Ark., April 27.—A strange and fatal disease is prevailing in this community. The symptoms are a chill with a severe cough. The skin turns yellow, prior to death. Five fatal cases have occurred within the last few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—It was learned at the office of the Union Iron works to-day that Wednesday May 1st had finally been decided upon as the date for the trial trip of the cruiser Charleston. It is intended before starting on the long voyage to Santa Baraba, that the steamer shall make a shorter trip on the bay to give her engines a preliminary test.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Tom Avery, a young pugilist, with a good local reputation, fell dead on the stage of the theatre at one o'clock this morning while having a friendly set-to with Edward Cuffe, another pugilist. Cuffe surrendered himself.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 27.—Lightning fatally injured a Mrs. Arnett and seriously injured several other people here last night.

LOWELL, Mass., April 27.—The Lowell Manufacturing Co.'s Carpet Mill, on Market street, was burned this morning. Loss, $200,000; partly insured. 700 hundred men are out of work. The fire broke out in the card room and the company will lose nearly $40,000 worth of new machinery, besides stock in process of manufacture. The fire is believed to be due to spontaneous combustion.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Mutiny occurred to-day on board the bark J. Walter Scammell, from St. Johns, N. B., lying in the harbor and about to sail with lumber for Rio Janeiro. It was claimed the ship was in an unseaworthy condition and a fight occurred in which one of the men was knocked over. The bark ran up a signal of distress and was boarded by the harbor police and order was restored. It was agreed to abide by the decision of the proper authorities in the matter. The British Consul will investigate the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The following important order was issued this morning at the post office department: Hereafter the post office department will be closed on Sunday to the clerks and all employees thereof, except the required watchmen, engineers and firemen. Clerks and employees shall without exception be denied admittance on that day to the main building, and to the several wing buildings, and the watchmen on duty shall strictly enforce the provisions of this order.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 27.—Fred. W. McKeel, 18 years old, and John Ivey, a year older, live at Norwalk, about twelve miles from this city. A few days ago Ivey traded a horse to McKeel for a watch and $5 and got the watch but not the money. Last evening there was a revival service at the Methodist church at that place which McKeel attended with his mother and sister. Ivey came up to the door and made an insulting remark about McKeel in so loud a tone that the latter heard it and got up and went out to remonstrate. Ivey drew a dirk and stabbed McKeel once in the side and once under the right arm, penetrating the lung and inflicting a fatal wound. Ivey has been arrested.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 27.—John Oakes, the murderer of cashier Morse, of the Local Bank, was found guilty of murder in the second degree this morning and received a sentence of imprisonment for life.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Assistant secretary of the Interior Russey, to-day overhauled the decision of ex-pension commissioner Black, and granted a pension to William Dermody, a soldier in the seventh New Jersey volunteers. The facts of the case are that about one week before his discharge from the army in July 1865, Dermody obtained leave to visit his family near Trenton. While on leave he interfered to prevent a drunken soldier from beating a drummer boy, and was shot in the thigh by the soldier. Afterwards he applied for a pension and Black rejected it, because the injury was not incurred in the line of duty. The last congress passed an act granting it to Dermody, but Cleveland vetoed it on Black's ruling. Now Bussey holds that the injury was incurred in the line of duty, as it was Dermondy's duty to protect the drummer boy.

ZANZIBAR, April 27.—Owing to the failure of Dr. Peters to effect a landing on the Zanzibar coast, his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha is abandoned.

PARIS, April 27.—The *Temps* says that societies under the name of "The Union of the Two Worlds" are being formed in France, with the purpose of strengthening the friendly relation between America and France, and of devising means for the amending of the American copyright laws. On the 4th of July these societies will hold festivals in Paris, the programme of which will include concerts and various other entertainments.

LONDON, April 27.—The duke of Edinburgh, who was taken ill while in command of the Mediterranean squadron of the Royal navy, was brought home, and reached Portsmouth to-day. The Duke is better but weak in the extreme. With his attendants he travelled across the continent day and night, not stopping until Portsmouth was reached, where the Duchess of Edinburgh was awaiting his arrival.

LONDON, April 27.—It is asserted here on the authority of a news bureau that a functionary connected with the foreign office has called on Gen. Boulanger at his hotel in order to acquaint him with the conditions under which his presence will be allowed in London.

