THE DAILY COLUMBIAN.

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Dated New Westminster, 20th January, 1890. AUGUST OSCAR LUND. dja20m1

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FOUGHT FOR LOVE.

Two Ladies Fight a Duel with Rapiers and One is Badly Wounded.

The French Elections Yesterday Result in a Complete Triumph for the Boulangists.

Parnell Asks the Government What is Going to be Done with the Commission Report.

Fought For Love.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Amelia Bell and Louisa Helyard, members of the Lady Fencers troup, travelling with "The Kings Foot" company, are alleged to have fought a duel with rapiers in one of the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel to-day. In the first bout Louisa was wounded in the right shoulder. In the second she was scratched three times, and that ended the affair. The girls are rivals, both being in love with a certain society man.

A Boulangist Victory.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Elections were held in Paris to-day for members of the chamber of deputies, in several divisions. There was absolutely no excitement, and total indifference on the streets. Maguel and Mery, the two Boulangists whose elections recently were invalidated, were at the head of the polls, in the Seine district, but another ballot is necessary. In the other divisions the Boulangists are victorious, Goussot, Revest and Laur, in St. Dennis and Belleville, in the first division of the Seine, defeating Gobles by a little over one thousand votes.

Refused the Offer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Jas. Whitcomb Reilly has refused an offer of $250 per night and expenses, to lecture under the management of Theatrical Manager Downs, of New York.

Branching Out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—The Boatman's Savings Bank, one of the oldest financial institutions of St. Louis, will on March 1st become the Boatman's National Bank, with a capital of four million, the largest in St. Louis. The capital is now two millions.

A Cowardly Hound.

WICHITA, Feb. 17.—The wife and three children of J. M. Kerr, a farmer living 15 miles south of here, were burned to death on Saturday morning. Kerr and his wife occupied rooms on the second floor, and being aroused, discovered the house full of smoke. Kerr was nearly suffocated, and going to the window he found it impossible, so he says, to save his wife, and threw himself out and escaped. The lower floor, where the children slept, was a mass of flames. The house was two miles from the nearest neighbors.

A Pastoral Letter.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 17.—The Right Rev. Bishop Fink, of the Diocese of Kansas, has written a pastoral letter denouncing the Farmers' Alliance, and warning Catholic farmers not to join it.

A Bad State of Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Reports from Queensland, Australia, brought by steamer, show that the colony has suffered from one of the worst floods in its history. In eight days the rain fall was an inch over four feet, and the result was to inundate many square miles of valuable ranches. Glastonberry creek, a small stream, was suddenly swollen and came down upon the valley settlers as a solid wall of water twenty feet high. A mother and two children were swept away, the father saving himself by clinging to a tree. More than a score of fatalities are reported, and only a few places have yet been heard from.

In Melbourne extreme heat is reported. On January 19th the mercury reached 110 in the shade and 145 in the sun.

The unemployed in Sydney are increasing daily, and fully a thousand men and women sleep every night in the parks. They are appealing to the Government to give them work.

A Small War Probable.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Feb. 17.—The Chickasaw Legislature, of Tishomingo, I. T., in secret session passed a resolution appropriating several thousand dollars with which to equip a tribal militia. The Governor of the nation will now order the militia to expel all non-citizens who refuse to pay an annual permit tax. Serious trouble is anticipated, for non-citizens express their intention of resisting.

A Strange Revenge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Isaac Jacob, a peddler of candies and jewelry, lured Herman Koyozinski, an expressman, from his home into a stable at an early hour this morning and shot him dead. He then entered the house of the murdered man and seriously wounded the latter's wife, and when pursued by the son of the murdered man, shot himself. Jacob, it is alleged, has several wives living, and because a niece of Koyozinski refused him, he took revenge on the entire family.

Asylum Burned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17.—One wing of the insane asylum, two miles west of this town, was burned this morning. The loss is between $30,000 and $40,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It was first discovered in the boiler room, which together with the engine house, pump room, drying house, kitchen, bakery, pantries and bath-rooms were destroyed. The five hundred patients were removed to the ground floor, and although a panic prevailed there was no loss of life.

Struck Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Between 400 and 500 builders, mechanics and laborers refused to go to work to-day on several jobs of Morton & Cherley, Boston, builders, who have so far refused to employ exclusively members of the United Brotherhood, amalgamated and United Orders and Progressive Carpenters. All trades are affected except the well organized bricklayers and plasterers.

Shot Two Men.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—Last night at Georgesville, a village 10 miles from here, Geo. Ryan, a saloon-keeper, shot Rolley Stephen through the neck, killing him instantly. The ball, after passing through Stephen's neck, struck Napoleon Saver, a bystander, wounding him severely. He is reported to-night as dying.

The Sawtelle Tragedy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The place where the remains of Hiram F. Sawtelle were uncovered, has been visited by tremendous crowds to-day. The examination of the body by the county solicitor and Drs. Hain and Sullivan, of Dover, show the thickness of his flesh round the finger nails and the peculiar twist of the ankle, both of which points were telegraphed belonging to Hiram Sawtelle. It is now thought certain that the murder was committed in New Hampshire. A logger, named John Wiley, says he passed a carriage containing Hiram and Isaacs in the woods and soon after heard three shots. The search for the head is still continued.

Parnell Interrogates.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the house of commons to-day Parnell interrogated the government as to the course it proposed to take with regard to the report of the Parnell commission. Hon. W. H. Smith, government leader, replying, said the government would ask the commons to report and extend its thanks to the commission for the just and impartial manner in which it had discharged its duty. He also said the government intended to ask the house to enter the report upon the journal. He said he hoped to make a motion to this effect on Monday. Smith's remarks were interrupted by cheers, counter cheers, derisive laughter and exclamations of indignation.

