"A DeCosmos,"

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

Speaking of the hale old age and continued activity and public usefulness of such men as Sir John Macdonald and Oliver Mowat, in our own Dominion, and plain Mr. Gladstone and Prince Von Bismarck, in the old world, an exchange makes the following very appropriate comments: How is it that some men, chiefly those who have stood prominently before the public for many years, remain young in spite of their old age? They have not found the fountain of perennial youth, nor have they been introduced to the elixir of life. Yet in a measure they have really made a discovery. They have learned that the employment of the powers of mind and body is actually conducive to long life. No greater mistake is made by the masses than when they accept the idea that a prolonged life can be secured by hard labor during the earlier years, and by absolute idleness from the time the fortune is made until the end. Thousands have tried this programme, and have succeeded up to the point at which the period of inactivity begins. But from that out life has been a dismal failure. The divorce of the mind from its usual occupations has paralized it, and with drooping mental powers has come a collapse of the entire system. The experience of mankind is, in short, that work—not excessive labor, but continuous reasonable effort—helps to keep the vital spark alive. A recent writer puts the case thus: "The long livers are actually those who maintain intellectual activity and hard work to the last." It is to be remembered though that work, like food, sleep, and other agencies, must be taken in moderation; it must be tempered by seasons for rest and recuperation. A treadmill existence is a sure road to an early demise. It may not be necessary actually to become inactive in order to recover. Effort, directed into a new channel, and bringing faculties that are ordinarily unused into operation, is rest. By those, therefore, who wish to be long in the land the gospel of labor must be heard, for the idle are not only introduced to mischief, according to the old hymn, but to unnatural and therefore to unhealthy and death-dealing conditions.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Boyd and Miss Thompson, accompanied by A. Symonds and John Gillespie, left Blyth, Ont., for parts unknown. Mrs. Boyd leaves a husband and six small children behind her.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

According to a correspondent of the London *Times*, a most interesting discussion has recently been going on in China over the statistics of Protestant missionary work in that country, published last January in the *Chinese Recorder*. There are, it seems, forty different Protestant bodies in the field, and some of them have been there for very many years. The *Recorder's* figures indicate, however, that it is not the oldest nor the strongest of these organizations that can show the best results, and this is what has given rise to the controversy. The China Inland Mission, for example, which is the largest, having 316 missionaries and 130 native helpers, is credited with 2,415 communicants and 153 pupils in its schools; whereas the northern branch of the American Presbyterian Mission, with only 102 missionaries and 107 native helpers, has 3,788 communicants and 2,352 pupils. The Methodist Episcopal Mission and the London Missionary Society, with still smaller corps of workers, have 3,903 communicants and 1,288 pupils, and 3,695 communicants and 1,987 pupils respectively. Again, the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, with only ten missionaries and fifty-two native helpers, has 2,650 communicants and 318 pupils. This latter body, therefore, it is pointed out, although it began work in China only in 1871, has 265 communicants for each missionary, while the China Inland Mission has only eight. This, as an eastern exchange comments, is a record of which the Presbyterian Church in Canada may well be proud, even although, as the *Times'* correspondent says, statistics in such cases are not an absolutely safe guide. The discussion, which has taken place on this subject will probably have the effect, thinks the *Mail*, of stimulating each of the competitors in the field to greater exertion, but even though it should not do so, it will have done good by calling attention to the terrible waste of strength caused by Protestant divisions in the mission field. Each of the forty Protestant missionary organizations in China is working, almost without exception, in total independence of the others, without any attempt at division of labor, such as characterizes the work of the different Roman Catholic orders. The representatives of each church are diligently striving to impress their own particular doctrines and system upon the Chinese, and there is conflict even between different branches of the various churches. The state of affairs has been well described by the veteran missionary, Dr. Alexander Williamson. Speaking of the waste of force in Chinese missionary enterprise, he says: "We have three branches of the Episcopal Church, eight different sects of Presbyterians, two Baptists, besides several other minor bodies, all acting independently of each other; and in addition to these we have the Inland Mission, many of whose members belong to our own denomination, but the bulk of whom disclaim creeds and systems; and unless the leaders of that mission receive special guidance from God it will become neither more nor less than another sect." This is division of labor certainly, but it is not the sort of division that is calculated to bring about the best possible results. Dr. Williamson describes the Protestant army in China as going "to war at a woful, shattered, tattered, sorry disadvantage," and he adds: "Something must be done. In our present divided state we will never Christianize China. Never!" Should not these emphatic words, concludes the *Mail*, contain a suggestion for those who are hoping for, and striving to bring about, Christian union? Union of the various churches in missionary enterprise would undoubtedly be attended with magnificent results in the mission field. Might it not also be a comparatively easy but most important step in the direction of union at home?

It is often asserted in the United States that British gold is sent over to that country to influence elections. No proof has ever been given of the assertion, which is well understood to be merely a campaign fiction. It has just come to light, however, that some British gold was really sent across the ocean a few days ago. The amount was £7,500, and it was contributed by the members of the London Stock Exchange for the relief of the sufferers by the Johnstown disaster.—Mail.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company recorded a mortgage to day in the county clerk's offices for $150,000,000 to the United States Trust Company, of New York. The mortgage is executed for the purpose of taking up all other indebtedness of the road, leaving the Trust Company the sole creditor, in order to secure a lower rate of interest, thus saving a large amount of money annually, and for the further object of double tracking between given points and other needed improvements. The Railroad Company gives every particle of its property to the United States Trust Company.

BERLIN, June 18.—Railway traffic suffered severely in many parts of Germany yesterday from a teriffic hail storm which prevailed, and great damage was done. In a town in Silesia a procession passing through the streets was overtaken by the storm, and five of the paraders were killed by lightning and forty others were prostrated by the shock, but recovered.

BOSTON, June 19.—Official statement for the Union Pacific for April. The entire system including lines in which the company has a half interest, shows gross earnings of $2,763,709; decrease from the same month last year $44,020. Net earnings $895,054; decrease $376,030. For the four months ending April 30th, gross earnings $10,259,945; decrease $1,964,309. Net earnings $2,865,373, decrease $991.603.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The grand jury to-day presented an indictment against Marshal Delaney, *alias* Martin Burke, charging him with the murder of Dr. Cronin. The indictment is on two counts, the first being for the unqualified charge of murder, and the second for alleged conspiracy to do murder. The indictment also names Frank Woodruff, Dan Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, and other unknown persons as conspirators. When the indictment was handed to Judge Shepard he glanced at it, then handed it to the clerk, who at once retired to Clerk Gilbert's office to make out the final papers necessary for taking proceedings to extradite Bruke, who is now in jail at Winnipeg. Immediately after returning the indictments the grand jury resumed session and examined J. D. Baggerty, who said that Alex. Sullivan stated to him in 1885 that Cronin was a dangerous man to have in Irish organizations, and should be got rid of in some manner.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 19.—Late returns indicate that the majority in the state against prohibition is nearly two hundred thousand. The prohibition leaders say they will not abandon the fight against the liquor traffic, and will at once reorganize a new campaign basis on which will be not to vote for any man for office from town constable to president of United States who is not openly pledged in advance to prohibition.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 19.—Fire started to-day in Wallace's machine shops and spread to three buildings adjacent, all of which were gutted. Loss on buildings $70,000. The loss on machinery and tools is heavy.

PARIS, June 19.—The report that Adelina Patti is seriously ill is untrue; it is Carlotta Patti.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The second section of No 9 mail westbound on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway jumped the track across the river from Steubenville, Ohio, about 11 o'clock this morning. Several coaches were wrecked, two persons killed and seven injured.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Tracey has received the following despatch: The Constellation went ashore yesterday inside Cape Henry Light, in a fog. She is now afloat. Injury not serious, must proceed to navy yard to-day; all well.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The combination of big operations in cattle and dried meat in this city and in Liverpool, London, Glasgow and other English cities, has been perfected and will be known as "Eastman's limited," with a capital of $4,500,000, of which two millions is 8 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of $50, and the balance ordinary $50 shares paying sixteen per cent. Lord Greville, James John Thompson and six other prominent Englishmen are the London directors of the new Trust; the New York board of management is composed of George C. Williams, president, Chemical National Bank, T. C. and J. Eastman. More than the total capital had been applied for on June 8, when the subscription books closed.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 19.—Last night Dr. Courcey, of the health department, notified Deputy Health Commissioner Dr. Young, that a man whose illness was surprisingly like yellow fever was lying sick at 137 Hancock street. Dr. Courcey called at the number given found there Dr. R. W. H. Duncan, surgeon of the Pacific Mail S. S. Colon, who was evidently suffering that dread disease. Courcey had the patient removed to an room and completely isolated from the rest of the inmates. Duncan said he was stricken with the illness with which he is suffering when five days out from Aspinwall on the last voyage. When the Colon arrived at New York he was taken in a carriage to Brooklyn bridge and made the rest of the journey to the house in which he now is by means of the bridge and street car.

WINNIPEG, June 19.—Burke, the Irishman arrested here on suspicion of being one of Dr. Cronin's murderers, is reported to have made a clean breast of the whole affair to the Winnipeg chief of police.

DUBLIN, June 19.—The mayor of Belfast cabled General Hastings at Johnstown to draw upon him for £500 as an installment of the citizens relief fund for the Conemaugh flood sufferers.

LONDON, June 19.—The race for the royal hunt cup at Ascot to-day was won by Whitelegs, Verscity second, Labesse Dogouerre third.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 20.—The strike among laboring men here is fairly on this morning. There are not 1,000 men at work. Dissatisfaction is spreading to other workmen. Overbearing bosses, and short rations, for which the men are made to pay liberally, are the grievances.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 20.—A largely attended meeting of strikers was held this morning and a committee of 20 was appointed to confer with the men at work and find out the exact number in sympathy with the strike. This committee will report to another meeting to be held at noon. Three car loads of Italians arrived this morning. The committee persuaded them not to work.

PROVIDENCE, June 20.—Rhode Island is voting on the prohibition amendment to-day. A victory like that in Pennsylvania is anticipated by the "Wets."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A short time ago the Thetis brought from Alaska a small quantity of cedar, which was tested at Mare Island yesterday as to its qualities for boat building. It has great flexibility, and its imperviousness to water were especially noticed during the test.

SACRAMENTO, June 20.—The suit of Lottie Lee, a 15 year old colored girl, against Washington Shepperd, also colored, and sixty years of age, for $2,000 for betrayal, resulted last night in a verdict for the plaintiff for one tenth of that sum.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A suit was brought to-day which involves the title to a large portion of San Francisco. A representative of the old Spanish Castro family sues the city for possession of all the land between the Presidio reservation, the Bay, Franklin and Valleyo streets, seven hundred and fourteen blocks in all. Plaintiff claims that this land was a Spanish grant to the Castro family.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—The controversy between the Union Pacific and its engineers, over wages, is growing worse and a general strike seems inevitable. Manager Kimball asked that the matter be submitted to arbitration, but the engineers after a conference decided there was nothing to arbitrate. Mr. Kimbell then asked the engineers to defer action until he could hear from Vice-President Holcomb, who is at Portland, Oregon. Unless a favorable answer is received to-day the engineers will ask Chief Arthur to order a general strike on the entire system.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 20.—In the literal sense of the term, a through line will be completed in a few days between Chicago and the Pacific coast. To-day work was begun by the Northern Pacific road on the connecting link of track uniting the terminus of its leased lines, the Wisconsin Central, and its system here, and within a few days there will be a continuous line of railway between the west and east.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The grand jury resumed its work this morning. Alex. Sullivan seems to be the person that the tribunal is after now, and his connection with the case is being closely looked into. Stephen Donnelly, the first witness called, testified that he had heard Dr. Cronin say that he was afraid that he was going to be foully dealt with.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The str. Oceanic arrived this morning from Hongkong in 23½ days, and Yokohama in 14 days, 6 hours. The following advices are received: The Chin Kiang riots have been settled by a payment of about 140,000 taels compensation, of which the acting British consul received 26,000 taels and the American consul 21,000 taels.

A Japanese ex-policeman has been arrested while on the way to the Japanese capital with the intention of assassinating one of the new cabinet officers for a supposed grievance.

Cholera is still epidemic at Manila. There are a large number of deaths daily.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 20.—An earthquake was felt here and in towns north late last night. No damage is reported.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Two hundred brick makers at Purington and Kimball's yards struck to-day for a recognition of the 8 hours as a day labor. They will be followed by 2,500 more men within a few days, comprising all brickmakers in the country.

LONDON, June 20.—Thomas Power O'Connor testified before the Parnell commission to-day that the turning point of the agrarian struggle in Ireland was the improvements they had made upon their holdings. Disturbances thereupon began and tenants were compelled to combine with Parnell's policy. Mr. O'Connor had substituted constitutional agitation for revolution, and open for secret combination. O'Connor disavowed any sympathy with crime whatsoever on the part of the league or himself.

LONDON, June 20.—At Ascot heath to-day, a gold cup, valued at 1000 sovereigns with 200 sovereigns for second, 100 for third, was added to the sweepstakes, 20 sovereigns for each entry, was won by Warren de la Rives' chestnut colt, Trayles'; Lord Falmouth's Rada second; Leopold Rothschild's Cotillion third.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—Ostrog, on the Black Sea, near Odessa, has been nearly destroyed by fire. A thousand people are homeless. The damage is estimated at a million roubles.

LONDON, June 20.—Searle, the Australian oarsman, arrived at Plymouth this morning by steamer frrm Australia.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Chief Hubbard says if Burke, under arrest at Winnipeg, is the Martin Burke he wants, they have one of the murderers. A story is current to the effect that a man has been found who declares that Burke revealed part of the plot to him in endeavoring to induce him to become a party to it. Burke used every cent he could get to secure liquor, and in a maudlin condition told him all about the scheme to take Dr. Cronin's life. The plot, as Burke gave it to the man, differed widely from the way the murder was carried out. A portion of the session of the grand jury to-day was occupied in the taking of evidence, showing that as far back as 1883. Dr. Cronin had stated to intimate friends that his life was in danger and that if anything happened to him Timothy Crean should be held responsible. Timothy is now dead. Rumors are current to-night that iceman Sullivan is on the eve of making a confession. This afternoon he made a request that he be removed to the boys' quarters of the jail, an isolated portion of the building, and it was granted. The jail officials believe this move is preparatory to a squeal and that the prisoner will unbosom himself before many hours.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—With four towns to hear from, Rhode Island votes to repeal the prohibitory amendment, 23,970; against repeal, 8,675. This is about 4400 more than three-fifths of the vote required to repeal the amendment. The total vote in to-day's election in the state was 28,449 for the repeal of the prohibitory amendment and 9853 against the repeal. The amendment is therefore repealed by 5469 more than is required—three-fifths of total vote. The amendment was adopted in 1886 by a vote of 15,113 to 9230.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 21.—Burke was arraigned this morning on charge of the murder of Dr. Cronin. The judge set the case for Wednesday next.

WINNIPEG, June 21.—Kah Kiewish, chief of the Wabegoon tribe, sent a cable message to the Prince of Wales last night, complaining that the white men are cutting timber on the shores of Eagle Lake, which is part of the Wabegoon reservation, and urging him to arrange to put an end to the depredation.

ELGIN, Neb., June 21.—About midnight last night a man named Nick Foley shot and instantly killed Mrs. Pomeroy Clark, residing 3 miles northeast of this place, and slightly wounded her husband. Foley was in love with Miss Effie Riggs, sister of Mrs. Clark, but she rejected his attentions. About midnight he entered the house and meeting Clark shot him in the side. Clark then threw him down stairs. Procuring a ladder Foley climbed up to the window and shot Mrs. Clark through the head. He then fired several more shots at Clark and Miss Riggs, but without effect, and going to the stable took a valuable mare and fled. A posse of citizens is after him. He will be lynched if caught.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—W. C. Van Horne, president of the C. P. R., is expected to arrive from Tacoma in a few days. A well known railroad man, commenting to-day on the conference between Van Horne and Villard at Tacoma last Tuesday, and the report that the Canadian Pacific is willing to withdraw as a competitor from the Northwest and Puget Sound if the Northern Pacific ceases its aggressions in Manitoba, said: "A bargain of that character is too much in favor of the foreign line. Its competition on Puget Sound business cannot hurt the Villard line materially, while with his line from St. Paul to Winnipeg and the extensions he contemplates from the latter place he will secure an immense amount of business in Manitoba. Besides the scheme is hardly practicable. One of the roads from Seattle into British Columbia will be built, and the Canadian Pacific is not going to turn up its nose at business it will get from it, no matter how small in quantity."

CHICAGO, June 21.—Lecaron, the British spy who testified against Parnell before the Parnell commission, was last night tried by his comrades of Winfield S. Hancock post, No. 560, grand army of the republic, and summarily dismissed from the G. A. R. The charges against him were that he was unworthy of being a comrade of the other members. The trial was brought about by his testimony given in the Parnell case.

HELENA, Mont., June 21.—The bodies of two men, a middle aged woman and two young girls, all shot in the back except the youngest girl, who had been strangled, have been found in the Judith country about 150 miles north of Helena. Everything by which the bodies might be identified had been destroyed. The victims are supposed to have been emigrants either from Iowa or Illinois.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Ex-Policeman J. W. Wallace, who shot and killed Geo. H. Rice, a dive keeper, on Tuesday night, has been charged with murder by the coroner's jury.

SANTA BARBARA, Cals., June 21.—About 9 o'clock this morning Jas. B. Henderson, 24 years of age, who has been living here about a year, shot and and seriously wounded Mrs. Kate Andonague, keeper of a boarding house, and then killed himself by blowing out his brains. Henderson, who has been leading a dissipated existence, had asked Mrs. Andonague, whose husband deserted her a long time ago, to marry him, and on her refusal shot her. She may recover.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Wm. T. Howard, convicted recently in the electric sugar refining case, was sentenced to 9 years 7 months imprisonment in the state prison.

MURPHY, Cal., June 21.—A cutting scrape occurred between two miners on Stanislaus river last night, resulting in Thos. Dunster being fatally stabbed by George Marks. Marks gave himself up claiming to have acted in self defence.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June 21.—Judge Wright to-day sentenced the following persons to the territorial prison:—Dan Harwick, Wm. Stiren and James Halford, who robbed the express train on the A. & P. in April last, each 25 years.

READING, Pa., June 21.—C. Spreckles has informed the board of trade that he will build a sugar mill here if the surrounding farmers will plant fifty thousand acres with sugar beets. A vigorous endeavor will be made to secure the enterprise here.

LANCASTER, June 21.—The condition of Gen. Simon Cameron to-day is reported about the same although at noon he was resting somewhat easier. His entire right side is paralysed. The general was in bed when the stroke came. He is conscious of surroundings. Physicians are in constant attendance.

JOHNSTOWN, June 21.—John Kerns, of Bellefont, Pa, was assaulted and robbed last night in Cambria city. He was found this morning lying in the street unconscious, and was taken to the hospital. Full particulars of the assault are not learned. The physicians say the injuries are very serious. Nearly $1,000,000 in wages were paid out this morning to the employes of the Cambria Iron Co., in payment for wages due for two weeks previous to the flood. At that time the company had 5000 names on the pay roll. To-day 3600 answered to their names. It is known almost to a certainty that 1000 employees lost their lives in the flood. The employees of the Gautier Steel Co. were also paid to-day. About $54,000 in wages due the first two weeks of May was distributed among the employees. This company employed 1200 men: 700 answered to their names to-day. About 150 of the employees are among those lost in the flood.

SHANGHAI, June 21.—A fire which lasted four whole days has destroyed the half of the important town of Lachan, in the province of Sze Chuen. The inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives, and it is estimated that no less than 1200 were killed, most of them being crushed to death while attempting to escape through the narrow and crooked streets. There are 10,000 people homeless. A fund has been started for their relief.

VIENNA, June 21.—A Serious riot the outcome of strikes in that region, has occurred at Kladro, Bohemia. The strikers defied the *gen d'armes* and the latter were compelled to fire several volleys into the mob before it could be dispersed. Two of the rebellious miners were killed and two were wounded. Further trouble is feared, and three battalions of infantry have been sent to the scene.

Female Evangelist.

Mrs. Wheaton, a female evangelist, arrived from the sound on Monday evening. She is accompanied by a young lady, formerly a variety actress of San Francisco, who was rescued from evil ways by a philanthropist. It is Mrs. Wheaton's custom immediately after visiting a prison to hold street services, and in this work she is always accompanied by the Magdalen. The lady claims she is working for the Lord and does not care for money, and that she is always provided for at these meetings. Mrs. Wheaton is best contented when visiting penitentiaries in which are incarcerated the more hardened prisoners. She was the spiritual adviser of Goldenson, the San Francisco murderer, and the evangelist claims that her homely way of illustrating the Bible prepared the slayer of his sweetheart for the unknown hereafter. Mrs. Wheaton has just come from the Walla Walla penitentiary, where she spent several weeks leading devotional exercises in the prison.—*Times.*

Edward Kelly, checker champion, accepts the challenge of C. T. Davis, of St. Paul, for a match of twenty games of checkers in Winnipeg for $200 a side.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

There is a great deal of the "pig in the poke" business about the practical workings of those specious deadfalls, matrimonial agencies, as exemplified among our ingenious and enterprising American cousins, and the unfortunate "better half of creation" generally gets left every time. The story of Mrs. Emily Guion's experience in the matrimonial agency line, through which she sought a husband, should be sufficient, says the New York *Graphic*, to deter any woman from following that course in seeking a similar alliance. The matrimonial agent professes to examine closely into the character, social standing and financial ability of all persons "booked" with him, whether male or female. Mrs. Guion's case, which is not different from that of a number of others that have come into court, appears to bear evidence to the fact that a precious lot of scamps are "booked," who simply pay the necessary fees and are then prepared to make a confidence game raid on any woman with a little money who is foolish enough to think that she can secure an honest husband through an agency. It is not wholly certain, but it is probable, that around some of these agencies there are regular gangs of confidence men, who "stand in" with the manager to work their schemes on half-witted women who have a little money. Mrs. Guion paid fifty dollars for an introduction to a Montana horse-thief, who borrowed $1,000 of her and fled to parts unknown. She sued the agency and thus became acquainted with a lawyer named Munday, who seems to have been not merely Monday but all the days of the week. Meanwhile she got another "introduction" to a man named Keating, who had a fortune of $200,000 awaiting him in Ireland, to secure which he needed a few dollars to take him abroad. Munday examined Keating's claims, recommended the widow to give Keating money to go after his fortune, but advised that he himself be sent along to see that everything was all right. The trusting widow of forty gave Munday a check for $2,000 on a trust company, but of which he was to take $500 for the expenses of the trip. She got $150 of the amount back by persistent endeavor. This is the story on which she sued Munday. As a settlement was effected the truth of the matter is not likely to appear in print. But enough is known and shown to prove a warning to all women to keep away from matrimonial agencies. They are a good medium for confidence men to operate through, but they are in no wise respectable or decent or straight.

