THE DAILY COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME VIII. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1890. NUMBER 23.

Real Estate Auction Sale!

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT MART, on **Saturday Evening, 1st March,** at 7:30 o'clock, the following very desirable CITY PROPERTY:

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LOT 1, of Lot 7, Block 9, Suburban.
LOT 11, of Lot 17, Block 7, Suburban.
LOTS 37 to 48 and 61 to 72, of Lot 11, Block 12, Suburban. The Lots in this Block will be sold at one-fifth cash, balance in one year, in monthly or quarterly payments.

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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. dwtc

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THIS TOWNSITE IS SITUATED ON THE BOUNDARY LINE, immediately adjoining and forming part of Blaine, Washington; and with the early completion of the New Westminster Southern Railway is bound to become a thriving centre. Already purchasers of lots in this townsite have realized ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. PROFIT ON THEIR INVESTMENTS.

WE ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR THE TOWNSITE OF STEVESTON, at the mouth of the Fraser river, and the **Trethewey Estate,** at the Junction of the C. P. R. and S. L. S. & E. R. R., at Mission, B. C.
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THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Papers in Reference to British Columbian-Alaskan Boundary Presented to the House To-Day.

Russia Was at the Bottom of the Plot to Murder Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

The United States Has Not Leased the Seal Fisheries, and Probably Will Not.

The Alaskan Boundary.

OTTAWA. Ont., Feb. 27.—Papers in reference to the Alaska boundary were presented to Parliament to-day. The Government of British Columbia represents that the line which Great Britain is entitled to under the treaty of 1815, ascends the western leg of Behring channel instead of Portland channel, as claimed by the United States there by securing to the crown a very large area of territory, together with valuable water ways now claimed by the United States.

Esquimalt Fortifications.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—In the Commons last night Col. Prior, of Victoria, inquired whether the Government intended to proceed at once with the work of lengthening the dry dock at Esquimalt, and, if not, whether negotiations are proceeding between the Imperial and Dominion Governments in regard to the same; also whether it is the intention of the Government to proceed shortly with the necessary works for the fortification of Esquimalt, and whether any arrangement has been arrived at with the Imperial Government in regard to the same. Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works replied that communications on the subject were still pending between the two governments.

Rain Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Fair weather, followed in the western portion, from Portland northward, by rain, is predicted for the next 24 hours.

A Compromise Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The board of trade has appointed a committee to confer with the remaining strikers and the mill authorities to see if some compromise can be effected.

The Principal Sustained.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27. — The school committee has voted to sustain Principal Welch, of the high school, who expelled the Roman Catholic children because of their refusal to study the "Reformation" in Myre's History.

Freight Traffic.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The Trunk and Central Traffic lines met representatives of the Lake lines to-day and made an attempt to agree on a basis of rates to apply on competition traffic for the coming year. The Lake lines refused to concede to the proposition of the railway lines for lower differential on lake traffic. The Lake lines agreed to refer the whole question back to Chairman Blanchford for new recommendations. It is thought no differentials can be arranged as long as the lines are free from the operations of the Inter-State Commerce Act.

Chicago Again.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—It has been decided by the Servite Fathers to make Chicago the centre of their order, and to erect a church at a cost of $300,000, with a seating capacity of $3,000, and to contain 17 altars.

A Tumble in Beef.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—The fast beef express of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was wrecked this afternoon at Birmingham, five miles north-west of here, and ten carloads of dressed beef were piled in a miscellaneous confusion on the track. One brakeman was badly injured. The Milwaukee trains come in over the Wabash this evening.

Murdered.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Feb. 27.—Bob Pope and his eleven-year-old son, living in the Cyprus Creek section of Hamilton county, were murdered on Monday night by unknown parties. They were shot down on the road, and after being shot both their throats were cut. So far no proofs have been obtained as to who did the killing.

A Scramble for Pasturage.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kans., Feb. 27.—The members of the Cherokee Live Stock Association who were so unfortunate as to have leased ranges on the strip did not have their cattle there, but in Texas, are making a lively scramble to get pasturage on the Indian reservations. To-day three important leases were effected. G. Waller secured 40,000 acres from the Arkansas Cattle Co., on the Ponca reservation; Bay Forsyth, 50,000 acres from the Nezperces and Shanghai, and Pierce, 40,000 from the Osages.

It will be Postponed.

WASHINGTON, D C., Feb. 27.—The lease of the fur seal islands has not yet been awarded. The visit here at present of Hon. Charles Tupper, the Canadian minister, with the avowed purpose of bringing about a settlement of the Behring Sea troubles may result in the postponement of the award.

Seven Killed.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Seven miners were killed by an explosion in a colliery at Dortmund, Westphalia, to-day.

Reinforcements for Africa.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Thirty officers and men have started from here to reinforce Capt. Wissman in his African expedition.

Ferdinand's Birthday.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 27.—Prince Ferdinand's birthday was celebrated here yesterday, and services were held in the churches in his honor. There was a military review in the afternoon and in the evening a grand banquet.

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Despatches have reached here which state that the steamship Claymore, from Norfolk, Va., for Liverpool, collided in the Atlantic with the Carioleanus, from Iquiquia, Chili, and that both vessels sank. The crews were rescued by the steamship Queensmore.

A Russian Plot.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—It has been discovered in the Bulgarian investigation of the Panitzas plot to destroy Prince Ferdinand, that a Russian general awaited at Reni, the result of the plot, intending immediately upon the death of Ferdinand to cross the frontier and assume command of Bulgaria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

STABBING AND RIB-BREAKING.

A Fort Rupert Indian Badly Injures a Squaw, and Lynx-Eyed Billy Runs Him Down.

Last night a large party of Fort Rupert Indians, who make their homes in the swamp, managed by some means to procure a plentiful supply of whiskey, and gathered in the shanty occupied by a woman named Mary, to drink it and spend a convivial evening. There were about a dozen in the party, male and female, and a very uproarious time was spent while the liquor lasted. The whole party got more or less intoxicated, and from good-natured fun the spirit of the gathering changed to quarrelsome disputes. Several fights followed in rapid succession, and more than a few sore heads and bruised limbs was the result. The woman Mary had been particularly friendly with a stout Fort Rupert Indian named Johnny, but even they finally came to high words about something, and then to blows. Johnny drew a bowie knife and made a lunge at Mary's breast, but she drew back quickly and threw up her hand to ward off the blow. As it happened she caught the blade of the knife in her hand with the result that the keen edge cut across the palm right to the bone, inflicting a terrible wound. The poor woman held up her injured hand [illegible] the Indian's fierce blood was up, and he knocked the unfortunate creature down and kicked and beat her until several ribs were broken and her body was a mass of bruises. When the woman became unconscious he desisted and the party soon broke up.

One of the Indians who witnessed the brutal attack, went to the police station this morning and reported the affair to the police, and afterwards repeated the story to Mr. McTiernan, Indian agent. Chief Pearce went down to the shanty and saw the woman, who told him that Johnny had left at 6 o'clock this morning for Vancouver. A little later Mr. McTiernan, accompanied by Constable Billy, the lynx-eyed Siwash, who made himself famous last summer by his detective abilities, also went down. To Mr. McTiernan the same story was told, that Johnny had ran away to Vancouver. The woman was lying on a bed in the only room the shanty contains, suffering intense pain, and after condoling with her the Indian agent left. As soon as Mr. McTiernan and his constable had got a little distance from the cabin, Billy, who had not said a word while inside, now found his tongue, and gave it as his opinion that Johnny was under the woman's bed. He explained that he had seen the bed clothes move, and further that the eyes of the other women in the shanty had frequently been turned to the blanket that over-lapped the bed on the outside. Billy said he understood the Siwash character, and so earnestly pleaded to be allowed to make a search that Mr. McTiernan was induced to obtain the assistance of another Indian and return to the cabin. The lynx-eyed Billy had been following a blind trail, but had made no mistake, proving his scent was as keen as a bloodhound's No sooner had they reentered the shanty than he made a dive under the bed and a moment later drew out Johnny, who struggled for a moment but finally went quietly to the lock-up, when he found resistance was useless.

It has since been learned that Johnny and the woman had patched up their quarrel, and she had consented to hide him until the affair blew over. The case will come before the police court to-morrow morning.

Ottawa Notes.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The Divorce Committee of the Senate passed the application of Hugh Forbes Keefer, contractor, Vancouver, who applied for a divorce from his wife, Rebecca Ann, on the grounds of adultery and desertion. Three witnesses were examined.

Mr. T. Tompkins, contractor, left to-night for Vancouver to build the Opera House. Along with him were some New York capitalists, who intend investing a large sum in the neighborhood. They refused to give further particulars.

Sir Hector Langevin, in reply to Col. Prior, said in the House of Commons to-day, that communications are still passing between the Imperial and Dominion governments respecting the lengthening of the Esquimalt dry dock, and in regard to the proposed fortifications.

In the House of Commons Mr. Platt moved that machinery designed for use in mines should not be subject to duty when imported into Canada for mining uses. The motion was supported by all the British Columbia members.

Mr. Mullock brought in an amendment providing for the admission of all kinds of machinery, not manufactured in Canada, free of duty.

Mr. Mara moved the adjournment of the debate, which, on division, was adopted.

Mr. Foster said that the matter was receiving the serious attention of the Government, and practically intimated that a liberal concession, at least, would be made when the tariff changes were brought down.

A Verdict Found.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Feb. 26.—The coroners jury in the Sawtelle case agreed upon a verdict about 9 o'clock last night. The substance of it declares that the body found in the Marsh Road woods was that of Hiram Sawtelle, and that he came to his death by reason of a bullet wound inflicted by Isaac Sawtelle while out in a carriage near Hutter's woods on Wednesday, Feb. 5th. The theory is that Isaac drove the team, and seeing a detached barn on the edge of Hutter's woods at shotting distance from road, there committed the murder. There has been no evidence before the jury to show the participation of an accomplice in the crime. This verdict insures the trial of Isaac Sawtelle in Strafford, N. H., for murder committed in this state.

Not a Trustworthy Report.

WHITE EARTH, Minn., Feb. 26.—United States Marshall Campbell, who went from Red Lake with a posse of Indian police to investigate the reported timber stealing in the vicinity of Rainy Lake, with instructions to arrest persons found on Indian or Government land, has returned. They report timber thieving has been carried on for many years until now the banks of the streams emptying into Rainy Lake have been denuded of all marketable pine and hardwood timber. Most of these lumbermen are Canadians who come to cut timber on American soil under the pretext that they have a right to do so because their wives are Indian women belonging to the Red Lake reservation. It was also ascertained the whiskey traffic is carried on indiscriminately by Canadians. Furs are bought from Indians in exchange for whiskey, and young girls, mere children, are bartered away for a few pints of vile the stuff. Rat Portage on the Canadian side forms the headquarters for the supply of the traffic.