LONDON, April 27.—The feature on change to-day was the Canadian Pacific Railway, which took an upward course while everything else American fell back except the New York Central.

LONDON, April 27.—Arrests of Nihilists suspected of plots aganist the Czar continue to be made at St. Petersburg and throughout southern Russia. Bombs manufactured at Zurich are believed to be concealed in various parts of Russia, but ready to be brought to any point of action determined upon by the conspirators.

BUTTE, Mon., April 29.—The jury in the case of Rose Bennett, the courtesan on trial for the murder of Frank Graver, at Anaconda, in December last, after fourteen hours' deliberation have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and fixed the punishment at twelve years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Graver visited Rose Bennett's house and got into a dispute about the state of Rhode Island. The woman wagered a small amount of money that Rhode Island was not in the U. S., and when the bet was decided against her she picked up a revolver lying on a bureau in her room and shot Graver dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—There were two collisions on the bay this morning. First the British ships Dunfillan and Queen Victoria came together, one of the vessels breaking from her anchorage and drifting on to the other. Two boats cleared them before any great damage was done. Shortly afterwards the British ship Cressington collided with the bark Forest Queen. Both vessels were slightly damaged.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29.—The presidental train arrived here at 7:25 o'clock after a 6 hours' journey from Washington. The weather is cloudy, with occasional showers and sunshine. Immense crowds throng the Union depot and along the streets leading to Governor Green's residence, where the president took breakfast. All residences, stores and hotels from Cheery st. to Elizabeth port are gaily decked with flags and bunting. Three triumphal arches span the streets at different points, one of which is called a "Living Arch," and on which was stationed 49 pretty girls, dressed to represent the 42 states and 7 territories, who threw flowers at the president as he passed under. The parade procession was most imposing. Nearly 5,000 marched in line, including the 3rd regiment, New Jersey militia, members of the G. A. R., Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. John and 13 boys in continental uniform, Ancient Order of Hilbernians; numerous floats representing comparisons of farming implements of 100 years ago and of to-day; men in costumes of the old time carrying scythes and sickles. The Elizabeth fire department, ten companies strong, made up the last division. A reception was held at Green's house for nearly an hour. At 9 o'clock the president took the seat of honor on the reviewing stand built on the lower end of Green's mansion, and reviewed the procession.

NEW YORK, April 29.—After a race of 158 days from Manila, Phillipine Islands, the ships John McLeod and Paul Revere dropped anchor only ten minutes apart in New York harbor to-day.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The centennial celebration, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first president, began to day, when the first parade of a series of three, the naval pageant, occurred. The skies were lowering from early morning, but every available place for sight seeing, every wharf, every high building with a roof commanding an unobstructed view of the lower bay and the North and East Rivers, was crowded. At 8 o'clock this morning nine war ships, seven revenue cutters, a fleet of steam yachts, and other vessels carrying cannon, fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the president. This was responded to by the guns on Fort Columbus and and Governor's Island. About an hour later the steamer Despatch started with the reception committee to meet the presidental party at Elizabeth port. By 10 o'clock the weather was all that could be asked, the clouds broke away, the sun shone brightly, a brisk breeze fluttered the flags and gave white caps to the curling waves. The war ships and other vessels in the naval procession, heavily decked with flags and signals, made a picturesque and striking sight. Before the naval review began the streets of the city were enlivened with the din of gathering processions

OTTAWA, April 29.—The subsidy of $3,200 per mile for the 51 miles of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway passed the House to-day. Mr. Mara drew attention to the resources of the region proposed to be opened up, and said that it could raise enough wheat to supply the province with flour. It is estimated to cost $25,000 a mile. He dwelt on the rich mineral wealth. Mr. Mara said the promoters were capable of carrying out the project.

The House again got through a great deal of work to-day. Orders for Bills entitled "An Act relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes;" "An Act respecting the Militia and defence of Canada;" "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Rocky Mountains National Park of Canada" were discharged. These measures will be introduced next year. The bill relating to the ocean steamship subsidies was passed.

The House went into committee to consider certain proposed resolutions to authorize the granting subsidies to certain railway companies and towards the construction of certain railways therein mentioned.