A Defaulter Returns.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—This morning General Agent Martin, of the Cunard S. S. Co., received a call from Mrs. M. L. P. Hurd, wife of the missing cashier of the corporation. She informed Martin her husband returned at an early hour Sunday morning, greatly changed in appearance and pale and ill. Although the wife plied him with questions, he would not explain his absence or tell where he had been. Since Hurd disappeared there has been an examination of the company's books and a deficit discovered amounting perhaps to a few thousand dollars. The examination of the books is still going on, the expert at work upon them not having completed the task. This deficit was probably the cause of Mr. Hurd's disappearance.

The Bankrupt Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The report of the senate committee on the Pacific railways, with the bills for the funding of the debt of the road, was made public to-night. The report is very lengthy, as is also the bill. In substance the report finds that the roads are unable to pay their indebtedness, and therefore believes that the debts should be funds, and the time extended. The bill provides that the Central Pacific be required to pay to pay two per cent interest on their indebtedness, and one and a third per cent. of the debt annually for 75 years, at the end of which time the debt will be paid. As the road has extensive improvements to make they can use half of the interest for the first ten years for that purpose.

The Union Pacific and Branches must pay three per cent. interest annually on indebtedness for fifty years. These payments must be paid semi-annually. The attorney-general is required to make annual reports to congress showing that the roads have fulfilled these requirements. If any of the roads fail to make these payments within 90 days after the payment is due the secretary of the treasury is empowered to foreclose the mortgages and take possession.

Mill Burned.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 17.—The rolling mill of the Minnesota Car Works, at West Duluth, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $40,000.

Interesting Trials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Navy Department has invited competitive trials of armor plates to be held at Annapolis during May. A board of naval officers will be designated to direct the trial. Any armor plate conforming to the requirements of the Department will be purchased for the navy at a price previously agreed upon.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 17.—This afternoon Wm. Dohn, a tinner and dealer in iron cornices, while drunk went to his house and pulling out a revolver, shot his wife, inflicting a severe wound in her hand. Then putting the pistol to his head he blew his brains out, dying instantly. The deceased was 35 years old. Jealousy is the supposed cause of the deed.

Murdered the Gate Keeper.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—A fireman of the steamer Manhattan, giving the name of Mack, has been arrested for murdering the gate keeper of the docks here.

Another Complaint.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The *Post* of this city says that the Emperor in his plans for the working classes does not provide for agriculturists who are coming into our towns in great numbers to the detriment of laborers.

Propeller Broken.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The steamer Persian Monarch with her propeller broken arrived here to-day.

Appalling Mortality.

WICHITA, Kansas, Feb. 17.—Appalling reports have been received here to-day of the mortality among the Indians in the country east and south of Oklahama from influenza. Indian Agent Kuhn, from the Shaw-Nee nation, estimates nearly one hundred of that tribe have died within a week from the disease, about two-thirds of them being children. The stricken tribes seem to have lost heart. When the grippe first appeared among them, medicine men ministered to their wants, but they only seem to have aggravated the disease, and since the deaths have become so numerous the Indians refuse all offers of assistance, and just lie down and die.

A Wife's Treachery.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—A sensation has been created here and in South Jersey by the discovery of a large number of notes with the forged signature of Edward Lippincott, of Medford, N. J., who is the proprietor of Haddon Hall, Atlantic City. The amount runs up in the thousands. Banks, firms and individuals are the victims. Lippincott says that his wife is the forger. It was also discovered that the property of Mrs. Haines, the sister of Mrs. Lippincott, worth $50,000, has been mortgaged to the extent of $19,000 by Mrs. Lippincott. Among the victims in this city are John Wannamaker, Starpless Bros., J. & J. Dobson, and other large firms. The Lippincott's are well known in society, and are of Quaker descent. Lippincott is ruined.

A Fish Story.

ELDORA, Feb. 15.—This town comes to the front with a startling fish story that is vouched for as true in every particular. It is recited that John Webster with several boon companions made a fishing excursion down the Iowa River. They cut holes in the ice and speared a fine pike. Cutting it open they were much surprised to find within a flat pocket book containing $65 in gold, $15 *in silver, $75 in bank notes, $10,000 in* bonds and a certificate of deposit on a bank of Johnstown, Pa., for $25. A slip of paper was also found bearing a statement that the book and contents belonged to John J. Jones, of Johnstown, who was supposed to have perished in the terrible flood. There is no doubt that the fish made its way to the Iowa by traversing the famous Conemaugh River in Pensylvania into the Allegheny, then to the Ohio, then to the Mississippi, and up into the Iowa River.

MAINLAND RIGHTS.

Delegates From All Parts of the District Meet and Adopt a Platform,

Mainland Rights and Representation by Population are the Main Issues Discussed.

A Broad and Liberal-Minded Discussion on the Leading Questions of the Day.

The meeting of the Central Executive of the Mainland Associations of New Westminster district was held at the city hall on Saturday night. There was a full attendance of delegates, and no part of the district was unrepresented. The meeting was not called to order until 9 o'clock, owing to the Vancouver train being delayed *en route*. There was some dissatisfaction expressed by the country members, who had come long distances, at great expense and inconvenience, and who thought the Vancouver delegates might have come over earlier in the day in order that no unnecessary delay of the important proceedings should be chanced. However, when once the meeting got to work it soon made up for lost time.

After the delegates had filed their credentials, Mayor Brown took the chair and called the meeting to order. The secretary then read the list of accredited delegates as follows:

Vancouver—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, Thos. Dunn and J. H. Templeton.

New Westminster—Messrs. J. C. Brown, A. Ewen, W. B. Townsend and D. Robson.

Maple Ridge—Messrs. W. J. Harris, D. C. Webber and Joseph Stephens.

Burton Prairie—Capt. L. Thompson.

Langley—Messrs. Henry Harris and Henry Davis.

Surrey—Messrs. James Punch, Thos. Shannon and H. T. Thrift.

Chilliwack—Messrs. Thos. E. Kitchen, A. Davison and D. McGillivray.

Port Moody—Mr. J. T. Scott.

Sydenham—Mr. A. B. Walworth.