The Winnipeg *Commercial* isn't going to permit any wrong impressions to go abroad uncorrected as to the exact attitude and sentiment, past, present, and future, of the sturdy, honest Manitobans towards the C.P.R. philanthropists—and it is right. A few days ago, says the *Commercial* of the date of June 17th, the morning *Free Press* reported an interview with Mr. W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., said to have taken place at Winnipeg after the magnate had been driving through southern Manitoba looking about the location of the proposed Souris branch of the company. From this interview it would seem that Mr. Van Horne had found every man he met with in his Manitoba rambles to be resting in sweet satisfaction and contentment with the present and prospective railway situation in the prairie province. On only one point did Mr. Van Horne find any dissatisfaction, and that was of the people with themselves for their past action towards Mr. Van Horne and his road. The brilliant and self-complacent president of the C.P.R. did not say that he was met by deputation after deputation of Manitoba farmers, clothed in sackcloth and ashes because of their sins against the C.P.R. and its monopoly. The president and general manager did insinuate, however, that he saw sorrow and shamed faces among those he met with, and doubtless, from the tear cornered eyes he beheld, he felt certain that the great majority of the people of the province had truly repented of the course they had taken two years ago against railway monopoly. The *Commercial* continues: The changeableness of human sympathy is a theme upon which moralists, philosophers and even politicians frequently dilate. It does not, however, come frequently into play with the railway man. Still Mr. Van Horne cannot have been otherwise than deeply touched when he noted the tearful penitence and sympathy which met him, as he said throughout the province, and compared it with the feelings manifested by a southern Manitoba delegation, who waited on him somewhat over two years ago, urging his consideration of the interests of the people by extending the Deloraine branch to the provincial boundary, and he with the courtesy peculiar to himself, extended the gracious reply of: "The people be damn'd." He certainly had ample scope for studying the changeableness of human sympathy, and had an equally good opportunity to study the comparative effects of overbearing insolence to a community, compared with courtesy, even when circumstances compel the unwilling display of the latter. It is to be hoped Mr. Van Horne has studied and profited in both respects. When a people follow a decided course, which is dictated by a desire for profit, once their end is gained, there is also an end to all strong feeling over the matter. It is only when some empty sentimental question is thus forced that strong feeling continues after its settlement. This is the case with Manitobans, now that they have secured what they have so long struggled for, and they have no desire to retain any hard feelings against the C.P.R. Company. They can even afford to overlook the insults and abuse received from the president of the company, and extend to him a courteous reception, to which his conduct in the past does not entitle him. But Mr. Van Horne after all has probably confounded his treatment of the Manitoba people with their treatment of him. If he cannot see it, outsiders can, that with officials of the C.P.R., from himself downward, there is now an extent of courtesy unknown in the days of railway monopoly. Competition no doubt compels this courtesy to some extent, even from Mr. Van Horne. However it is ungenerous to thus allow him no credit for a change for the better in his manners, and we will admit that he is beginning to learn, (if it is possible for one so stubborly egotistical to learn anything), that there is some truth in the old saying of flies being more easily caught with molasses than vinegar.

The dastardly murder of Dr. Cronin, in Chicago recently, has been pretty well fixed upon emissaries of the secret Irish organization known as the Clan-na-Gael. This nefarious society is one of the wheels within the great circle of Irish agitation in America and at home, but the chariot of Irish freedom would make far better progress without such false aids. Dr. Cronin himself was an enthusiastic worker along honorable lines for the great ends which nearly all Irishmen profess to have in view, and his taking away will be a loss to the Irish cause, while the diabolical manner and motive of it cannot fail to be a serious set-back, unless all true Irishmen hasten to disavow the slightest connection or sympathy with the villainous perpetrators, and do their utmost to bring them to speedy justice. Dr. Cronin, it appears, knew something of the dark doings of the Clan-na-Gael, and that heathenish society, fitter for the dark ages and semi-savagery than the nineteenth century and free, enlightened America, determined to add another foul blot to its black record, in the "removal" of an innocent man, on the theory, presumably, that "dead men tell no tales." Never was a falser proposition, however, for ever since Cain slew his brother Abel the blood of murdered innocence has cried from the ground, and will continue to do so. The sooner the Irish cause is purged from such abominations as its Clan-na-Gaels, its fenianism, and its O'Donovan Rossas, the better for the cause.

The *Medical Age* says that the most frequent fault of the brain worker is excessive application to work. The most intense and fatiguing of toils is pursued almost uninterruptedly, food is neglected, and the claims of exercise and sleep are but imperfectly admitted. Two hours' exercise in the open air, daily, is probably a minimum, and might prudently be exceeded. The brain worker must live sparingly rather than luxuriantly, he must prefer the lighter classes of food to the heavier, and he must be very prudent in the use of alcohol. Tobacco and tea are apt to be favorites with him, and their immoderate use may require to be guarded against. It is a nice question whether he needs more or less sleep than other men. Many men of genius are light sleepers, probably in some cases a misfortune, but there seems some ground for the notion that more than a moderate indulgence in sleep is unfavorable to successful mental effort. A commenter upon this subject says that mental effort causes waste of tissue elements quite as much as bodily exertion, and this demands a full supply of food. What with dyspepsia and absence of appetite, the results of deficient exercise, and the influence of preconceived ideas as to the use or disuse of special articles of food, the brain worker is very apt to receive too little nutriment to make up for the waste. Especially is this the case when he, unconsciously, perhaps, replaces food by the use of tobacco, tea, alcohol, or opium. Some advise to go supperless to bed. This, most medical authorities of the day think is a wrong notion. It is a fruitful source of insomnia and neurasthenia. The brain becomes exhausted by its evening work, and demands rest and refreshment of its wasted tissues, not by indigestible salads and "fried abominations," but by some nutritious, easily digested and assimilated articles. A bowl of stale bread and milk, of rice, or some other farinaceous food, with milk or hot soup, would be more to the purpose. Any of these would insure a sound night's sleep, from which the man would awaken refreshed.

Recently old Vesuvius, it is stated, has been more active than usual. Numerous convulsions in the interior have resulted in the rending and then the collapse of the last new cone at the mountain. We are so used, the Naples correspondent of the London *Daily News* says, to these changes at the extreme summit that it is no new thing to see from Naples that the point of the active crater has fallen in, and the top of the mountain has been reduced to the flatter shape which is its normal form. On this occasion a stream of lava issued from the east side of the cone, and was thus invisible from Naples. It ran about one-third of the distance down the entire mountain. Signor Scarfoglio, of the *Corriere di Napolio*, who repaired to Vesuvius on May 4, to see the changes wrought by the late eruption, writes: "The mountain presented a most magnificent spectacle. A man who had been on the cone on May 3 said that he felt the vibration of the mountain so much that he became sick, and he declares that the motion was accompanied by subterranean thunder. The lava and ashes which fell in obstructed the mouth of the crater, causing it to split at the base of the latest cone on the eastern side. This new opening is about sixty feet wide and at least 1,500 feet long, and descends in a straight line, like a colossal ravine. Its depths are hidden by the sulphurous smoke which ascends from it. The lava has run along this ravine for about a mile, dividing into two streams, one of which has already stopped, while the other is flowing slowly on, a small column of smoke indicating its course. It rolls in the black bed of the old lava, toward San Giuseppe; but this village is still three miles away from the fiery stream, and is in no danger. All shocks of earthquake and explosive sounds have already ceased; around the broken crater the lava is split into larger or smaller crevices, some almost too wide to leap over. Smoke issues from the crater in great abundance, but no more heated matter is being cast up, and the opening is closed by debris. Who knows where the liquid lava within Vesuvius will find a new outlet? One thing is certain. The mountain is much weakened at the part where the eruption took place, and the side above Resina is the safest." It would seem from this report, says the *Daily News* correspondent, that, even should the liquid lava within Vesuvius rush upward with such force as it did in 1872, the region toward and around Pompeii would be in most danger, while the thickly inhabited coast at Torre del Greco, Resina, and Portici would be safe. No one can tell whether this last overflow of lava will be the conclusion of the phase of gentle activity of the last few months, or whether it will be the commencement of a still more energetic period.

It is matter for congratulation that the liquor license by-law has been satisfactorily disposed of at last to all parties. As will be seen by the report elsewhere of the council proceedings, Alderman Curtis' amendment by-law was passed last night, and the original by-law will now be enforced from and after the 30th of June next, in all particulars except in the matter of the remitting of half the license fee for saloons for the next six months, as provided by Alderman Curtis' amendment. The by-law is a good measure as a whole, and its proper enforcement (for which the citizens have a guarantee in their mayor and council, if properly supported) cannot fail to give the royal city a higher status than it has hitherto possessed in matters of common morality and outward decorum, which will be a distinct gain to the city from a material standpoint even. While on the subject of the by-law, we would remark that Alderman Curtis did himself honor last night by his frank and ample apology to his worship Mayor Hendry for the hasty and unintentional personal remarks which he (Alderman Curtis) had let slip on the previous meeting night. As to the liquor license by-law itself, it is said that, notwithstanding the licensed victuallers having been conceded what they asked, viz., the remittance of half the license fee on saloons for six months, they will contest the measure on other points. This is not at all improbable; but we are sure the large majority of our citizens have come to the conclusion that it is time the city, for its own dignity and welfare, took a different stand on this question than that which was taken a few years ago, when the humiliating statement was made in open council that it was deemed prudent to repeal a Sunday closing measure for the reason that the city had no money to oppose the contests of the licensed victuallers in the courts. Westminster has taken several large strides since then, and we venture to say that its chief magistrate and board of aldermen are now prepared to uphold in befitting manner the honor of the city by being responsible for the final enforcement of its statutes, if legal quibbles should cause some trouble and expense in the meantime.

That was an interesting discussion in the Methodist conference, says the *Empire*, about the use by churchmen of the "secular press" for airing religious controversy in preference to the special paper or organ of the denomination. There were no aspersions cast upon the secular press, nor was its standing in any way impunged, but the impression produced by reading the sentiments of some of the speakers was that the daily paper is not so suitable a medium for discussing moral and religious points of difference as the regularly accredited journal of the church. The idea desired to be conveyed was perhaps, the *Empire* thinks, that the daily paper is not so reverential as it might be, that an article on a religious topic would, from its environments, carry less weight than if addressed to those whose minds were devoted for the time being to the perusal of what a church weekly contains. A question is involved in the above not altogether uninteresting to daily newspaper makers as well as readers, and the *Empire* stands up ably for the daily "secular paper" as the fit and proper—and most fit and proper—exponent and medium for the discussion of all phases and questions affecting society as a whole. Our cotemporary continues as follows: Well, if such a notion were entertained by the discussers of the question at the conference—and we do not say strictly that it was—the candid truth is that the daily paper, full of vitality, dealing with living issues, "the very age and body of the time, its form and pressure," must be the natural recourse of all who wish their best thoughts to make the deepest impression. The denominational press fills its own sphere, and fills it well. Of invaluable aid to the particular religious community which it serves, a church paper has influence beyond the circle it more definitely addresses; but even then its work is circumscribed, and the controversialist naturally betakes himself to the paper which reflects his whole life and not the religious phase of it only. In its own way, and with its own power, the secular press, so-called, is doing as earnest a work for Christian morality, for true principles, for obedience to the civil authority, as those, who under different names, are sincerely laboring to uplift humanity by encouraging organized church work. There ought to be no distinction in their ultimate aim, and the sole difference of actual account in the long run is that the journalism which exercises the most profound influence on society at large, whose efforts are sustained and ever-present, is liable to be flippantly dismissed as the "secular press," and prevented from accomplishing a full measure of good by mistaken ideas of its purpose.

What was Nero's greatest act of cruelty? asked the teacher of a class in history. Playin' the fiddle, was a lad's response and the teacher let it go at that.

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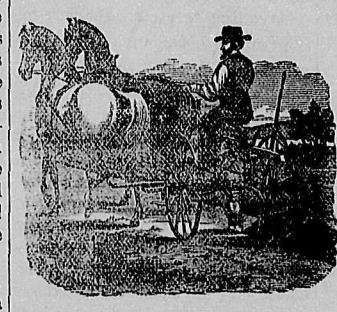

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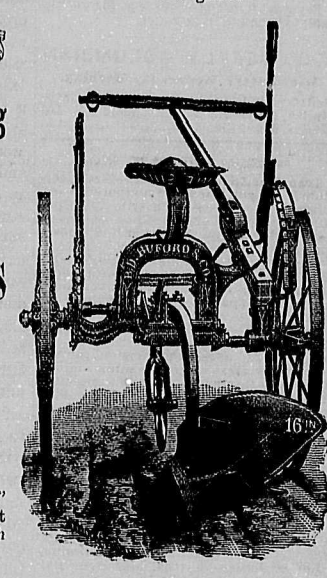

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ITISH COLUMBIAN

Morning, June 26, 1889.

M VICTORIA.

Columbian.

June 21.—Wm. Foster, confidential clerk of E. Co., Tacoma, was arrested l of the Islander from st night. He is accused He decamped with a lot money. He was lodged ill be returned to Tacoma trial. It is supposed the s defalcation is large, but e bank book and keys of amount could not be as-

n detective arrived here He is looking for a man zed an eastern American rge amount. The subject adowed for the last week. nts are expected soon.

ntly reported scandal case ead this morning in the . I. Bechtel, of the Van-el, was fined one dollar for John Holbrook. Bechtel Holbrook was too intimate Bechtel. The judge gave tiff a raking down, and deserved what he had re-Mr. Bechtel's hands.

IA, June 22.—The str. Maude the west coast this morning. were a party of surveyors survey 30,000 acres of coal

aman suicided by hanging ning. He was employed as a he Victoria gardens, on the Arm. Despondency was the He is supposed to have been e murderers of the Chinese was murdered on Fisgard st., ime ago. The principal was and sentenced to be hanged, ted the gallows by anticipat-ate. If this one proves to be he accomplices, the world will rid of him.

rumored a divorce case will e public in this city.

ORIA, June 24.—Edna Farns-a member of the demi-in this city, committed sui-4 o'clock Sunday morning by g her brains out with a pistol. rl was only 19 years of age, and e of the best looking of her n the city. She was tall, of a igure and golden haired. She at 14 Broughton street with her who is known as Della Went-. According to the stories cur-esterday, Edna was rather in-e with a well known English who has been flying high around ity for some months, He told he was going to see the prize on Sunday morning, between Cleary and Clem Austin. She ed him not to go as he would be sted. He, however, insisted on g. At this she reproached him not caring for her any more. He itted the soft impeachment using e very unkind remarks. The girl, seemed very despondent over the ir, said if he went he would never her again. He and some others the house then went out into the den with the intention of getting a k. When they departed, the un-tunate girl sent a bullet from a 32 ibre revolver crashing into her in. She only lived a few minutes. inquest will be held this morning 10:30.

The coroner's inquest into the cause the death of Edna Farnsworth was eld this morning at the city hall. The ry visited the house, 14 Broughton t, where the tragedy occurred and ewed the body of the deceased. The ody was lying on a bed with a bullet ound in the right temple. The mat n the floor was thickly coated with lood. The girl's neck and the side f her head were also matted with con-ealed blood. Dr. Milne was the irst witness called and testified to being called to see her about half past four Sunday morning. Found her ying on the floor, feet towards the window; bullet wound in right temple, about 2 inches back from the eyebrow; was still breathing, but died in 20 minutes; found pistol on floor (pistol produced), 32 calibre, double action, Smith & Wesson; one chamber discharged. Dr. J. S. Helmcken gave similar evidence, and said he had attended the girl before and considered her of an excitable disposition, and liable to commit suicide on mere provocation. John Croft was next called and said: He was in the house on Sunday morning; deceased and myself were talking together in the dining room; a hackman came to me and asked if I wanted him; went out through the back entrance; this was nearly 4 o'clock in the morning; on the sidewalk heard what I supposed to be a shot fired; the hackman also heard it and both of us ran to the front door of the house; we were met by one of the girls who said "My God, Edna has shot herself." Found her lying on her back on the floor, still breathing; then ran for Dr. Milne; the hackman and he then went back to the house and Dr. Milne soon came; Dr. Helmcken came soon afterwards; believe hackman and I were the only men in the house; when heard the shot was about the corner of Broughton and Broad streets; was talking to her about 10 minutes before I left the house; she appeared to be in good humor; know no cause for her committing the deed. There was no trouble at all between us; did not think the girl thought sufficient of me to commit the deed because I left the house.

Thos. Hatton, the hackman, gave substantially the same evidence. Della Wentworth testified that they were all at lunch when Edna went out; heard the shot. One of the girls went and found Edna lying on the floor with a wound in her head; fainted when she came to know Edna was dead. Two other inmates of the house were examined but nothing [illegible] Officer Thomas testi-

deceased came to her death by her own hand by shooting herself with a pistol.

An extraordinary scene occurred in Rev. Mr. Starr's church last evening. The rev. gentleman is preaching a series of local sermons. During the course of his remarks he referred to the suicide of a young woman on Sunday morning. He said he supposed the press would publish the particulars of the tragic affair. If they published the name of the girl, they should also publish the names of the young men connected with the affair. Newspapers should not, because of any high connections these men might have, suppress their identity. At this the congregation applauded the minister by clapping their hands, etc. This set your correspondent wondering, if the names were injudiciously used by the newspapers before the case came into the courts, and libel suits followed, and owing to the newspapers not being able to produce evidence sufficient to convince the jury, a verdict was given for plaintiff, how much of the damages and costs would these applauders pay.

The Dunsmuir and Crocker party left for Comox, *via* Nanaimo, by special train yesterday. At Nanaimo they embarked on the Princess Louise. It is said that the tour is for the consideration of extending the Island Railway to the Union mines. They return Tuesday evening.

The Masonic grand lodge adjourned this afternoon. Mr. J. S. Clute is elected grand master for the ensuing year.

Sale of the Treadwell.

The Alaska Milling and Mining Company, which owns a controlling interest in the Treadwell mine, has, we understand, been sold in London. The price is said to have been $16 a share and also a sum in cash to repay in part the cost of improvements. Mr. D. O. Mills, of New York, who holds about a one-third interest in the property, will retain his interest in the company. As the company has 100,000 shares the basis of selling prices is something over $1,600,000.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

An Imperial Garrison.

The report circulated some time ago that a company of Royal engineers would leave the Old Country for Esquimalt, is to a certain extent confirmed by instructions, which it is understood have been received to make the barracks built for C Battery ready for occupation. The first detachment, it is said, will number about 70, which will be augmented from time to time, till the garrison is eventually as large as the one at Halifax. The engineers on their arrival will be employed raising fortifications.—*Times.*

From the West Coast.

The sealing schooner Winifred, Capt. Steele, owned by Capt. McDonald, arrived in from the west coast yesterday afternoon. She was disappointed in securing an Indian crew, and in consequence could not go north. The Indians had promised to go, but backed out as they did not think the catch would be large enough this year to pay them as much as they considered their services worth. A small catch of seals from the west coast was brought home by Capt. Steele, who reports that the Beatrice unloaded over 500 skins at Clayoquot Sound a few days ago, before sailing north. When the Winifred left Clayoquot early on Wednesday morning, the government steamer Sir James Douglas was just coming in. —*Colonist.*

In Quest of Coal.

The boring apparatus which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to use here for the purpose of endeavoring to locate coal has arrived by freight train, and will be put into operation just as soon as time and the nature of the work will permit. It is understood that the company will sink the initial shaft on their property south of False Creek, in the vicinity of the bridges. If not successful there, a south-westerly direction will be taken. It may be some time before the results of these efforts in search of coal lead to anything, but these results will be looked forward to with much interest. It is understood that several sections in the district of New Westmuster will also be tested with the view of ascertaining whether or not the black diamonds are to be found there in sufficient quantities to pay.—*World.*

New Quartz Ledge.

Mr. A. Shaw, ticket agent of the E. & N. depot, who lately returned from a prospecting trip to the source of Englishman's river and thence across the divide to the head waters of the Nanaimo river, brought back some specimens of quartz that will in all probability assay out richly. The ledges are situated about 10 miles from the Nanaimo Lake in a densely wooded and very rough district. The ledges were discovered on the bank of a small stream leading into the South Fork of Englishmen's river and were well defined and about 36 inches wide. Mr. Shaw travelled in company with three Indians, and after leaving the Comox road near James Knight's farm struck across the country for the South Fork of Englishmen's river which he followed to its headwaters and then continued on one of the small tributaries of the river until within about 10 miles of the Nanaimo Lakes where he located his claims. Mr. Shaw informed us that he had tramped and prospected through the Cascades and other portions of British Columbia but never had he experienced such rough country as during his recent ramble. The quartz glitters with mineral and looks remarkably good but what it contains will only be revealed by an [illegible] Dr. Bredemeyer of Vancouver [illegible]

Late Despatches.

INDIAN OUTBREAK QUELLED.

ST PAUL, June 18.—The troops who went to the scene of the Indian outbreak near Mora, returned to Fort Snelling to-night. The latest news from the reservation says that the Indians are now sober and subdued. The appearance of the troops intimidated them, and the frightened settlers are returning to their homes. There is a question unsettled in the land office and the interior department whether the land belongs to the government or to the Indians, whether it was a reservation or not. District-Attorney Baxter awaits a decision from Washington, which will also indicate the future policy of the government regarding the ownership of the land.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The Montreal diocesan synod opened this morning with imposing ceremonies. The first business of the meeting this afternoon has been the notice of a motion on the Jesuit question, but so far it has not come up, though later on, and Bishop Bond will oppose the discussion of the matter.

The government is advised that the American government has sent two survey parties to Alaska to gather data for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question. The Canadian authorities have been pressing for a year past for the delineation of the frontier. The various points of dispute as to the interpretation of the treaty fixing the boundary, are: 1st, whether the line of mountains nearest the coast can be taken or whether, failing that, the continuous range parallel with the coast, we are bound to keep within ten miles of the coast, and also whether ten miles from the coast we are to take the indentations or take the general trail of the coast. The American government says there is no continuous range and consequently the boundary at the lowest calculation must be at least ten miles from the coast.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The arrest of Martin Burke at Winnipeg is the most important yet effected. He is deeper in the plot than any of the men in jail. Said the Chief of Police Hubbard to-night: From other sources the summary of evidence affecting suspect, and which will be submitted to the grand jury within 48 hours, has been obtained. A prominent north side Irishman will testify that but a few weeks before the murder Burke remarked in a public place that Lecaron should have been killed before he had a chance of leaving for England, and that there was another fellow who would get it before he was many weeks older. It will be shown that Burke and ex-Detective Coughlin were frequently seen together in a saloon in the north side and that the former was a frequent visitor at the cottage of the ice man, Sullivan, but the most important witness will be old Mrs. Phelbin, Burke's aunt, and in whose house at Erie and Sedgewick streets he boarded. By her it will be shown that he lost his position in the city sewer department last December, and has since had no employment. Up to February he was short of funds, run in debt for his board and borrowed an occasional dollar wherever he could get it. From that time until his sudden flight from the city he had plenty of money, more, in fact, then when he was working. On the day of Cronin's disappearance he was absent from home. He did not return all night. Sunday morning at 8 he put in an appearance, heavy and sleepy, and, in reply to questions, said he had slept all night at the ice man's house. It will also be shown that he was an active member of the inner circle of camp 20 of Clan-Na-Gael. An officer will leave for Winnipeg as soon as necessary papers can be procured The grand jury spent over an hour this afternoon in going through twenty or more telegraphic and cable despatches produced by the Western Union officials, and supposed to have a bearing on the case. All members of the body, however, had taken a special injunction of secrecy regarding the documents, and not a hint of what had been developed could be obtained.