The *Times* says the sailors of the bark Archer had a very unpleasant experience Monday morning while the vessel was lying in Royal Roads. It was all about raising the anchor, which had been let go in 120 fathoms of water. There was a cold north wind blowing, rain and sleet came down in torrents, but after five hours hard work, from three o'clock to eight o'clock they hove it up, and then the vessel was brought into the harbor. The job is said to have sorely tried the crew.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Hull Riots. The Orange Incorporation Bill. The Alleged Exodus and the Dual Language Question. The Corn Rebate. Lottery Prize Winners. The Pleasures of Superannuation.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The House of Commons resumed business last Monday, the 10th inst. Mr. Charlton referred to the disturbances in Hull. He said: "I desire to refer to a matter which has excited considerable interest in the country." The Speaker objecting, Sir John Macdonald said: "This is not a question of privilege, I take it, but I have not the slightest objection to state that I, in common with the hon. gentleman and and every other lover of order and freedom of speech, felt very much shocked at the accounts which have appeared in the newspapers of violent outrage to a number of persons coming peaceably to meet, no matter for what purpose, except that purpose was a legal one. The law is strong enough in either Ontario or Quebec to put down all such breaches of the peace." Hon. Mr. Laurier said: "They (the rioters) are supposed to belong to the Roman Catholic faith, but I am sure they have not learned the spirit of that religion which they profess when they behave in such a manner."

THE ORANGE BILL.

Mr. Wallace moved the second reading of his bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge Lodge of British America. He contended that, "the bill is more extensive in its character than it was previously; that the Orange Association is enlarging its scope of exertions and its usefulness; that nearly every private lodge, especially those in the cities and towns, has a benevolent scheme attached to it, under which sums are paid in and benefits are paid to members who become ill and are unable to pursue their occupations; that in Ontario they have an insurance scheme which has developed into large proportions; that in consequence of the recent decision of the minister of justice the society must have a Dominion charter. He contended that inasmuch as the 'Order of Grangers,' 'The Methodist Church,' and the 'Independent Order of Forresters' have received from the Dominion government incorporation, the Orange Lodge should not be deprived of a like privilege. The second reading was supported by a vote of 85 yeas to 69 nays.

THE ALLEGED EXODUS.

Mr. Charlton in moving his resolution regarding the exodus of Canadians to the United States said: "Our population in 1871 was 3,635,000; in 1881 it was 4,324,000. The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,558,000 and in 1880, 50,155,000. The immigration to Canada between 1871 and 1881 was 46 per cent. greater, upon a per capita basis of calculation, than the immigration to the United States. If we have these two facts staring us in the face, namely, that the natural increase of population in Canada is greater than the natural increase in the United States, and that the immigration to Canada has been 46 per cent. greater than the immigration to the United States, while, nevertheless, the increase of populatton in Canada has been 11 per cent. less than the increase in the United States, these circumstances prove most conclusively that there has been a very large exodus of the population of British America to the United States. It is said that there are 50,000 Canadians in the city of Chicago. Whenever you go in the United States you will find that the Canadians are a class of men who are energetic, who are making their way, who stands high in the estimation of the public, and who form the most valuable contribution to the population of that country. In 1870 the federal census showed that there were 11,660 persons in Massachusetts of British-Canadian birth; in 1880 there were 64,503 French-Canadians and 79,966 Canadians from the other provinces in that State, a total of 144,469 in that single State. The increase in the British-American population of the United States from 1870 to 1880 was, in round numbers, 232,000 souls." Hon. Mr. Carling, Mr. Brien, Mr. Sproule, Hon. Mr. Mills, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hesson, Mr. Macdonald (Huron) Mr. White (Renfrew), Mr. Watson, Mr. Davin, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Dupont, Mr. Tisdale also took part in the debate. The motion was lost by 63 yeas to 94 nays.

THE CORN QUESTION.

On Tuesday the first part of the afternoon was occupied in the discussion introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright re "remarkable series of letters which had appeared in the Toronto *Globe*." Then come the debate on imported corn. Sir John Macdonald said that the Government would assist the premature discussion of the proposition, and that the Government intend to bring down a tariff measure during the present session of considerable importance and affecting considerable interests. Sir Richard Cartwright replied showing, as he claimed, how the farmers suffered owing to the want of the rebate. Mr. O'Brien (Conservative) said the motion which the hon. leader of the Opposition has placed in your hands is one which meets my entire approval. My objection to the continuation of the privilege given to distillers is, in the first place, that it has a tendency to reduce the price of corn, and, in the second place, that it is a privilege granted to an industry which, I think, does not require any special privileges. Mr. O'Brien, Hon. Mr. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Mills, Mr. Patterson, and Hon. Mr. Foster followed in the debate. Hon. Mr. Laurier's amendment was defeated by a vote of yeas 69, nays 104. The House then went into committee of supply, and a lengthy discussion arose regarding the expenditure of monies. Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. McMullen, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Patterson (Brant), Mr. Casey, Mr. Somerville, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Mr. Landerkin, Hon. Mr. Mills, Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ellis, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster, Mr. Innes, Sir John Thompson, Mr. Wilson, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Davies, Mr. Mr. Weldon, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Jones, Mr. Burdett, Mr. Cook, Hon. Mr. Jones, Hon. Mr. Carling, Mr. Sproule, taking part in the discussion. The matters discussed were re "Department of Secretary of State," "Contingencies Department of Public Works," "Contingencies—the Post Office Department," "Contingencies — Department of Agriculture," "Care of and Cleaning Department Buildings," "Administration of Justice," "Four official Arbitrators," "Printing, Binding and Distributing Supreme Court Reports." "For the purchase of Law Reports and Text Books for the Supreme Court Library," "The Exchequer Court," "Salary of Registrar of of the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec," "Dominion Bolice," "Kingston Penitentiary," "Expenses in connection with the Patent Record," "Health Statistics."

LOTTERY PRIZE WINNERS.

Ottawa is considerably excited over the number of prizes that have been drawn in the Louisiana Lottery by Canadians within the past six months. Even at the drawing this month one of our Ottawa men drew $12,000. In the drawing of August last Canada was not prominently represented in any prize, nor was she in the September drawing, or that of October, but in the drawing of November, John B. Young, of Hamilton, Ont., won $15,000, and a few months ago Mr. Merns, manager of the Grand Union hotel here won $15,000.

On Wednesday last Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in reply to Mr. Cook, stated that Mr. LeSueur, superannuated, receives $1,024 of superannuation, $400 as a commissioner and $700 as secretary of the Commission for the Civil Service Examinations, making in all a total of $2,124 per year—a pretty good salary for a superannuated gentleman.

THE HULL RIOTS.

Mr. Charlton referred to the disturbances in Hull. He said Miss Wright and some other ladies with her were mobbed and maltreated. The assault was a murderous one. When the party inside emerged from the building and an attempt was made to reach Ottawa, they were followed by a hooting mob, and two or three members of the party were stricken down with stones. Severity at the start is mercy at the end, and if you allow a mob to get the upper hand, if you allow this spirit to gather headway, the coping with this spirit will become a matter of very serious danger, and the Government will not be discharging their duty if they do not see that this spirit manifested in Hull upon these two occasions is suppressed and checked. We take pride to ourselves in this country upon being a law abiding people. We profess that liberty of conscience is enjoyed, liberty of speech, liberty of promulgating religious views, anywhere under the British flag. That has been denied in Hull and under the most aggravating circumstances.

[illegible] hon. gentleman had brought up the question. He thought that Mr. Charlton, instead of making speeches on the floor of the House, had better be one of the escorters of Miss Wright. All that had to be done was simply for any person to get two magistrates, if there was any fear of a riot, to sign a requisition, and the whole militia force of the country would be brought out to protect Miss Wright and those who went with her. It is very disappointing, however, I must say, that this lady could not go there with her friends and companions unmolested and hold meetings and see people so long as the proceedings were not contrary to law or to morals.

Hon. Edward Blake spoke feelingly on the matter and considered the Dominion, as matter stood, had no right to interfere and hoped that the Provincial authorities would give all protection requirable. This is the first time that Mr. Blake has spoken since the opening of the present session.

Mr. Flynn said: "There is not a man in the House who does not deplore the unfortunate occurence, but this House has nothing to do with it. He then attacked Mr. Charlton bitterly.

Mr. Wallace was the next speaker and was making an able speech when stopped by cries of order, and the decision of the Speaker of the House.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE ROW.

After recess in his amendment to Mr. McCarthy's motion Mr. Davin said: At each step, my honorable and learned friend shows that the doctrine of Darwin is applicable even to great publications, and he illustrates the law of evolution. The very questions that are relegated to the provinces of Canada are relegated to the cantons in Switzerland; and the very same questions that are relegated to the Federal Government in Canada are relegated to the Federal Government in Switzerland which meets at Berne. How many languages have you at Berne? Five languages can be spoken there, and three of these are official. My honorable friend comes from the country whence I myself come. Ireland can boast of him amongst her distinguished lawyers. It has been shown again and again in this House and elsewhere that the acquisition of the North-west was not a losing speculation. I have travelled in Alsace-Lorraine where the people speak German. Then take the Bretons I saw in the summer of 1870, General Trochee reviewing 300,000 Bretons, mobiles, in the streets of Paris, and there was not a man in the rank of officers who could speak French—yet these men, when the hour of peril came, went into battle, and fought just as gallantly and just as eagerly as the men who spoke French.

Mr. O'Brien said: The honorable gentleman has talked about Switzerland, and has endeavored to draw the inference that different languages may be spoken and officially used in one country, and yet it be one nation. I meet that statement by the simple declaration that Switzerland, or he might have cited Hungary, is a federation of different races and different nations. I say we have not, we cannot have, and never will have in this country two nationalities. If we take the press of that country (the North-west) we find from a little examination of it that of all the newspapers published there there is not a single one which advocates the retention of the dual languages. We demand the abolition of the French language as an official language in the North-west, where only 5-6 of the people know the language. Nobody desires to interfere with the French language in any way when it is useful or a necessity. Hereafter, I venture to say, that there will be but one language in this Dominion and that will be the language that should be used in all the new provinces of this country. Mr. White (Cardwell) and Mr. Beausaleil followed. Mr. Denison said: As the seconder of this bill it is only right that I should place on record my reasons for the course I intend to take. I think it is not in the interests of the North west territories, or in the interests of Canada as a whole, that we should adopt the French language or continue it in the North-west territories. If it is decided by this House that it is wise to have two languages in the North-west territories the question which presents itself is, what other language shall we choose in addition to the English? Shall we choose French, German, Cree, Icelandic or Russian or any other language? I understand that now the Germans in the North-west equal, if they do not exceed the French there, and, if that is not the case now, I fancy that it will not be very many years before the Germans will far exceed the French in the North-west. I went over the Canadian Pacific line this summer and from the time I entered the territories to the day I left I did not hear one word of French spoken.

Moose Breeding.

Grand Forks, N. D., *Plaindealer*: Col. O. B. Davis, of Mandan, is in the city en route to Thief River Falls. His mission to that place is to secure a band of seventeen moose, which he has purchased for breeding purposes. He is the owner of a herd of 22 full-blooded buffalo, 20 moose and elk, and 160 antelope and other members of the deer family. He purposes, by taking care of these native animals and breeding them, to save them from entire destruction, to which they are doomed if something is not done to prevent the slaughter which is now going on. It is well known that the buffalo skin, which only a few years ago was comparatively worthless, are becoming very valuable. Experiments have shown that the native buffalo crossed with polled Angus cattle produces a progeny whose fur possess the enduring qualities of the buffalo fur and the fineness of the seal. Col. Davis has faith that continued experiments will produce a fur that will take the place of seal skins, He advocates the setting apart of a portion of North Dakota's public domain as a public park or preserve where the buffalo, moose, deer and kindred animals may be kept unmolested and their species kept from total destruction. The band of moose above referred to have been gathered chiefly in the Northwest territories, one pair having been brought from the vicinity of Calgary.