Mission—Dr. G. F. Boddington.

North Arm—Mr. J. W. Lawson.

Richmond—Messrs. J. W. Sexsmith, O. D. Sweet and Thos. Kidd.

Agassiz—Mr. McDonald.

The minutes of the first meeting of the Vancouver and Westminster associations were read and adopted.

The secretary then called on the meeting to elect a president for the year.

Moved by Thos. Dunn, seconded by O. D. Sweet, that Mr. J. C. Brown be elected president of the Mainland Association. Carried unanimously.

Mayor Brown took the chair and returned thanks for the honor in a few well chosen words. He said he would do his duty faithfully and guard the interests of the association to the best of his ability. The idea in the first place had been to form mainland associations in all parts of the district, municipalities and settlements, as well as the cities of Vancouver and Westminster. These associations would be in a manner independent, but always bearing allegiance to the central executive. The proposed platform was neither aggressive nor sectional, but was prepared with the intention and for the purpose of giving the government the fullest possible idea of the population of the district and its rights as regards parliamentary representation. It was also the intention that this meeting would be able, as it were, to focus the whole Mainland feeling in its proceedings. The Mainland Association was not opposed to the Island, but we want simply to maintain our rights, to get what we are entitled to in the way of representation. We have no fight with the Island, but on the contrary we would stand together and assist the Island were she not being properly treated. All we want is proper representation in the local house, representation by population, and we must have it, that is, if we are to give that respect and cheerful obedience to the laws of the country which we should.

The President then asked the meeting to elect a secretary. The names of Mr. D. Robson and Mr. Hershburg were mentioned, but both gentlemen declined to act.

Mr. D. Robson proposed the name of Mr. R. H. Alexander.

Mr. Alexander thought the secretary should reside at Westminster so that the business of the association might be facilitated.

Other delegates thought the same, but the majority did not think the residence of the secretary would make a great difference with telephone and telegraph communication so convenient.

Mr. Alexander finally consented to nomination and was elected unanimously.

The delegations then handed in their nomination of vice-presidents as follows: Vancouver, Thos. Dunn; New Westminster, A. Ewen; Maple Ridge, W. J. Harris; Burton Prairie, Capt. L. Thompson; Langley, Henry Harris; Chilliwack, D. McGillivray; Port Moody, J. D. Scott; Sydenham, J. W. Walworth; Mission, Dr. Boddington; Surrey, Jas. Punch; Richmond, J. W. Sexsmith; Agassiz, Mr. McDonald; North Arm, J. W. Lawson.

Voting on the clauses of the constitution was the next business, and it was adopted as follows:

Resolved—That the Central Executive shall consist of four delegates from each of the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, three delegates from every other Municipality in the district, and one delegate from each settlement not included in any Municipality:

That all delegates must be accredited by a regularly organized "Mainland Association" of the Municipality or Settlement which they represent:

That officers be elected at the annual meeting in each year;

That J. C. Brown be President for this year;

That each city and municipal delegation elect one of their number to be a Vice-President and that the delegate from each settlement be a Vice-President;

That R. H. Allexander be Secretary-Treasurer for this year:

That City Associations be assessed $20 per annum, Municipal Associations $5 der ann., and Settlement Associations $2 per ann.; and that such assessments must be paid before the delegates take their seats;

That the Central Executive meet at the call of the President, and that five members be a quorum:

That the President shall call a meeting at the request of any five delegates:

That the duties of the officers shall be such as are generally implied by their titles.

The platform then came up for discussion, and clauses one and two passed with slight amendments.

Clause three, which provides for dividing the district into ridings, brought up a general discussion.

Mr. Harris, of Maple Ridge, said the district, excluding Vancouver, should be divided into four ridings, to be known as the East, West, North and South ridings of New Westminster District.

Mr. Davis, of Langley, thought there should be no specified number of ridings fixed at this meeting, but when the voting population was known the number of ridings the district is entitled to should then be insisted on. The number might be more than four.

Capt. Thompson, of Burton Prairie, said the people throughout the country were unanimous in having the district divided into ridings, but he thought they would be against making the names local; it would be better to retain the name of New Westminster, and cut the district into as many ridings as it is entitled to.

Mr. Kidd, of Richmond, thought a division of the district would reduce our strength, as some parts are more thickly populated then others.

Mr. Thrift, of Surrey, was of the opinion that a division of the district would be the best plan, and he thought the district, excluding the cities of Westminster and Vancouver, was fairly entitled to five members. The people of Surrey were unanimous in asking for ridings.

Mr. Alexander, of Vancouver, favored a division of the district. He considered that it should be thoroughly impressed on the Government that a single voter should only have a single vote. The practice of one voter voting for more than one person was not just, and he would support no measure that would entitle a man to more than one vote.

Mr. McGillivray, of Chilliwack, did not think anything would be gained, while much might be lost by leaving the district undivided. One populous corner corner of the district might elect the whole lot of members, and that would neither he just or right.

Dr. Boddington expressed the same views as the last speaker, and thought every portion of the district should b given a fair share of representation.

Mr. David Robson agreed as to the division of the district, but thought the cities should not be divided into ridings.

Mr. Thos. Dunn, Vancouver, disagreed with Mr. Robson; Montreal and Toronto, the leading cities of Canada, were divided into electoral districts.

Mr. Templeton, Vancouver, corrected Mr. Dunn, and informed the meeting that Toronto had swept away electoral districts and now elected its members on the general vote—each voter being entitled to vote for only two candidates.

Mayor Brown thought the division of the district should be strongly emphasized.

The clause was finally amended and passed.

The question of naming the association the Mainland Association of British Columbia, or the Mainland Association of New Westminster District, was raised by Mr. McGillivray who pointed out that it might be assuming too much for this district to speak for the whole Mainland, and other parts of the country might resent it.

Mr. Dunn said there had been no other intention in organizing the association, than to make it anything else than a general Mainland organization.