THE CLAN NA GAEL DOOMED.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—It is given out from a source that has always been regarded as very close to Cardinal Gibbons, that the developments concerning the Clan-na-Gael that have been brought out by the murder of Cronin in Chicago will without delay receive the very serious consideration of the highest authority of the Catholic church in the United States. To quote the words of the chancellor of one of the largest dioceses in the country, who stands close to the cardinal, and who was summoned to Baltimore within a few days: "The church will await the developments of the civil authorities in the investigation of the Cronin conspiracy before it will take any action. If it should be developed that the Clan-na Gael is in anyway responsible for this deplorable affair, I have no doubt such steps will be taken as will warrant the order being condemned by name by all the archbishops of the country. The duty of the church is very plain in the matter, and its line of action is clearly marked out by the decrees of the third plenary council."

A GRAND PROCESSION.

DRERDEN, June 19.—The Wettin historical procession to-day was the finest in point of numbers and magnificence, ever seen in this city. The weather was all that could be desired. The city was profusely decorated for the event. Buildings along the line of march were literally covered with flags and streamers. The windows, from most of which spacious platforms protruded, were packed with spectators. The royal family and court witnessed the procession from a pavillion on Newmarket. Twelve thousand people, mounted and on foot, were in line, at- [illegible] bands and carrying six hundred banners. There were besides over a hundred allegorical cars in the processions.

FROM JOHNSTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 19.—Up to one o'clock this afternoon seven bodies were removed from the debris. All were the remains of women except one. The remains of Mrs. Wocher were identified by a peculiarly wrought bracelet on the wrist. The others were not recognized and were buried immediately. Dynamiting continues at Stone bridge this morning, and the numerous blasts are somewhat heavier than yesterday, but so far have not caused damage. The mass of gorged drift is gradually disappearing and the stream will soon be cleared of wreckage. Work will then be commenced on clearing out the cellars. Great improvement is being wrought in the condition of affairs in Kernville, and that place will soon be restored as it is found many of the wrecked houses are not damaged beyond repair. The Pennsylvania children's aid society will begin work to-day on a house costing $500, to be used as a general headquarters so long as the society may require it, after which the building will be turned over to the Cambria aid society. Dr. Lee, of the state board of health, published bulletin No. 5 this morning, the first since last Thursday, of the sanitary condition of Johnstown and surrounding boroughs. Coopers Dale is still difficult of access on account of high water in the Conemaugh, and it has been a matter of great difficulty to keep the people there supplied with the necessaries of life; hence from that place is reported a slight increase of affections of the stomach and bowels. No new cases at Bedford street hospital. Twenty-one dispensary cases have been treated during the day, 12 of which were for slight injuries; no contagious diseases. The Red Cross hospital reports one case of dyptheria discharged well, and one terminated fatally. At present only one patient is in the hospital, the result of a wound. The health of the military is excellent. Not one soldier is off duty. Collectors are at work collecting the carcasses of animals along the different streams, and cremating them with rosin. Quinbell Bros, of Newark, England have donated $2,500 worth of their world famed disinfectants, which will arrive by the first steamer.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, June 20.—The benchers of the law society have offered the position of principal of the new law school, Toronto, to Justice Strong, of the supreme court, Ottawa. If he accepts, a vacancy will be created in the supreme court bench.

The Dominion government has brought action against the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. for $25,000 damages, for delivering letters. The Great North-Western Co. has had a regular mail service at Hamilton since the government raised the postage on drop letters to 2 cents.

The Ontario Anglican synod in session at Kingston, adopted anti-Jesuit resolutions

The leading papers continue to state that Chapleau will be appointed minister of railways.

FATAL FIRE.

BOSTON, June 21.—A disastrous fire, accompanied by loss of life, occurred this evening in the fireworks establishment of Heyer Bros., corner of Sumner and Hawley streets. Some 20 or 30 employees were at work on the upper floor, and the flames spread so rapidly that some of them could not make their escape. C. A. Gage dropped from the third storey window and broke his neck Chas. Callahan and Thos. Paine jumped from the fourth floor. Paine was instantly killed and Callahan's injuries are thought to be fatal. W. Brenenstuhl fell down the stairway and will probably die. Sam Cord, chief packer for the firm, was also killed. An unidentified body of a boy has been taken from the building.

THE CRONIN CASE.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Another loss of $18,000 sustained by Alexander Sullivan through his speculations, was discovered by the Grand Jury yesterday. It was ascertained that Martin Burke secreted himself at Jollette from May 9th to 18th, and while there he received a sum of money from Chicago, whereupon he at once disappeared without saying where he was going. These facts about Sullivan and Burke were the most valuable and startling as they were about the only new ones resulting from the investigation yesterday. Alexander Sullivan speculated at one time through the firm of Rosenfield & Co. Some of his plunges were known to have been remarkably lucky and he made money in large sums. His losses were smaller than his gains, but there were more of them The aggregate of his winnings and that of his losses were carefully calculated and it was discovered that although he made unusually lucky strikes he really lost $18,000 while operating through this firm.

Further investigation of the Cronin murder has been postponed by the Grand Jury as the result of the accumulation of ordinary jail cases, which require immediate attention. The case will be taken up again next week. A number of minor witnesses were examined to-day, including Robt. Bruce, the private detective, who says he was offered a large sum of money to slug Dr. Cronin. Edward Spellman, of Peoria, president of the Whiskey Trust and district officer of the Clan-Na-Gael, testified concerning the disposition of funds and that fears were entertained by Cronin that his life was in danger at the hands of Alexander Sullivan or his cohorts.

The proprietor of the Cambridge hotel, Montreal, Jonathan Webster, fell down the elevator of the new Temple building, and was killed.

Dr. Fulton writes to the Montreal *Star*, stating that he recently cured two cases of leprosy in that city.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A hitherto unknown treatise on electricity, by Galvani, has been discovered in the Commercial Library of Bologna.

By mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp, European manufactories are producing paper as tough as wood or leather.

M. Chervin shows that 8 per cent of marriages in France are sterile, 25 per cent yield one child, and 100 families average only 259 children.

Mucous membrane from the mouth has been transplanted successfully to the eye-lid, the entire graft living and giving perfect results.

Mr. W. H. Dines, F.R.M.S., finds that a pressure of one pound per square foot is caused by a wind of a little more than seventeen miles an hour.

Dr. J. A. Cones records the case of a man who was observed to be sweating sixteen hours after death, continuing to perspire freely for at least eight hours.

The exact function of potash in plant growth is yet to be discovered. A German chemist, R. Lupke, has proven that plants may develop when no potash is present, but their condition falls below the normal.

A French manufacturing firm has patented an alloy of steel with two to four per cent of copper. It is more elastic and malleable than simple steel, and capable of far greater resistance. It is intended for cannon, armor-plates, rifle-barrels, and projectiles.

SOAPSTONE PAINT.—Attention has been called to the little appreciated value of soapstone as a protective against the disintegrating influence of the atmosphere. It has long been used in China to keep sandstone and similar materals from deterioration, and perishable obelisks have been preserved in that country for many centuries by a paint made from powdered soapstone. The substance is said to be especially adapted as a paint to prevent the corrosion of iron and steel.

POTATOES IN SURGERY.—The eating of large quantities of potatoes has been tried as a means of relief from foreign bodies that have been accidentally swallowed. The whole intestinal canal is thus dilated proportionately, and the foreign body is carried through. Prof. Billroth and Dr. Salzer affirm that many surgical operations might be avoided in this way, such articles as a twenty-gramme weight, a set of artificial teeth and a needle having been successfully removed.

INTERMITTENT SENSE-OPERATION.—The tick of a watch withdrawn gradually from the ear begins to be heard, by turns, distinctly and indistinctly, then times of silence alternate with the sound. M. Couteux records an analogous experience in the case of vision. He could not determine whether a distant windmill, with four vanes, was slowly moving; for, of the three vanes projected against the sky, he saw now one, now another, the intermittent failure of vision preventing him from observing two successive positions.

SILK FROM COTTON.—The new artificial silk of M. Chardonnet is likely to prove a textile fabric of value if its present inflammability can be overcome. The material is prepared by treating cotton with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, as for the making of gun cotton, then dissolving in a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which is added some pertannic acid. The solution is run through a small tube or fine holes into water slightly acidulated with nitric acid. The fine fluid filament immediately solidifies forming a thread very closely resembling silk, and equally strong and elastic. Any desired coloring-matter may be added to the solution.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANIMAL MOTIONS.—Since 1878 Mr. Eadweard Muybridge has been engaged in photographing animals in motion; his later researches being aided by a grant of $30,000 from the University of Pennsylvania. His perfected apparatus consists of three batteries of twelve or more cameras each, so arranged that an electric current opens the cameras successively, with intervals of about one-thirtieth of a second, giving exposures of one-five thousandths of a second. The pictures are now photo-engraved, and a set of no less than 781 plates have been made—each containing a series of from twelve to thirty pictures representing successive instantaneous phases of movement. About 500 of the plates represent men, women and children, nude and semi-nude, in successive phases of walking, running, jumping, dancing, bathing, fencing, wrestling, boxing, and other exercises. The rest of the plates give similar studies of the various gaits of horses, asses, mules, oxen, deer, elephants, camels, raccoons, apes, sloths, and other quadrupeds, as well as of the flight of birds. Many of the photographs were lately exhibited in London, exciting much interest.

WHY SHOULD WE USE

Johnson's Pure Paints in Preference to all Others?

We wish to inpress upon paint users generally the undeniable fact that the greatest possible economy is in using only the purest quality of paint, such as that manufactured by the William Johnson company, of Montreal.

The cost of labor, tin cans, and all the incidentals of manufacture, of freight and other shipping expenses, is precisely the same to turn out a pound of the veriest trash or a pound of Johnson's Pure Paint; hence, to sell at lower prices, it is evident that the value must be taken straight out of the raw material, and the consumer is deceived by the idea that it costs less money to use cheap goods. Even for the roughest work there is a loss of fifty per cent. in using poor paints.

Then again, the manufacturers of benzine and soap mixtures (which they call paint), knowing that a lasting reputation cannot be built up on inferior articles, push them for a short time at whatever price can be obtained, and when the demand ceases, a new brand and label are adopted and the deception continues.

We are now reaping the reward of a fixed determination, which, through many years of fierce competition against the cheap, trashy productions of unscrupulous manufacturers, we have steadfastly upheld, viz.: to turn out nothing but pure goods, and on this we stake our reputation.

Surely nothing can be more convincing than the fact that the William Johnson Co. offer to re-paint, free of charge, any building or decoration on which their pure paints have been exclusively used without satisfactory results. Every dealer in Johnson's pure paints throughout the country is authorized to carry out this guarantee.

Our goods have become the standard of excellence throughout the whole Dominion, and paint users now recognize the fact that though they pay 50 per cent. more for goods bearing the Wm. Johnson labels, yet they are actually saving money and getting better satisfaction.

THE WILLIAM JOHNSON CO.,
12 and 14 St. John street,
Montreal.

Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Alexander Mitchell, produce merchant, of Montreal, has begun the practice of medicine. Miss Mitchell is the first lady who has practiced the profession of medicine in Lower Canada.

NOTICE.

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

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

THOS. HADDON.

New West., B. C., May 2, 1889.
w8my2m

Puyallup Nursery!

TREES, SEEDS, SEED POTATOES,
Grown in the famous Hop Region of Puyallup and White River Valleys.

OVER ONE MILLION TREES & PLANTS.

TONS of Grass and Clover Seed.
TONS of Choice Seed Potatoes (10 kinds)
TONS of Choicest Vegetable Seeds.

—SEASON 1889 & 1890.—

Enough for Dealers. Enough for Planters

New revised List and Prices just out. Don't fool yourself by not sending for it *immediately* and learn what is grown and to be had close at home. Catalogue free to all.

J. M. OGLE,
w je5m6 Puyallup, Wash. Ter.

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Full List of City and Suburban Property.

Particular attention paid to Farming Lands.

Accurate information to correspondents. dwmy6y1

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

STOCK RANCH,

CATTLE and HORSES

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS to sell by public auction on the premises, that part of the

ONTARIO FARM

at Langley Prairie described on the map as SECTION 308, facing on the wagon road to Langley Fort, and containing 160 acres more or less. This is one of the best farms on Langley Prairie is centrally situated with roads to Fraser river and New Westminster city. Church and schools near by, and will be within easy reach of the New Westminster Southern Railway. The soil is second to none in quality. Terms of payment very easy.

Will sell at same time the whole of the graded stock consisting of 11 Milch Cows, 6 five and six-year-old steers, 4 three-year-old heifers, 6 two-year-olds and 5 yearlings

1 span well broken 4-year-old colts.
1 gray horse well broken, 6 years old.
1 black mare broken to saddle and harness.
1 gray colt 3 years old, broken to saddle and harness.
1 2-year-old gelding.
3 excellent brood mares, 5, 7 and 8 years old with colts at foot from pedigreed horses.

To Farmers, Stock Raisers and Speculators this will be found a very favorable opportunity for investment. Messrs. Innes Bros. have been long and favorably known for their good judgment in the buying and raising of stock of all kinds. Hence the present is an opportunity that rarely occurs to secure really first class animals.

The terms are very easy, viz: For sums under $30 net, cash; over that amount 5 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash or negotiable notes at three months without interest.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock, **Friday Morning, the 28th June, 1889.**

T. J. TRAPP,
je19w2t Auctioneer.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

A Yale College senior says to the New York *World*, referring to waltzing: "I cannot see the difference between hugging set to music and sofa squeezing."

A Point of Honor.—Teacher: "Adams do you know who made that noise?" Adams (who is the guilty one): "I know, but I do not like to tell." Teacher: "You are a gentleman, sir."

"But if you don't love him, Clara why are you going to marry him?" "Because he dared me to, mamma. He knew my high-spirited nature, too. O, I'll make him sorry enough for it —don't you be afraid?"

The Pinkerton detectives have succeeded in capturing Dulac, the French-Canadian desparado, chief of a gang frequenting the Moose river wilderness, in Maine, for whose arrest the Dominion government offered a reward.

Prof. Renzi, of Naples, reports that numerous physicians have successfully treated tetanus by rest. The ears of the patient are closed with wax, and he is placed in a perfectly dark room far from any noise. Liquid food is given, so that mastication is not necessary.

Until recently the poor Africans at the diamond fields have been ruined through drink; but now, with their own consent, they are shut up by the law in large areas of enclosed ground called compounds, where they can obtain all the necessaries of life, but no intoxicating liquors.—*Ex.*

The Sultan of Turkey madly desires a legal release from 289 of his 300 wives. By coming to Chicago with his martial woes the accomplishment of his desire would be easy and peaceable. Plenty of local attorneys would be willing to take the whole batch of cases at reduced rates.—*Chicago Journal.*

In a theatre at Ashton, England, during the performance of a melodrama, an excited woman threw her bonnet at the "villain" on the stage who was strangling one of the characters. The applause following her action was uproarious, the most of it coming from the gentlemen who sat immediately in the rear of the bonnet.

Albert Edward as an Editor.—Speaking of the Prince of Wales, an American newspaper man now in London says: "He is an all around man, and his accurate knowledge on all sorts of subjects is simply phenomenal. He would make an ideal editor. He's an indefatigable worker and he'd be a whole staff in himself."

Teacher—Who will name the things that furnish us with light? Smart pupil—I know; oil, candles, electricity, pine cones, flint, straw and—and— Teacher—You've left out one important thing. What is the substance in the iron pipes that come down from the ceiling? Well, Johnny, what is it? Johnny (a boy from Maine)—Whiskey.

From a bog to a great-coat is now rendered an easy transition by the new treatment of peat. Being a vegetable substance of a fibrous nature, when dried and cleaned from impurities it can be readily spun into a kind of yarn and then woven into cloth. This material, it appears, can be made up fully 50 per cent. cheaper than any ordinary materials of the kind.

The globe in the Paris exhibition represents the earth on the scale of one-millionth, and is nearly 100 feet in diameter. Paris occupies 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 will be precisely imitated by clockwork, a point on the globe's equator moving at the rate of an eightieth of an inch per second.

A Philadelphia man has written to the authorities of New York State offering to test the efficacy of the new electrical apparatus for executing murderers, providing that if the machine kills him the sum of five thousand dollars is to be handed over to his wife and children. The authorities decline, properly considering that a man so reckless of his life has been specially designed by nature for the post of umpire at a baseball match.—*Ex.*

Mrs. Harrison has substituted a courtesy for the interminable handshaking at presidential receptions. The Boston *Traveller* says: "The universal acclaim with which this social revolution at the White House has met proves its value to society. The handshake, outside intimate friends, is obtrusive, wearisome and unnecessary, and its abolition at the public ceremonies in the presidential mansion is the first veto of the administration. It is sustained by the country."

In a recent letter to Mr. J. A. Gemmell, of Ottawa, acknowledging receipt of a copy of that gentleman's volume on "Divorce in Canada," Mr. Gladstone says: "Reflection tends to confirm me in the belief that the best basis for law is the indissolubility of Christian marriage; that is to say, to have no such divorce or severance as allows re-marriage. Short of this, I think it highly probable that the Canadian system, of which I had not previously been aware, is the best as being attended with the least dangers."

The Duke of Portland is the luckiest man in England. When he was born the chances against his ever holding his present title were very great. But he became a peer early in life and his income is sufficient to keep a whole multitude of wolves from the door. His racing stable consists of only sixteen horses, but has won the Derby two years in succession, and this season he will probably carry of the leading three and four-year old events. He is as fortunate in love as in other ways, and is madly devoted to six feet of handsome English girlhood.—*Ex.*

A singular divorce case has just taken place in Long Island. Some time ago a certain Miss Blankin was about to be married. The time approached, the guests assembled, but the prospective bridegroom did not put in an appearance. In this dilemma John Jordan, who had been celebrating freely, stepped forward and said that not wishing to disappoint the company he would marry the bride himself. She assented and the wedding took place. A few days afterward Jordan repented of his bargain, and is now trying to have the marriage annulled on the ground that he did not know what he was doing when the ceremony took place.

The lawsuit against Judge Hilton to bring him to account for his course in administering the Stewart estate, says an exchange, is one of the most remarkable, in the amount involved and the time and labor attending its prosecution, on record. The testimony taken in it covered 16,000 folio pages of paper, and it was printed at a cost of $24,000, though only twenty-four copies were struck from the press. Judge Hilton compromises, without calling for a decision, by paying the plaintiffs the sum of $6,000,000, it is said, yet still has the comfortable sum comprised in the balance remaining of $30,000,000 as his own fortune.

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: A Chinaman in Canton was in the habit of stealing his master's money and swallowing it. At last he died of his bad habit, and when the surgeons examined him thirty-two tencent pieces were found in his interior, and two of them had lodged so awkwardly as to cause his death. "Such," piously remarks the Chinese commentator, "are the wages of unhallowed greed." If money-swallowing is a habit of Ah Sin we can understand why, when he dies abroad, his relatives are so anxious to have his material envelope sent home to them. A dead Chinaman may be as good as a gold mine to his sorrowing kinsmen.

Experiments have lately been tried at Dover, England, with a so-called sea-anchor, invented by Captain Waters. This apparatus consists of a canvas bag about four feet in diameter, and five feet deep, with either a strong hoop to hold it open, or a square bolted frame to answer the same purpose. The bag is attached to a beam at float in such a manner that it lies just below the surface of the water, and a stout rope forms the connection between it and the bow of the vessel employing it. The object of this sea-anchor is to bring a boat or ship's head to the sea when in danger of foundering from getting broadside towards the waves.

The editorial mind of New York city has worked down to a consideration of the effect upon what is said to be the "obscure, tortuous and inaccurate prose style" of Chief Justice Fuller, on account of his personal attention to a brilliant and immense mustache. Extracts are given from his decisions, so prolix, confused, mixed in metaphor, and inexcusably bungling, that it may well be doubted if the Chief Justice could pass the Civil Service requisitions as to grammar. This burial of ideas under a multitudinous freshet of words is by the New York journals attributed in part to a habit of constantly nursing and arranging his elongated and imposing mustache.

A Sunday school paper published in Boston tells a pretty stiff story about an English sparrow. It is to the effect that a Boston small boy recently gave some sparrows a very hard cracker, on which they could make no impression. After picking at it in vain for awhile one of the sparrows took the cracker in his bill, and flying with it to the horse-car track, carefully laid it on the rail. Then all the sparrows waited until a car came along and crushed it, when they flew to the spot with great glee and ate the pieces. Now, this story may be true; but if any Sunday school boy should refuse to believe it we hope he won't be disciplined for his incredulity.—*Ex.*

Russia has in Central Asia transportable schools. As in Western Turkestan, especially in the villages, there exist no Russian schools, the government transformed special cars of the Trans-Caspian Railroad into school-rooms, occupied by one or two teachers. These cars are moved from one station to another, where they stop for several hours, during which time the school-children visit the car, receive instruction in Russian grammar and writing, and the next train carries the school-car to another place. It is expected that this institution will be extended to Bokhara, and the Jews of that city are very anxious to profit thereby and have their children instructed in Russian.

In recognition of the valuable service rendered by King Maatafa in saving life and property on the occasion of the recent hurricane in Samoa, the navy department, to show its appreciation of the King's conduct, has decided on sending him a whale boat of the latest improved model. It will be clinker-built, of the finest material to be obtained, and the fittings will be in keeping with the rest of the boat. When completed, the boat will be sent to King Maatafa, accompanied by an autograph letter from President Harrison, testifying in the highest possible manner to the bravery exhibited by King Maatafa and his men on March 15 and 16, in rescuing so many of the American sailors.

According to the New York *Sun*, at a blacksmith's shop in Stanton, dogs are there used to supply power for a furnace. A wheel eight feet in diameter has been constructed, and it is of sufficient width to admit of one dog standing in it. Four dogs are used, each working for one hour and resting for three. When not at work the dog on duty stands in the wheel facing the forge until told to "go ahead." He then sets the wheel spinning merrily round, and by means of a crank and lever the bellows are worked. Large quantities of spikes are turned out at this smithy, and the furnace is seldom idle. The proprietor is a German, who has himself trained the dogs, and their use saves him a considerable sum yearly in wages.

Lady Onslow wife of the new governor of New Zealand, the Earl of Onslow, had a hard cross to bear at the outset of her viceregal career. For self-protection the colonies have passed a law requiring imported dogs to go into quarantine for a certain period before they are allowed to wander at large. Lady Onslow applied for an exemption order for her pet poodle, but the local authorities were inexorable, and decreed a six months' separation between mistress and dog. The mistake Lady Onslow made was in formally applying for exemption. Had she quietly smuggled the animal ashore in a bandbox (the orthodox mode of evading this law) nobody would have been the wiser, but as she herself directly acquainted the public health authorities with the animal's coming they say they have no option but to enforce the law.