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THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1890.

NORTH ARM BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

The committee of the Local House appointed to enquire into the North Arm bridges matter, and consisting of Messrs. Cunningham (chairman), Ladner, Orr, Croft and Haslam was expected to present its report to the House today. Our Victoria correspondent says there is reason to believe that, among other things, the report will find that the Government plans and specifications were not carried out by the contractors, and also a recommendation to the effect that the bonds, sureties, etc., deposited by the San Francisco Bridge Company [illegible] the resident inspector during the building of the bridges will probably also be blamed in the report, says our correspondent, for their improper construction. A minority report is not likely to be presented. The report will strongly recommend the immediate prosecution of the reconstruction of the bridges. The energetic action which the Government has already taken to this end will be a matter of satisfaction to all concerned.

THE WRETCHED CZAR.

Reports from St. Petersburg, says an exchange, indicate that the condition of the Czar is pitiful, a condition which can hardly be imagined nor adequately described. In his person the Czar represents a colossal figure, a giant in height and girth, waging a daily warfare against a mind diseased. The actualities of his real danger are augmented by a thousand unfounded apprehensions. His mental agony he seeks to stupefy with brandy, champagne, tobacco, and, of late, with that fatal drug, which almost invariably marks the beginning of the end, chloral. Constant fear, not age, has converted a strong, robust man into an irritable, violent and irascible individual, a veritable Lear, childish in wrath and morose in pleasure. To be safe, to breathe easily for a few welcome moments, to seek some strongly buttressed seclusion where he can count one hour of safety his own, now appear to be the most glittering prizes of his ambition. At the Marble palace, Potsdam where extensive and expensive preparations had been made for his reception, it was given out that he would be the guest of the German emperor. But the Czar, irresolutely, decided that he would be safer in Berlin—that was the burden of his cry—and so another large sum was expended for his reception at the Schloss. Yet, but one day previous to the Czar's arrival, Count Schouvaloff received a telegram from Copenhagen at the Russian embassy, and the message was quickly followed by a gang of imperial workmen, seven in number, with instructions to convert the apartments reserved for the Czar into an impregnable bastile—a mere place where royalty might exist and suffer in temporary safety. This imperial gang of artisans consists of two masons, two locksmiths, two carpenters and a foreman. Their duties are to carefully examine chimneys, locks, closets, flooring, walls and furniture of each house to be occupied even for the shortest period by the Czar. To his own apartment, of course, the closest attention is given. Special attention is directed to the chimneys, and the flues leading to any room to be occupied by the Czar are barred. At St. Petersburg police agents patrol the roof of the palace night and day. It has been urged that the Czar could, by liberal concessions to his subjects, divest himself of the horrors of a living death. But this is extremely doubtful. It is too late. Habit has made the man a monomaniac on the subject of personal safety. Surround him with every assurance of security, and the habitual terror would recur to him unbidden. It would first be absolutely necessary to obliterate from his mind all memory of the horrible doom of his father. His present timidity is the timidity of a wild animal. Facts prove him a human quarry, and he regards every one as a possible hunter. Such it is to be a Czar.

SCIENCE AND MARRIAGE.

In the *Modern Science Essayist*, says *America*, Mr. C. Stainland Wake discusses, in rather didactic fashion, the interesting problem of the "Growth of the Marriage Relation." To Mr. Wake, the rule stated in the second chapter of Genesis, "A man shall leave his father "and mother and shall cleave unto his "wife, and they shall be one flesh," showed the existence of systematic monogamy, at the time it was written, far removed from the primitive relationship of which marriage in modern civilization is a development. To his scientific eyes marriage is not limited to the human race, for phases of the relationship are to be met with throughout the animal kingdom. The marriage relation, Mr. Wake lays down, is based primarily on the sexual instinct, or instinct of race perpetuation Among the aborigines of Australia, who are the lowest of all human races, it exists in its simplest form. They have a most elaborate system of kinship, based on the division of the brutes into classes and totems, and the rule of non-intermarriage of persons related by blood is strenously insisted upon. As now seen in practice, the Australian system gives every man and woman a wife or husband; also one or more "accessory spouses," each of whom may be husband or wife to some other person, but the intermarriage of kinsfolk is forbidden.

From this state, which Mr. Wake takes as being as near the starting point as modern investigation has got, he follows the growth of the marriage relation through the following stages: "First, the group idea may be abolished on the male side, in which case we "have a group of women married to a "single man, (a) where the wives are "kinswomen, as in the sister polygyny "of the American aborigines, and (b) "where the wives are strangers in blood, "giving the harem or common polygyny "of the East. Secondly, the group idea "may be abolished on the female side, "in which case we have a group of men "married to a single female, (a) where "the husbands are kinsmen, as in Tibe"tan polyandry, and (b) where the hus"bands are strangers in blood, as in "Nair polyandry, if this can be accept"ed as a true phase of the marriage re"lation. Thirdly, with the group idea "abolished on both sides, we have the "intermarriage of two individuals, giv"ing (a) individual marriage, with "power for the husband, under special "circumstances, to marry a second wife, "or to take accessory wives—the mon"andry of the Turanian peoples and the "so-called pairing-family arrangement "of the American aborigines; and (b) "the individual marriage, in which a "man has but one wife, and a woman "but one husband, unless the marriage "relation is terminated by divorce or "death—being the monogamy of mod"ern civilization."

Mr. Wake claims that the substitution of systematic monogamy for polygamy or polyandry is due to a subjective change, rather than external change of conditions. It marks the triumph of self-respect over instinct, and represents the highest development of which the marriage relation is capable. As thus elevated and spiritualized, however, he says it is questionable whether it is more so than with the early Aryans, "to whom it was the most sacred of en"gagements and, therefore, the most dif"ficult to be absolved from." He thinks that so long as the power of divorce is not abused, it is undoubtedly required by the laws of social progress. The sacredness of the marriage relation must always depend for its permanency on the subjection of the passions to the intellect, causing deliberation in assuming its obligations, since those who marry in haste are most likely to chafe under the obligations of patience and forbearance which follow to those who marry inconsiderately. There is a line, he thinks, beyond which it is possible that the development of the race intellectually might prove a distinct injury to human progress. If deliberation in assuming the marriage relation through the ascendancy of the intellectual over the emotional faculties reaches the point of creating a positive disinclination to marry at all, then the perpetuation of the race might be left to the "less abundantly endowed mentally, "if not physically." Some such condition, adds *America*, has been practically reached in some sections of Massachusetts, where the birth rate to the part of the community less abundantly endowed mentally is greater, while that to the other part is smaller, than the ratio of births to marriages needed to perpetuate the race.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Speaking of those who favor laxity in matrimonial arrangements, the London *Spectator* says they "would if they could give children a right, when of mature years, to change their fathers and mothers." Some so-called Canadians would like, however, to unite us to the nation where such laxity is most prevalent.—*Empire.*

In a theatre in 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 gentleman who sat immediately in the rear of the bonnet.

Outside of "society" the manners of many of the guests at church weddings would be considered exceedingly rude says the Boston *Gazette*. At a very swell affair of this kind, which took place recently in a fashionable church, the curiosity of the guests so far overcame their sense of decorum that they stood up on the seats to see the bridal party at the altar. At those points in the service where the devout were expected to kneel, a curious spectacle was witnessed. In a number of the pews some women were kneeling while others were standing on the cushioned seats. There were only about a score of men present.

Miss Colenso, daughter of the late Bishop Colenso, who has spent so much of her time and money in the cause of the Zulu chiefs, has determined to go to England with a view to modifying the sentence imposed upon them by the English Government. It has been intimated in the House of Commons that the sentences should not be carried out until the home authorities had considered the evidence in each case as well as the circumstances. Miss Colenso is familiar with the circumstances, and thoroughly convinced of the unfairness of the trials, and will be a strong advocate for the rights of the Zulu chiefs.—*Ex.*

The Hawaiian general elections, which took place on the 5th inst., have resulted, as was anticipated, in the triumph of the native party under the leadership of Robert Wilcox, the half-breed agitator, who was one of the ringleaders in the recent revoluntionary fiasco, but escaped punishment. In Oahu, the chief island, which includes Honolulu, the natives have elected sixteen out of seventeen candidates, and will now have control of both branches of the Legislature. Wilcox's policy is to overthrow foreign supremacy in the Government, and it is said that King Kalakaua is secretly in sympathy with him. Foreign interests in Hawaii have reason therefore to fear the results of the native victory.

Thanks to the missionaries, remarks an exchange, inner Africa is now able to do a good deal of her own printing, as the Portuguese found out in October last. They received a printed declaration from Consul Johnston announcing that a lare part of the Shire River region had been placed under the protection of Great Britain. The typesetting and press work had been done by black boys at Blantyre, the now famous mission station in the beautiful Shire Highlands, where the wilderness has been made to blossom, hundreds of acres have been turned into plantations and grain fields, while scores of children are studying in the school and learning trades in the workshops. It has cost $200,000 thus far to bring about this transportation.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The department of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British museum has recently received several acquisitions of importance. Among them is a fine seal of banded agate in the form of a scarab set in gold, with a silver hoop fitting it for a ring. "It is described as a very choice specimen and was found in Cyprus. Its date is about 520 B. C. It represents, nearly in profile and at full length, with the characteristic disproportions of the period to which it belongs, Athene, clad in semi-transparent robes, both wings, of an extremely early type, being extended behind the figure. The goddess, who holds a spear, wears a helmet with a prodigious crest. Apart from its technical merits the extreme historical interests of this relic will be manifest to students of Euripides, who remember that the turning point of the plot of the 'Ion' is concerned with the blood of the slain Gorgon. Over the shoulder of the goddess the head of Medusa is seen dropping blood, clots of which fall from behind the figure and close to her feet. This is supposed to be the only known representation of the subject."—*Ex.*

The following amusing account of the likeness of Sir John Macdonald to Lord Beaconsfield, and of its startling effect upon one occasion, is given in a recent number of the *St. James' Gazette*: "The Prime Minister of the Dominion (says Sir Charles Dilke in his 'Problems of Greater Britain') is frequently likened to Mr. Disraeli, but this is chiefly a matter of facial similarity—a point in which the resemblance is striking. The first time that I saw Sir John Macdonald was shortly after Lord Beaconsfield's death, and as the clock struck midnight. I was starting from Euston station, and there appeared on the step of the railway carrage, in Privy Councillor's uniform (the right to wear which is confined to so small a number of persons that one expects to know by sight those who wear it), a figure precisely similar to that of the late Conservative leader, and it required, indeed, a severe exercise of presence of mind to remember that there had been a city banquet from which the apparition must be coming, and to rapidly arrive by a process of exhaustion at the knowledge that this twin brother of that Lord Beaconsfield, whom shortly betore I had seen in the sick room, which he was not to leave, must be the Prime Minister of Canada."