Mr. Hirschburg informed the meeting that every part of the Province had been apprised of the formation of the Mainland association, and each section of the country had been asked to organize branches. He had been instructed that Mainland associations had already been formed in Yale district, and he was positive other parts of the country would soon organize in the same direction.

Capt. Thompson thought the mainland Central Executive should embrace the whole province, and that as soon as possible every part of the country should be welded together under a general mainland association. The heading of the proposed constitution and platform sent out made it a purely local affair.

Mayor Brown, the president, said he believed he was responsible for the title and wished to explain why he had adopted that form ot words. His idea was an association with its own officers and organization, in every municipality and settlement throughout the mainland, with a central executive for each district, and a supreme executive comcomposed of delegates from these, thus representing the feelings and opinions of the whole Mainland. This explanation was received with applause, and the question "shall the title stand" was carried unanimously.

The platform as amended was then adopted as follows:

RESOLVED (1) That the Central Executive will in no way interfere in any party politics, as such; but will be governed by the principle, "measures, not men."

(2) That as it is the primary object of the Association to insist upon population being made the basis of representation as nearly as practicable, the Central Executive will use its best endeavors to that end, provided that until the next census the number of voters be taken as the basis of representation.

(3) That the constituency now known as New Westminster District, excluding Vancouver, should be divided into as many ridings, or constituencies bearing local names, as will give it, with one member for each constituency, the number of members to which it shall be entitled; and this Executive hopes to see this principle applied to all other districts in the province.

(4) That Vancouver shall be a separate constituency, and that the representation of Vancouver and New Westminster shall be based upon population;

(5) That constituencies be recommended strictly to adhere to the principle of electing (except, of course, in the case of representatives who are cabinet ministers) none but *bona fide* residents to represent them in the Legislature.

(6) That it shall be the duty of the Central Executive to call upon every local Association; to aid by holding meetings, passing resolutions, etc., any constituency which may appear to be unjustly dealt with.

(7) That this constitution may be amended only at an annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present; or by the assent of two-thirds of the local Associations as expressed by resolution approving of the proposed amendment.

Capt. Thompson moved that all districts of the Mainland be asked to form associations with central committees, the latter to form the Supreme Executive of the Mainland Association. Seconded and carried.

A discussion as to the place at which the next annual meeting would be held, was ended by Mr. McGillivray, who moved that the next annual meeting of the Association be held at New Westminster on the last Wednesday in November of this year; and that the place of subsequent meetings be resolved on at each meeting.

A discussion followed upon what steps should be taken by the association to influence legislation on the redistribution question when the government measure shall have been brought down, and, on motion of Captain Thompson, and an amendment by Mr. Harris, it was decided that at the earliest possible moment after the bill is brought down the Central Executive be called together to consider it, and that copies of the bill be distributed as early as possible among the local associations for their consideration.

It being a part of the programme that members of the Local House who were present should be called upon to address the delegates, the president called upon Mr. Ladner, M.P.P., who had just entered the hall, to favor the meeting with an address. (It should be mentioned that Mr. Thomas Cunningham, member for this city, as well as Mr. Ladner, was present at an earlier hour of the evening, but both gentlemen had retired.) Mr. Ladner came forward with his well-known genial

(SEE FOURTH PAGE.)

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THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 1890.

THE MAINLAND ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of the Central Executive in this city Saturday night must have struck every observer present as being a thoroughly representative, earnest and business-like convention. The delegates assembled, representing Vancouver, New Westminster, and the district at large, knew just what they wanted to do, and wasted no time in doing it, and the utmost harmony and unanimity of sentiment characterized the proceedings throughout, as well as a complete absence of the offensive sectional spirit—the expression of one of the speakers, to the effect that the Mainland Association would just as readily assist an Island constituency to secure its rights as it would a Mainland one, being heartily endorsed.

In its selection of Mayor Brown, of this city, as president, and Mr. R. H. Alexander, of Vancouver, as secretary-treasurer, for the ensuing year, the Central Executive made a wise choice, as both gentlemen have the Mainland Association movement thoroughly at heart and will make most energetic and efficient officers in furthering the important objects for which it was organized.

If one thing was emphasized more than another at the meeting on Saturday night, it was the unmistakable expression of the delegates in favor of dividing the district into ridings or single member constituencies, and of extending the principle to every electoral district in the Province, city or otherwise. It was apparent from the expressions of the district delegates that the prevailing impression in the municipalities and settlements is that Westminster District is fairly entitled to increased representation, independent of Vancouver City altogether.

Although, owing principally to the necessity of an early date for the first meeting of the Central Executive, no delegates were present from interior districts, it was clearly stated, on Saturday night, by the president, and unanimously approved, that this executive should use its best endeavors to have branches of the Mainland Association organized in every district on the Mainland, from which a grand Central Executive, representing the whole Mainland, could be formed. The proposition is an excellent one, and, judging from the success that has attended the movement since its inception a few weeks ago, there is every probability of it being carried out.

The Mainland Association as a whole is plainly destined to accomplish much good, apart even from the specific object of its formation, in promoting and keeping alive a healthy interest in politics and supplying a ready and potent means by which intelligent public opinion can be brought to bear upon legislation, Provincial and Dominion. The local branches of the association, in the rural communities particularly, will be able to do valuable and much needed work besides in seeing that all eligible names are placed upon the voters' lists—a matter which, being "everybody's business, has been nobody's business" in the past, has been sadly neglected. It is to be hoped, as Mayor Brown, president of the Central Executive, so strongly urged on Saturday night, that this very important business of adding duly qualified names to the voters' register will now be undertaken in earnest and pushed vigorously in every municipality and settlement of the district.

PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

THE report of the Parnell Commissioners has been printed and presented to the Imperial House of Commons. The leading conclusions arrived at by Sir James Hannen and his colleagues were summarised in our despatches of Friday evening's issue, and we may remark that, as we anticipated long before Christmas, the court has given so ambiguous a report in some respects that both sides claim to have scored a victory. Thus, while the *Times* says that "if on "certain points we are held not to have "established our statements, the gen- "eral effect of what we said remains "unchanged," the general verdict of the English press seems to be that, to all intents and purposes, the Commissioners' report exonerates Mr. Parnell and his friends from the very serious charges brought against them in the columns of the *Times*.

The various charges against Mr. Parnell are declared unproved, and the report states that he denounced the Phœnix Park murders in all sincerity, that he was *not* intimate with criminals, and that neither he nor his political associates were aware that the Clan-Na-Gael collected money for the American branch of the Land League. The highly important decision is given that the judges had no evidence to show that the Invincibles were a branch of the Land League, and it is put emphatically on record that the "League neither paid "nor organized the Invincibles." It must never for one moment be forgotten that except for the publication in the *Times* of the Pigott forgeries the Commission would have had no *raison d'etre*, and not only are those letters declared frauds, but "utterly unworthy of credit; all the "letters he produced as criminating "were forgeries."

On the other hand, the Commissioners' report declares that the Land League gave no assistance to the authorities in detecting crime. It is hard to understand how the authorities could have expected it. The League was a purely political association, but no sooner did it begin to show itself a reality, and of practical utility to the oppressed tenants, than coercive measures were passed through Parliament to suppress it and drive legitimate discontent beneath the surface, there to fester and bubble until it erupted in the form of Fenianism, Ribbon Societies, and what not. Had the authorities recognized the fact that the Land League was as purely a political association as, say the Primrose League, most of the trouble and agrarian crime would have never happened. When men are prevented by law from airing their grievances in the legitimate channels of the press and platform, they sometimes fly to the wicked methods of the secret societies.

Tho judges complain that they received very little assistance from Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. This is really too ludicrous. When the question of appointing the Commission was before Parliament, not only Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Gladstone and his friends, declared that the proper tribunal to inquire into the *Times'* charges was a committee of the House of Commons. It was pointed out that such a tribunal could be equipped with all the powers of a court of justice, without the formalities of procedure so necessary, in due maintenance of decency and order, with purely legal tribunals, but absolutely non-essential and out of place in an enquiry conducted by a committee of the House itself. It was the suggestion of Sir Charles Lewis, a supporter of the Government, that the *Times'* articles were a "breach of privilege," and both the Liberal and Parnellite parties in the House were ready to treat them as such in the usual manner by an enquiry before a select committee.

We have in a previous issue gone into detail over this matter of the appointment of a commission of judges, in spite of the protests of the Liberal and Irish parties, and here we merely state that the predictions of certain Liberals that the Commission would prove vastly expensive and of little practical utility have been more than verified. Before such a tribunal, appointed by a tyrannous majority in spite of the protests of two great parties in the State, Mr. Parnell had no necessity to appear except to vindicate his character, and that done he very properly withdrew from any further participation in the Government game of endeavouring to whitewash the falsehoods of the party and its mouthpiece the *Times*.

The judges report that Mr. Davitt and others conspired to bring about the absolute separation of Ireland from Great Britain. We never doubted it, for Mr. Davitt himself gave evidence to that effect. Everyone knows that once he was a Fenian, but everyone knows, too, that for years past he has advocated purely constitutional means, and declared himself satisfied with the proposals of Mr. Gladstone in relation to the government of Ireland. It is time the cant about rebellion was dropped, for the word to a great extent means, in everyday talk, lack of success. Had Smith O'Brien attained his end, or Stephens succeeded in separating the Emerald Isle from Great Britain, to-day the very men who mark them down for conspirators and rebels would be found painting the sky with laudations of their love of country. Whatever faults Mr. Davitt has, at least fear is not one of them; and just as, when a too zealous young Fenian, he helped to raid Chester Castle; so, in later years, with maturer thoughts but as great a love for his country, he declares, "I favor Mr. Par- "nell's constitutional methods for ob- "taining self-government for my coun- "try, but were I convinced those means "would be of no avail, I would favor re- "bellion to-morrow." With such a declaration to go upon, it is no wonder the judges came to be very severe in dealing with Michael Davitt. Everybody, however, knew his unbending nature and the uncompromising position he has marked out for himself, and the judges' report merely serves to emphasize his already known sentiments.

Upon the whole, the report of the Commissioners is more favorable to the Irish party than we dared anticipate, looking at the nature of that court's composition and the manner in which the judges declined to assent to Sir Charles Russell's demand for the production of the books of the Loyal and Patriotic League. A higher tribunal than the Commission has long ago decided the question of the criminality or otherwise of the Home Rule movement, and in the face of Public Opinion it really matters little what Sir James Hannon and his colleagues care to say relative to the political character of the Irish leaders. The cause of Ireland is just where it was, moving on the high road which leads to that "inalienable right "of a free people to govern themselves," and both voluminous reports and coercive legislation will be found as powerless to stay the march of Liberal principles as Mrs. Partington's mop was to prevent the approach of the Atlantic tide.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Dr. G. Munro Smith states that a diet of 12 to 14 ounces of chemically dry food, digestible and with the ingredients in proper proportion, is sufficient for the daily needs of an average-sized man on moderate work. Most persons eat literally twice as much.

The reports of the Challenger exploring expedition, which have been issued at irregular intervals during the last nine years, now form 47 quarto volumes, containing 27,550 pages of letter press, 2662 lithographic plates, 413 maps and diagrams, and a great number of wood cuts.

An inventor of Belfast, Ireland, has made a pneumatic tire for bicycles that is claimed to destroy all vibration. It is about 2½ inches in diameter, and consists of an outer covering of rubber enclosing an inner air-tube. Air is pumped in by a foot-blower, and a valve prevents its return.

Potatoe paint is a novelty, which is said to adhere well to wood and plaster, and to be very cheap. To make it, boil one pound of peeled potatoes, mash, dilute with water and pass through a seive; then add two pounds of Spanish white in four pounds of water. Different colors can be had by the use of the ordinary mineral powders.