An Englishman contributes to a recent issue of the *St. James Gazette* an extraordinary article on the lack of fighting qualities of the American. He declares that there was no real fighting in our civil war, and that at any time during the first two years a well equipped division of 10,000 disciplined troops could have cleaned out either side within three months. But when he gets down to the probable results of a war between the United States and a European power he is most amazing. He figures out that if a war did not result in the South seizing the opportunity to secede again, then the cowboys and Indians of the West, both of whom "hate the grangers" and detest the government, would unite and devastate the country. The picture of the union of "Lo" and the cowboy is a bit of unconscious British humor which throws into the shade the best efforts of the American wits.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The way of the drunkard is hard. Dr. Carothers says he is the helpless victim of transmitted heredity; Dr. Keeley says he is a sufferer from disease and is to be treated accordingly; the prohibitionist says he is an anarchist and needs only the restraining hand of the law; Dr. Crosby says he is a free moral agent and must be so held and dealt with; the high-license man says he is the victim of over indulgence and cheap liquor, and if his whiskey cost more he would drink less of it, and now the Minnesota legislature classes him with the burglar and the robber and makes drunkenness a penal offence. The wine cup not only stingeth like an adder, but it biteth like a multiplication table in its diffusive treatments. After a while it will get to be so that a man will have to consult a lawyer before he dares take a drink, and then he won't have enough money left to get drunk on. All these things, therefore tend to ultimate prohibition.—*Burdette.*

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*

A new and noticeable figure among the numerous dignitaries and officials in the suite of the Shah of Persia is a young boy of 12, whom the Shah has covered with dignities and titles, and who is an object of envy and fear to most of his majesty's ministers. His name is Goolamali Khan. He is the director of the Corps of Royal Pages, and one of his titles is Azizus-Sultan, "Favorite of the Monarch." Neither minister, vizier, nor royal prince has ever been allowed to sit at the Shah's table, but Goolamali Khan is an exception to this law of the Persian. He is constantly by his master's side, and has more servants to wait upon him than any two of the royal ministers. The explanation of this extraordinary treatment is to be found in the Persian monarch's conviction that his life is inseparably and mysteriously bound up with that of Goolamali Khan and that wise men have foretold that the Shah's death will be preceded only a few days by that of his young favorite; that the health and prosperity of the latter will mean the health and prosperity of the former; and that generally whatever befalls this little one will also happen to his royal protector. This belief has resulted in the boy's leading a life of ease and luxury unknown to the most fortunate courtiers in Teheran. He was seated on the knees of two magnificent grandees on the Shah's entry into St Petersburg.—*Ex.*

"I wonder how many people know that Victoria the Good, as it has been suggested the Queen of England shall be called, when she fell in love had to do the proposing for herself?" said an Americanized Englishman the other day. "I was much interested in reading, recently, the account of her betrothal. It had always been expected that she and her cousin Albert would eventually make a match of it. When they were both about eighteen years old he visited England, but did not make much impression on the newly crowned queen. However, three years later he made up his mind to a "now-or never" game, and with his brother visited her at Windsor Castle. Like more humble lovers, he was placed in a rather embarrassing predicament by the non-arrival of his luggage, and was thus prevented from dining with her Majesty on his first evening as her guest. For five days did Victoria study him, and then, after first telling her adviser, Lord Melbourne, what she had decided to do, she sent for Albert, saying that she desired to see him particularly. One account of the affair, certainly valuable for its brevity, reads as follows: 'What the Queen told him was that she loved him with her whole heart, and that she desired to be his wife.' She was accepted without hesitation, as any good-looking sovereign of twenty might have hoped to have been, and so they were married."—*Ex.*

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Sirs,—I was formerly a resident of Port La Tour and have always used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of ordinary character. Please inform me how I can get some and from whom.

Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, MATILDA WALKER, having left my bed and board without sufficient cause, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from this date.

JAS. L. WALKER.

Aldergrove, June 18, 1889.

JAMES D. RAE

[SUCCESSOR TO D. MCPHADEN]

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

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FEED, &C.

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

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Just Received, Direct from Ham

THIS MAKES TWO SINCE JAN

Intending Buyers should mak of this, as it goes to show that more Stoves than any two House Province. Our superior line of Sto low prices do the business.

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

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Brass and Iron Castings made to Orde

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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The Business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Com and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investm 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. dwje7tc

Immense Sale of Boots and Shoes

RUBBER GOODS, &C.

Commencing February 9th, 1889.

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

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

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

A. B. WINTEMUTE,

dwde31tc SIGN OF THE **BUFFALO**, COLUMBIA STREET.

GRANT & MACLURE.

Boots & Shoes!

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

—FOR THE—

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

LONDON, June 21.—It is now likely that the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army and first cousin to Queen Victoria, will have to answer in a police court for his assault on reporter Simms on the occasion of the firemen's parade recently. Simms and his friend after vainly appealing for a warrant against the duke, first to one magistrate and another, brought their case to the higher courts. Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, to-day gave his decision remanding the case to a magistrate for adjudication. In his decision the lord chief justice says that it is of the highest importance that the public should at all times rest satisfied that all subjects are equal before the law. To preserve this confidence the law must be no respecter of persons.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 22.—O. Facquet and A. T. Noquin, editors of the *Comet* and *Sentinel*, rival newspapers in Thibodeaux, had a shooting affray to-day in front of St. Joseph's college, Thibodeaux. Noquin was shot in the body, dying from the wound in less than an hour, while Facquet was wounded in the head, but not dangerously. The difficulty arose from a newspaper controversy. *Sentinel* accused Facquet of getting drunk at a pic-nic. Facquet demanded an apology, which was refused, and the editors met with the result stated.

BOSTON, June 22. A three-story wooden tenement building, on the corner of West and 7th streets, fell in this forenoon. An old woman was killed outright and it is reported several persons are in the ruins. The firemen and police are at work on the ruins.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The coal dealers association of California has just been organized here. Its object is to afford better protection to the dealer and consumer and to remove all temptations to resort to improper methods to make profit. The association price for coal will be $2 advance on the ton, the scale fixing the retail price of coal at $11. Each member signs an agreement not to make the margin less than $2 a ton, and no coal will be sold to dealers not signing the agreement.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22.—Ex-Cashier Voight of the wrecked Farmer and Merchants South Side Bank, this morning was sentenced to six years in penitentiary. Friday last Voight entered a plea of "*nolle cotendo*" on the charge of embezzling $150,000 of the bank funds.

JOHNSTOWN, June 22.—The Red Cross hospital reports two cases of blood poisoning and two of typhoid fever. At the meeting of local physicians, at which they compared notes as to the number of lives lost in the flood, all agreed the dead numbered at least 10,000; this judgement is accepted with confidence.

CHICAGO, June 22. — An important witness was to-day found in the Cronin case. George C. Brooks, a news agent, says on the night of May 4th he was driving on Lakeview with his sweetheart. She saw three men loading a trunk into a wagon at the Carlson cottage and an half hour later he saw the same men dumping the contents of the trunk into the catch basin. He saw the men distinctly and will be able to identify them. His silence he says, has been caused by fear of violence from the conspirators.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The following telegram was received this morning by Judge J. R. Lewis, of the Seattle relief fund committee. Have sent you another $5000 to-day. (Signed) Louis Sloss." This makes altogether $20,000 which have been sent to the relief of Seattle.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 22.—A number of sufferers by the flood have combined to retain counsel to bring an action against the South Fork Fishing Club, the owners of the fatal dam.

FREMONT, Ohio, June 22.—The condition of Mrs. ex-president Hayes shows no sign of improvement to-day, and no hope is entertained of her recovery.

PORTLAND, Or., June 22.—Fire at Vancouver, Washington Ty., completely destroyed twenty fine buildings early this morning. Total loss is about seventy-five thousand dollars, small insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Fire now under control.

OTTAWA, June 22.—Cardinal Taschereau's niece, Miss Josephine Taschereau, daughter of the supreme court judge, has eloped with and married a young British civil engineer. The marriage occurred at the Episcopal church at Gananoque. The young man refused to become a Catholic.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 22.—By the cave in of a mine at New Castle, 70 miners are entombed. Every effort is being made to rescue them, but it is doubtful if their lives can be saved.

LONDON, June 22.—The negotiations for the Toronto loan are now complete. To-morrow the Bank of Montreal will invite tenders at a minimum price of 96 per cent. for £686,500 sterling, forty year bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. interest. The prospectus will include a very terse and clear statement signed by Mayor Clarke and the city treasurer, setting forth the population and wealth of the city. The tenders will be opened next Thursday. At present the outlook in the money market is favorable for the issue, which is almost certain to be a success. The security offered is admitted in the city to be excellent. The prospectus will call special attention to the fact that the revenues of the city, irrespective of taxation, are more than enough to pay the interest on the entire funded debt. The minimum price fixed is fair in proportion to current quotations for Toronto fours and Montreal threes.

LONDON, June 22.—Advices from Auckland state that Lieut. Thurston is making an investigation at Apia into the charges made by Germany against the British consul at Apia that he assisted Mataafa.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Ship owners here are now having little or no difficulty in obtaining full crews at the old rates. A fireman on the s.s. Umbria cut his throat on the ship's deck this morning and jumped into the river to avoid being seized by his shipmates.

OTTAWA, June 22.—Ex-President Cleveland and a fishing party will visit Kingston shortly.

The *Mail* publishes a letter from grand Chaplain Potter of the Orange lodge of the metropolitan province, England, protesting against the Jesuits' Estates bill and endorsing a resolution passed by the metropolitan grand lodge on the subject. The resolution sympathizes with the Canadian Orangemen.

A Kingston dispatch says: A battery was summoned from the city at one o'clock this morning to the Kingston penitentiary to quell a threatened revolt. Sir John S. D. Thompson has left for the scene. At the department of justice here officials say the troops were only called out as a precautionary measure, because the penitentiary is in darkness. In a few days the gas will be superseded by electric light.

LONDON, June 22.—Sir Charles Tupper made an important speech at the annual dinner of the Imperial Federation League to-night. He congratulated the league on the progress of the movement in Canada, though himself unable to join some of the federationists in believing the empire must fall to pieces unless a great radical change in the constitution was effected. The movement had not set the heather on fire in Canada, because, perhaps, no colony needs less stimulus to loyalty to the empire; also because the French Canadian population desired nothing better than their existing liberties. Still, if the movement should take a practical turn let the British government and the opposition unite, and summon an imperial conference in London to consider the whole question, especially on the basis of self-interest to each part of the empire. He believed such a convention would have a practical outcome, and would lead to the adoption of a fiscal policy, which would add strength and unity to the empire. The speaker was much cheered. Lord Herschel thought a conference would be, perhaps, premature. Mr. Rankin, M. P., urged the Dominion government to take the initiative with the other colonies.

JOHNSTOWN, June 24.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the upper end of the first ward caught fire from a large pile of debris that was burning. The flames enveloped 25 or more houses, and in a few moments got beyond control. Four Philadelphia fire engines were put to work, but could do nothing to stay the spread of the fire, which now threatens to sweep away the entire upper end of the town. A high wind is blowing. The militia have been ordered from camp to assist the citizens and firemen. The value of property in this district is at least $30,000.

3 P.M.—The wind is high and the fire is spreading rapidly toward Kerneville. It has gotten beyond the control of the fire department and now covers five acres.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Tom Ah Poy, one of the three highbinders who butchered Tong Hoy to death with hatchets on the street late last night, was captured early this morning. One of the murderers is still at large. Hoy owed Poy a small sum of money, and, with the two others to aid him, murdered Hoy for refusing to repay him.

OMAHA, June 24.—John Plummer, a prominent farmer, was murdered last night while returning from the meeting of the farmer's alliance, of which he was a prominent member. Geo. Plummer, his brother, has been arrested on suspicion, as bad blood has existed between them for some time.

HAVERSTRAW, June 24.—A gang of colored men and of Hungarians, engaged in a serious riot at Jones Point yesterday afternoon, the result of which was the shooting of 4 Hungarians by the colored men. The colored line has been the occasion of a great deal of bitter feeling, which found vent in two Hungarians attempting to drown a negro. The latter's friend saw the attempt and went to his rescue. The Hungarians gathered to do battle for their two friends. A colored man named James Morton deliberately drew a revolver and fired seven shots, bringing down four Hungarians one of whom was instantly killed. Then the fight became general, and knives and pistols were freely used. Word was immediately sent to Haverstraw and two officers and Coroner McGowan visited the scene, when Clarke Ryder, Walter Dean, Frank Long and Walter Davis were arrested and held as witnesses, while Morton, the man who did the shooting made his escape. This morning the colored men started to work in a brickyard, when the Hungarians turned out and with shouts of "four niggers for one white man" drove them from the place. Sheriff Shankey has been telegraphed for. Still further trouble is anticipated.

OTTAWA, June 24.—It is stated in official circles that no action will be taken at present by either the Dominion or British governments in regard to protecting British sealing vessels in Behring sea. The question as to the right of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction will for the present be held in abeyance, as on good authority it is learned that the British government is seeking the co-operation of several maritime powers of the world, with a view to joining the dispute against the U. S. claims, and to force the question to arbitration. The British government will take no action until a settlement has been arrived at in this way.

OTTAWA, June 24.—The threatened revolt at the Kingston penitentiary to-day did not take place, as the result of precautionary measures. In less than thirty minutes the men of "A" battery were inside the prison walls and were so stationed in different parts of the institution that not a single prisoner was aware of their presence. This arrangement, says the warden, would effectually prevent the carrying out of the previous plan which was as follows: "Each gang, in which are 50 or 60 men with four or five guards, was at a given signal to overpower the guards, and then tie them up in the shops. The outside gangs, that is the men working outside the prison walls, and who number 70 or 80, were, on hearing the signal, to overpower their guards, open the gates and attack the the armory in which all our rifles and amunition are stored. When we consider the number of prisoners in the institution, 550 in all, one can very well see the folly of attempting to quell such a general uprising as was threatened without outside help. Another point, too, that rendered it important that we should have an extra force viz: That even should the prisoners only overpower a few guards, they could prevent other guards from firing by holding up before them as shields, these guards whom they had in their power, and they might quite easily have made their escape that way. The minister of justice and Inspector Moylan expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with my course. When the prisoners were coming from breakfast troops were drawn up in line in two files and the prisoners marched through. It is hardly necessary to say they were greatly surprised. They at once lost heart and an outbreak was not attempted. We have arrested the ringleaders and in due time punishment will be meted out to them."

HELENA, Mon., June 25.—News reached here early this morning from Arlee, the principal town in the Flathead reserve, that Sheriff Heyfron and a posse from Missoula county, who went to the reserve to arrest three Indian murderers are having a battle with the Indians, whe refused to give up the men wanted. Two Indians are reported to have been killed already. Agent Ronan has called on the officer in command at Fort Missoula for troops, but that officer is waiting orders from Washington. In the meantime a posse of well known citizens from Missoula headed by Mayor Sloane, has been organized, and it is on its way to aid the sheriff. The civil officers are determined to arrest the murderers, and as the Indians are determined not to give them up serious trouble is feared.

PHILADELPAIA, Pa., June 25—Mrs. Whiteleg, who poisoned her husband and two children, was executed this morning. The drop fell at 10:07.

WILKESBARRE., Pa., June 25.—Red Nosed Mike was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning for the murder of Paymaster McClure. Nothing of a sensational nature in connection with the execution. The body was cut down at 10:18 a. m.

MADERA, Cal., June 25.—George Crooks, a rancher, living in a cabin about twenty miles from here, was found dead in his bed this morning with a large cat on his breast devouring his face. The cat was driven away and the coroner notified.

BENICIA, Cal., June 25.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the pioneer tannery, the largest and most fully equipped concern of its kind in California. A high wind was blowing and the firemen were unable to cope with the flames, and in less than an hour the tannery was a pile of ashes. The loss will probably exceed $200,000. Insurance $37,000. The owners were McKay & Chisholm.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The will of Robert C. Johnson, deceased, merchant, was filed for probate to-day. The estate is valued at over a million dollars. A hundred thousand dollars is left for charitable purposes.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—In supreme court, Tom Woolfolk, who murdered his family consisting of five persons, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

FREMONT, Ohio, June 25.—Mrs. Hayes, wife of ex-President Hayes, died this morning at 6:30 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president signed the papers for the extradition of Martin Burke, on his return from Cape May last night. This morning they were countersigned by the secretary of state. George W. Baker, of Illinois, U. S. attorney's officer left for Chicago on the noon train with the papers in his possession.

LONDON, June 25.—The identity of the woman whose body was recently taken piecemeal out of the Thames, has been established, several persons having recognized her by the clothing in which parts of her body was wrapped, and by peculiar scars on the arms. She was Elizabeth Jackson, a frequenter of common lodging houses in Chelsea, and virtually a prostitute. She was known to be alive on May 31st. The identification has revived the theory that she was another victim of Jack the Ripper.

LONDON, June 25.—Before the Parnell commission to-day Joseph Kenny testified he did not know Lecaron. He denied he introduced Lecaron to Mr. Sexton. He would not allow such a man into his house. Lecaron, he said, had a false face which would make honest men chary of associating with him.

LONDON, June 25.—In a small pamphlet just printed by order of the house of commons, is contained a record of the convictions of members of parliament for offences against the Crimes act, showing that during the past year Irish members have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating nearly seven years. Twenty-four Irish members have been convicted, and one English member, Mr. Conybeare, has a sentence still hanging over him. Cox and Finnucane sustained no less than five prosecutions, though their sentences aggregated only five and nine months, respectively. Mr. Condon, undergoing his fourth incarceration, has altogether been sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment. Edward Harrington has to complete a term of six months following another of one month, and Patrick O'Brien's two convictions have shut him up for seven months. William O'Brien has received sentences aggregating six months and David Sheehan 10 months.

PARIS, June 25.—Report is now becoming generally believed that the French government intends to hasten the elections, and that it will probably fix them for the middle of August. This will be done in order to utilize its success during the exhibition, and thus foil the Boulangists. The government will also for same reasons avoid giving the formal report on the investigation of the charges against General Boulanger. In such a report it could not fail but to weaken its position.

The lacrosse matches at Winnipeg on Friday and Saturday resulted as follows: Winnipeg 1, Brandon 3, Winnipeg 3, Plum Creek 2.

A Boston syndicate have bought the Magdalen islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for half a million dollars.

John Hennessey, a clerk, belonging to a good family in Montreal, who was found guilty of rape upon a little girl thirteen years of age, was sentenced to fourteen years.

Early Thursday morning fire broke out in the engine room of the Cornwall, Ont., spinning mill. The entire building was soon in flames. Loss $40,000 to $50,000.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Shuswap & Okanagon Railway will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40, Government St., Victoria, on Tuesday, July 2nd, 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m.

M. LUMBY,
wje19t2 Secretary S. & O. Ry. Co.

BULL CALVES.

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

J. D. PEMBERTON,
mh27wtc Gonzales Stock Farm, Victoria, B. C.

For Sale Cheap.

ONE THOROUGHBRED DURHAM BULL, 3 years old; and
ONE GRADE DURHAM BULL, 3 years old.
Both animals are in fine condition.
Apply to
KNIGHT BROS.,
wl2jelm Popcum Saw Mill.

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

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Poultry Yards
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Light Brahmas,
Partridge Cochhins,
Plymouth Rocks,
White face Bl'k Spanish
White Crested, Black and Golden Polands.
Houdans. Silver-pencilled Hamburgs.
Black, Red and Pitt Games.
Toulouse Geese. Rouen Ducks.
My Yards are open for inspection.
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A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort
Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS
Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling
Colds, Headaches and Fevers
and permanently curing
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.
For sale in 75c bottles by all Leading Druggists.
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FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER A SPECIALTY.
Labrador Herrings,
Mackerel, Salt Cod,
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LONDON, ENG. 107 CANNON ST.
Farming Lands & 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.

dwea31tc

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

Dr. Nansen, the Danish explorer, who was successful last year in crossing Greenland, a task said to have never been accomplished before, will shortly give the results of his expedition to the British Royal Geographical Society. The journey is the fourth attempt made in recent years to penetrate the icy plains of the northern land, which the adventurous spirit of our time likes to explore, and which men of science are anxious to investigate. The party consisted of six men, who could manage a boat skilfully in water filled with icebergs and smallller obstructions, and who besides were able to get over vast expanses of snow on the *ski*, or the Norweigan snowshoe. The expedition set out in May, 1888, but the long preliminary voyage by way of Iceland, and the presence of much coast ice delayed landing until August. Then a tramp over the inland fields of ice and snow began. The provisions were packed on sleds, drawn by the explorers. Natives were met with, but as they have scarcely ever come in contact with civilization, were timid and distant. After leaving the coast there was apparently no sign of life; trees or plants there were none, and no animals crossed their path. The party pushed on, over mountain and plateau, in an atmosphere ranging at night from forty to fifty below zero, but warmer in the daytime. Sometimes it was necessary to melt snow to obtain wate for making the coffee and chocolate used by the members of the expedition. Dr. Nansen relates that this was often done "by our own warmth in iron bottles carried inside our clothes on our bosoms"—a pleasant subject for contemplation in August weather in this country. By the end of September the party reached without mishap the west coast of Greenland, having traced nearly three hundred miles of what seems to be a perfectly arctic region, without vegetable or animal existence. The London *Times* thinks in Greenland "the last remnant of the glacial period reigns supreme that, here we have a perfect example of what our own islands were when covered everywhere with hundreds of feet of ice." Dr. Nansen arrived too late on the west coast to get a vessel for Europe before the winter set in, the last boat for 1888 having already left, so, perforce the winter was spent at the settlement of Godthaat. From the accounts the winter on the Greenland coast was pleasant enough, there being shooting and snowshoeing. The most charming sport, however, will go right home to the heart of the American canœist, as Dr. Nansen thus describes it: "But the most fascinating of all was the life in the kajak, this small Esquimaux skin-boat, only capable of holding one man, which certainly has not its equal, and is the best one-man vessel in the world. It is propelled by a paddle, and when you have learnt to manage it properly you may go against the heaviest storm. If you are capsized by a sea and can manage your oar, you can easily rise again and need not be afraid of anything. A good Esquimaux can in his kajak go even 80 miles in one day. For one who cannot manage his kajak easily it is a rather dangerous sport, and many Esquimaux die in the kajak every year." Very like the canoe. The voyage has dispelled the illusion that in the interior of the southern parts of Greenland a habitable land existed, and it is very improbable that ideas of hospitable regions farther north and closer to the North Pole are anything but mere figments of the imagination.