A young recruit named Hall, who enlisted about a month ago in "C" Battery, has been detected for the theft of some musical instruments belonging to the battery brass band. The theft was cleverly done, and he bid fair to dispose of the booty in the city, when he was by chance seen by a sergeant endeavoring to sell the instruments and apprehended. He now awaits trial by district court-martial.—*Times*

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County Court of New Westminster.

HOLDEN AT CHILLIWACK.

A SITTING OF THIS COURT WILL BE HELD at Centreville, on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1890, at 11 a.m., of which all parties concerned are required to take notice.
By order,
JOHN S. CLUTE, Jr., Deputy Registrar.
New Westminster, Feb. 24, 1890. dwfe24w2

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED UP TO NOON ON Saturday, March 1st, for the erection of a Three-Story Brick Building on Front street; also two 2-Story Frame Cottages on Royal avenue for Mr. James Cunningham.
Plans and specifications at my office.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. W. GRANT, Architect.
Westminster, Feb. 14, 1890.
dfe15d

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLIcation will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a street railway in the City of New Westminster, and to acquire lands and do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.
Dated this 25th day of September, 1889.
B. DOUGLAS,
HENRY V. EDMONDS,
dec30tc For selves and others.

TENDERS for STREET WORK

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE City Hall, New Westminster, up to 4 p. m., on Monday, March 3rd, 1890, for the
Grading of Edinburgh Street,
marked "Tender for Edinburgh Street," and addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Works, City Hall. No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit equal to 5 per cent. of amount of tender, which shall be forfeited if party tendering refuses or neglects to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. In the event of a tender not being accepted the deposit will be returned.
Plans and specifications may be seen in the City Engineer's office, City Hall.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. F. COTTON, City Engineer.
New Westminster, Feb. 21st, 1890. dfe22td

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—LEADING—
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Also a very large assortment of all kinds of Emblem Pins and Watch Charms.
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Then hey for hardy roses
That bloom the livelong year.

The huge hand bouquet which a season or two ago was one of the indispensable equipments of a fashionable woman has been revived in all its former glory. Miss Dorothy no longer carries in her hand to the opera, the ball or the luncheon her gold-lined bonbonniere and cut-glass viniagrette, but confines them to her oxydized girdle, while in their stead her two hands—so big are the dimensions—clasp a bouquet of gorgeous blossoms.

The favorite flowers, now that the chrysanthemum season is over, are the bouvardia, carnations and ever delightful roses, says the Detroit Free Press. These are massed in a solid semisphere and outlined with maiden-hair fern or other dainty green foliage. Of the roses the favorites depend upon the color, the more intense of the reds, yellows and what are called rose colors being generally selected. Of the intermediate or dull shades but few are chosen. The debutante, of course, carries white.

One of the prettiest of the reds, and which enhances the beauty of the red toilet, now the extreme of fashion, is the Papa Gautier, its fine, long, large, red buds making it especially well liked. The good General Jacqueminot, Bon Silene and Marechal Neil will no doubt always remain in favor with rose-worshipers, few of whom perhaps are aware of the interesting legend attached to each and which has been treated by one of our writers of fiction. According to this writer the Marechal Neil was rooted from the stem of one of a whole basket of roses presented by a French peasant to the returning warrior, sick and wounded, after his noted heroism in Italy, when France aided Victor Emanuel in driving out the Austrians. This particular shoot continuing to grow, Neil determined to keep it, and returning to France placed it in the hands of a noted floriculturist, and the next spring it bore four of the loveliest, pale lemon-tinted roses the world has ever seen. After having been awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor he was invited to a reception by the then Empress Eugenie, to whom he presented one of the roses, when she observed: "And so you have proved the truth of what the old abbe used to say in his sermons at Pau about casting the bread upon the waters! Dear me, but he was tedious, that good abbe," continued her Majesty, with the softest look of retrospection in her lovely dark eyes. "No, M. le Marechal," said she, vivaciously, "I shall christen this rose for you."

The Bon Silene is said to have sprung up from the cleft of a broken statue to the ancient Bishop Silenus. As none of the fathers had ever seen such a rose, one of them said: "Let it be called the rose of the good Silenus."

The Jacqueminot is a trifle more fanciful in origin. An irate father slew the lover of his daughter, upon which she died of a broken heart. There was a clump of Louis Quinze roses growing by the seat where the lovers were when the General found them. These rose branches were red with the youth's blood and the girl's father ordered them cut away. The next spring green shoots grew from the roots again, and one day the gardener said:

"Monsieur, will you come into the garden? There is a miracle to be seen."

Truly it seemed a miracle had been wrought. One splendid stem had grown up, and on it was a bud half opened. It was not pale pink, as the parent had been, but a cardinal, velvety red—a royal rose, full of grace and beauty.

The man who had never flinched at the charge of the wild Arab when he rode side by side with Kleber, and stood the shock of ten of the Hungarian and Polish lancers, put his hands to his eyes and wept like a boy, and the old gardener turned his face away that he might not see the other's grief, while he softly whispered a prayer for the soul that had gone to God.

"Shall I cut it down, my master?" said the old man softly after a few minutes of silence.

"No; it is the flower of God, and let it grow."

It grew and flourished, and this is the story told of the origin of the queen of roses, which sprang from a lover's blood.

An extremely beautiful rose bouquet is formed of American Beauties. One carried by a New York young woman was marvelously fragrant and lovely. And well it might be, for the sum paid for it was $100. Fancy handing over ten shining golden eagles for roses for one lovely young woman to carry in her hand one evening. This bouquet was tied with six yards of pink ribbon, which reached to the ground.

SQUELCHING A DUDE.

A Chicago Ex-Judge Performs the Job with Great Success.

One day not long ago on an Illinois Central suburban train a woman entered the car and looked around for a seat, says the Chicago Tribune. There was but one vacant, and that was in one of the little four-seat compartments in the middle of the car. In this compartment were seated three people. Next to the window and facing the engine was an ex-judge who lives at Hyde Park Center. He is a large, portly old gentleman quite as dignified in every-day life as when upon the bench. I don't remember who sat beside him. Opposite him sat a slim young fellow who lives in that aristocratic and exclusive neighborhood known as Kenwood. He is a dude of the "would-be" variety, and is or was, studying for the ministry. He had two or three small parcels in the seat beside him. The woman paused in the aisle opposite this seat and looked at the parcels and then at the young man from Kenwood in a mildly suggestive sort of way. Presumably his thoughts were fixed on things heavenly. At any rate he took not the slightest notice of the woman. Then the woman after looking around the car and seeing no other seat, asked the young man if the seat were occupied.

"Yes, it is," snapped the representative of Kenwood's aristocracy.

The ex-judge here calmly leaned forward and picked up the parcels, transferring them to his own capacious lap. The woman, supposing that they belonged to him, thanked him and sat down beside the divinity student, who grinned with delight to think that his portly neighbor would have to hold the parcels all the way to Kenwood. As soon as the woman was fairly seated the ex-judge, with a snort of disgust, pitched the armful of bundles into the lap of the scion of Kenwood nobility. Thereupon the thoroughly-exasperated little dude, instead of being ashamed of his rudeness, glared through his spectacles at the dignified old gentleman sitting opposite and exclaimed fiercely in his squeaky little voice:

"I think you're real mean!"

—The oldest medical work, an Egyptian papyrus, dating from 1,500 years or more before Christ and containing prescriptions then old, has been translated by George Ebers, the German novelist.

SWEETNESS IN WOMEN.

Why Beauties Are Often Obscured by Their Plainer Sisters.

"Selene," in the Baltimore American, writing of the attractiveness of women, compares them to flowers. Those that have beauty and mind, well cultivated, are like the flowers with beauty and fragrance—they are never-ending sources of delight. Others are fair to look upon, but a close inspection discovers a thorn. The third kind are like the homely wall-flower, neither handsome nor graceful, but so full of sweetness that to be near them is joy inexpressible. So many girls, who are brought up with the knowledge that they are gifted with forms and faces of unusual loveliness, depend too much upon those advantages for their success in life. They never realize the necessity of applying themselves to the acquisition of knowledge; they grow to womanhood with meager education, no accomplishments and a much exaggerated opinion of their charms. The result is that they enjoy only for a brief time the prestige for which they are so ambitious.

Some of the plainest women I ever knew were the greatest favorites. Their presence in a room was the signal for good-humored enjoyment. Time never flagged when they were of the party. The lack of mere facial symmetry was forgotten when under the spell of their genial influence. It is not unusual to see a handsome man wedded to a homely woman. We have all heard and, perhaps, made the remark: "Why, what did such a good-looking man ever see in that woman to love?" We are thinking of only the outward appearance, when, in truth, the character of such a woman may be so lovely and attractive to those who know her that none would have her different if they could. It is a great pity when a girl allows herself to grow discontented and unhappy about her looks. When this is the case it is time for her to heed the fairy's warning and shun the mirror by thinking less of appearances and more of other things.

SACHET POWDERS.

The Many Forms in Which They Are Used at the Present Time.

Just now, says Household, there is a general desire or craze for sachet powders, these dainty yet luxurious perfumes which are easily and effectually used in all the novel creations for home decoration, and even in charming dress fancies.

Sachet powders can be correctly placed in every thing made with lining or in each article to which a tiny sachet bag can be secured or fastened by a loop, bow or ribbon.

In satin-covered, richly-decorated down pillows the powders may be thickly scattered in soft sachet bags with hand-painted designs, in hanging bags, in pincushions, in lined table covers, window, piano and mantel lambrequins, in lamp-mats, and also in decorated panels of satin, plush or velvet, painted or embroidered.

Bosom sachet bags are used in place of the bag of camphor to prevent the taking of infectious disease, and ladies now carry lovely bags in which their handkerchiefs and scent bottle may be placed, and later on all the fancy muffs of silk, satin, velvet, plush and lace will be scented with the favorite perfume of the owner.

Quaint ornaments for the corners of chairs are laden with perfumes, and perfectly charming are the clusters of small bags in various colors, in bits of ribbon, plush or velvet, suspended by narrow ribbon from lace curtains or gas fixtures.

Then there are boxes made for holding gentlemen's collars and cuffs, satin lined and perfumed, and brush cases, glove cases, mouchoir cases, fancy slippers for the bedroom, night-dress cases, jewel cases, and beautiful cases for holding photographs or fancy pictures.

The new book covers for protecting the outside of valuable books are perfumed, and so are baby baskets, work baskets and other dainty baskets, or hanging fancies for holding scraps or odds and ends in bedrooms or library

POLITICAL ENGINEERING.

An Art in Which American Wire-Pullers Beat the World.

We beat the world at engineering—especially political engineering. Can any one, asks the New York Ledger, name a people, ancient or modern, who could or can engineer a candidate into office or a money-making scheme through a legislative body as neatly as our noble selves? Peremptorily, *no!* There are vulgarians among us who call this process "putting the thing through." But "engineering" sounds better. Burke says that vice loses half its evil in being deprived of its grossness; so for virtue's sake let us not coarsely "put things through," when we can "engineer" them.