The proposed ship canal across Italy to connect the Tyrrhenian Sea with the Adriatic is expected not only to afford improved water communication for many places, but to facilitate the drainage of marshy districts and to render 170 square miles of lake area fit for cultivation. The canal would be 124 miles long, 263 feet wide and 40 feet deep, and its cost is estimated by Signor Bocca at $125,000.

The longest-lived people in the world are the Norwegians, among whom the average duration of life is now 48.33 years for the men, 51.30 for the women, and 49.77 for both sexes. The life-period has increased in recent years. That it has become 17 per cent. greater than in Central and Western Europe is attributed by the director of the Statistical Bureau to the comparatively slight mortality among the youngest children. An inquiry into the causes of this infantile healthfulness should be made in the interest of parents in all countries.

The liquefaction of carbonic acid gas on a large scale was first undertaken in Hanover about 20 years ago. The manufacture is now becoming of considerable importance, the chief uses of the novel product being in brewing and by Krupp for compressing molten steel in moulds to ensure solid castings. The gas is liquefied by a pressure of about 36 atmospheres, the temperature being at the freezing point of water. One firm in Berlin sells daily 200 flasks—each of about 17½ pounds—of the liquefied gas, and Vienna produces about 1000 pounds each 24 hours.

In the course of long investigation, Prof. Ponfick, of Breslau, has made the important discovery that a large part of the liver—even as much as three-fourths—may be removed without serious disturbance of the animal functions. Surgeons had before known that the whole of the liver is not absolutely essential to health, but could hardly suppose that the sudden destruction of a considerable part of it would not be serious, and now may be enabled to perform operations hitherto believed to be impossible. Prof. Ponfick found that the liver has a wonderful power of reproduction, in some cases a portion equal to two-thirds being replaced by a new growth within a few weeks.

In a book on "The flight of the bird as the basis of the art of flying," a German author, Herr Otto Lilienthal, describes the results of 23 years experimenting by himself and brother on the form of wings best adapted for carrying heavy bodies. He concludes—as have others—that the real secret of a bird's flight lies in the arching of its wings, which accounts for the small expenditure of strength, and he believes that close imitation of the birds is the only method of solving the problem of human flight. The artificial wings of the investigators have been made so effective as to raise half the weight of the operator, the apparatus worked by foot-levers, being made to rise with a person weighing 160 pounds when a counter-weight of 80 pounds is helping to lift by means of suitable pulleys.

A curious study has been made by a German physioligist, Herr Tarchenoff. Clay-electrodes, connected with a delicate galvanometer, were applied to the hands, feet, toes, nose, ear and back, when it was found that electrical currents of varying strength were set up in the skin by mental excitation of any kind. Tickling with a brush or hot water produced a strong current; and cold or the pain of a pin-prick, a weaker effect. Impressions of sound, light, taste and smell acted similarly. The skin-currents were even produced by imagining the sensations; and when caused by mental effort varied with the amount of work,—a multiplication of small numbers giving a weak current and of larger numbers a stronger one. The currents seem to be connected with the sweat-glands, which are aroused to increased action by nearly every kind of nerve-activity.

Photography is being applied to the identification of bodies in a curious manmaner by the Paris police. A knowledge of the occupation of a murdered person is often of importance, and as the hand is the part usually most affected by one's work, Mr. Bertillon has taken a large series of photographs, each one showing the hands of a workman on a large scale and his figure at work on a small scale. The condition of the hands and the parts that undergo friction may thus be seen at a glance. Among the characteristics observed are the following: From the hands of the navvy the secondary lines disappear, and a peculiar collosity is developed by friction of the spade handle; the hands of tin-plate workers are covered with little cracks produced by acids; the hands of lace-makers are smooth, but the back has blisters and the front of the shoulder callosities from the straps of the loom; and the thumb and first joints of the index of metal-workers show large blisters, while the left hand has scars made by sharp fragments of metal.

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KANGAROO HUNTING.

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There are 6,000 kangaroo skins received in Newark, N. J., every week. They are all tanned in one large establishment on Sussex avenue, and are then made into fine shoes. Australia and New Zealand furnish kangaroo hides for the world. The kangaroos are killed in Australia about 300 miles back from the coast, and are shipped from Melbourne, Sydney and Newcastle, in Australia, and from Masterton, in New Zealand. Up to 1869 the kangaroos were killed and eaten in Australia, and their hides were cut into shoe-strings. But an Englishman named Brown in that year discovered the remarkable character of the leather, and brought several thousand skins to this country. He tried to sell the hides to tanners; but they were shy of the novelty, and he had to sell them at a sacrifice to a book-binder. The book-binder made triangular corner pieces in ledgers and commercial books out of the skins, and so ascertained the good quality of the leather. It was in this way that the larger leather factories were first attracted to kangaroo hide. The skin was found to be very tenacious, and the compactness of the grain prevents its absorbing water, while the acids in blacking meet with an almost impervious substance. It was hard work for years to get the kangaroo skins. It was not until the Newarker, who now tans them, sent agents to Australia three years ago that the demand could be supplied. The characteristic climate of Australia and the pugnacity of the kangaroo make hunting the hides dangerous. Winter starts in May and ends in December in that country. The rest of the year the heat is intense, the thermometer frequently reaching 140 degrees. Eight men hunt together for kangaroos. They are called a "set." When brought to bay the kangaroo jumps like a flash for the hunter's chest and tries to crush it in with his fore feet. To prevent this each man wears across his breast a two or three-inch thick matting. Armed with a spear, with a club attachment at the other end, they ride upon swift horses into a herd. With the agility and equipoise of circus riders they stand erect upon their horses and use their spears and clubs. The kangaroo is able to jump clear over a horse. As the game is bagged it is skinned, and the skin is stretched on the ground and pegged down to prevent shrinkage. The flesh furnishes meat for the camp. Each man places his private mark upon his booty, and when they have 100 skins apiece they return back to civilization. There are twenty varieties of kangaroos, among them the blue, red Wallaby, black, gray and Forester, the latter furnishing the best leather, as it lives mainly in wooded sections. When the shipping ports are reached the hunters dispose of the skins by auction to the highest bidders and realize about seventy cents a pound. Kangaroo hunters make large profits. One man is known to have cleared $4,500 free of living expenses in a single year. The tanning of kangaroo skins is confined to men employed by Americans, as other dealers can not afford to pay the high prices for the raw material. The result is that Parisian and London shoe manufacturers buy their stock of kangaroo leather directly from Newark, and prominent dealers in Germany, Greece, Spain, and even Australia itself, receive their supplies from the same. The manufacturer here scouts the idea that the original seven-league boots were made from the skin of the great Australian leapers.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

EATEN BY SHARKS.