Justice has been represented as blind. This is not the only disability under which the divine attribute as administered by puny man labors. It is very often halt and maim as well. Hardly anyone in any community where justice holds its courts can have failed to notice the inconsistency which sometimes obtains between the sentence of the judge or magistrate and the offence itself. In some cases the award of the court is ridiculously inadequate, in others outrageously excessive. Such injustices of so-called justice have been witnessed in our own province even, and will occur to the memory of the observant reader. This subject recently came up for discussion in the British house of commons upon a motion for a royal commission to inquire "as to the best means by which greater equality of sentences and the more systematic punishment of repeated offences may be secured." The motion was defeated by a majority of 122 to 53, but the debate to which it gave rise was not only interesting but likely to result in good. The mover cited numerous instances in which the sentences inflicted seemed outrageously unequal. For example, in 1881 a distinguished judge in one day tried two men, each of whom was accused of kicking a woman to death. In one case the victim was the prisoner's wife, and the sentence was six weeks' imprisonment, in the other the prisoner's mistress was the victim, and the punishment awarded was five years' penal servitude. Even the latter sentence seems much too lenient, but why the brute that murdered his wife should have been winked at in such a shameful way probably only the judicial brain could fathom and the judical tongue elucidate. What can be thought, too, of such a sentence as this, penal servitude for life, which another Daniel meted out to a lad of seventeen for attempting to blackmail an old gentleman? In the same court in which this sentence was pronounced another judge a few months afterwards awarded a man ten years' penal servitude for a similar offence. For some inexplicable reason it appears to be a common failing of magistrates and judges to punish offences against the person much less severely than offences against property. A man in England was sentenced not long ago to twelve years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision for stealing a piece of canvas, while many a wife-killer has escaped with much lighter punishment. Many such instances were mentioned in the course of the debate, and not a few similar ones, it is believed, could be found in the records of Canadian criminal courts, especially those of summary jurisdiction. The proposition made by the gentleman who introduced the subject at Westminster, that a royal commission should be appointed to inquire into the matter, met with little favor, but very many of those who took part in the discussion approved of a suggestion that was made, that a court of criminal appeal should be organized. The home secretary himself admitted, that it might be most desirable to have such a court, provided its functions were limited to simply reviewing evidence and revising sentences. Many points would have to be considered, however, he said, before such a suggestion could be adopted. It is scarcely probable, thinks an eastern exchange, that the evil in question prevails in Canada to such an extent as would justify so radical a change as the establishment in the Dominion of a court of appeal for criminal cases, more especially as we see too many bad results of the working of a similar system in the United States. Nevertheless very many of our magistrates (and the injunction will apply in this province too) might well make more careful use of the discretion allowed them in the awarding of punishments, and even some of our judges might do something towards rendering such punishments more uniform than they are at present.

There is evidence, says the *Monetary Times*, of a good deal of shrewd observation and experience in the following list of prohibitions drawn up by a successful business man for the governance of his clerks in giving credits. They were promulgated some months ago at a gathering of grocers in New York, who endeavored to frame rules and agreements to cure trade evils. They are worthy of repetition and we reproduce them for the benefit of all concerned: "Do not trust a man who is unwilling to make a statement over his own signoture. Do not trust a man starting anew in business who has not sufficient capital of his own to pay for stock and fixtures. Do not trust a man unless convinced that his daily profits are more than his daily expenses. Do not trust a man who habitually and continually sells his goods for less than average cost for doing business. Do not trust a man who drinks to excess. Do not trust a man who lives beyond his means. Do not trust a man for more than one quarter of his visible assets. Do not trust a man who is a constant better on horse races, or is a gambler." Apply these rules in the ordinary way of Canadian wholesale trade, and how many would stand? asks the *Monetary Times*. And yet they are sensible rules, some of them essential rules, in these days of extravagance and artificial living.

An advertiser in the New York *Herald*, in advertising for "a competent and reliable bookkeeper," specifies that "bookkeepers who suffer from thirst caused through the smell of the ink or the dry look of the paper need not apply.

Bradstreet's estimates the money losses by the recent floods in the United States, of which the Johnstown disaster was the most deplorable of all the consequences, at $44,250,000. Of all this amount $30,000,000 falls on the Pennsylvania railway and the Cambria iron and steel companies.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Eli Perkins has been writing to the New York *World* his impressions of British Columbia and the Northwest. He has been simply astonished, he says, at the natural wealth along the entire line of the C. P. R., which road, though only five years old, is self-sustaining from Winnipeg to Vancouver. After speaking in most flattering terms of Victoria and Vancouver, which cities he visited, Eli branches out into eloquent generalities, as follows: "Immediately on leaving Winnipeg the C.P.R. strikes the fertile prairies of the Saskatchewan loaded with wheat and cattle and fanned by the warm chinook winds from the Japan seas. Here is a fertile farming country as level as Illinois and as black and rich as the alluvial soil of Iowa, 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide. It reaches from Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains, and from Dakota and Wyoming to the Athabasca and the Peace rivers. It grows more temperate as it goes north until on the Peace river, we find the climate of Missouri. Under all this land is a thick deposit of coal. Coal crops out in a thousand places, at Medicine Hat, Brandon and Battleford. At Calgary the road strikes the Rockies filled with the same rich silver, copper, iron and gold mines that we find lower down at Butte, Helena and Leadville. At Banff, the Interlaken of America, are rich anthracite mines, as rich as Wilkesbarre and Scranton. This anthracite is now being shipped to Vancouver, Portland and San Francisco. There is no poor soil along the C.P.R. There is no Humbolt basin, no thousand miles of hot, waterless sand. The country between the Rockies and the Cascades is heavily timbered with cedar, balsam, pine and hemlock. The grass is as green as in New England. Every garden springing up in the forests shows thrifty corn, potatoes, peas, and luscious fruits. In all this country the thermometer seldom gets below 12° below zero. It is warmed by the Japan chinook breezes. The great Fraser which, with the Columbia, drains the northwest half of the continent, drains all the country between the Rockies and the Cascades. It is down this river, with its roaring torrents, splendid gorges and deep canyons, like the canyons of the Arkansas, that the C.P.R. plunges through the Cascade mountains into the fertile and almost tropical plains of British Columbia. These plains fronting on Puget Sound are loaded with cedars and pine, enough to supply the universe for a hundred years." If Eli has erred at all in the foregoing, it is in profuse generosity of expression, but he may be pardoned for this. It is hardly true, we are afraid, to say that the Peace River possesses the climate of Missouri (although it may be just as desirable in some respects), and to make the unqualified assertion that "it grows more temperate as it goes north" will hardly enhance Mr. Perkins' reputation as a truth-teller. Those "Japan chinook breezes" must have blown through Eli's whiskers with the utmost soothing effect, for he evidently can't say enough about them. While agreeing with the versatile Perkins that these "breezes" are very important entities, especially on this side of the mountains, it would require considerable imagination to detect any Japanese flavor in the breezes that sometimes blow over the Northwest, although proximity to the Pacific, and the decreasing altitude of the mountain barrier as it stretches northward, undoubtedly does render certain portions of the Northwest, including part of the Peace River tract, more temperate as to it its winter climate than Manitoba, Dakota or Montana. "The almost tropical plains of British Columbia," "loaded with cedars and pine," and "fronting on Puget Sound" (!) has a far better ring to our mind than the contemptuous "sea of mountains" with which less observant and liberal-minded tourists have seen fit to advertise their own mole-eyedness and general stupidity, and is much nearer the truth, if it is "a little mixed." On the whole, Eli Perkins, who, it must be remembered, passed through "from Winnipeg to Vancouver" at a favorable season of the year for seeing things to advantage *en route*, has given evidence of being a tolerably close and accurate observer and a fair, as well as enthusiastic, describer.

Longshoremen's Grievances.

The longshoremen of Nanaimo are considerably perturbed by the action of the captain of the steamer Walla Walla who brought over no less than 38 men to trim coal in his vessel and did not give the Nanaimo men a chance to earn a dollar. Some of them say they were told to go to the boat to work and got up for that purpose at 3 a. m., only to find a crowd of union men from Vancouver filling their places at 10 cents an hour less than they usually received. They say it seems a trifle hard that men should be shipped from another town to take the bread out of their mouths. All that we can suggest is that the Nanaimo men form a union.—*Courier.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 19.*)

Late reports from Nicola state that the grasshoppers have eaten up everything green.

The city council has voted $200 to assist in sending a provincial exhibit to the Toronto industrial exhibition this fall. A similar exhibition is to be held in Montreal and the exhibit should go there also.

Mr. John Sirr, of Sea Island, has sold his fine farm, consisting of 260 acres, along with stock, implements, etc., for the sum of $10,000, to a gentleman named Prentiss, who has lately come from Scotland.

A writ of prohibition was granted this morning by Judge McCreight retaining the Maple Ridge licensing commissioners from granting to R. W. McIntosh a license to sell intoxicating liquors at Port Hammond.

The park improvements are to be done in future by contract only, and tenders for the work will shortly be called for. The contract will be devided into four parts, which will result in the work being more quickly finished.

Richards, Haywood & Macintosh are nothing if not enterprising. They have rented the outside of the street sprinkler and decorated its sides with a legend, painted in glittering letters, telling who the champion real estate dealers are.

The Seattle grand jury has returned a true bill against Carlisle and Coberty, the Vancouver, B. C., burglars, for smuggling stolen jewellry into the United States. They entered pleas of not guilty. Coberty gave his true name as Kupitz.

The base ball match at Vancouver yesterday resulted in a clear victory for the Vancouver team. The score stood at the close of the game, Vancouver 16 runs, Westminster 4 runs. Some interesting matches are sure to follow this defeat of the Westminster team.

The mayor, aldermen and citizens of Westminster have been invited to attend the Dominion Day celebration at Vancouver on July 1st, and the invitation has been accepted. It is probable a thousand Westminsterites will visit the terminal city on that day if the train service is adequate.

The spring court of assize at Clinton opened on Tuesday last at 10 a. m., Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. Mr. Stoddard was chosen foreman of the grand jury, and there being no criminal cases on the docket, Mr. Sheriff Phair presented his lordship with a pair of white kid gloves, in accordance with the usual custom.—*Colonist.*

IN TEN DAYS TIME.—"Was troubled with headache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicines without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindle, Mattawa, Ont.

Our Unequalled Lumber.

Mr. John Lamb, proprietor of the Stair coal mines, N. W. T., has been in the city on a purchasing visit, and yesterday placed a large order for lumber with the Royal City mills. Mr. Lamb is more than pleased with the quality of our lumber and says it is the best he has ever seen, and superior to anything supplied to the Northwest market by local mills. Mr. Lamb left for home to-day much pleased with his visit to Westminster.

Church of England Synod.

The annual meeting of the Synod of the diocese of New Westminster began this morning. The members met at 10 o'clock in Holy Trinity church, where holy communion was celebrated by His Lordship, Bishop Sillitoe. At 11 o'clock the Synod assembled at Hyack hall and the first session commenced. There were present His Lordship, Bishop Sillitoe, Venerable Archdeacon Woods, and Rev. Messrs. Schofield, Allan, Clinton, Ditcham, Irwin, Wright and Brooks, and 11 lay members. Bishop Sillitoe addressed the meeting on the matters under discussion at the "Lambeth Conference." Committees were then appointed and the synod adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

Murderous Chinamen Sentenced.

Ah Hoy, the Chinaman who attempted to murder Mr. Herbert J. Kirkland at Deas Island cannery last week, and who was tried under the "Speedy Trials Act" before Mr. Justice McCreight, was brought up yesterday morning for sentence. The prisoner had made open threats in court to murder Mr. Kirkland on the first opportunity and this no doubt was taken into consideration by his lordship in pronouncing sentence. Ah Hoy was sentenced to 15 years in penitentiary, which sentence has met with general approval. After being removed from the dock, Ah Hoy repeated his threats against the lite of Mr. Kirkland and also promised that as soon as he is released he will cut the throats of the two Indians who gave evidence against him. It is probable, however, that at the end of 15 years his inclination to kill will have cooled off considerably.

Ah Chue, charged with burglary and larceny, and who was tried under the "Speedy Trials Act," came before Mr. Justice McCreight this morning, and was sentenced to 10 years in penitentiary. Ah Chue burglarized Mr. C. G. Johnston's house at Vancouver, and before sentence was pronounced on him this morning he signified his intention of murdering Mr. Johnson for giving evidence against him. Our Chinese citizens are becoming very bold, but a few more sentences such as these is certain to have a wholesome effect on them. A long term of imprisonment is a greater punishment to Chinamen than death.

Fire on the Sawdust.

Shortly before noon to-day an alarm of fire was sounded and a general rush was made for the fire station. With the results of the Seattle fire so fresh in mind every one felt alarmed, but a general feeling of relief was apparent on all sides when it was learned that the alarm had been given for a small fire which had started on the sawdust pavement on Edinburgh street. The reels and engine were soon run out, and dragged to the spot indicated as quickly as possible. A few minutes after the water was turned on the flames were extinguished, but the stream was kept playing on the sawdust for some time afterwards so that it might be thoroughly soaked and a repitition of the blaze prevented. The firemen worked with a will, but a little more organization was wanted. This, however, will not be perceptible at future fires, as the Hyacks are fully alive to the necessity of proper organization and are forming a hose company which will be equal to any in the province.

Ald. D. McPhaden was one of the first to discover the fire, and he, with the aid of a lady whose name could not be learned, but who is an active member of the Salvation Army, did splendid work in keeping the fire from spreading till the brigade arrived. The lady packed pail after pail of water to the fire, and proved herself a perfect heroine.

Morphine Fiends.

The free sale of morphine to anyone who wishes to buy it is having a bad effect on many persons who are inclined to the habit. Instances of its commom use and the evil effects arising out of it are frequent, even in Westminster, though the hospital records show that the other cities of the province are still more burdened with the morphine fiend than the Royal City. A week ago an Irishman, speaking a beautiful broad brogue and professing sufficient religion to warrant his canonization without waiting for death and after results to entitle him to the degree, was admitted into St. Mary's hospital and placed in the free ward. Just what he was suffering from could not be fairly decided on, but he was in a very bad way, and so the good sisters kept him. A few days ago the sisters decided to give the poor man a change of clothing, for his own were in a very bad condition and not as clean as the rules of the hospital prescribed. After the change was made one of the sisters found in the cast-off clothing a bottle of morphine, but she had scarcely made the discovery when the man came rushing into the room and demanded it. The sister refused to hand the drug over, upon which the man, who all had looked on as a saint, turned on the sister and heaped the most cowardly abuse on her. The sister, however, was not easily frightened and stoutly refused to return the vile drug. The man left the hospital and reported the case to a magistrate, who sent word to the effect that the drug would have to be handed over. This was done and the man left, reviling the house that had clothed and fed him. Another case is that of a lady almost crazed from the effects of morphine, breaking from her friends at midnight and rushing like a madwoman down town to get some more of the drug. She was caught, however, in time to save her identity from being made public. Cases of this kind are frequent, and it is time some restriction was put on the sale of the drug.

Arrested for Having Stolen Goods.

T. B. Spring, the contractor, who lives on Oppenheimer street, was yesterday arrested on a warrant charging him with having stolen goods in his possession. He was locked up, but about 5 o'clock liberated on bail of $800. His sureties were Arthur Sullivan, who was one of the principals in the Hogg scandal case, and George Gordon. Sullivan had been running around immediately after Spring's arrest in a terrible state of excitement hunting for bail, but all to whom he had applied except Gordon refused. Spring was on Sullivan's bail bonds during the latter's trouble. The accusation under which Spring is laboring was laid by Mrs. Reid, whose husband at one time was in business here but failed. Mrs. Reed had a number of boxes filled with books and other things and valued at $250, which she gave in charge of Spring. After being at Spring's house for some time the boxes were sent elsewhere to be stored. Mrs. Reed had them opened a couple of days ago and found that their contents had been removed. She at once laid a charge against Spring and obtained a search warrant to search his house. The search resulted in finding a considerable quantity of property which Mrs. Reed claimed belonging to her. Spring was accordingly locked up.—*News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Honor to Whom Honor.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—Sir,—I intended to have corrected the mistake in Saturday's issue regarding the cherries sent to Mr. Van Horne. The cherries in question came from the garden of Joseph Wintemute, Esq., Pelham st., and I must say that had photographs been taken of the trees before the cherries were picked off they would occasioned as much surprise as the branch I exhibited. It is a great pity that our horticultural society has not been alive to the advantage that might accrue to the province by preserving fruit as well as by photographing trees in full fruit.

I am,
Yours, &c.,
C. E. C. BROWN.

The fire in the Bushnell Oil Refinery at Mile End, Montreal, burned over fifteen acres; loss, $50,000.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of LOFTUS R. MCINNES, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Loftus R. McInnes are hereby notified that unless their claims are furnished to the Executor, James A. Robinson, before the expiration of three months from this date, the Executor will not be responsible for their payment. All debts due the estate to be paid at once.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1889.
JAMES A. ROBINSON,
je8-dwl-wm3 New Westminster.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 20.*)

The water in the river is going down a little every day.

Ald. Cunningham is calling for tenders for the clearing of a portion of Queen's park.

Clow & Maclure are calling for tenders for the erection of a two story residence on Lulu Island.

Only one common drunk decorated the police court this morning, and he left bemoaning the loss of a crisp $5 bill.

The ship MacDuff has loaded 500,000 feet of lumber and will have the balance of her cargo aboard in two weeks.

Fresh shrimps made their appearance on the market to-day for the first time this season. They come from Victoria.

The programme for the Dominion day sports at Vancouver is out. It covers almost every athletic sport and the prizes are many and liberal.

That staunch old craft, generally known as Spratt's Ark, is loading 250,000 feet of lumber at the Moodyville mills for the Mission bridge.

The old bridge roadway on Columbia street, below Webster's wharf, has been torn down and is being replaced with a slab and saw dust road bed.

A "mothers meeting" was held in the W. C. T. U. hall yesterday afternoon, led by Mrs. Thos. Cunningham. A paper was read on the subject of "purity in the home," and a very interesting discussion followed. These meetings are held monthly, and are attended by quite a number of ladies.

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter McAuley, Ventnor, Ont.

Lacrosse Club Meeting.

The Lacrsse club meeting last night was largely attended and the most successful and enthusiastic yet held. The constitution and by-laws were read and adopted. An invitation to visit Vancouver on Dominion day was received and accepted. A uniform was adopted which which will consist of maroon jersey, white knickerbockers, belt and cap. The jersey is to have the monogram of the club worked on the breast in large white letters. The return match with Vancouver has been arranged for Saturday 29th inst.

Crushed by Timber.

Accidents are epidemic at present in the Royal City. The latest occurred yesterday morning at the Royal City Mills. C. T. Williams, who is employed as tallyman, was taking the measure of a heavy peice of timber, which was being moved at the time. By some means the timber slipped off one of the blocks on which it was resting, and fell heavily on William's foot, crushing it badly and pinning it to the ground. It was only a few seconds until he was released from this painful position, but those moments seemed an eternity to him. He was removed to his home, where he bound up the foot and acted the office of surgeon for himself. It will be several weeks before he will be able to return to work again.

Y. M. C. A. Reception.

Thirty-five ladies and gentlemen were present at the reception in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last night. A short programme was rendered, consisting of a paper on "voice culture" by Dr. Kent; a solo by Mr. H. M. Cunningham, select reading by Mr. G. H. Grant, a bear storey with a moral by Mr. G. W. Rasure, select reading by Dr. Brown and ice cream, in which all joined heartily. The condition of the work in Seattle since the fire was reported by the general secretary. Mr. Rasure in a few closing remarks expressed his appreciation of the Young Men's Christian Association, and his gratitude to that institution for the benefits he had derived from it. As a token of his interest he donated a sum of money to the work, leaving it with the general secretary to decide whether it should be used here or sent to the Seattle association. It was decided in favor of Seattle. The next monthly reception will be held on July 17th.

St. Anns Convent Bazaar.

The coming bazaar in aid of St. Anns Convent promises to be quite a success, as all the ladies of the R. C. congregation are using every effort to make it such. The entire management of the bazaar has been placed in the hands of Mrs. W. H. Keary, whose ability, good taste and experience in such matters will be a great assistance to the occasion. The fancy work, doll and flower stands will be ably cared for by the married ladies, assisted always by the misses, who will be dressed in their best, and will look more than usually attractive. The management of the ice cream and candy department will be left in the hands of the young ladies, who, it is said, have each taken a solemn vow to make the establishment so hot for the male visitors that four bits worth of ice cream will be the only antidote to suit their case. Mrs. Wise, Mrs. J. Keary, Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Eickhoff will manage the refreshment tables in a manner that will give general satisfaction.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mammoth Cherries.

Prodigies in fruit come to hand every day. The latest is a branch of cherries, the like of which either for size or flavor are unequalled in this or any other country. They measure from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter, and from three inches to three and three quarter inches in circumference. These cherries come from Mr. Joseph Wintermute's garden, where the fruit came from which astonished Mr. Van Horne so much. They are of an unknown variety, the young tree having been purchased with a lot of others of which no record was kept. The flavor of these cherries is very fine, and pronounced by all who have tested them to be superior to English oxhearts. The pit is smaller than that of the average cherry and the flesh is a very pale pink. It is a pity a few branches could not be preserved in some way and sent east for exhibition. They would open the fruit growers' eyes of the famed Niagara district.

Church of England Synod.

The business of the synod was finished to-day at 1:30 o'clock. Many matters of importance to the working of the church in this diocese were deliberated on and finally disposed of. One of the principal matters of discussion was the following resolution, introduced by Rev. H. G. Clinton: "That the bishop be requested by this synod to continue to reside at St. Mary's Mount, Sapperton, and that he make arrangements for filling up the vacancy at Holy Trinity, New Westminster, otherwise than by appointing himself rector." It was held that this resolution was out of order, but the rules of order were suspended and Mr. Clinton allowed to state his objections. He thought it would be a mistake for the bishop to tie himself down to the rectorship of Holy Trinity as the rest of the diocese would certainly suffer. He also contended that it was scarcely fair to the clergymen of the diocese, who looked for promotion when vacancies occurred. His lordship explained that he took the rectorship for the good of Holy Trinity. He would always have one or two clergymen as assistants, and the fact of assuming the rectorship would not militate against the interests of the diocese in anyway as he would devote as much time to outside work in the future as he had in the past. The synod received the explanation favorably and on motion the next business on the roll was proceeded with. The executive committee chosen for the ensuing year is composed of the following gentlemen: Venerable Archdeacon Woods, Rev. Messrs. Croucher, Clinton and Irwin and Messrs. Wolfenden, Jenns and Bentley.

For the Ladies Only.

That magnificent locality commonly known as the Scott road, is a mine of wealth to the unmarried ladies of this city and district which THE COLUMBIAN takes pleasure in revealing. Few people had any idea until lately that the Scott road was any better than other roads, or that it contained more bachelors to the quarter section than the common highways of the country. Like all other "big finds" the hidden treasure was revealed by accident or by chance, which ever way the ladies wish to read it. Six weeks ago a Manitoba farmer moved to this province with his family, and purchased a a fine farm on the Scott road, where he and his dear ones are now living comfortably, happy and satisfied. Mark the date ladies, only six weeks ago, and listen to what follows. This farmer is blessed with five daughters, all handsome, rosy cheeked and smiling girls, just the sort in fact, that nine tenths of the bachelors of the province are pining for. The people of the Scott road are proverbially hospitable, friendly and neighborly, and it was not long before the strapping and handsome young farmers living close at hand began to pay calls of welcome to their new neighbors. These friendly attentions were met in a straightforward, manly way by the new comer, and the visitor was usually asked to "stop and take a cup of tea." When the young ladies appeared on the scene and seconded the invitation, it is needless to say the poor bewildered batchelor never failed to accept. These calls increased rapidly and there are now above twenty eligible young men who are frequent visitors at the house. The attraction, of course, is not the farmer, worthy man though he is, but the young ladies, and never were pretty damsels so much sought after as they are. Each one of the five have received at least two offers of "heart and hand," but they are sensible girls and will not rush into matrimony until longer acquaintance has proved who among the bachelors are the most likely. As an indication, however, of what is about to follow, a large number of pretty houses are already replacing the cabins in which the young farmers were formerly content to dwell, but which now are altogether unsuitable to their tastes. And THE COLUMBIAN predicts that before the golden grain is garnered in, the wedding bells will ring for at least five Scott road bachelors. A large number, however, will still be left, and the moral of this tale is that "if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain," which translated from the Arabic means that if the bachelors will not come to Westminster to look for wives the young ladies can pay a visit to friends living on the Scott road locality, and there meet and snare the young men who are only too anxious to be caught.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 21.*)

Another clean sheet at the police court to-day.