The Third House of Congress, commonly known as the lobby, practices this branch of political mechanics with wonderful skill. It greases the wheels of legislation and manipulates with infinite dexterity all the complicated apparatus therewith connected.

Perhaps you have seen this highly intelligent agent at work, reader, and admired the expertness with which it supplied motive power to human machinery. To make a railroad through a mountainous region does not require as much cleverness as to engineer the bill authorizing its construction through the Legislature.

Foreign ministers, consuls, collectors of customs, postmasters and the like are not unfrequently indebted to this art conservative of all arts for their places. Sometimes it takes as much skill as Prometheus displayed in fashioning his man to manufacture them, and very often, like the Promethean biped, they turn out mere abortions. Ambitious politicians would be nowhere without the help of the American participle.

'Tis *engineering shapes* their ends,
Rough hew them as they will.

A MAN WITH GALL.

Why He Was Envied by a Bearded Man from Montana.

He had so much hair on his head and face that he somewhat resembled a door-mat and his pants were tucked in his boots after the style affected by the villain in a melodrama.

He sat down by a Philadelphia Times reporter in the Broad Steet station and said:

"I jest ran across a man who has a gall that could be used for a foot-ball. My, but his nerve was great. It was up here in a restaurant around the corner. I seed the sign, 'Dinner, twenty-five cents,' in front and I concluded that was about my size. I went in and sot down and made a waiter hand me a bill of fare. While I was examining it I noticed that it said ther reg'lar dinner was thirty-five cents. While I was putting myself on the outside of the dinner thet had been brought me, a gal came up and laid a fifty-cent check by the side of my plate.

"Now, I am from Montany, where folks stick to a bargain after it is once made, and I concluded that I would pay but twenty-five cents for the dinner. The man at ther desk said that the sign out in the front was a dead letter and had been for a month. The thirty-five cents on the bill of fare meant week days and did not hold good Sundays.

"He wanted fifty cents and I only wanted to give him twenty-five cents. We finally compromised on thirty-five cents and I settled. But I would like to have that man's gall out in Montany to hammer plowshares on."

CONCERNING OLD AGE.

Statistics Based on Investigations of the British Medical Association.

Prof. Murray Humphrey has just brought together a remarkable book on "Old Age." It is based upon the results of an inquiry conducted by the collective investigation committee of the British Medical Association.

In a portion of it the analysis of the returns respecting 52 centenarians are given; of these 16 were males and 36 females. Eleven of these were single (10 being females), 5 were married and 36 were widowed. Out of 50 returns 3 only were in affluent circumstances, 28 were comfortable and 19 poor; of these 9 were fat (8 being females), 20 were spare and 18 of average condition. Twenty-five were erect in figure and 25 were bent.

Out of 35 returns 28 used glasses, 7 did not; but of these 4 were poor, 6 had used glasses for 40-50 years, 5 for 30-35, 4 for 10-20, 2 for 4-6 years, 5 for "many years," 2 for a few years. From among these one had used spectacles for many years, but for the last twelve years had been able to read without them; another had not used them for twelve years; another "not for many years," but one can not now get them strong enough.

Out of 47 returns 40 had a good digestion.

Out of 48, 36 had good appetites, 2 bad and 10 moderate. Of 46, 25 were moderate eaters, 9 small and 12 large. In regard to alcohol, 15 took none, 24 a little, 6 were moderates and one was used to a good deal of beer. Of animal food 3 took none, 10 moderate, 25 little, 2 very little and one much. Of aperients 22 took them rarely, 14 never and 5 frequently.

Out of 39, 26 could say that their memory was good, 6 bad and 7 moderate. Of 45, 7 smoked much (4 being women), 2 little (1 a woman), 3 moderately (1 a woman).

Out of 40, 37 did not take snuff. As to sleep, out of 40 32 were good sleepers, 5 bad and 7 moderate.

From 35 returns the average time of going to bed was 9 o'clock; but 1 retires at 12 and 1 at 11, 5 at 7; 7 are bedridden. The average time of rising was about 8 o'clock, but 6 rose at 6 o'clock, 1 at 5, 9 at 10, 1 at 11 and 1 at 4 p. m.

Out of 42 returns 24 had no teeth, and from 38 returns but 4 had artificial teeth; yet in men about 80 the average number of teeth is only 6 and in women 3.

In 12 returns the average age when married among the males was 23, and the females 25; the average number of children is, from the returns received, 6-7.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SYMPTOMS OF ECZEMA.

A Disagreeable Disease Due to Constitutional Debility.

Eczema—accent on the first syllable—is one of the many eruptive diseases of the skin. The blood-vessels of the parts affected are in a state of congestion, accompanied by itching, smarting and exudation of serum, or watery portion of the blood. The disease varies greatly in severity and extent, as well as in its course and character.

Its simplest form is a mere redness, perhaps on the eyelids or behind the ears, or near the joints. Some times there are pimples, either on affected spots or around them, or more or less diffused over the body.

Sometimes vesicles—water-bladders—are formed by the exudation of serum beneath the skin, the special seat being the back of the hand or the front and sides of the fingers. In a few days the serum may be absorbed, the swelling subsides, the cuticle dries up and comes off, and the skin either returns to its normal condition or the cuticle is thrown off in scales.

In another variety there is intense redness, profuse exudation and the formation of a thick crust, through fissures in which a mucous pus exudes.

The final period of eczema, when chronic, may be characterized by a coming off of the cuticle in thin, fine scales, or by a tendency of the skin to chap and crack; sometimes the mere stretching of the fingers will cause it to break.

In some cases the skin becomes as hard and tough as leather, with an inclination to itch and throw off dry and scaly scurf; more rarely it is rough like an old wart, in which case the itching is generally very severe.

As a rule, the eczema occurs in limited patches, but occasionally it spreads over a large part of the trunk or limb. There is hardly any part of the body which it may not attack. It is not contagious.

The disease may result from a condition of the body—from constitutional debility, or temporary derangement of the nervous or digestive organs, or even from unsuitable or insufficient food—or it may have an external exciting cause—cold or heat in excess, insufficient clothing, or garments that irritate the skin.

The treatment must be first directed against that which causes the condition of which the eczema is only a symptom. At the same time local treatment will be necessary. But no general direction can be given suited to so variable a disease. A skilled physician should have charge of the case.—Youth's Companion.

THE POPULAR WOMAN.

Bab Tells in Her Usual Taking Style Who and What She Is.

Who is the popular woman of to-day?

She is the one who wears well-fitting clothes and never minds telling the name of her dress-maker.

She is the one who sees the possibilities of a bashful young man and cultivates him when every body counts him a bore.

She is the one who may believe in Christian science, or mind cure, or a special way to remove freckles, or the Turkish bath, or is not wearing corsets, but who doesn't give dissertations on these subjects and insist on converting you.

She is the one who never makes you conscious of the amount of money she has or her lack of it.

She is the one who, when you are a guest in her house, makes you feel that she has simply been waiting for this opportunity to be happy and that you are the honored guest.

She is the one whose hair doesn't come down or whose frock doesn't tear when she is in some place where it is not easy to fix it

She is the one whose children are seen but not heard.

She is the one who doesn't tell people unpleasant things, and if she has a bad opinion of anybody sums it all up by saying: "I do not like her," and gives no further explanation.

She is the one that knows that big hats were intended for the street and little bonnets for the theater.

She is the one who is loyal to her friends, ignores her enemies and loves her husband and children.

She is the best type of the American woman.

For Sleepless People.

Five rules to insure sleep: Eat nothing hearty after five o'clock; calm your mind before retiring; go to bed at a regular hour; when you wake rise at once; never sleep during the day.

Why Sneezing Is Healthful.

The London Lancet says that the people who sneeze often are the healthiest A sneeze sets the blood circulating and throws off a cold which is trying to settle.

Apples Will Keep Cake Moist.

Two apples kept in a cake-box will keep moderately rich cake moist a great length of time, if the apples are renewed when withered.

RANCH FOR SALE.

Estate of John Craig, late of Ashcroft, Deceased.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERsigned up to January 31st, 1890, for the purchase of the property known as the CRAIG RANCH, consisting of Lot 378, Group 1, containing 302⅞ acres, save and except 12 3-10 acres conveyed to E. Dougherty; also, Lot 405, Group 1, containing 26 acres.

Upon said premises there is erected a comfortable dwelling house, stable, fencing, irrigation ditch, &c. Also, fine orchard bearing first-class fruit.

The above land is situated at Ashcroft, within half mile of Railway Station, and is one of the best ranches in the Province.

Title, fee simple, subject to a mortgage thereon for $1,500 and interest at 10 per cent. from December 15th, 1888.

Further particulars upon application to
FREDERICK HUSSEY,
Administrator.

Kamloops, Dec. 20th, 1889.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving tenders for the above is extended until 1st March, 1890.
dfe3t12 F. HUSSEY.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. dfe3y1

1890.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion plates and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dressmaker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 Olive Thorne Miller, Christine Terhune Herrick and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a day," and "The Woman of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson.

Harper's Periodicals.

Per Year.

Harper's Bazar	$4 00
Harper's Magazine	4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Young People	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of *Harper's Bazar* for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense [provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume] for $7 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

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1890.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in *Harper's Magazine* for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. *Harper's Magazine* has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the Last adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafcadio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems, and timely articles, the *Magazine* will maintain its well-known standard.

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Per Year.

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of *Harper's Magazine* for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 per volume. Cloth cases for binding, 50 cents each, by mail, postpaid.

Index to *Harper's Magazine*, alphabetical, analytical and classified, for volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, one vol., 8vo, cloth, $4.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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1890.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The *Weekly* supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value. No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of Thomas A. Janvier, will appear in the *Weekly* in 1890.

Harper's Periodicals.

Per Year.

Harper's Weekly	$4 00
Harper's Magazine	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
Harper's Young People	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of *Harper's Weekly* for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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F. CRAKE,

Practical Watchmaker & Manufacturing Jeweler

4 DOORS WEST FROM POST OFFICE.

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Diamond, Ruby Sapphire and Other Rings.

The best quality of PLATED and TABLE WARE in all designs.

A Fine Assortment of Clocks

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses to suit all Sights.

Special attention to Watch Repairing. All kinds of Jewelery manufactured on the premises by first-class workmen.

The Cheapest House in Town.
dwfelte

BAPTIST CHURCH, Agnes Street, East of Mary Street. Lord's Day Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. All seats free; strangers cordially welcomed.—Rev. Thos. Baldwin, pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH, Mary Street. Rev. J. H. White, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class 2:30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—HOLY TRINITY CHURCH; Rector, The Bishop. S. MARY'S CHURCH; Rector, The Ven. Archdeacon Woods. Services in both churches *every day*. All seats free. Both churches open all day for private prayer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (ST. ANDREW'S), corner Carnarvon and Blackwood Sts. Rev. Thos. Scouler, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.; Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7:30. Seats free; strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S — REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, John St. (opposite Orange Hall); Rev. Thos. Haddon, B. D., Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. Thursday evening service at 7:30. Seats free; all are cordially invited.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER WORKINGMEN'S LEAGUE meet every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Foresters' Hall.—A. I. MICHIE, Rec.-Sec. dfe22m3

K. P.—ROYAL LODGE NO. 6. Regular Meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Oddfellows' Hall. Visiting Brethren welcome. —J. E. KNIGHT, K. of R. & S.