The Fearful Fate of Aeronaut Van Tassel at Honolulu.

Aeronaut Van Tassel, who is well known all over the United States as a daring adventurer among the clouds, met a fearful death at Honolulu not long ago by falling into the water from his balloon, where he was eaten by sharks. The occasion of his last ascension was the King's birthday. There was a grand celebration, and the festivities were to conclude with a parachute leap. Shortly before three o'clock Van Tassel entered his balloon alone after all the necessary preparations had been made. The conditions were favorable for his landing on land, and when the balloon shot upward it was thought he would not land more than a half mile from the starting point. The balloon ascended steadily to the height of one thousand feet, when it was caught by a breeze blowing seaward and carried over the water.

The aeronaut evidently saw he must inevitably fall into the water, and those who were watching him with glasses saw that he was hurriedly making preparations for a descent. Suddenly the parachute was let loose, and the bag of gas shot up higher into the air. The parachute opened nicely, and the man gracefully descended into the water about two miles off shore.

That was the last seen of him. The steamer Zealandia, which brought the news, was at the time entering the harbor. Two boats were immediately lowered, and the men were soon at the spot where the man was last seen. They could find no trace of him. The parachute had sunk, owing to the weight of its iron, and three or four monster sharks were seen swimming near by. They followed the boats back to the steamer.

Though the search was continued afterward for several hours no trace was found. Van Tassel was a daring swimmer, and under ordinary circumstances could not have drowned before the boats reached him. The hunt for his body has been continued every day since the accident, but without avail. The men who were in the boats say Van Tassel must have been seized by the sharks almost immediately after he struck the water, for not more than eight minutes elapsed from the time the boats were lowered until the spot was reached where the daring man died.

News of his death was not long in reaching shore, and immediately thousands who had seen him go up went to the beach and wharves, and small boats without number were rowed eastward. The first diligent search was not ended until dark, and there is no hope whatever of recovering the body now.

Van Tassel was well known in San Francisco and throughout America. There are few large cities in the United States in which he has not made ascensions, and few understand the business so well as he, as he had been up hundreds of times. He made many ascensions from Woodward's Garden, Central Park and the Ocean beach, and he successfully performed parachute jumps in this city at the beach a few months ago. On one occasion before the leap nearly cost him his life, the parachute not opening and descending with lightning rapidity for many hundred feet before spreading.

He was about forty years of age, and left a wife, but no children.—Cor. N. Y. Sun.

The nitrate of lead is the cheapest disinfectant known that fulfills its intent. It is made by dissolving half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drachms of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved pour the two mixtures together, and when the sediment has settled you have a pail of clear fluid which is the saturated solution of the chloride of lead. A pound of nitrate will make several barrels of the liquid.

PULMONARY DISORDERS.

Out-Door Air and Exercise the Best Remedies for Consumption.

In the course of the last fifty years a number of observant physicians have evinced a more and more outspoken conviction that pulmonary disorders make no exception to the general rule that all diseases become more curable in cold weather. Three generations ago all lung troubles, almost without an exception, were ascribed to the influence of cold air—a delusion perpetuated in the still sadly misleading word "cold" as a synonym of catarrh, and in the not yet quite obsolete fashion of sending consumptives to an early grave in the sultry coast regions of the tropics. Cold night air, "draughts" and "raw March winds" had become the bugbears of lung-sick persons. A disease due to a low temperature seemed naturally to demand warmth for its cure, and patients who could not afford the expense of a journey to Florida or the West Indies were kept penned up in the stifling atmosphere of an overheated sick-room, with every breath of fresh air carefully excluded.

Those delusions were first shaken by the result of comparative statistics. The mortality records of every civilized country east, west, north or south demonstrated the suggestive fact that the prevalence of consumption bears an exact proportion to the prevalence of in-door occupations. In pastoral Norway pulmonary disorders were found to be less frequent than in cotton-spinning England; in frosty Switzerland less frequent than in sunny France. The unanimous reports of Arctic travelers established the still more remarkable circumstance that in the polar regions lung diseases are almost wholly unknown, "due to a diet of train oil," argued the old-school doctors. "Let us try that specific." And the cod-liver-oil nuisance was added to other sorrows of afflicted mankind. Kohl, Father de Smeth and other explorers of the North American inland regions, in the meanwhile noticed that the hunting tribes of our frozen Northwestern prairies share the privilege of weather-proof lungs at a distance of 2,000 miles from the next train-oil kettle; while the reports of the Naples hospitals proved that the development of factory towns had made consumption extremely prevalent in the more than half-tropical coast district of Southern Italy.

At the same time experience had left no doubt that a change from in-door to out-door occupations could, in four out of five cases, be relied upon to avert the doom of hereditary consumption. The sickly wives of Silesian weavers recovered from malignant lung disorders after the removal of their household to the backwoods of the Tennessee valley; hollow-cheeked mechanics, worn out with hectic coughs, became athletes by adopting an out-door mode of life; of five sons descended from an ancestry of consumptives, four died in city workshops before the completion of their fiftieth year, while the fifth on his mountain farm outlived his nephews and grand-nephews. Consumption was gradually recognized to be a house disease.