The second story of the Caledonian Hotel is going up rapidly.

Salmon were much more numerous to-day than for some weeks, but are not up to the mark yet.

Ogle, Campbell & Freeman are advertising a great remnant sale for two weeks, commencing next Monday.

The Hyack fire brigade have been invited to be present at Vancouver on Dominion day, and the invitation has been accepted.

Men were at work to-day tearing down Austin's old building on Front street to make room for the new block which is to be built for the Bushby estate.

Mr. Jas. A. Laidlaw's new steamer Delta, built at Victoria, and which will be used in connection with the Delta Canning Co., has arrived on the river. She is a staunch little craft, and shows great speed.

Everyone is hoping that the council will lose no time in getting the street improvements in operation. The summer is passing away quickly and if all the work is to be done this year it must be commenced soon.

It is expected that a grand regatta and trout fishing tournament will take place at Devil's lake, Banff, on Dominion day (Monday, July 1st), and that the regatta may be continued for three or four days. A committee of arrangements has been organized at Banff.

It is reported that the road from Albert Canyon to the north fork of the Illecillewaet, which is only 8¼ miles long and built at a cost of some $4,000, is nothing but a trail, the bridges alone being wide enough for the crossing of a wagon. Somehow or other, it costs like blazes to build government roads in the west division of Kootenay district, and when they are built they are generally unfit for use. —*Donald Truth.*

The *World* says that the tenders sent in for the new central school at Vancouver were so high that it is doubtful if the contract will be awarded this year. The figures submitted were several thousand dollars in excess of the estimated sum prepared by the lands and works department. The *World* states that the building is badly wanted and hoped its erection will be proceeded with at an early date, even if the design should be modified.

In the Westminster *vs.* Vancouver baseball match, played on Tuesday, Hannon, a Victoria boy who was at Vancouver on a visit, went behind the bat for Vancouver, and succeeded in holding Vancouver's phenomenal pitcher, Adams, perfectly. His work at bat was also of the snow-white sort—a home run, two three-base hits, and a couple of doubles for five times at bat, being his record, and also the reason why the Westminsters lost by a score of 16 to 4.—*Colonist.*

Ald. McKillican gave notice in the council meeting last evening of his intention to introduce a by-law providing that a salary of $200 per annum be in future paid to each of the city aldermen. They claim that the aldermen are entitled to a small sum with which to meet expenses in connection with their office, just as much as the mayor is.—*Colonist.* It would not be a bad idea to pay the Westminster aldermen a similar salary, and then when they happened to strike work without reason they could be paid off and discharged.

MANY THANKS.—"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health, and strength." Miss Maggie Hendsby, Half Island Cove, N. S.

What a Canneryman Must Know.

Some people think a man does not require to know much to hold even the most responsible position in a salmon packing establishment. Smart young men thinking this way had better not apply for a soft billet unless they can keep books, sell dry goods and groceries, run a typewriter, talk Chinook, act private secretary to the proprietor and milk cows. This is the sort of a man a well known canner wanted last week, and he got him. The prodigy comes from Nova Scotia.

The Militia for Vancouver.

It has been finally arranged that both the Westminster corps will visit Vancouver on July 1st and take part in the celebration there. Twenty-five members of the artillery have agreed to go, and 35 of the rifles, including the band. This will make the Westminster contingent 60 strong, but it is probable at least 70 men will answer to their names on Dominion day morning. It will be necessary to parade for drill at least once or twice next week, and every man who intends going to Vancouver must be present. The Westminster corps must be equal in every way to the Victoria contingent.

Everything Settled.

Our respected citizen, Mr. S. H. Webb, left the royal city a couple of weeks ago ostensibly to visit England and the continent on pleasure, but it is now whispered that he went east for no other purpose than to disturb the cordial relations now existing between the mother country and the United States. He has already raised a fearful commotion in diplomatic circles at Washington, and yet he has only been absent from home two weeks. A despatch from Washington, dated June 16th says: "No little comment was indulged in diplomatic circles to-day over the announcement in an Ottawa dispatch that S. H. Webb, of British Columbia, had information to the effect that England and the United States have come to an understanding in accordance with which no seizure of British vessels will be made in Behring's sea this season." It is quite evident from the above that Mr. Webb is well informed as to the negotiations which have taken place regarding the Behring's sea fisheries, but that Mr. Webb is modest withal is borne out by the fact that he never whispered a word of his knowledge even to his most intimate friends in the royal city. Mr. Webb has also by some means, only known to himself, ascertained where the legal rights to Behring's sea belong, for he tells an American press correspondent at Ottawa, "the United States has undoubtedly superior rights in Behring sea. The indiscriminate slaughter of seals is having a bad effect and for seven seals shot only one is secured." Probably Mr. Webb got the latter part of his information from the same source as the rest comes from, but wherever that may be everyone will acknowledge that he has the "dead cincha" on the whole diplomatic world. Mr. Webb announced that he was going to visit the continent before returning home, and if he does, the final settlement of the "eastern question" may now be looked on as arranged, to be followed shortly by Bismarck's retirement and the installing of Mr. Webb into the iron chancellor's boots.

OUR PROVINCE.

Its Cities, Resources, Scenery, Climate, Prospects, Etc.---How These Impress the Casual, Disinterested Observer.---A Pleasing and Eloquent Description.

The following hastily written notes and impressions of his recent trip through the province, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Ormiston, written at Los Angeles, where the doctor was making a short sojourn, will be read with some interest by the majority of our readers. To fit the article to our space we have been forced to shorten it in some particulars, otherwise it is published intact:

After having spent two weeks amid the sublime grandeur and aweinspiring impressiveness of the mountain scenery, along the route of the Canadian Pacific Railroad—scenery scarcely equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any on this continent—I greatly enjoyed the quiet restfulness and picturesque beauty of the city on the right bank of the majestic Fraser. What a contrast the well-built city, with its cultivated gardens, its handsome edifices and busy factories, presents to the towering, cloud-piercing, snowcapped mountains, which sometimes seemed to overhang the track of the adventurous train. And the deep ravines, which the train itself seemed literally to overhang. From the time when we entered the "Gap," which is the eastern portal of the Rocky mountains, one scene of surpassing grandeur or beauty succeeds another before the startled vision, with all the sudden and bewildering variety of a tremendous kaliedoscope in the hands of a Titan. Successive ranges of prodigious mountains, deep gorges, rushing rivers, dashing cascades, snow-slides and glaciers, arrest attention, awaken wonder, exhaust emotion, and tire the brain so that one is fain to close the eye for a time, to recruit the weary mind—or to stop over a train to rest, and so more clearly apprehend and more fully appreciate the unique, unparalelled, character of the scenery.

At Banff such a resting place is found, where the government has reserved a national park which includes the valley of the Bow, Spray and the Cascade, which here unite their floods into one common stream. Numerous walks, drives and bridle paths have been constructed which render all the places and objects of interest—falls, lakes, hot springs, baths and bridges—easy of access. Passing up the valley of the Bow, through the dense forests, under the shadow of the bastions and battlements of Castle Mount, we get a view of the lonely and lofty Spray and soon reach the Summit, where we get the first glimpse of the glaciers, which afterwards are objects of frequent occurrence.

The descent, by the banks of the rushing maddened Wapta, is very steep, and appears specially perilous. The scene is really terrible, the road clinging to the side of precipitous cliffs, whence one looks down upon the raging stream more than a thousand feet below. On rushes the train as if racing with the tumultuous torrent, past the spires of Cathedral Mount, and the dome of Mount Stephen, down whose slopes slowly glides the frozen stream. Soon we enter a deep narrow gorge or canyon between the two ranges of mountains. So narrow is this pass, that the rocks on either side seem almost within reach of the hand, and the fierce mad stream makes a final plunge into the quiet waters of the broad Columbia.

Again ascending by another steep grade, we attain the summit of the Selkirks, at Roger's pass, which lies between the heights of McDonald and Hermit. Sir Donald, the monarch mountain, raising his hoary head about 11,000 ft, is here distinctly seen. Soon we arrived at Glacier House, a most comfortable hotel, offering another most delightful and desirable resting place. The great glacier is in full view of the house, distant about two miles; a path renders it accessible to all pedestrians. Here the bear, the big-horn sheep and the mountain goat find their homes. I saw a large black bear, which a hunter had shot that day in the vicinity of the hotel.

The descent, which again is very rapid, is accomplished by a marvel of engineering skill—the road repeatedly doubling on itself, and returning after a run of many miles almost to the place of starting. The Illicilliwaet, a small but rapid and turbulent stream, rushes through the Albert canyon in a narrow flume not more than twenty feet in width, and three hundred feet below the railroad. At Revelstoke we again cross the Columbia, which is now on its way, after a detour around the hills of the Dominion, to its native home in Washington Territory. Then passing a number of beautiful small lakes, we come to Shuswap lake, along whose banks, lovely and quiet as an English landscape, we ran for fifty miles, and then arrived at Kamloops, so named because it stands at the "confluence of the waters" of the North and South Thompson rivers.

It is a place of great beauty and attractiveness,—a wide valley with a back ground of hills on either side—a grand grazing region, where numerous herds of cattle and horses roam at will, and were a system of thorough irrigation provided, either by using the mountain streams or by sinking artesian wells, crops and fruits of all kinds could be raised in great abundance. There is between the two rivers an Indian reservation, on which stands a good sized village with a church and school. Some of the natives are industrious and have acquired considerable property.

Leaving Kamloops the road follows the course of the river until, at Lytton, it joins the Fraser. Along the banks of that turbid and turbulent river, through a wild, weird canyon, the road pursues its devious and difficult way till it reaches Yale, the head of navigation, and thence, with lofty mountains constantly in view, to Vancouver—a city of infantile years, but of giant growth, situated at the terminus of the C. P. R. and bidding fair to be a place of commercial importance.

From Vancouver, a short ride by rail or stage brings us to New Westminster, on the Fraser, 16 miles from its mouth. This is one of the foremost and most important towns in the province. Its situation is very fine, on an elevated slope, rising gradually from the bank of the Fraser, which is here of majestic size, navigable for ships of heavy burden. The town is well built and contains many handsome private dwellings, as well as suitable public edifices, including the penitentiary, an asylum for the insane, and a number of commodious and beautiful churches. It is a great lumber centre. A number of large sawmills produce a vast quantity of excellent lumber, much of which is shipped to Europe, Australia and China. The fishing interest is very important, and is a source of great wealth. The Fraser is the favored habitat of the salmon, immense numbers of which are annually caught and canned, and the products are exported to every part of the world.

The entire annual products, it is said, amount to more than one million of dollars, and New Westminster is the place of greatest enterprise and activity in the business. The average weight of the salmon caught in the river varies from eight to fifteen pounds. The weight of some is as high as fifty or sixty. The recent and rapid rise of Vancouver, at the terminus of the C. P. R., will undoubtedly retard, but cannot ultimately prevent, the growth of New Westminster, which is not only favorably situated for commerce, but is surrounded by fertile lands adapted for agriculture.

The province of British Columbia is exceedingly rich in all kinds of material resources, which, time and increasing population will soon develop. Treasures lie hid in her forests and mines, in river and sea, and it presents to the tourist a vast variety of most enchanting scenery, beautiful and picturesque, gorgeous and grand. The most western member of the great sisterhood of provinces, that constitute the Dominion—which comprises nearly one half of North America—and the only one which lies on the Pacific coast, it is destined to take a high place in the prosperity and progress of the Dominion, or form a grand part of the future great independent nation.

The territory is vast, containing about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles, extending along the Pacific seven hundred miles, from the 49th to the 60th degree of latitude, comprising within its extended boundaries lofty ranges of mountains, great rivers flowing westward to the Pacific, or northward to the polar seas; and along its western coast are scattered a multitude of islands, chief of which is Vancouver, the most southerly, where Victoria, the capital of the province is situated—a fascinating, beautiful and attractive city. The climate is highly salubrious and invigorating and, along the shores of the Pacific, equable and genial, specially so at Victoria and New Westminster.

The land waits for its coming population, which will find or make in its valleys or on the slopes of its hills many prosperous and happy homes. And as the population increases, New Westminster will share in the general growth and prosperity, and maintain the rank and fame it has already honestly acquired. My personal recollections of the city, and of the generous hospitalities extended to me by her warmhearted citizens will ever be grateful to me.

The writer has a paragraph on the C. P. R., in which the greatest admiration is expressed for the road as an engineering achievement, and the highest praise bestowed upon its management, its service and its officials, who are described as courteous and considerate. Freedom from accidents and unnecessary delays is particularly and favorably noted, and the fact that "in no instance was the train behind time in arriving at any station" is characterized as remarkable.

Dr. Ormiston concludes his interesting letter as follows: On the way I made it my duty to visit all the Presbyterian churches along the route, I visited twelve congregations and preached or lectured for them twelve times. I conversed freely with fifteen ministers, all of whom I found were earnestly and hopefully engaged in their work. These brethren are building up a strong church in the Northwest, and will leave a noble record and a permanent monument behind them. I very much enjoyed myself in fellowship with them, and was by them greatly refreshed. May they and their congregations receive a copious unction from on high.

WM. ORMISTON.

Donald Truths.

On Monday Joseph LaChance, a native of Quebec, had both of his legs cut off in attempting to jump on No 1 coming down the big hill east of Field. He was taken to Field, where he died before a doctor arrived. Wednesday he was buried at Donald by his fellow-workmen from Bennett & Good's tie camp.

On Porcupine creek the Elsie company's last cleanup panned out an even $208, which was the work of one man for 26 days. The Discovery company have made two cleanups, both satisfactory. The Donald company, in ground sluicing for a shaft, cleaned up enough to prove that the surface ground in the deep diggings will pay if properly worked by low-priced labor. The creek is over 12 miles long.

Dr. LaBan, A. Kelly and J. E. Walsh have just come in from a prospecting trip to the new gold strike on the head of Rover creek. There undoubtedly is a rich gold mineral belt running through that section, but owing to the heavy down timber, and also on account of the depth of the surface soil, the ledges are hard to discover. Two claims have been located, one by J. Wallace and one by J. E. Walsh and T. H. Griffin.

Little of interest is reported for the week. The McCabe party is out in McMurdo district engaged in waiting; 5 men are on Toby creek; John McRae and party are at Windermere mountain; 3 men are running a tunnel on the Ebenezer near Golden; Cochrane & Brady have sold all their interests on Findlay creek to an English company, it is reported; the Perry Creek Gold Mining Company want 5 miles more of that creek; a half dozen men are at work on claims round about Illecillewaet; and twenty-five men are working like slaves out on Porcupine creek. The last named camp is really the only one near the line of the C. P. R. in which men are drawing pay. It is placer, and the yield for 1889 is expected to be up in 7 figures.

NERVE TORTURED.—"I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 137 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa has been chosen as the place for next year's Presbyterian assembly. It is not at all unlikely that before long a city on the Pacific coast will receive the supreme court of the Presbyterian church in Canada since Winnipeg received it two years ago.

PICTOU PENCILLINGS.—Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Pictou, N. S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried many remedies without avail but one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man."

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.

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. CORNLAND, Primus, S. C.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheefully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., - MONTREAL.

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always sure.

LACTATED FOOD Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physicians' favorite.

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.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 20.*)

No police court to-day.

George D. McVicar, Winnipeg's largest real estate owner, and one of the oldest and best esteemed citizens, died yesterday morning.

The shooting match to-day, Vancouver *vs.* Westminster, resulted in favor of the visitors by 46 points. The score is Vancouver 689, Westminster 643.

Another heavy rain is needed to quench the bush fires which are burning in all directions. A very heavy fire was noticed yesterday in the direction of Mud Bay.

The Hyack hose team was out for practice last night and did splendid work. The running was excellent and the coupling and breaking was skillfully and quickly performed.

Parties intending to present fruit in its natural state for exhibition at the Toronto industrial exposition or at our provincial show, need not send it to Vancouver. Any of our druggists will preserve the fruit at a very small charge.

The Fort Douglas Indians, 50 in number, accompanied by their band, have arrived down from Harrison lake to engage in the salmon fishing Chief James is in command and will look closely after the actions of his tribesmen while they are on the river.

Mr. Mara, of Kamloops. will put a steamer on the Columbia which will run to Sproat's Landing. The trail from that point to Nelson is a miserable one. The distance is thirty miles, and the difficulties and expense of transporting supplies are too great to permit of its use to any great extent.

A fire started up in some dead timber near the Scott road a few days ago and spread so rapidly that the rabbits were forced to abandon their homes and fly before the heat and flames. They were seen to cross the Scott road in hundreds, and some were so frightened that they lay down and were easily caught.

Vice-Admiral Grant, C. B., is in Victoria. He is connected with the celebrated Lloyd's firm, London, and will report upon his return on the condition of the harbors of the coast and of British Columbia. He should be invited to Westminster to inspect the Fraser River. Much good might come out of his visit.

Mr. W. R. Lewis, of Agnes street, laid a cherry branch on our table this morning which, if anything, beats all others we have seen this season. The branch is simply a mass of cherries, so closely clustered that for a space of 15 inches the branch itself is hidden from view. The fruit is very large and of the finest flavor.

The street preacher and his two female satellites held forth last night on Yates street for the last time. The preacher waxed wrathy and predicted terrible things, such as fire, for this "ungodly city." He seemed to be disappointed at the coldness of his reception and silently wended his way to the steamer, followed by the two women!—*Times.*

Mr. John Dooley, of Fraser River, will shortly move to this city, having purchased two lots on the south side of Yates street, near the school reserve, upon which he intends to erect a pair of handsome residences. A few years ago Mr. Dooley bought a farm near Ladner's Landing, paying $10,000 for it. This farm he sold recently for $35,000 to Mr. J. C. Calhoun, who in turn sold it a few days later at an advance of $30,000.—*Colonist.*

Indian dudes are something new in this province, but we have got them all the same. Four of these gentry, sons and nephews of Chief James, of Fort Douglas, were to be seen this morning lolling in front of Vianen's warehouse, smoking cigarettes in most dainty fashion and affecting the most well-bred indifference to all others but themselves. In the matter of dress they displayed a slight want of taste in some respects, but on the whole they were remarkably well dressed for Siwashes.

Cherries, cherries, cherries! And this time it is Alderman Calbick who has mutilated his orchard and torn away a branch like unto one of the clusters of the grapes of Eschol which it took two men to carry. Alderman Calbick laid the aforesaid branch on our table, and it was the original intention to have kept it for the exhibition, but a "wretched reporter" suggested that the fruit would spoil, so a summary preservative process was adopted. If the "wretched" *Times* staff will accept our invitation to come over to the mainland, we'll give them a cherry welcome.

Portland-Westminster.

As announced in THE COLUMBIAN a few weeks ago, the steamship service between Portland, Westminster and other British Columbia ports, running in connection with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, will be immediately increased. The steamship City of Topeka has been chartered, and will make trips time about with the Idaho. Commencing June 27th the new service will come into force, and one of these vessels will arrive at Westminster every five days. Everything possible should be done to encourage this line.

Thursday night at Chatham, Ont., a young man named Frank Bear, twenty-three years of age, was sitting with a young lady on the steps of the exhibition grounds. Two young men passed, and made some offensive remarks. Bear spoke sharply to them, when one man, August Park, stabbed Bear to the heart, killing him at once. Park gave himself up.

Dominion Day Celebration.

Satisfactory arrangements, brought about by the indefatigable efforts of the Rev. Father Fay, have been made for a grand torch-light procession by the Indians in their war-canoes. A regular pow-wow was held in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and the pipe of piece was smoked, resulting in the final arrangements being made for a grand display on the part Christianized aborigines. No prettier sight could be imagined than these war-canoes meandering about the inlet, ablaze with lanterns and torches. Answers to the invitations sent out are being received daily, and everything now points to be a very large crowd of visitors being present at the carnival. —*World.*

The Steamer Gladys Sold.

To-day the well known steamer Gladys, which has run on the Fraser for several years, was sold by Mr. W. B. Townsend to Capt. Power, of Vancouver. The price paid has not transpired, but it is said to be satisfactory to both parties. Capt. Power will take possession of his purchase this evening and will run her between this city and Chilliwack as in the past. The Gladys has a very interesting history. A man named McCleary, of Seattle, had a large mortgage on her when she was running on the Skagit River, under the original name, the Grace. McCleary wanted to foreclose, but the captain, who was also her owner, cut his cables and made for the Fraser River, where he arrived safely. A further attempt was made to recover the vessel but without effect, and the captain finally sold her to Mr. W. B. Townsed, who registered her under the name of the Gladys. THE COLUMBIAN wishes the new owner every success.

Presbyterianism in British Columbia

At the meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian chuch in Canada, held in Toronto, Rev. Dr. Cochrane, in presenting the report of the committee on home missions, thus referred to this province: The Columbia presbytery carry on their work in this remote part of our field with great zeal and diligence. The self-sustaining charges reported last year continue to flourish. The church in Vancouver city, under the pastoral care of Mr. Thomson, has given over a number sufficient to form another self-sustaining charge, over which Mr. McLaren, formerly of Brampton, has been settled, with every prospect of speedy growth. Mr. Thomson was assisted last summer in his duties by the Rev. R. Y. Thomson, lecturer in Knox college, and to their united and earnest efforts the formation of the congregation is due. The New Westminster church, under Mr. Scouler, greatly prospers Two years ago a handsome manse was built for the pastor, and recently a fine new church has been erected. In Victoria, Mr. Fraser's congregation makes steady progress, both in numbers and financial strength, and St. Andrew's, under P. McF. Macleod, has purchased an elegant house for a manse, and is now erecting a new church, to cost in the neighborhood of $60,000.

The Cricket Match.