Everything indicates that the Hon. J. C. Abbott will receive the Railway Portfolio. It is stated that he will resign from the Canadian Pacific Railway directorate at the annual meeting in May.

Mr. Clarke Wallace's Combine Bill passed the Senate to-day. The definition as to what constitutes an unlawful combination was minimized by the introduction of the word "unduly" in two places and the word "unreasonably" in another place. An amendment was added permitting appeals to be made to the highest court in the province.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Long before 9 o'clock, the hour appointed for the special service of thanksgiving at St. Paul's church, Broadway and streets in the vicinity were filled to overflowing with sightseers eager to gain a glimpse of the presidental party as it came to attend the services to open the second day's celebration of the centennial. At 9 the president arrived, and was met by a committee of the vestry, and escorted to the west porch where the rector and full vestry of St. Paul's received him. The president was then escorted to the Washington pew, which he and the cabinet occupied. The church was crowded with distinguished Americans. After the services the presidential party proceeded to the sub-treasury on Walll street, where the literary exercises were held. In front of the sub-treasury building a sea of heads greeted the eye, and all about the spot as far as one could see was packed. Before the president arrived the 22nd regiment band gave a concert. President arrived from St. Paul's shortly after ten, the procession having passed through a wild ovation and every available space along the route occupied by men, women and children. The president and cabinet were escorted to seats on the already crowded platform. When all were seated Chairman Gerry, said:—"Fellow citizens:—A hundred years ago on this spot George Washington, first president of the United States, took the oath of office upon the Holy Bible; that sacred volume here to-day silently attesting the basis upon which our nation was constructed, and the dependence of our people upon Almighty God. In the words, then, of one of the founders of the government, with hearts overflowing with gratitude to our Sovereign Benefactor, for granting to us existence, for continuing it to the present period and for the accumulation on us of blessings spiritual and temporal through life, may we with favor beseech Him so to continue them as best to promote His glory and our welfare." Richard S. Storrs, then prayed and a poem by Whittier followed. Chauncey M. Depew then delivered the oration he had written for the occasion. The president next made the following short address: "Fellow citizens: My task to-day is of a very exacting character and makes it impossible that I should deliver an address upon this occasion. Foreseeing this, I early notified your committee that your programme must contain no address by me. The selection of Mr. Depew as orator of this occasion made a further speech not only difficult but superflous (applause). He has met the demand of this great occasion on its own high level; he has brought before us the incidents and lessons of the first inauguration of Washington. We seem to have been part of that admiring and almost worshipping throng that filled these streets two years ago. We have come into the serious but always inspiring presence of Washington (applause). He was the incarnation of duty, and he teaches to-day these great lessons that those who would associate their names with events that shall outlive a century can only do so by high consecration to duty (applause. Self seeking has no public observance or anniversary. Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties of his high place impressed with a sense of his unfamiliarity with these new calls upon him. Modestly doubtful of his own ability, trusting implicity in the sustaining helpfulness and grace of that God who rules the world, presides in the councils of nations and is able to supply every human demand. We have made marvellous progress in material things, stately and enduring. The shaft at the national capitol in Washington symbolizes that he is yet the first American citizen." (applause). The president occupied but five minutes in the delivery of his speech. The most impressive feature of the whole day occurred when the literary exercises at the sub-treasury were over. The presidential party in eleven carriages drove over the route of the procession up to the reviewing stand on Madison Square, between two lines of troops drawn up at either curb of the street. The president's carriage was drawn by four horses in silver harness. It had two footmen. The other carriages were drawn by two horses. The president did not attempt to stand during the whole of the time the regiments passed in review, but at times he stood in front of the stand, supported on either side by members of the committee of the army. Bands of music were distributed profusely throughout the parade, and each band played its most stirring and brilliant music as it passed the stand of the chief magistrate. After the last detachment passed the reviewing stand, the president was taken in charge by the committee and escorted back to th residence of vice-President Morton.

LONDON, April 30.—The Parnell commission resumed this morning. Parnell was examined as to his father's position and his own early life and entry into politics, and history of the league. During the testimony Parnell denied all important points in Lecaron's testimony.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Samoan commissioners from the United States have been invited to dine with Count Herbert Bismarck on Friday.