I. O. G. T.—EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 8 meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Columbia St. Visiting members are cordially invited.—W. C. LOYE, Rec. Sec.

A. O. F.—COURT LORD DUFFERIN, NO. 6304. The regular meetings of the above Court are held at the Foresters' Hall, on the first and third Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m.—JNO. MCMURPHY, Senr., P. C. R.

CALEDONIA & ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The regular meetings of this association are held on the last Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. All Scotchmen are invited to attend.—JOHN BUIE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—NEW WESTMINSTER LODGE NO. 3.—The regular meetings of this Lodge are held at the Oddfellows' Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.—T. TYLER, Rec. Sec.

UNION LODGE NO. 9, A. F. & A. M. The regular meetings of this Lodge are held in the Masonic Temple on the first Wednesday in each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.—P. GRANT, Sec.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Board Room, Odd Fellows' Brick Block (up-stairs). Council meets on the first Wednesday in each month, at 4 p. m. Quarterly meetings on the 22nd of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov., at 7:30 p. m. New members may be proposed and elected at any Quarterly meeting.—D. ROBSON, Sec.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - £1,600,000 Stg.

Rates as low as any other reliable Company doing business in British Columbia.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
dfelte Agent New West.

W. C. LOYE,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker

☞ Repairing neatly done. Cork sole work a specialty. Orders promptly attended to.

CLARKSON ST., in rear of Colonial Hotel, next to Rand Bros.' office. dfelte

BAKER BROS. & CO'Y

10 Chapel Walk, South Castle St., Liverpool, England.

3 Bank Buildings, Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

Shipping and Commission AGENTS,

General Wholesale Merchants and Importers.

Any description of Goods imported to order and Custom and Ship Broking transacted. Latest Freight and Market Quotations.
dwfelte

TIME TABLE.

Str. ROBERT DUNSMUIR

LEAVES WESTMINSTER EVERY MONDAY morning at 7 o'clock for Nanaimo, via Vancouver, returning Tuesday, via Vancouver.

Leaves Westminster every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Nanaimo direct, connecting with Island railway and Comox steamer.

Leaves Nanaimo for Vancouver on Thursdays and Fridays and returns same days.

Leaves Nanaimo on Saturday at 7 a. m. for Westminster direct.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to T. L. BRIGGS, C. P. N. wharf. dfelte

DOUGLAS ST. BAKERY

Foot of Douglas, near Columbia St.

J. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Confectionery, etc., etc.

Hotel and Restaurant Trade Solicited.

All orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free. dfelte

Str. Emma!

HAVING CHARTERED the staunch Steamer Emma from Laidlaw & Co. I am prepared to enter into contracts for

GENERAL TOWING.

Scows and Tarpaulins in connection with the Tug.

CAPT. EDWARD McCOSKRIE.

Agents in New Westminster:
dfelte MATHERS & MILLIGAN.

W. H. VIANEN

—WHOLESALE—

Fish & Game

DEALER

FRONT ST., NEW WESTMINSTER

☞ Highest Price paid for Furs and Deer Hides. Correspondence invited.

Telephone Call No. 6. dfelte

B. C.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Columbia & Church Sts.

JUST ARRIVED—A large shipment of the finest RED GRANITE MONUMENTS, from New Brunswick.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
dwfelte PROPRIETOR.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED

FOR

J.S. MANSON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

dfelte

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. C. PEMBERTON AND FRED. G. Walker, Barristers-at-law and Solicitors, have entered into partnership. The firm will be carried on under the name of
dtlmch1 WALKER & PEMBERTON.

FOOK WO & COMPANY.

CHARCOAL FOR SALE

Chinese Labor Contracted For.

COLUMBIA ST., - NEW WESTMINSTER.
dec21m4 (Near Cleveland Hotel.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 6,971 acres, more or less, being land covered by our Timber Lease L, situate on a lake emptying into Village Bay, Valdez Island, Sayward District.

ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS CO. (Lt'd),
JOHN HENDRY, Manager.
January 17th, 1890. dja18m2

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE INtend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease, for timbering purposes, the following described land in Sayward District, viz.:

Commencing at a point about half a mile up the Kla-amch River, emptying into Karmutzen Lake, Vancouver Island; thence north ½ mile; thence east ½ mile; thence north ½ mile; thence east 3½ miles; thence south 2½ miles; thence west 3 miles; thence north ½ mile; thence west 1 mile; thence north 1 mile to point of commencement.

BRUNETTE SAWMILL CO. (Ltd.)
H. L. DEBECK, Manager.
New Westminster, B.C., Jan. 29, 1890.
dja29m1

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of a Portion of Section 16, Range 5 West, Block 5 North, in the District of New Westminster.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE No. 3872a, of JAMES WILLIAM RUSSELL ROWLING to the above hereditaments has been lost or destroyed and application has been made to me for a duplicate thereof:

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate Certificate of Title will be issued by me at the expiration of one month from date unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

T. O. TOWNLEY,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office,
New Westminster, 12th Feb., 1890. dfe12m1

HORSES FOR SALE.

Saddle, Driving and Draught Horses. Also Brood Mares with Foals for Sale Cheap.

Horses can be seen at G. W. RASURE'S Sale Stables, adjoining Mrs. Gold's premises, Royal Avenue. dfelte

Canadian Pacific Railway

PACIFIC DIVISION.

General Superintendent's Office.

CAUTION.

OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS AND other Craft navigating the Fraser River are cautioned to keep within the Buoys painted Red and White, respectively, at the Mission Bridge, as during the construction of the Bridge, navigation between the banks of the River and the Buoys is dangerous, owing to piles being driven there.

H. ABBOTT,
General Superintendent.
Vancouver, B.C., 7th May, 1889. dmy8tc

For Sale.

A FARM OF 374 ACRES (WILL SUB-DIVIDE if required), including dwelling house, dairy with cellar; ice house; 3 chicken houses; pig pens; workshop and root cellar; granary; 2 frame barns, 72x60, and 64x60; good orchard in bearing. Half a mile from steamboat landing and about 1 mile from school and church. A self binder, mower, and all other implements can be bought with farm. Terms easy.

Also 15 dairy cows due to calve within a month; young cattle, 7 head horses, &c., &c.

Bad health reason for selling.

THOS. E. KITCHEN,
dwfe17m1 Chilliwack.

By Private Sale.---A Bargain.

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM Mrs. A. M. JOHNSTONE, of Mud Bay, to dispose of her Homestead, which consists of 272 acres of Land, good Dwelling House, excellent Barn and Stabling for 40 head of stock, good Dairy and an abundance of Spring Water.

The property is situated on the sunny side of Mud Bay, the land is second to none anywhere, and parties wanting an investment for their capital cannot do better than take a look at this before investing elsewhere.

Stock and implements can go with Ranch if desired.

TERMS--One-third cash; balance to suit purchaser, at 8 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to
T. J. TRAPP,
New West.

☞ Several other Farms at Langley and other parts of the District at private bargain.
dno18tc

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHO IS YOUR SHOEMAKER?

JAS. ROUSSEAU

Can fill the bill to a nicety, and supply everything in

FOOT GEAR!

From the Tiny Shoelet of the New Baby to the Brobdignagian Brogan of the Solid Rancher from Wayback.

Give him a Call.

81 COLUMBIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
dwfelte

LONDON MARKET.

FRONT STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

S. MANAHAN,

DEALER in ALL KINDS of FRESH and SALT MEAT

HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGE, BOLOGNAS, ETC.
dfelte

British : Columbia : Meat : Market

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

Van ✻ Volkenburgh ✻ Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAL BUTCHERS.

MEAT PURVEYORS IN GENERAL. FRESH AND CORNED MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Special lines quoted for the shipping trade. Family orders strictly attended to. Hotels will find it to their interest to place their orders with the above firm.
dfelte

C. McDONOUGH,

LUNDBOM'S BUILDING, FRONT ST.

DEALER in GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Men's and Boy's Suits. Great Variety of Household Articles. Also, Grain, Seeds, Potatoes, Lime and General Stores.

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

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ESTATE OF

Charles M. McNaughten

(DECEASED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL monies due this estate must be paid forthwith to Rand Bros., at this city, and all claims against the estate must be forwarded, duly proved, within three months, to the said Rand Bros. for payment.

SARAH McNAUGHTEN,
Executrix.
EDWIN RAND,
Executor.

New Westminster, B. C.,
Dec. 10, 1889. ddel0m3

Stallions for Sale Cheap.

"VIDETTE A COCHER,"

REGISTERED IN C.C.H.S.B.; RISING 4 years, 16¾ hands, over 1,400 lbs; is sound every way; extra sure; seal brown, small star on forehead, no other white; magnificent carriage horse. Price, $1,200. Also,

"TAM O'SHANTER.

A Clydesdale, rising 6 years; 16 hands; 1,700 lbs.; star on forehead; sound; grand mover for his class; good pedigree, unregistered. Price, $500.

Both of above 7 times first prize winners and twice second in Ontario. Written guarantee with either of the above horses. Those who mean business and want good animals away down in price should apply at once for particulars to
JOHN H. WATSON,
Fire Hall, New Westminster, B.C.
de20d&w1m

New Westminster District

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Act, are now due for the year 1890. All of the above named taxes collectible within the District of New Westminster, are payable at my office.

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

If paid on or before June 30th, 1890—
One-half one per cent. on real property;
Seven and one-half cents per acre on wild land;
One-third of one per cent. on personal property;
One-half of one per cent. on income.

If paid after June 30th 1890—
Two-thirds of one per cent. on real property;
Eight and one-half cents per acre on wild land;
One-half of one per cent. on personal property;
Three-fourths of one per cent. on income.

E. L. KIRKLAND,
Assessor and Collector.
New Westminster, B. C., January, 1890.
dwja25m1

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLIcation will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia for an Act to incorporate a Company, to be called "The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company," for the purpose of acquiring the shares in the capital, and the business, property and privileges and also of assuming the liabilities of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Limited, and the Hastings Saw Mill Company, Limited, respectively, and to provide for the said Companies being merged therein and extinguished; and

To operate and carry on the business of the aforesaid Mills;

To acquire by purchase or otherwise, build and operate, equip and maintain, mills, factories and machine shops of any description, steam vessels and other vessels of any description, railways, tramways, canals and ferries, and to dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and construct roads, dams, bridges, aqeducts, flumes, etc., and to dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, leases of timber and other lands and timber privileges, and to dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and hold lands, and dispose of the same, or any interest therein, by sale or otherwise;

To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, gold, silver and other ores and minerals, logs, timber, lumber and merchandise of any description, bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and securities for money, and to dispose of the same;

To exercise and carry on the business of mill-owners (saw, grist or other mills), timber and lumber merchants, manufactures, wharfingers, and carriers, and to conduct and carry on a shipping, towing and general trading business;

To undertake agencies and conduct financial business of any kind other than that of banking or insurance;

To perform all such acts, matters and things as the Company may deem incidental or otherwise conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects, or to the conversion or disposition of any security or property held by the Company.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated 4th December, 1889.
Victoria, B.C. dde7tc

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Land and Investment Agency

(LIMITED)

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

HEAD OFFICE:

15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street,

LONDON, ENG.