To-day was not an ideal day for a cricket match. In the morning a succession of light showers fell, and shortly after noon a high wind sprang up which did not by any means make the work of the players more easy. The Vancouverites arrived about 11 o'clock and shortly after the game commenced, the visitors going to bat first. Rev. H. G. Clinton and Campbell took the wickets but were soon sent back, the former with 6 and the latter with 5 runs to their credit, both having fallen victims to Miles' pretty "daisy cutters." Newington failed to hold Miles and went back without scoring. Coleman and Nelson went in and made a decided stand, but after running up a pretty 13 Coleman was caught out by Miles. Green took his place and the prettiest part of the innings followed. Nelson took a fair hold of Miles' bowling and cut the leather all over the field. Slow and fast balls were tried, but it made no difference, he took them all alike and had 42 runs to his credit when Rev. P. Woods bowled him out. Green played a pretty game, took everything that came along and never missed a possible run. He was finally sent back with a score of 27 to the good. Morgan fell a victim to Bovill's bowling after scoring two runs. At 1:30 an adjournment was taken for lunch and half an hour later play re-commenced. Up to this time Westminster had been fielding very badly indeed, and the visitors had made nearly 30 runs on byes, but after lunch the leather lost something of its wild freedom and was kept more in hand. Johnson was the next to fall before Miles, and Williams was shortly after caught out by Armstrong with a score of 4 runs. Wright was caught out by Dockrill, and Loutit carried his bat with a round dozen to the good. Armstrong's fielding was partiularly good throughout the innings.

Westminster immediately took the wickets, Bovill and Townley going in. Bovill made one run and gently lifted a ball which fell into Newington's hands. Hamber followed suit and Townley was bowled by Loutit without breaking the egg. Coulthard and Rev. P. Woods made the first stand, the latter lifting the ball into an adjoining lot and scoring 6 runs from the stroke. He was finally bowled out by Green after running up a score of 15. Vancouver made a total score of 153, including 38 byes and leg-byes. As we go to press the match is still in progress, but the chances of victory crowning the efforts of Westminster are small.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 24.*)

The 11th drawing of the Westminster building society takes place on Saturday night.

Chief of police Pearce arrested two young men to-day for fast driving, and cruelty to a horse hired from the Transfer stables.

Several bridges on the Yale road, between Aldergrove and Sumas, are in a dangerous condition and should be repaired without delay.

The steamship Idaho arrived from Victoria yesterday afternoon bringing 25 tons of merchandise. After discharging she cleared for Nanaimo.

The annual examination of candidates for certificates to teach in the public schools, will commence in the legislative hall, Victoria, on July 8th, and in the public school building, Kamloops, on the same day.

James Ward, an old pioneer, living in a cottage on Cook street, near Beacon Hill, Victoria, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning last. He was an Englishman and 72 years of age. It is said that he left his fortune to a young lady in Victoria.

A correspondent writes the Victoria *Times* censuring the parties who have given the junction at the Mission the name of "New Seattle, B. C." He characterizes it as a confusion of names, a delusion and a deception. We agree with the *Times* correspondent that it is at least objectionable.

Gas is one of those things that, if we have it, we have to have to have it, don't you see. A part of last evening the gas on the street and elsewhere was decidedly weary. This sort of thing happensoccasionally, and we are sure that the obliging gas men will remedy it if they can.

Haying has commenced on the Delta and throughout Surrey municipality. Especially in Surrey, the crop is heavy and fully up to the average. Mr. Shannon, of Clover Valley says the timothy crop in that locality will average 4 tons to the acre. In some parts it will run more than this.

Everybody should pay their taxes this week, and thus take advantage of the 25 per cent. discount on the city tax. Saturday is positively the last day that the discount will be given, and as there will likely be a rush on that day—perhaps more than can be attended to—those who are wise will call at the city hall early in the week.

One of the happiest men in Vancouver to-day is W. D. McDonald, contractor, who has just recovered from a severe illness, which resulted in a partial blindness. He had an operation performed on his eyes by Drs. Bell-Irving and Johnston, through whose great skill his eyesight is almost as perfect as it was a quarter of a century ago.—*World.*

Closing Examination.

The closing examination of the central public school take place as follows:

Wednesday, 26th,—Miss Homer's division, 9:30 to 10:30; Miss Davidson's division, 10:30 to 12; Miss Rogers, 1:30 to 3.

Thursday, 27th:—Miss Dockrill's division, 9:30 to 10:30; Mr. Coatham's division, 10:45 to 12; Mr. Dockrill's division, 1:30 to 3.

Parents and all others interested in education are invited to be present, and it is only fair to the teachers that a large number should attend and see for themselves the work that has been accomplished during the past term.

Banff Coal.

Mr. W. Fream, F.G.S., associate of the surveyors' institution, in an article contributed to the *Canadian Gazette*, has the following: We spent a day at Banff, and visited the anthracite coal mine, which at no distant day will form one of the staple industries of the country. The company is now shipping over 100 tons a day of excellent anthracite coal to San Francisco *via* Port Moody. Gentlemen in Vancouver who have been using the coal speak in the highest terms of its qualities. I do not think it extravagant to venture the prediction that at no remote period the output from these mines will reach 1,000 tons a day. The proprietors of the mine now find it impossible to fill the constantly increasing demand in San Francisco for their coal.

Very Unfair.

The *Guardian* of the 22nd inst. contains a paragraph, headed "The Old Game," accusing the Hon. John Robson of making improvements on Surrey roads on a more extensive scale than usual this year in order to gain votes at the next provincial election. These improvements were absolutely necessary and the government was bound to make them and would have done the same were the elections three years hence. The only difference the government has made this year is in the date of the commencement of work, which is nearly two months earlier than usual. THE COLUMBIAN has always urged that road-making should be done early in the season, and the Surrey council particularly requested the government in the same strain, and on this request action was taken as desired. Under the circumstances the insinuations of the *Guardian* are very unfair, and show a lack of willingness to impartially interpret the government's action in this instance.

SYRUP OF FIGS,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Good Scores.

The Rifle match at Brownsville on Saturday resulted in a victory for Vancouver, though the odds were considerably in favor of that club as every man used a Martini while many of the Westminster men used old Sniders. Following are the scores:

WESTMINSTER.

	200	500	600	T'tl
J C Chamberlain,	25	22	15	62
H C Chamberlain,	28	31	21	77
Proud,	27	23	13	63
T J Trapp,	28	28	24	80
J S Fraser,	28	22	19	69
Lieut Cotton,	31	27	24	82
Wm McColl,	27	22	23	72
Geo Turnbull,	25	21	25	71
W Wolfenden,	26	20	18	64
				613

VANCOUVER.

	200	500	600	
J D Stewart,	26	34	26	86
W H Forrest,	30	28	27	85
P A Grant,	32	24	27	83
Dr Bell-Irving,	28	22	29	79
W Collins,	26	25	25	76
G M McLean,	30	26	19	75
H A Brocklesby,	29	24	18	71
G L Morrow,	28	22	18	68
D McKay,	27	19	20	66
				689

The Cricket Match.

The final ending of the Cricket match on Saturday afternoon was a surprise to everyone. When Westminster went in for the first innings and the stumps fell one after another and the best batters on the team were sent back without scoring, it certainly looked as if the royal city was going to be most terribly beaten, but Rev. P. Woods, Coulthard and Dockrill finally made a stand and saved the day. Dockrill made a pretty score of 33 runs. When the last man was put out the score stood 99 runs against Vancouvers 153 runs. The visitors then went in for their second innings, but went completely to peices before the bowling of Rev. P. Woods and Miles. Rev. Mr. Clinton and Nelson were absent and did not turn up till the side was out for a total of 19 runs. Westminster had to make 74 runs in 40 minutes to win the match, and went in determined to do their best. Every man batted freely, and when time was called only 18 runs were required, and four wickets to the good remained. Another 15 minutes would have given the victory to Westminster.

THE CHURCHES.

Summaries of Some of the City Sermons Spoken Yesterday.

HOLY TRINITY.

The services at Holy Trinity church last night were conducted by the rector, Venerable Archdeacon Woods, who took for his text Jeremiah 36 chap., 23 verse. "And it came to pass that when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife and cast it into the fire that was on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed in the fire that was on the hearth." Josiah, the sixteenth king of Judah was the last of whom it is recorded he did right in the sight of the Lord. Think of it friends, it is given us to read today of a king who many hundred years ago did right in the sight of the Lord. It is recorded in the great book to be opened on the judgment day what our past lives have been. When that book is opened what will be found to have been the lives of kings, princes, bishops, priests, deacons and laymen? Day by day we are adding to our record in that book. And yet Josiah with all his willingness to do right in the sight of the Lord was ignorant of the word of God. Ignorance of the law is not accepted as an excuse. We have no reason to plead ignorance—take the book and read the words. But if the words do not please us we are not obliged to listen to them, and like Jehoiakim we can cut them out and cast them into the fire. That was an easy way to get rid of it, an easy way to rid themselves of an unpleasant truth. But the words still remain, and we know we have to-day the thrice written words of warning and we cannot plead ignorance. Although we know that God's word will be disregarded, rejected and despised, yet do we know that that Word will be found true at the last; true when it declares that those who forget God will be turned away. We will find then that it is all true. Men boast of an open bible and seldom read it—seldom open it, and if open it is always at the same page. Friends, try to live more closely to God. You must have a new nature. We can be good, and He heralds the sacrement of His body and blood as a means of salvation. We dare not take a knife and cut that truth out of the book. "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God;" but who is the greatest fool, he who says there is no God or he who says there is a God and despises Him? The principle that pursues to-day is that men do what they please and leave undone what they please. Truth is made known and grace is given that men may live well and faithfully in the blessed hope of heaven. When the time comes for you to lay down the burden of life, may you my friends be able to say: "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith."

METHODIST CHURCH.

At the Methodist church last evening the Rev. J. H. Whtte (pastor) commented upon the "Liquor License By-Law," lately passed by the civic board, taking as his text Esther 1st chap. and part of 8th verse. "And the drinking was according to the law," and spoke substantially as follows: So far as I know this is the first recorded attempt to regulate the liquor traffic by-law. I think that I may lay it down as an indisputable truth, that even laws are necessary for the well being of society and must be enforced; moral suasion is not enough. I would not like to live where moral suasion is the only deterrent to crime. We must have law and penalties for law breakers. Laws are framed to protect people's rights; not to oppress or single out any man, or business, so long as the man or his business does not interfere with the rights and welfare of others; if so, the law steps in and restrains him. Laws are made affecting banks, insurance companies, merchants and professional men, and they deal and practice under the law made and provided, and must conform to the law before and after entering or practising their business or profession. At Nanaimo, the Hamilton Powder Company must erect their factory two or three miles outside the city; glue factories, slaughter houses, etc., because of the danger to health and inconvenience to the public, are likewise forced to operate at the extreme limits of cities and in every town, as the area and population increases, restrictions are made. Things that were allowed in days gone by cannot be permitted now; businesses are regulated, chimneys raised and wooden buildings forbidden, for the safety and well being of the community. These regulations and restrictions are received as being the correct thing; but when an attempt is made to restrict the liquor traffic, special notice is taken, and many who claim not to drink much themselves, and who freely admit that drinking to excess is bad, put forth the plea that tenderness be used toward the men engaged in the business. If a factory were started that in its process of manufacture threw out germs of disease, and death resulted to many, your tenderness would not last long. In twenty-four hours you would close it up without any compromise, and a $400 license fee would not make any difference. The reason that the liquor traffic has so much of this kind of sympathy is that there are so many who take a little drop themselves for the good of their health. It is 81 years since the first temperance society started, with a pledge, not of total abstinence, but with permission to drink at dinner; but the temperance movement has advanced, and I hope to live to see prohibition. If the same advancement is made in the future as in the past it is sure to come. There was a time when Geo. Stephenson, having completed his locomotive, proposed to run at 12 miles an hour. He was scoffed at, and it is said, at a hearing before a parliamentary committee the question was asked "what would happen if a cow got upon the track?" Geo Stephenson said "It would be awkward for the coo," and I want to tell you that this temperance movement is going ahead and that anything that stands in the way will have a hard time of it. Yet we are a long way behind the times in this city. We have to be fighting and calling hard names over a liquor by-law that allows forty licenses to hotels and saloons, several of which are mere shacks. I tell you that the temperance societies, assisted by moral suasion and the gospel, as well as the temperance literature now introduced into our schools, are hastening the time when their influence will be felt and they will wield a force that will wipe the horrid traffic out. It is only 16 years ago that the women of Hillsford, Ohio, started the movement that has closed hundreds of bars and thereby permitted thousands of men and women to be put on their way to heaven. In these days it does not take long to get up an excitement. It is less than a year since the Quebec legislature passed a law at variance with the principle of equal rights, and a wave of enthusiastic opposition has spread throughout the Dominion and gains headway daily. The influence of rapid railway transit, newspapers, postal communication and the telegraphs all tend to quicken great movements, and it does not take long for the nation to make up its mind and move for the right. I have no faith in license laws whatever as lessening the drinking habit. (Here the rev. gentleman produced a printed copy of the by-law) This by-law is four feet long, and if it was 40 feet it would not materially restrict the traffic. No real good will ever be done until the traffic is prohibited and trading in liquor made a criminal offence. The hue and cry is that this by-law is a radical measure. In going through it, I do not call it radical at all. In Toronto they would not have it on their statute book. But I suppose, this being a new country, we must go slow and take the best we can get. If I had been in the council I would have voted for this measure as being the highest that can be reached just now. In the meantime the community at large owes a debt of gratitude to his worship the mayor and the aldermen who had the well being of the city at heart and stood by the measure and would not be brow-beaten, and if you oppose those who opposed the measure they can not be elected again. You are responsible if you have a vote, and it is easy to put in a council next year that will pass a better by-law if you wish. The better class of hotel keepers like the by-law, and will cheerfully accept it. Then what is all the trouble and commotion about? A few men, just because they are engaged in a straight saloon business, get up and endeavor to split the council. The real object was not to get the extra license fee remitted, but to give a six months' hoist to the whole measure, in the hope that the new council might repeal the by-law, or that its restrictions would be forgotten. The rev. gentleman took up the various clauses, commenting favorably on the revenue, until he reached the one affecting druggists. He said that, if sold at all, that was the proper place, amongst the arsenic, strychnine, and other poisons, and with a qualified dispenser. Now here is the best clause of all, the Sunday closing. It has been a standing disgrace to the city to have the bars open night and day, and now many a man who has worked hard all the week may possibly be saved by the removal of this temptation, and although, it may be hard to prove an infraction yet I do hope the citizens will see that this clause is enforced. It is a good measure, when no better can be got, and we will see that it is obeyed. It is no pleasure to talk of this matter, but I think it was a good thing to discuss it to-night; the men who would let the liquor business go practically unrestricted are not fit to sit in the council and represent you. See that they don't represent you again. Not only pray, but do all you can otherwise. The reverend gentleman concluded with an earnest appeal to those given to drinking or sinning in any way to change their life for the better.

Maple Ridge Notes.

For a few days prior to the 12th inst. the day appointed bylaw for the licensing commissioners to meet, preparations were being made for the vending at Port Hammond of intoxicating liquors in the old establishment formerly known as the Westcott House. This house after the collapse of the Hammond boom was deserted, but has been for the past few months used as a bachelor's hall. The proprietor with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, has for the last five or six years at nearly every sitting of the licensing court applied for a liquor license, but on every occasion has been refused. Finally the house, it is alleged, changed hands, and the former proprietor managed to be appointed a member of the licensing board. That bound as now constituted stands 3 for and 2 against the introduction of the liquor license evil into the municipality. The anxiety of the majority of the board to grant the license was patent from their swaggering mien in and out of court. They little dreamed that as a licensing board it is imperative that they act in accordance with the law of the province. "But man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep." Fully aware that moral suasion could be of no avail with the board, and that it was a foregone conclusion that a license was to be granted, the anti-license party applied for and obtained through their solicitor, L. P. Eckstein, a writ of prohibition from the supreme court restraining the licensing commissioners from further action in R. W. McIntosh's application. Since it is in the public interest that the intention of the majority of the licensing commissioners was frustrated, the party of moral reform is to be congratulated on the success attending their action. There is a good hotel at Port Hammond, under the management of Mr. J. W. Sinclair, and there is no lack of accomodation for the travelling public. The establishment of a saloon where no hotel accomodation is at present needed, more than can be supplied, would be the country's loss and at most only an individual's gain.—COM.

Langley Council.

Council met at the Town Hall on Saturday, June 1st. Present, the reeve and full council. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Tenders were opened and the following contracts awarded: No. 3, to Mr. McDermot at $40; No 4, to J. Tyre at $80; No. 5, to A. Holding at $15; No. 6, to E. Yorkson at $20. Clerk was instructed to obtain legal advice as to whether the council is responsible for payment of special constable fees, hired by the magistrate in civil and criminal cases. Tenders were ordered to be called for next meeting for work on Boake's road, section line, near McAdam's. Coun. Gray tendered his resignation and returning officer was instructed to hold an election on the 15th to fill the vacancy in ward 5. The following accounts were ordered paid; J. Yeoman, $170, J. McAdams, $28 88; Hopkins, $50; H. West, $25; J. Mathison, $10; A. Campbell, $5; J. McAdams, $5. Council then adjourned until Saturday, July 6th.

It is understood at Ottawa that preliminary and unofficial correspondence started some time ago, will shortly result in the re-opening of negotiations for the settlement of the Atlantic fishery question.

A court of enquiry is being held in St. John's military school, Montreal, on a charge of insubordination against a lieutenant. It is stated that the lieutenant refused to obey his major, and, being ordered under arrest struck his superior officer on the face. Colonels Houghton and Mattice are holding an inquiry.

A bateau, carrying passengers and freight on Maurice river, Quebec, Sunday, became unmanageable, near Grand Piles, owing to the swiftness of the current, and was carried over the falls near that place. The following were drowned: Joseph Rivard and two children, Geo. Hamilton, of Wetienne, E. Pelleriveand and Miss Pelleriveand.

The dead body of Wm. Abey, a Napinka, Man., farmer, was dragged into Joseph Anderson's yard by a horse, which he had been leading. The halter was wound around his fingers, and his cloths were torn off, except the boots and socks. The face was disfigured almost beyond recognition. He is supposed to have been dragged since Saturday night or Sunday.

It is reported in official circles at Ottawa that the Canadian government has impressed upon the imperial government the urgent necessity for the early settlement of the Behring's sea difficulties, and suggests that the British ambassador at Washington be instructed to learn from the Washington government whether it is willing to agree to the appointment of an international commission to inquire fully into the whole question of the seal fisheries of Alaska. The government at Ottawa is of the opinion that the question of the right of the United States to exclusive privileges in Behring's sea could be satisfactorily gone into and decided upon by such a commission, and that the report of such a commission to the legislatures of both countries would be of incalculable value in tending towards a settlement.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 25.*)

The school examinations begin tomorrow.

Mr. Warwick, government agent, has an advertisement in this issue calling for tenders for the erection of the new West-side school.

Ald. Townsend and Ald. Scoullar have been added to the board of works to act during the time occupied in making the street improvements.

The Reformed Episcopal church will be re opened next Sunday. Bishop Cridge will preach at the morning and evening services, and the pastor will preach a sermon to the Sunday school in the afternoon.

The str. Irving left for Harrison Hot Springs this morning with 25 tons of freight, 70,000 feet of lumber and a quantity of doors, sashes, etc. The lumber will be used in the erection of several fine villas.

The shower of rain, which fell this morning, was greatly needed and must have done a vast amount of good to the whole district. A steady rain for 24 hours is greatly required, and it is hoped we will get it before the weather settles.

Salmon averaged 12 to the boat today. On Saturday morning one of the advance guard of the regular sockeyes was caught. The fishermen and canners are all prepared for the big run, which is liable to commence at any moment now.

We have been asked to announce that Mr. D. Robson, city clerk, will be at the city hall on Friday night, from 7 till 10 o'clock to receive taxes, so as to give workingmen an opportunity to pay their taxes and get the rebate of 25 per. cent.

A rumor was prevalent on the streets of Vancouver yesterday that a fight to a finish between Cleary and Austin, two well known pugilists, took place Sunday on a secluded island in the gulf. Both parties were severely punished. It is said that the fight was a brutal affair.

Says the *World* of yesterday: All difficulty between the C. P. R. and Sam Greer was satisfactorily arranged this morning, and the boring for coal on English bay is being again pushed on. This will be good news to everybody, and it is hoped that satisfactory results will be achieved.

Some Lillooet Indians arrived in the city yesterday and for the first time in their lives saw a railway train. With the locomotive especially they were greatly taken, and they described it as a "steamboat on land." The great curiosity of one big Siwash almost resulted in his legs being cut off.

Rev. C. S. Eby, D. D., of Tokyo, Japan, will lecture in the Methodist church on Thursday evening on "Missionary work among the Japanese." The reverend gentleman is a good speaker, and having labored for years among the Japs, is well able to speak on the subject he has chosen. This lecture has been looked forward to with interest for some time, and it is certain to be listened to by a large audience.

The Fall Exhibitions.

The Chilliwack Agricultural Association has fixed the date for its exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of September next. The Surrey exhibition will be held on Monday, September 30th. The Delta exhibition, as has already been announced, will come off on Tuesday, October 1st. The date for the provincial fair, to be held at this city, published before, is Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of October next.

The Pound of Flesh.

The rate of interest charged by the government, and, which by the way is one of the excellent laws introduced by Mr. Beaven, on unpaid taxes is only 18 per cent. A prominent real estate firm sent to the deputy provincial treasurer a few days ago the sum of $7.65, the amount of taxes registered against a piece of suburban property, and which amount has been due for 10 years. Yesterday the cheque was returned and another asked for with $14.68 interest added to it. Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum is not to be sneezed at, and it would be a highly profitable business to allow all taxes to run a few years behind. Some people think this rate should be reduced by at least 12 per cent.

St. Ann's Bazaar.

The bazaar in aid of St. Ann's convent commenced at noon to-day, and may be already pronounced an unqualified success. Strange as it may seem, if ladies are allowed to get up an affair of this kind without assistance from the masculine sex, they always manage to do so much better. This may be a reflection on the sterner sex, but if anyone doubts the assertion let him pay a visit to the drill shed and be convinced. The lunch served from 12 to 2 o'clock was most appetizing, and everyone who enjoyed the feast left the building regretting having eaten so much. The display of fancy work is very large and fine, and the useful articles are too numerous to mention. To-night the building is expected to be packed, and the Fort Douglas band will be in attendance to keep the people in good spirits.

John Bohrer, aged 12, was shot and instantly killed near the village of Langton, Ont., Thursday night by a boy named Davis, aged 14. The boys had a standing grudge.

Farmers, Attention!

It is now just one year since Messrs. F. G. Strickland & Co. commenced selling farming implements in this city; during that time they have reduced the cost to the farmers fully 25 per cent., and are now offering their many friends a far superior article at a much reduced price, which has been badly needed in this country. Victoria houses have until now controlled this important trade, but the farmers of the mainland now see they can get as good, if not superior articles, in this city, where repairs of every description are kept, which is a great convenience of itself. Messrs. Strickland & Co. say their "Little Maxwell Binder" is more popular than ever this year, and the "Toronto" mower is the monarch of the meadow. They sell the Maxwell mower for $65. If only for a lawn, no farmer can afford to be without one. It will pay the most careful buyer to call on or write Messrs. Strickland & Co., when in need of anything in the farming machinery line. They employ no travelling humbugs, but give their patrons the benefit. *

Valuable Farm Transfers.