See the Queen's Hotel new adv. in another column. This fine, new, brick hotel has just been opened, with all the modern conveniences, for the accommodation of the public, by Miller & Co. A feature of this establishment which many will appreciate is the absence of a bar. The Queen's Hotel will be conducted as a first-class hostlery in every respect.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, April 27.—The schooner Penelope has arrived from the southern sealing grounds with 400 skins. One of the hunters states that seals are very plentiful but could not be killed in large numbers on account of heavy weather.

The schr. Sapphire, Capt. Cox, has arrived with the largest catch of the season, 741 skins. A prominent owner states his opinion that sealers will not tamely submit to capture this season.

The iron steamship Sardonyx, owned by the C.P.N. Co., left here on the 15th inst. for the north with cannery supplies. Word was received to-day by the str. Boscowitz that the Sardonyx is ashore at the Aberdeen cannery, with her bottom broken and full of water. She is loaded principally with tin plate and twine. It is not known at present what effect the fresh water will have on the tin plate, but it is thought if recovered in a reasonable time it will not be damaged. The particulars of the wreck will be had latter by the Boscowitz. The principal part of the cargo is owned by the Northern Pacific Packing Co. The cargo was valued at about $25.000, fully insured. The steamer is valued at $65,000 and is not insured.

VICTORIA, April 29.—The steamship Sardonyx, which was ashore at Skeena River, got off and arrived at this port yesterday. The damage is slight.

The official drawing of the Louisiana state lottery shows two ten thousand dollar prizes sold in New Westminster, Nos. 1,697 and 88,433.

A panther measuring 8 feet was killed in the Highland district yesterday.

A consignment of Martini-Henri rifles has arrived for the militia.

Jas. McKinley, of Lac La Hache, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged 47.

Lumber Prospecting.

Mr. D. McLaren of the McLaren-Ross Lumber Company returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip in company with Mr. M. King, to the lumber districts of the northern part of the island. Mr. McLaren expresses himself as highly pleased with the fine lumber which he saw in his travels. His company will include two large saw mills in the province— one at New Westminster, while the location of the second has not been decided upon, but Nanaimo is considered as a favorable point of location. Mr. McLaren will remain in the province about a month longer before returning east.—*Nanaimo Courier.*

Yielding $20,000 A Year.

The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company's ground is now producing dust at a monthly rate that will aggregate about $20,000 a year. The company has labored and overcome a great many difficulties, but are now reaping a small reward for their perseverance. A letter from Foreman Dow to Secretary Jacobs states that the tunnel is still in the old river-bed canyon, which is very narrow in places. The bedrock and rimrock are quite smooth. The quality of the gold taken out is coarse. The yield for April is expected to average fully as large as that of the three previous months, as good-looking ground is being worked. The total yield for January, February and March was $4,797.—*Truth.*

A Strange Statement.

A certain deeply read and highly educated gentleman of Victoria is a firm believer in theosophy, and he has studied that religion or science until he has become thoroughly familiar with its teachings. In a conversation the other day, he said he believed the time was not far distant when he would be able to perform a most wonderful feat, which was nothing more or less than to dematerialize himself into the chemical elements or atoms of which everything is composed. Just how he proposes to do it, is not explained, but he says that when he succeeds he will be able to do most wonderful things. No prison or chains could bind him, for by resolving himself into atoms, he will be able to pass through the thickest walls. He says that all substances, no matter how apparently solid, are not solid; this paradox he explains by saying, what is already well-known to scientific men, that everything is made up of atoms, with distinctly defined spaces between these atoms, the interstices being so infinitely minute, however, that it is hardly conceivable that they are there. The gentleman says that everything, even the human frame, is made up of chemical elements (of course all scientific men know this); now he proposes, by means of the occult knowledge he is to gain, to resolve himself into the original elements, and they again are to be resolved into gases which are to be so finely subdivided as to be able to permeate and pass through the most solid substance. After passing through he claims to be able to materialize these gases and elements again, and instantly stand forth a complete man again. To do this, he says, requires that the body be in a perfect state of health, and to reach this state requires a long course of training and special purifications, but when they are complete, and the proper state of perfection is reached, he says he will be able to walk up to a stone wall, or an iron door, and pass through it just as easily as though it were but a barrier of fog. The dematerializing and materializing is done so quickly that to an observer it would appear as though he just walked through the obstruction. The gentleman is sincere in his belief, and in all matters is presumably sane, and the clear and lucid way in which he explains the way in which this seeming impossibility can be done would almost persuade anyone to believe in it as firmly as he does himself. If he ever does succeed in this, the old saying of "bolts and bars do not a prison make," etc., will certainly be truer than ever.—*Victoria Standard.*

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DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries!