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

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

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

MAINLAND

Transfer, Hack, Livery, Stage, Feed and Sale Stables.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREP TO TURN OUT

Double and Single Rigs

At Special Low Rates.

Draying and All Kinds of Teaming

Done at Shortest Notice.

DRY CORDWOOD delivered to any part of the City.

Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention.

☞ Stables nearly opposite C. P. R. Depot, Columbia St., New Westminster.
dfelte GILLEY BROS., Props.

Jos. M. Wise,

—DEALER IN—

COAL and WOOD

A Large Supply Constantly on Hand.

☞ Orders left at the office of Messrs. Mathers & Milligan, Commission Merchants, Front Street, will have prompt attention. *JOS. M. WISE.*
dfelte

TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—BY WAY OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company's

—LINE.—

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

QUICKER IN TIME THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE BETWEEN

New Westminster and San Francisco, Cal.

GRAND SCENIC ROUTE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Tourist Sleeping Cars for accommodation of Second-Class Passengers, attached to Express Trains.

Fare from Portland to Sacramento and San Francisco—Unlimited, $25; First-class (limited), $20; Second-class (limited), $15. Through Tickets to all points South and East, via California.

TICKET OFFICES—City Office, No. 134 Cor. First and Alder Streets; Depot Office, Cor. F & Front Sts.; Portland, Oregon.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. A'gt.

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1890.

Advertising Rates for the Daily.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 10 cts. per line, solid nonpareil; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents per line. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cts. per line each insertion.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.—Professional or Business Cards (condensed), $2 per month. Special rates for general commercial advertising, according to space occupied and duration of contract.

AUCTION SALES, when displayed, charged 25 per cent. less than transient advts. If solid, charged at regular transient rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES among reading matter, 20 cts. per line each insertion. Specials inserted by the month at reduced rates.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, $1 for each insertion; Funeral notices in connection with deaths, 50 cts. each insertion.

Weekly Advertising Rates.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—Each insertion, 10 cts. per line (solid nonpareil).

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.—Professional or Business Cards (condensed), $1.50 per month. Special rates for general trade advertising.

Special Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths, same rates as Daily.

CUTS must be all metal, and for large cuts an extra rate will be charged.

Persons sending in advertisements should be careful to state whether they are to appear in the Daily Edition, or the Weekly, or both. A liberal reduction is made when inserted in both. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

SUBSCRIBERS

Who do not receive their paper regularly, from the Carriers or through the Post Office, will confer a favor by reporting the same to the office of publication at once.

New Advertisements This Day.

Public Notice.....H. Hoy
To Contractors.....G. W. Grant

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Fresh Eastern Oysters just arrived at the Club. *tc

Go to Grant & Maclure for Boots, Rubbers, etc. *t3

2 houses to rent, 5 and 10 rooms each. A. M. Herring, Druggist. *tc

The weather is growing mild again and a rainstorm may be expected within 24 hours.

There has not been an arrest within the city limits for three days, consequently everything is quiet in police circles.

THE COLUMBIAN job department is now in running order, and prepared to turn out first-class work of every description. *

Now is your time to get a suit of clothes cheap. Making room for spring stock of tweeds direct from London, Eng.—Beggs & Heard. *tc

Choice Building Lots in the subdivision of Lots 6, 41 and 42, suburban block 6 (Clarkson's orchard), Pelham street, for sale cheap and on easy terms.—RICHARDS & MACKINTOSH. *tc

The editorial and business offices of THE COLUMBIAN will remain in the Bank of British Columbia building, Room I, pending the completion of the new offices in the Powell Block. *tc

The Rifles and Artillery parade at the Drill Shed to-night at 8 o'clock for battalion drill. This is important to every man in both corps, and it is hoped the parade will be well attended.

Not a few of our enterprising and speculative citizens are bewailing their lack of opportunity to win a big prize in the Louisana lottery, the seized tickets having cut off their chances in this direction.

Mr. G. W. Grant, the architect, has an advertisement in this issue calling for tenders for the erection of four detached cottages, on Agnes and Trew streets, for Mr. Henry Elliott. Tenders will be received up to noon on Saturday, March 8th.

A man, armed with a shotgun, spent a portion of yesterday shooting small birds on Albert Crescent, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood. Several of the residents in the vicinity of the Crescent will have him arrested if he makes his appearance there again.

At the district court, to-morrow, Mr. C. G. Johnson, of Vancouver, has been summoned to appear to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. L. P. Eckstein for using threatening language towards the latter. Mr. Eckstein will ask that Mr. Johnson be bound over to keep the place.

The annual meeting of the Bible Society will take place this evening at the Methodist church at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Pedley, of Vancouver, will deliver the address. The general public has been invited to be present at the meeting, and it is hoped that the attendance will be very large.

A large fire burning brightly in the direction of the North Arm, last night, caused many people to imagine some farm houses were being consumed. It was learned to-day that the fire was caused by burning grass, set by the farmers, who always burn the dry marsh grass at this time of the year.

The city is almost completely rid of vagrants, thanks to the activity and watchfulness of the police. There may be a number of loose characters stored away in the swamp somewhere, but not more. More than a dozen vagrants have been ordered away during the past week, and all new arrivals are carefully watched by the police until their intention either to work or remain idle is made known.

The case of Mrs. Hennessey against the Corporation was being heard before Mr. Justice McCreight to-day in the Supreme court. It will be remembered that Mrs. Hennessey fell from the sidewalk into an excavation, which was unprotected by a handrail, and sustained severe injuries. It is to obtain damages for these injuries that the suit is brought, the old council having failed to offer what Mrs. Hennessey considered fair recompense.

The ice in the river ran out last evening leaving the water clear, but during the night several large floes came down river and to-day the river was again blocked. Such weather as the present, and such large quantities of ice in the river, are things that even the oldest inhabitant fails to remember of in the past. The winter, so far, over the whole province has been unusually severe. The Indians say the spring will come suddenly, followed by fine and warm weather.

A boy and a revolver are not good mates, in fact they should be kept as far separate as possible, for if the boy does not injure himself he is very liable to make a mistake and shoot a playmate or a neighbor. Some boys in the east end were firing at a mark yesterday, but they were not good shots, and one of the bullets entered the back yard of one our most respected citizens, without fortunately, wounding or killing anyone, though it might have easily done so. If the music of the revolver is heard again the police will be asked to make an example.

Foot Ball.

A largely attended meeting of the foot ball club was held last night to decide on what action was to be taken for the present season. A full discussion of foot ball matters was entered into and it was finally decided to issue immediate challenges to the Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver clubs to play matches at the earliest possible date. The men were all in favor of getting down to hand practice without further loss of valuable time, and it was arranged that two practices should be held weekly, on Wednesday's at 4:30 p. m., and Saturday's at 3:30 p. m. It was further resolved that these practises were to be held rain or shine. The first practice will take place on Saturday afternoon on Queen's Park, and every foot ball player in the city is urged to be present and lend a hand. The first match will likely be played on March 15th, but with which of the clubs is not known yet. There is a good lookout for Westminster yet, and if the practises are well attended there is no reason why any of the coming matches should go against the Royal City club.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE OLD CHIEF.

Sir John Presented with a Handsome Oil Painting by the Members.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—Before the House met this afternoon a number of the senators and members of the House presented Sir John Macdonald with a large oil painting of himself, the frame six feet by five feet. Each subscriber to this grand testimonial receives an enlarged photograph some 24 x 18 inches in size. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

Mr. G. I. Brown is discussing his bill, an act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He is making an able plea in defence of the bill.

The Royal Lacrosse Club.

A meeting was held last evening in Major & Pearson's office by a number of enthusiastic young men, who are lovers of the manly game of lacrosse. It was decided to form a new club, to be known as the Royal Lacrosse Club, which, though it begins life with only junior players, intends before the season is over to convert some of its members into "first team" men. The following officers were elected for the present year: Honorary president, His Worship Mayor Brown; president, Mr. James Leamy; vice-president, Mr. J. H. Vidal; secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. M. Sloane. Already some 30 members have been enrolled, and the club bids fair to take a prominent place in the athletic associations of the province. Some interesting matches will be played during the season between the Royals and the Westminsters.

A Great Contract.

Mr. W. H. Vianen has entered into a contract with a Mr. C. J. Lindenberger to ship all the fresh salmon he can catch during the coming season to a large fish dealing firm in Hamburg, Germany. The price agreed upon for the fish seems to be satisfactory to both parties. The fish are to be packed in ice, and a carload forwarded just as quickly as it can be got together. The first shipment is to be made in April, and no less than 80,000 pounds are to be *en route* to the Fatherland by July 1st. From that date to the close of the season shipments will be more frequent, probably a carload each day if the sockeye run is good. The contract between Mr. Vianen and Mr. Lindenberger has been legally drawn up, and all other arrangements have been concluded in regular form. The scheme is a great one, and if it should happen to carry through without a hitch, it will be very profitable to the shipper.

It seems somewhat peculiar that if fresh salmon can be successfully shipped in such large quantities to Germany, that some enterprising London merchant has not been struck with the same idea long ago. London is the greatest market in the world, and yet there has been no attempt made to supply it with fresh Fraser river salmon. However, just how far fresh salmon can be successfully shipped will be demonstrated during the next few months.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Wednesday's Proceedings.

VICTORIA, Feb. 26.—Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:10 p. m. Prayers by Rev. D. Fraser.

Mr. Haslam asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Mischievous Animals Act.'"

Bill read a first time and will come up for second reading Friday next.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Robson, the following resolution: That this House will on Friday next, 28th inst., resolve itself into committee of ways and means for raising the supply to be granted to Her Majesty. Carried.

Mr. Semlin asked leave to introduce a bill entituled "An Act to amend 'An Act for the better protection of Cattle Ranges.'"

Bill read a first time and placed on the orders of the day for Friday next for second reading.

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

Bill read a first time and will be read a second time Friday next.

Col. Baker moved the second reading of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway Company's bill. He said it had become his duty no less than three times to present this bill to the House. Notwithstanding the liberal grant of land made to the company they had been unable to successfully conduct their operations so far. This, perhaps, was only another proof that we required the aid of capitalists to open up our country. No harm had been done in the repeated introduction of this bill and reviving of the question, on the contrary much good, as it kept the matter fresh in the minds of everyone. He hoped that now the good that was in the bill would receive a chance to exhibit itself. The time specified for the building of the line was very short, although the railway was very limited in extent. He was glad to state that there was now a great probability of its being built at an early date.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he had to refer to the practice which was growing up in this House of the committee on Private Bills presenting them in an unfinished state without all the names attached. He also drew attention to clause 21 which is as follows:

21. The company shall begin substantial work upon the line of railway within three months from the passage of this Act and shall proceed vigorously and continuously with the work of construction and the said railway shall be fully completed and equipped on or before the 31st day of December 1890: Provided the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is hereby empowered to extend the time for the completion and equipment of the company to complete and equip the railway within the stipulated time, and that such inability has been occasioned by causes beyond their control. And in default of such completion and equipment before the said 31st day of December, 1890, or within such further time as by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall be allowed for the purpose, this Act shall be null and void;

He said it was not only a most objectionable clause, but one of the most extraordinary that ever came before this House. He was in favor of incorporating a company to build this line of railway under the proper restrictions but he objected very strongly to any such clause passing the committee into this House. It practically gave them (the Railway Company, a perpetual charter and they might take a hundred years to build the line, if they chose.