Several of the largest transfers of farm property, which have taken place in the province, have just been concluded. Mr. J. C. Calhoun has sold his farm on the Delta of 850 acres to Messrs. Page Bros., of Nova Scotia, for the sum of $63,300. The sale does not include the live stock and farming implements, which are valued at $18,000. Mr. Calhoun purchased this land five years ago for $18,360, which was considered a very high figure, and the neighboring farmers all decided that the bargain was a bad one for Mr. Calhoun. With the help of his five sons Mr. Calhoun drained and cultivated the land, and brought it into such a state of perfection that it has now been sold at a figure which even the most sanguine never dreamed would be obtained. Over and above the stock, etc., Mr. Calhoun has 200 tons of last years' crop unsold, and which he is keeping for high prices.

Mr. John Dooley, of the Delta, has sold to Mr. J. C. Calhoun, with stock and implements, 325 acres of improved land for $30,000. Mr. Calhoun has also purchased from Messrs. Pemberton & Sons, of Victoria, 245 acres of farm land at $65 per acre, situated a short distance below Ladner's Landing, and which is considered as fine as any in the province. These figures show what values may be expected to reach in British Columbia when the country is thickly settled. The sale to Messrs. Page Bros. was transacted through A. J. Hill & Co. of this city.

City Council.

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

His worship Mayor Hendry in the chair.

After the minutes had been read Ald. Curtis rose and said: I feel it is due to his worship to make an apology for my uncalled for attack upon him at the last meeting of this council. His worship knows that the affront was not made with malice aforethought. I desire to be on the very best terms with your worship both publicly and privately. If I fail to express an ample apology I trust you will take the will for the action. I consider the course you followed at the last council meeting perfectly consistent and justifiable and I am heartily sorry that I should have given you any offence. I wish you to accept my apology.

Mayor Hendry: I accept the apology to the public in what you have said, and I hope the public will be satisfied with it. We will now proceed with the business on hand, and I hope it will be conducted in a more becoming and expeditious manner in future.

COMMUNICATIONS

From A. C. Wilson asking permission to deepen tank and lay pipe from the same in to the garden on Carnarvon street. Leave granted.

From T. Ackerman asking permission to lay building material on Royal avenue. Leave granted.

From Hugh Burr asking leave to lay water pipe on Queen's avenue. Leave granted.

From Joseph Wintemute asking permission to lay building material on Prevost street. Leave granted.

From Ellis & Co. soliciting an order for printing the debentures. Referred to the finance committee.

From M. G. McLennan asking an extension of time limit to his water lot, and promising to pay arrears and be more prompt in future with his rent. Laid on the table.

From Robert Ward & Co. asking copies of loan by-laws and date of issue. Referred to finance committee

From the municipal clerk of Delta re folders, and stating the council did not hold itself responsible for the amount charged. Received and the clerk instructed to write and explain the matter.

From Lowenberg, Harris & Co. re removal of Club saloon building to McKenzie street. Referred to the board of works with power to act.

From the minister of education as follows:

VICTORIA, B. C., June 20th, 1889.

D. ROBSON, Esq., C. M. C.
New Westminster, B. C.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th inst., transmitting copy of a resolution passed by your city council, expressing the opinion that, for reasons stated, "the government ought to provide a second teacher for the High School, who will enter upon his duties after the summer vacation."

The grounds stated for this opinion are: (1) that, in the opinion of the council the number of pupils in attendance and the number of subjects required to be taught are such as to make it quite impossible for one teacher to do justice to the school, and (2) that the government requires the city to contribute one-third the cost of the maintenance of the schools, which contribution is supposed to be equivalent to the cost of the high school.

In regard to the first ground, I beg to say that, however much the opinion of the council may be entitled to consideration, in a matter of this kind I feel bound to attach more importance to that of the superintendent of education; and having discussed the subject more than once with that gentleman, as well as with the provincial inspector of public schools, I have arrived at a different conclusion, and I venture to think that the following brief statement of facts will convince the members of the council that they have been laboring under misapprehension on this point.

The average daily attendance at the Westminster high school is, according to the latest official returns, twenty-one. The average daily attendance at the Victoria high school is, according to the same authority, seventy-six, distributed about equally between the two divisions. The average daily attendance at the Nanaimo high school is eighteen.

The same subjects (the subjects prescribed by all high schools) are taught in each of the divisions in the Victoria school, the only difference being that in the lower division the pupils are brought on to a certain point in all the subjects, when they pass into the higher division, where they are advanced further in these branches.

It will be seen, therefore, that if there were a second teacher in the Westminster high school the twenty-one pupils would be placed in two divisions, in each of which all the subjects would be taught; the only practical difference being that you would have two teachers with, say, ten pupils each, instead of, as now, one teacher with twenty-one pupils; and as I am advised, there would be no appreciable difference in the labor of teaching the smaller or the larger number.

It will have been noted that each of the teachers in the Victoria high school is teaching all the prescribed subjects to about thirty-eight pupils. Could the government justify the payment of two high school teachers for teaching ten pupils each in Westminster?

Referring to the second ground upon which the opinion expressed by your council is based, I take the liberty of pointing out what appears to me to be a two-fold fallacy.

(1) The city is not called upon to contribute one-third the cost of the maintenance of the schools within its bounds, but only one-third of the teachers' salaries.

(2) Nor is the contribution intended or "supposed to be equivalent" to the cost of the high schools.

The existence of a high school in New Westminster constituted only one of the reasons for levying the contribution; but it was never understood or intended by the legislature that the cost of the high schools should be either the sole ground or the gauge of the contribution. On the contrary, it was fully explained to the legislature that the charge upon the four cities was to do more than relieve the general revenue of the burden of the high schools. It was intended as a measure to slightly ease the provincial treasury of the heavy and ever increasing charge for education, by requiring the four wealthiest communities in the enjoyment of extraordinary educational advantages to make a slight contribution in aid of education in less favored communities, thereby making it possible to maintain intact a system of free state education which is the pride and boast of the province.

It may be noted in this connection, that, as a matter of fact, Vancouver was not, and is not now, in the enjoyment of a high school.

In view of all the facts, it is difficult to see how the government could be justified, under present circumstances, in supplying a second teacher for the Westminster high school, more especially as there is no provision in the estimates for the payment of such teacher.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBSON,
Prov. Sec.

From W. S. Gore, surveyor general, stating that a crown grant for the reserve at the eastern end of Lulu island will be issued to the city immediately. Referred to the finance committee.

From C. J. Fagan, M. D., asking that the taxes on St. Mary's hospital be remitted, giving as a reason for asking this favor that 50 per cent of the patients admitted last year were unable to pay for care and attendance and were treated free. On motion of Ald. Townsend the taxes were ordered to be remitted.

A petition from A. M. Herring and others asking for a new crossing on Columbia street. Referred to the board of works with power to act.

ACCOUNTS.

Wm. Turnbull, $356; G. W. Grant, $54.40; *B. C. Gazette*, $40; E. B. Biggar, $7.50; postmaster, $13.50; John Martin & Co., $6.90.

REPORTS.

The water and sewerage committee recommended that a competent engineer should be immediately appointed to prepare the work. The report was referred back.

Ald. Townsend reported that the nuisance on Agnes street could not be abated unless a drain was built. Received.

The council went into committee of the whole on the liquor license amendment by-law.

His worship took advantage of his privilege and retired from the board.

Ald. Reid moved that clause 2 be read.

Ald. Scoullar moved in amendment that the preamble be read.

Ald. Calbick in amendment to the amendment that the preamble be not read. This was carried on a show of hands, Messrs. Curtis, Cunningham, Calbick and Reid voting for, and Messrs. Ewen, Scoullar and McPhaden voting against.

Ald. Cunningham moved that clause 2 be read.

Ald. Curtis said he was sorry that a few of the aldermen still appeared determined to deprive the saloon keepers of what it had been decided they are entitled to. Personally it did not make much difference to him how the thing went, he was simply keeping faith with the promise he had made. He, however, thought the champions of the licensed victuallers were pursuing a very strange course.

Ald. Reid was of the same opinion and pointed out that if the by-law failed to pass the saloon keepers would be forced to pay the whole amount.

Clause 2 and the preamble passed and the committee rose and reported progress.

Ald. Scoullar opened fire on the original by-law, said it had been rushed through hastily, without proper consideration and at a meeting when not half of the members of the council were present.

Mayor Hendry: Alderman Scoullar, you are stating what is not correct. The by-law was passed in open council and there was a quorum present.

Ald. Scoullar: I did not say there was no quorum present.

Mayor Hendry: You said half of the council was not present, and that means no quorum. I distinctly say there was a full quorum, and if you personally were not present, it is your own fault and not that of the council. Now, if you have anything further to say you have the floor and can do so.

Ald. Scoullar: I have no more to say.

On motion the by-law was read a third time and finally passed.

The form of license was then passed.

On motion the board of works was instructed to lay a box drain on the upper side of Agnes street.

Moved by Ald. Scoullar, seconded by Ald. McPhaden, that the mayor be authorized to enquire into the bond and all other matters relating to the Southern Railway, and to incur whatever expense may be necessary in connection with such inquiry, for legal advice or otherwise. Carried.

Moved by Ald. Scoullar and seconded by Ald. Cunningham that the special committee appointed to act with the school trustees in regard to selecting a lot for the west side school, beg to recommend that the committee be authorized to purchase 3 lots, 8, 9 and 10, sub division of lot 6, B. 11, at a price not exceeding $850.00, as a site for the school, the cost to be defrayed out of the proceeds of sale of part or whole of lot 17 B. 7. Carried.

On motion Ald. Townsend and Scoullar were added to the board of works; that the committee hand in at next meeting a report as to proposed plan for expending the $70,000 loan.

The council then adjourned till Wednesday night.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Consigned to Earth.---From the North. First Salmon Receipts.---The Salmon Pack Fair.

Special to the COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, June 25.—The str. Princess Louise arrived this morning with the Crocker-Dunsmuir party from Comox mines and left for the sound this afternoon.

The unfortunate girl, Edna Farnsworth, who suicided on Sunday, was buried to-day. Rev. J. E. Starr officiated.

The steamer Sardonyx arrived from the north to-day and brought down the first salmon of the season; five hundred cases from the B. A. P. Co., A good run is expected. Up to the present, the run has been slack. McLennan's cannery has packed up to the present 1200 cases. The run was unusally good there. An Indian woman who tried to burglarize Cunningham's store, was brought down for trial. The steamer also has 200 barrels of black cod from Queen Charlotte Islands.

A special train with Ontario excursionists left Winnipeg for the west at 6 o'clock Friday night.

T. J. Claxton & Co., merchants, of Montreal, have assigned. Liabilities, $200,000.

Wholesale City Market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to Contractors!

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to noon of **Saturday, 29th June**, inst., for the

CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE

In New Westminster City (west side.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the Government office, New Westminster.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. WARWICK,
Gov't Agent.

New Westminster,
June 25th, 1889. jc25-dtd-w1t

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

D. S. CURTIS & CO.
AGENTS B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists
NEXT COLONIAL HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

BON MARCHÉ.
SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress and Fancy Goods!
CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS
WALKER & SHADWELL.
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T. J. TRAPP & CO.
GENERAL & SHELF HARDWARE,
Including **Tools** of all kinds of the best makes; **Cross-cut & Hand-Saws, Barbed Wire** for Fencing, and all the necessary **Utensils** for **Farming; Pulley Blocks, Snatch Blocks, Rope & Chain** in all sizes; **Pitch, Tar & Oakum;** Tarred and Plain **Paper** for **Building; Paints & Oils** in all colors; **Liquid Paints** in all shades; **Floor Paints** ready to use; **Grind Stones; Wall Paper** in all designs; **Brooms & Brushes** for all purposes; **Lubricating Oils; Traps** of all descriptions, and a general assortment of **Agricultural Implements.**
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REMNANT
SALE
FOR TWO WEEKS,
Commencing Monday, June 24th
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The Leading Dry Goods House,
MASONIC BLOCK, - NEW WESTMINSTER.
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ROYAL CITY
Planing Mills Company, Ld.
RICHARD STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
All Kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber
Shingles, Shakes, Laths, Pickets,
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AND ALL KINDS OF
Wood Furnishing for Canneries.
Doors, Frames, Windows, Mouldings, Balusters, Blinds, Brackets, Railings, Newels.
PLAIN AND FANCY AND ALL KINDS OF TURNED WORK.
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THE COLUMBIAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT has first-class facilities for all kinds of Commercial Printing. **Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Circulars, Cards, Envelopes, Blank Forms** of every description, **Posters, Dodgers, Price Lists,** &c. Prices will be found as low as at any other office where first-class work is done.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889.

Taken Back to Seattle.

The Seattle *Press*: "United States Marshall Hamilton returned from Victoria with the nineteen Chinamen whom he undertook to land there under writs of deportation. The authorities refused to permit the landing without the $50 head money. As the money did not accompany the writs, the marshal was obliged to bring them back and put them in jail. He will make a report to the court, and the result will be the discharge of the prisoners. This act will be in effect to nullify the exclusion law."

Mining on Salt Spring.

The Salt Spring Island Mining Company (limited) was incorporated some weeks ago and work has since been prosecuted on the mine, men being kept at work steadily night and day. A shaft was sunk 85 feet, at which depth a well defined ledge was found. In order, however, to prospect the ledge at a greater depth and with less expense, the company have decided to run a tunnel from the side of the mountain 130 feet lower down. The tunnel is now in 100 feet and everything so far gives evidence that the mine is going to turn out well.—*Times.*

Canadian Sentiment.

A pleasing proof of the growth of a united Canadian sentiment was furnished by the visit to British Columbia of Sir Leonard Tilley. As a distinguished man he was greeted by his fellow-citizens out there with a gratifying cordiality. New Brunswick and British Columbia are thousands of miles apart, but the bond of a common citizenship is strong enough to unite them. A sad feature of Sir Leonard's visit to the coast would doubtless be the death of Judge Gray, of the British Columbia supreme court, who was intimately associated with him in New Brunswick politics years ago. Judge Gray as leader of the Opposition in that province, joined hands with Sir Leonard to carry confederation.—*Empire.*

The Canfield Road.

Supt. King, of B. B. R. & N. Co., was at Westminster last week, and reports ten miles graded ready for bridge work. A like good showing at this end would aid Senator Canfield to put the road on its feet. His failures to effect the loan proposed has not discouraged him, but he proposes to build the road in spite of all discouragements. As the future greatness of Whatcom, and the entire bay is involved, he should meet with the hearty co-operation of all men of property in the city. It is easy for the *Reveille* or anybody, to be generous with the money of other people; but where every dollar invested will bring in ten if the road is built, property owners can afford to take a material interest in the matter.—*Reveille.*

A Liberal Banker.

A certain bank on Bellingham Bay likes to encourage new settlers in great shape. A few days ago a gentleman from Canada came there to locate and by some oversight had neglected, before leaving Victoria, to change the $2,650 in bank of British Columbia bills which he carried in his pocket book. Going to the said bank he endeavored to have the bills changed for greenbacks or gold. The modest banker offered to do so for him for the nice little fee of $250. The man knew he could travel to Victoria and back for about $15, so he refused to accept the b. b. b's generous offer and took the steamer for the royal city to change his money into gold, but probably found it necessary to go no farther than Seattle.—*Blaine Journal.*

Superior Lawyers Up Country.

Two cases were up for hearing in the county court at Kamloops last week before Mr. Justice Walkem. Owing to the fact that the plaintiff had not satisfactorily answered certain interrogatories put by defendants' solicitors, the latter objected to the case being opened until they were answered. His lordship sustained the objection, and the cases were adjourned until the 24th inst. In referring to the action of the solicitors in these cases, his lordship characterized them as being highly creditable—the evident desire being to make as little expense as possible for their clients. He complimented Mr. Cochrane, the plaintiff's solicitor, very highly, and stated he showed a knowledge of the case and the practices relating to it far superior to many of the practitioners in the courts at Victoria.—*Times.*

The Late Judge Gray.

Another of the fathers of confederation—Judge Gray, of British Columbia—has passed over to the majority. The judge was a New Brunswicker, and was eminent in his day, though not very well known in Ontario. His name will be recognized here chiefly in connection with one of the political cries of nearly two decades ago. Though a member of parliament he was employed by Sir John Macdonald at that time in the work of codifying the statutes. He thus drew an official salary while occupying a representative position. It was claimed that a man could not be at the same time an officer of the government and an independent critic of the government in parliament. The discussion of the matter led ultimately to the passage of a stricter independence of parliament act.—*Mail.*

A Prophecy.

Mr. A. M. Stenhouse, ex-M. P. P., late of Comox, has taken objection to some remarks made by Donald *Truth* and writes as follows to the editor: "In your editorial notes of Saturday, April 27th, which I have only just seen, you say: "The Mormon, like the Chinese, must go." All right. But I venture to predict that monogamy, with its foul following of seduction and prostitution, will go also—and that very early in the coming century. Does any sane man suppose that these three conditions, not one of which can exist without the others, will be allowed to obtain forever? Are all abuses to be reformed excepting our iniquitous man-made law of marriage, which lies at the root of them all? Pshaw! The thing is preposterous; and, as a man of the world, you must preceive it is so. Americans may very possibly lag behind, for once in their history. The sovereigns and statesmen of Europe will lead the royal crusade for the emancipation of woman."

Northern Excursions.

Tuesday's Port Townsend *Argus* says: Mr. Luther L. Holden, of the Raymond Vacation Excursion Co., returned from Victoria yesterday on the steamer T. J. Potter and proceeded to Tacoma on his way to Boston. Mr. Holden informed the *Argus* reporter that his visit to Victoria was to arrange with Capt. John Irving of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., to put on excursion boats for the waters of British Columbia, running into all the sounds, arms, fords, bays and inlets of that wonderful region, including a visit to Skidegate and Masset, on Queen Charlotte islands, and ending at Fort Simpson, where those tourists bound for Alaska will be transferred to an American steamer and continue their excursion, and those who only desire to travel in British Columbia waters can return on the Canadian steamer to Victoria. This arrangement is intended to do away with any vexatious delays, as American steamers, though they can freely pass through the inland waters of British Columbia, are not permitted to land at any place except to take in coal at Nanaimo and Departure bay. Mr. Holden will return from Boston about the 20th of August, and will go on one of Captain Irving's steamers over the proposed route to make definite arrangements for next season. It is the intention of Raymond White & Co., by means of extensive advertising, to make the B. C. Alaska route the most popular one for tourists in the world, and now that the attention of the public is directed to the northern coast, there will be a tremendous rush of tourists, capitalists and emigrants.

Surprised at Grant.

An Ottawa despatch says: Considerable surprise is expressed in official circles at the evidence given by Mayor Grant, of Victoria, in reference to the Alaska boundary before the senate committee of the United States on its recent visit to the capital. The United States government has been making strenuous efforts to convince the government of Canada that the boundary between Alaska and the Dominion prescribed by the treaty of St. Petersburg is an impossible and indefinable boundary, in the hope that they will succeed in re-opening the whole subject and negotiate a new treaty, which they expect, of course, would be more favorable to their interests than the Anglo-Russian convention of 1825. The third article of that convention defines the boundary, as regards the coast strip, to be the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, but in case the summit of these mountains should be more than ten marine leagues distant from the coast then the distance of three marine leagues from the coast is the boundary. The coast strip commences at what is known as Portland canal on the south to Mount St. Elias on the north, and from Mount Elias to the frozen ocean, the 141st degree of west longitude is to be the boundary. Mayor Grant has just been furnishing the very kind of evidence which the U S. government have been anxious to secure, but apparently without success until they met Mr. Grant. Regret is expressed here that a man of his intelligence and prominence should consciously or unconsciously lend himself to the purposes of a foreign state in a matter of such moment to Canada, and especially to the province of British Columbia.

A CONFECTIONER'S CONFIDENCE.—"I can plainly state that I can find nothing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I have rheumatism occasionally, and Yellow Oil does me great good. You can use my name if you wish." Yours truly, H. Dickinson, Confectioner, St. Thomas, Ont.

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

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with Opinions of Richard Proctor, F.R.A.S., Hon. Alfred Russel Wallace, Professor Huxley, Dr. Edison, the great Psychologist, Professor Loisette, Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Q.C., Hon. Chas. Dudley Warner, Rev. W. Arthur, and others, post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
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The finest assortment of Ladies', Children's and Infants' English and German Hosiery direct from the manufacturers.
JERSEYS.
Largest assortment of Ladies' Jerseys, English and German make, ever shown in town.
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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."
dwap12tc

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
HARNESS SADDLES and BRIDLES
WHIPS,
SADDLEWARE, ETC.
COLONIAL BLOCK,
Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS. ALL WORK OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP. PRICES LOW.
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(LUNDBOM'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET)
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,
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VANCOUVER CITY
Foundry & Machine Works
THE PROPRIETORS OF THESE works have much pleasure in notifying their friends and the public that they are now prepared to receive and promptly execute any orders for work in their line with which they may be favored.
A. McKELVIE,
Mechanical Manager.
Vancouver, B.C., 8th May, 1888.
dwmy12tc

TO SMOKERS.
IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD CIGAR, ASK FOR THE
BRITISH LION
HENRY LEE,
OR THE MAINLAND.
They are not only made of the Choicest Tobacco but they are of Home Manufacture, and should be patronized by all good citizens.
WM. TIETJEN, Manufacturer,
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COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
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IF YOU ARE PAYING FOR YOUR Pre-emption or for rent of Mining or Grazing Land, or buying Farm, Mining or any land from the Dominion Government,
DO NOT PAY CASH
But pay in SCRIP and save a large discount.
Scrip can be obtained in large or small quantities from
ALLOWAY & CHAMPION
BANKERS,
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MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
STRAW HATS
IN THE VERY LATEST STYLES
Good Value in Boys' Straws, for 10c., 20c., 25c., 35c. & 50c.
AT
J. E. Phillips' Clothing Store,
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Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Ld. (Marine)
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41 Government St., Victoria

NOTICE.
SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I PROpose applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a piece of land 20 chains wide and 80 chains long in Section 24, Township No. 5, New Westminster District, being south of and adjoining my farm on Boundary Bay, containing 160 acres, more or less. WM. BARTNER,
Per WM H. LADNER,
Dated New Westminster,
June 11, 1889. wje12m2

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Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Small Fruits,
And GARDEN STOCK on hand in great variety.
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dwdel6tc Port Hammond, B. C.

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CHEAP
AT THE
Greenhouses, Douglas Street
IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING,
GERANIUMS, Double and Single; FUCHIAS, all new varieties; ROSES, Double PETUNIAS, MOON-FLOWERS; a fine collection of DAHLIAS (named varieties). ANNUALS, 25 cts. per doz. Mixed BEDDING PLANTS, $1.50 per doz.
I offer 10 Plants for $1, including 1 Storm King Fuchia. Bouquets, Wreaths and Crosses made to order. Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers at Store, next City Hotel, Columbia St. Orders by mail promptly attended to [dwap-vl] P. LATHAM.

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COR. COLUMBIA AND CHURCH STS.
New Westminster, Brit. Col.
Monuments, Headstones & Tablets
In Marble or Granite of Best Quality.
CORNER POSTS AND CURBING.
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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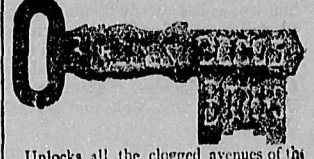
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, 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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