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

Labrador Herrings,
Mackerel, Salt Cod,
Armour's Unc. Hams,
Armour's Unc. Bacon.
Flour. Bran. Shorts,

☞HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE.

noldwly Scoullar-Armstrong Block, Columbia St.

Clearing Out Sale!

—OF—

GENTS' CLOTHING

—AND—

HATS and CAPS.

WE HAVE DETERMINED TO RETIRE FROM THIS BRANCH OF our business, the whole of our available room being required for our increasing trade in GENERAL and FANCY DRAPERY, &c., and we now offer our entire stock of **Gentlemen's Clothing and Hats and Caps** for the next 21 days at a

DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT., FOR CASH.

☞ Our Stock is all new, well selected and of first-class quality and style.
☞This is a GENUINE SALE and the whole stock must be cleared.

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dwsel9tc Corner Columbia & Mary Streets.

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VANCOUVER, CORNER CORDOVA AND ABBOTT STREETS. —AND— ANDERSON BLOCK, GRANVILLE STREET.

LONDON, ENG. 107 CANNON ST.

Farming Lands AND Town Lots

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE.

Business Property.

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

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

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

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

Improved Residential Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vacant Residential Property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lot in St. Andrew's Square—$300.00.

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

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

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

Lots in Westminster Addition at $15.00 to $50.00.

dwaa8tc

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1889.

Late Despatches.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 22.—In the house of commons to-day Sir Hector Langevin told Mr. Wilson (Elgin) that it was not the intention of the government to introduce legislation this session to carry into effect the recommendations of the labor commission.

Sir Adolphe Caron, in reply to Mr. Holton, said that no arrangement had been concluded between the Imperial authorities and the Canadian government respecting the defence of the coast of British Columbia. The negotiations had been in progress for four years.

The minister of customs said that the government had received representations from the Imperial authorities respecting the seizure of the United States ship Bridgewater at Shelburne, N. S., two years ago. The owner, Captain Allen, asked for compensation to the extent of $20,303.

The manufactured goods exported from Canada to Australia from 1st July, 1888, to 1st January last were valued at $45,530.

The minister of finance moved the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole of the resolution to provide for a subsidy for a fortnightly service between British Columbia, the Australian colonies and New Zealand. Mr. Laurier moved as an amendment that the house while favoring closer trade relations considered the government had failed to show that the service would be commensurate with the proposed expenditure. The amendment was defeated; yeas 55, nays 77.

On the resolution for the Japan service, Mr. Davies moved as an amendment that the house does not ratify the vote for a subsidy until the correspondence has been brought down. Also that Victoria or Esquimalt should be made a calling place. Mr. Mara said that Mr. Davies was trying to place the British Columbia members in a false position. The matter was, in fact, not one of jealously between Victoria and Vancouver. The question at issue was not a provincial or a Dominion one, but an Imperial and a Dominion one. If England gave the major portion of the subsidy she ought to have the say in the matter. She was desirous of diverting the eastern trade from its old channels to the Canadian route. The arrangement should not be jeopardised by any conditions. Mr. Davies then failing to entrap the British Columbia members did not call for a division. The speech of Mr. Mara made a good impression. The report was adopted. The report regarding the Atlantic service was also adopted after two divisions.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The supplementary estimates till June of next year were brought down to-day. The total amount is $1,313,757. The principal items are expenses in connection with the Electoral Franchise Act of $250,000; keel blocks for the Esquimalt dock, $8,000; British Columbia penitentiary, $15,000; re-vote for the Victoria military building, $21,250; improvement of buildings at Nanaimo, $1,000; removal of Nicol rock, $5,000; Fraser River, $10,000; Victoria harbor, complete removal of boulder shoal, $6,000; Columbia River, improvements between Revelstoke and Arrow Lake, $6,000; Skeena River, removal of snag, etc., $2,500; Bonilla Point, cable, $4,000; steam communication New Westminster and Victoria, $7,500; wharf at Victoria, $2,000; launch for the Indian Department, British Columbia, $5,000; re-vote sums granted for erection of the Indian Industrial Schools, Kamloops, Kootenay and on Kaper Island, $7,500; Metlakahtla Industrial School, $3,170; Canadian Pacific mail service in British Columbia, $16,200.