Hon. John Robson said that such a clause was doubtless unusual in a railway act, but it was the intention of the Government to require a good and substantial guarantee from the company undertaking the construction of this railway. The part of the country and the climate in which this line was to be built was of such a nature that there was a considerable risk to be undergone by them in throwing their supplies and materials there. Circumstances over which they could have no possible control might occur to prevent the completion of the contract. Their only means of transportation would probably be a steamer on those waters and in the event of any accident happening to that steamer there would of course be a complete cessation of all work on the line until the damage could be repaired, if that were possible. The Governor-in-council is responsible to the country for its acts and would not dare to grant an extension if the company failed to use all diligence and display the utmost zeal in the prosecution of the enterprise. On the contrary they would at once order the cash deposit to pass to the provincial treasury. In view of all these facts it did not seem to him an outrageous thing that the Private Bills Committee should have reported the bill to the House in its present condition. The honorable leader of the Opposition knew well enough the agitation that was going on in that region about the transport of goods across that section. It would probably cost $150,000 to build a waggon road which would prove a very poor substitute indeed for a railway. But it had come to such a pass that they must have one or the other and he hoped no obstacles would be thrown in the way of placing a railway across that portage, and the saving to the country if a railroad were built in preference to a waggon road would be by no means inconsiderable. The company is thoroughly in earnest about building this railway and it would be a great pity to put them off. It was their intention to build the line in a single season. He asked that the House try to do all in its power to help this enterprise forward and save the trade of this rich part of the province from drifting across the boundary line into the United States. The bill was then sent to committee, Mr. Mason in the chair. Committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Mr. Orr presented two petitions from the residents of Seymour Creek and J. A. Laidlaw and others, respectively.

Mr. Cunningham asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the "British Columbia Electric Company." Bill read a first time and referred to the committee on standing orders and private bills.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved that all orders in council and communications relating to the Rock reservation by the Hudson Bay Co. prior to 1862 be brought down to the House. Carried.

Mr. Cunningham moved the second reading of the New Westminster Electric light and Power Company. He said no explanation was necessary on this measure as it was merely an act to furnish New Westminster with a supply of electric light, the experience of other parts of the province of other parts of the province showed that this was the system of lighting that was wanted. Bill read a second time and committed, Mr. Smith in the chair. Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Hon. Mr. Beaven and Mr. Martin had a battle-royal as to the identification of this bill, as it had been discovered by the committee that the bill was not as it had been reported by the Private Bills Committee, and the former gained his point, Mr. Cunningham being requested by the Speaker to move the discharge of the bill, which was done.

Hon. John Robson said this instance only showed the importance of having all bills properly endorsed. If they were so dealt with it would prevent all this confusion.

Mr. Speaker recommended that the bill be placed in the orders of the day for a second reading Thursday.

This was done.

Mr. Cunningham moved the second reading of the Coquitlam Water Works Act. He said there had been some delay in obtaining the materials for construction and that there was a great deal of friction between the companies handling the material at Vancouver. The bill asks for no grants or privileges and is a measure for the benefit of the city of New Westminster. Bill read a second time and committed. Mr. Mason in the chair; committee rose and reported the bills complete with amendments. The report will be considered at next sitting of the House.

Mr. Orr moved the second reading of the Vancouver Street Railway and the Vancouver Elecric Lighting Company's bill.

Carried. Will be committed Friday next.

Mr. Cunningham moved the second reading of the New Westminster Street Railway Company's Bill. He did so, he said, with great pleasure and he begged leave to take that opportunity of congratulating the gentlemen whose splendid energy and enterprise had settled the question of street railways in Victoria with such signal success. It was a great and worthy undertaking and an inestimable advantage to Victoria. He was happy to see that it was a well-known and respected pioneer of British Columbia who was at the head of this grand enterprise, and he felt sure that this fact must be viewed with particular pleasure by everyone. Victoria had the honor of being the first city in British Columbia to inaugurate a first-class system of modern street railway, and it was with feelings of very lively satisfaction that he presented his congratulations to the honorable, the Speaker, and to the city of Victoria on this glorious achievement. New Westminster had watched with keen appreciation the inception of this new system, and if any doubts had beclouded their anticipations, any difficulties presented themselves while the scheme was yet *in matric*, so to speak, they were now most happily removed, as the smoothly running electric cars which passed our doors every day unquestionably demonstrated. And Westminster seeks to follow in the footsteps of her sister city, she is willing to follow the lead of Victoria in the march of progress and scientific advancement, and desires an electric street railway system similar to that in the capital, on her own streets. Some fault had been found about the number of private bills before the house this session. In his opinion this was a very material evidence of prosperity throughout the country. Those bills showed that private enterprise was not asleep but wide awake and hustling with activity. If the country's affairs were in a state of stagnation few private bills would take up the time in the house. When business is dull and languishes what need is there for private bills? He thought it gratifying in the extreme to see them before the house even if they did take up a considerable amount of time. He, for one, was willing to sacrifice a little time wherever the best interests of the country were to be served as they certainly were by the consideration of those private bills. The bill was read a second time and committed. Mr. Thompson in the chair. Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again Friday. Granted.

The Hon. Mr. Davie moved on consideration of the report on bill (No. 21) intitled 'An Act to amend the 'Medical Act,'" to insert the following amendments:—

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law respecting Homœopathic Practitioners, it is enacted as follows:—

2. The Acts passed by the Legislature of this Province in the fifty-second year of Her Majesty's reign intituled respectively "An Act to amend 'An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery,'" and "An Act to amend the 'Medical Act,'" are hereby repealed and the following shall be read as section 35 of the "Medical Act:"

"35. Any homœopathic physician holding a diploma of qualification from any authorized school or college requiring a three years' course of study may be registered under this Act, and such homœopathic physician shall not be bound to pass the examination required by section 29 of this Act, but in lieu of such examination he shall pass, before the Council, or such of them as may be appointed for that purpose, a satisfactory examination in the following subjects, viz.: Anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, obstetrics, and surgery."

The mover stated that the principles of the amendment had already been pretty thoroughly discussed; the object of the bill was to place all medical practitioners in this province on an equal footing. The professors of homœopathy would be required, of course, to pass an examination on general subjects relating to medicine as are presented at examinations at all schools of medicine.

Mr. Orr—Are there any homœopathic physicians practising in this province?

Hon. Mr. Davie—One, I believe.

Mr. Orr—Would the passage of this act deprive him of his present rights?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Certainly not nor the rights of any others of that school coming here.

The amendment was then read and adopted as a whole.

Mr. Ladner moved on consideration of the report on bill (No. 10) intituled "An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act," to insert after the figures "86" in line one of section 1, the words "of the Supreme Court Act." Adopted and bill read a first, second and third time. During the discussion which arose over this motion Mr. Ladner without thinking crossed in front of the speaker and entered into an animated *tete a tete* with Hon. Mr. Davie. Mr. Speaker immediately drew the honorable member's attention to this violation of parliamentary etiquette and demanded an apology.

Mr. Ladner said he was very sorry he had broken the commandments in this way but would see that it did not occur again. Accepted.

Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the Homestead Bill. He said that no doubt those who had passed the Homestead Act in the first instance had made a careful examination of the requirements and applied what to them appeared to be proper remedies. The act as it stands works well enough in this part of the country but in the outer and lonelier portions of the province the case is reversed. They all knew how the act had been interpreted by the judges of the Supreme Court and the necessity for radical changes in the act were clearly patent to all. In the upper parts of the province it was no uncommon thing for the sheriff to come to a man's place and sieze the goods without any previous notice to the debtor. The debtor has no chance whatever. The distance to Victoria is so great that he too well understands the utter futility of attempting to reach that point, get the papers and return before the execution has taken place. Sometimes, however, men do attempt this forlorn hope and it costs them dearly, for the lawyer's fees often reach the sum of $100 or $125. He knew one man, who, as a debtor, had paid $60 to a lawyer to take out the Supreme Court papers for him and after all did not get them, nor did he get his money back. If a longer time were granted between the seizure and time of sale much hardship and even injustice would be obviated. Few farmers in this country have $100 loose cash lying around their pockets in case of any such an emergency and it is not an easy matter to raise so large a sum on the spot as it were. He thought every member in the House would agree with him that the farmers should have the benefit of the provisions in the Act with the least possible trouble and expense to them.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the principle proposed to be embodied in this bill was eminently a step in the right direction, but it needed a few amendments. The law in this country says that debtors, under the Homestead Act, are to be exempted to the amount of $500. This humane provision is placed there so that the wife and children of the debtor may not be bundled out into the street without a bed to sleep on or other necessaries. In times past the Homestead Act had undoubtedly been abused by those in whose hands lay the administration of its minor details. The honorable gentleman then gave an interesting epitome of the law in other countries as to the treatment of debtors and cited many cases in point. The Bill passed its second reading and will be committed Friday next.

The report of the Bush Fire Act was considered and on motion, the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Cunningham asked that the bill to incorporate the New Westminster Electric Light and Power Company be placed on the orders of the day for Thursday. Granted.

Mr. Duck moved, on the further consideration of the report on Bill (No. 1) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Legal Professions Act,'" to amend section 3 by inserting between "Act" and "must," in line 6, the words "or a person having obtained the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, or Bachelor of Laws, in any recognized University of Great Britain and Ireland, or Dominion of Canada, or the United States of America." Amendment adopted.

Mr. Thompson asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Nanaimo Telephone Company. Bill read first and second time and referred to the committee on standing orders and private bills.

House adjourned at 5:20 p. m. until 2 p. m. Thursday.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Davie—I shall on Friday next ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Sheriffs' Act."

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

By Mr. Orr—That on Friday I shall ask the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: Whether the Government or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works received a petition in October or November last from the purchasers of government property in New Westminster district, requesting the Government to open roads, first, from the intersection of the Old Granville Road, now known as the Vancouver and New Westminster road, and the eastern boundary of lot No. 352, thence to the northern boundary of lot No. 328; second, from the intersection of the North Arm road between lots 665 and 666, thence east to the south-east boundary of lot 707, and if such petition has been received; was the prayer of the petition granted; and if not, is it the intention of the government to place a sum on the estimates to carry out the prayer of the said petition this year?

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New Westminster, Feb. 27, 1890. fe27d4t

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H. HOY, Chairman B. of W.

City Hall, Feb. 27th, 1890. d27fetd

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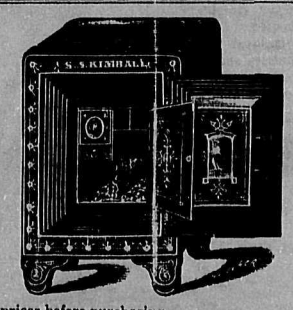

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