LABOUCHERE'S CABLE.

LONDON, April 25.—The queen has given the Duchess of Cambridge's cottage at Kew to the Duke of Cambridge for his life. The queen intends to erect a monument to the Duchess of Cambridge in the nave of St. George's chapel at Windsor. A window is to be filled with stained glass as an additional memorial to her.

A ROYAL PRESENT.

Prof. Don Angeli, has nearly finished a full length portrait of the German emperor and empress, which are intended as presents to the queen. They are to be hung in the private apartments at Windsor.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The shah is to stay at Buckingham palace as a guest of the queen during his visit to London. The shah, who according to present arrangements will arrive in London on June 17th, is desirous of witnessing some first class English horse races. It is therefore probable that he will be present at Ascott on cup day.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugenie is going to Wiesbaden this week for a course of massage treatment. She will stay there for a month. The Empress of Austria has also taken a villa there and will undergo a course of Dr. Metzzer's treatment.

A NOTABLE LIBRARY.

The most valuable portion of the library of the late Mr. Halliwell Phillippes, was bequeathed to his nephew Mr. Baker, of Weston, Super Mare, who intends to sell it next July. It contains some exceedingly rare works, including a perfect copy, printed in 1600, of the orignal edition of "Much Ado about Nothing as it has been sundrie times publicly acted by the Hon. Lord Chamberlain and his servants; written by William Shakespeare." The last copy of this work which came into the market fetched £267.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Empress Frederick is settled at Hamburg until the beginning of June, when she will proceed to Potsdam for three weeks, after which she is coming to England to stay to the end of August. The empress will go to Athens about the end of September to attend the wedding of her third daughter, Princess Sophia, with the Crown Prince of Greece.

RANDY'S ATTACK ON CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, April 23.—The general dulness incidental to the Easter holidays has been very favorable to the excitement of the widespread interest in Lord Randolph Churchill's savage attack upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and that gentleman's reply thereto. Lord Randolph's letter is admitted to be a straightforward statement of the situation in Birmingham and the cause thereof, and opinion is that Mr. Chamberlain's answer dodges the issue and widens the breach between the unionists and the tories. The local leaders of both parties had reached a perfectly harmonious understanding previous to Mr. Chamberlain's inhibition of the nomination of the conservative candidate in the central division. Concerning Mr. Chamberlain's arbitrary course Messrs. Rowland and Hopkins and Sir James Sawyer, Conservatives, have prepared a concise statement, which will be published in to-morrow's issue of the Birmingham *Gazette*, and the controversy thus opened by Lord Randolph Churchill promises to involve a large number of persons and disclose some interesting political secrets. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written a reply to the open letter of Lord Randolph arraigning the Birmingham radical leader for his action in the recent election in the central division. In the course of his letter Mr. Chamberlain says: "I will endeavor humbly to profit by your advice, though I fear the task of reconciling conflicting interests is not made easier by your communication regarding future action." Mr. Chamlain thinks that the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists ought to make a joint canvass to ascertain their relative force in Birmingham and afterwards submit their differences to arbitration. He declares that he would welcome any assistance from Lord Randolph tending to the establishment of unity.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 25.—In the house of commons to-day, Mr. Mara, on the motion to go into committee of supply, brought up a matter of paramount importance to British Columbia. He drew the attention of the government to the necessity of solving the problem as to the best method to adopt for the development of the mineral resources of the province. He said that for four years past the mineral lands in the railway belt have been held up owing to the suit as to the ownership of the precious metals. The miners, though they prospected and discovered veins of minerals, were unable to secure titles to them owing to the conflict of jurisdiction. Capitalists were equally slow to invest. He instanced as a case of these difficulties that of the Selkirk Company at Illecillewaet. Two hundred thousand dollars had been expended, but to secure returns more money was needed. Though the claims were recorded with both governments, the company was not able to satisfy English capitalists, who finally backed out on the ground of the insecurity of the title. Those two sets of mining laws were diametrically opposed to each other. The Dominion government in the railway belt owned the surface rights, while the precious metals belonged to the province. Who was thus to decide upon the titles except a resort was had to litigation? If the silver in any claim exceeds the galena ore, then the province has jurisdiction, which changes to the Dominion if the ore on another day should carry more galena. He quoted authorities to show that the two were found side by side. The regulations were essentially different. The Dominion law required a working vertically, while the provincial regulation enabled the miners to follow the dips and spurs. These conflicting laws should be assimilated and administered by one government. He suggested the necessity of the Dominion exchanging the lands in the railway belt for lands owned by the province in the Peace river district. In the meantime he hoped that the Dominion would concede to the province the authority to administer the baser metals in the belt.

Mr. Dewdney, as an old miner, favored the suggestion and promised that he would enter into negotiations to the end that it might be carried out.

"I WAS SUFFERING," says S. S. Shewfelt, of Kingsley, Man., "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely walk. My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured.

While the doctor was examining Morrison in jail at Sherbrooke he found a small revolver secreted in his shirt. As soon as he is able Morrison will be brought up for examination, but the trial is not expected to take place before October.

QUICK TIME—48 HOURS.—"I always use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for colds and it cannot be beaten. It has always cured me within 48 hours, which no other medicine will do; I always keep a bottle by me." These words from Chester Miller, Lieury, Ont., prove the efficacy of a popular preparation.

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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Lace Striped Lawns,

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F. CRAKE,

Practical Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweler & Optician.

OPPOSITE THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

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

BEST QUALITY. EASTERN PRICES.

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

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

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

dwap12c

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DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Constantly on Hand an Extensive Stock of

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

MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS.

Great Variety of Household Articles. Also,

GRAIN, SEEDS, POTATOES, LIME and GENERAL STORES.

N. B.—Farm Produce bought at market rates or sold on commission. Orders from the Interior promptly attended to.

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FOR SALE.

Lot 427, in the Municipality of Chilliwhack,

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

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CHOICE

Family Groceries

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Dominion Lands.

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

DO NOT PAY CASH

But pay in SCRIP and save a large discount.

Scrip can be obtained in large or small quantities from

ALLOWAY & CHAMPION

BANKERS,

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OR FROM

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NEW WESTMINSTER

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5000 SUITS FOR THE 5000 BOYS

Of Westminster City and District,

RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1.25 UP.

J. E. Phillips, - Clothier & Hatter.

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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 $4,500. This is a splendid chance. For further particulars apply, personally, or by letter to

C. RYDER,

feb5-w-tc Chilliwhack.

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NURSERY

Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees,

Small Fruits

And GARDEN STOCK on hand in great variety.

Everything first-class and furnished in good shape.

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

G. W. HENRY,

dwdel6tc Port Hammond, B. C.

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Greenhouses, Douglas Street

IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING,

GERANIUMS, Double and Single; FUCHIAS, all new varieties; ROSES; Double PETUNIAS, MOON-FLOWERS; a fine collection of DAHLIAS (named varieties). ANNUALS, 25 cts. per doz. Mixed BEDDING PLANTS, $1.50 per doz.

CUT FLOWERS for sale.

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

dwap3y1 P. LATHAM.

B. C. Monumental Works

COR. COLUMBIA AND CHURCH STS.

New Westminster, Brit. Co.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

In Marble or Granite of Best Quality.

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

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Valuable Lots for sale in the City and District of Westminster; and choice Lots in the City of Vancouver.

Persons wishing to buy or sell city or rural property should communicate with us.

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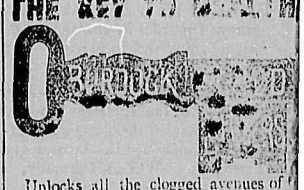
THE KEY TO HEALTH



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottle 10c; Regular size $1.

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Have several good investments on the books, and all new comers will do well to call before doing business elsewhere.

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