It is true that the theory of the old-school party is apparently supported by the circumstances that lung disorders become more frequent after the end of October, and subside about the middle of May; but should that phenomenon be wholly unconnected with the fact that winter is, by excellence, the season of in-door life? Savages, who spend their winters out-doors, and trappers in their draughty winter camps in the gully of a Western sierra, know catarrhs only from hearsay, and we have seen that the natives of the arctic regions share that immunity in spite of their ill-ventilated hovels, which may keep out snow-flakes, but can not counteract the penetrative force of a polar winter storm.

These facts suggest considerable modifications in the conventional method of treating catarrhs and other disorders of the respiratory organs. They have already led to the practical establishment of the truth that cold pure air, rather than warm foul air, is nature's specific for the elimination of lung microbes, and scores of consumptives are actually cured by their removal from the sultry lowlands of the Mississippi valley to the frosty highland regions of the Adirondacks. For the same reason Dr. Lewis advised his lung-sick patients to take an extra dose of out-door air in mid-winter, and it would not be a bad plan to utilize the coldest and driest breezes of every winter for disinfectant purposes. Just as the owners of a new family residence celebrate a "house-warming," old tenements should be treated to an occasional house-freezing.—Dr. T. L. Oswald, in Harper's Bazar.

FACTS ABOUT RINGS.

A History of the Use of This Well-Known Ornament.

The practice of wearing finger-rings has been almost universal from an early period in the world's history. There is a tradition which ascribes their invention to Tubal Cain; and the old Latin author who gives currency to the story, speaking of the wedding circlet, says: "The form of the ring being circular—that is to say, round and without end—imparteth this much, that mutual love and hearty affection should roundly flow from one to the other, as in the circle, and that continually and forever." The first authentic reference to finger-rings occurs in the Old Testament, where (Genesis xxxviii.) mention is made of Judah's signet-ring. That they were also in use among the Egyptians at that time is evident from the forty-first chapter of Genesis, where we read of Pharaoh taking off his own ring and putting it upon Joseph's hand, when he made him "ruler over all the land of Egypt."

The hands of female mummies, found in the tombs of Egypt, are profusely covered with rings; the wealthy ladies of that country wearing costly ones upon nearly every finger, while their poorer sisters had to content themselves with circles of bronze, glass or pottery. The ancient Chaldeans, the Persians, and, according to Herodotus, the Babylonians wore rings; and it is probable that from Asia they were introduced into Greece. In the later Greek legends the ancient heroes are spoken of as wearing them, and at a more recent date every freeman throughout Greece seems to have had one.

The earlier rings appear to have been used not so much for ornament as for the practical purpose of affixing seals; but later on they became merely ornamental, and were set with precious stones. The Romans, who are believed to have derived the custom from the Sabines, wore signet-rings of iron—as was the case with the Lacedæmonians—and every freeman had the right to wear one.

Ambassadors in the early years of the republic used to wear gold rings as part of their official dress; this jus annuli aurei being afterwards extended to Chief Magistrates, Senators and, later on, to equites. Emperors were wont to confer this right on those whom they wished to favor, and the privilege became gradually more and more extensive, until in the time of Justinian all Roman citizens could avail themselves of it.

The later Romans used to wear many rings upon their fingers, some even having different ones for summer and winter, while the height of "dandyism" was reached by those who never wore the same ring twice, but threw it away when once it had done service.—Notes and Queries.

MOHAMMEDAN POWER.

The Establishment and Extension of Arab Dominion in Africa.

But the problem of Arab dominion is not on the coast at all, but in the interior of Africa. On the coast the European States can make their influence felt, but it extends no further than a narrow strip of land, beyond which barbarism reigns supreme. And here we arrive at one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age in which we live and the planet we inhabit. The aboriginal inhabitants of Central Africa are savages, sunk in heathenism, afflicted by the evils and the weaknesses of savage life, and perhaps inferior in mental and physical vigor to the stronger races of mankind. Over them has passed, like a tempest from the east, a horde of men of another and a stronger race, which marks them out for slavery and destruction. The Arab invasion of Africa is characterized in every part to which Europeans have penetrated by desperate valor in arms, by an utter indifference to human life, and, above all, by an enthusiastic and fanatical belief in the faith of Islam. They remind us of those ardent followers of the prophet who, in the first ages of Mohammedanism, bore his blood-stained standard and his intolerant creed from Spain to the confines of China, and well-nigh overthrew the faith and civilization of the ancient world. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, they are the same men—the living inheritors of the passions, the valor and the faith of the soldiers of Mohammed. Before the strength of the Christian States they are now compelled reluctantly to bow; but over the unarmed and untutored native races of Africa they are supreme. Accordingly, what we are now witnessing in Africa, since it has been partially opened to our view, is an amazing recrudescence and fermentation of Mohammedan power. On the Congo it is not the native population, but the blood-thirsty Arab slave dealers, who oppose the progress of civilization; the natives ask for protection from these formidable tyrants. On the Nile the fierce chiefs of this new warfare have made Khartoum a seat of power and authority over the neighboring tribes, for since the overthrow of the Egyptian government in the south they are masters of the Soudan. The capture of that important position, and the defeat and death of the heroic champion of civilization who perished there, were much greater events than they even seemed to be at the time they occurred, for they established a power, whether it was that of the Mahdi or any other name, which commands the interior and the river.—Edinburgh Review

ABOUT MOONSTONES.

They Come from India and Are Never Sold by Weight.

"The word 'precious' can not be applied to moonstones," said a well-known dealer in jewelry, "because their marketable value is relatively small at all times, and is still further influenced by the decrees of fashion. For some years past we have had but few calls for moonstones, but about twelve months ago they were restored to popular favor, and will probably continue to be much used for some time to come. The stones come from India, are easily procured, and there is but little waste in cutting. They are almost invariably of a bluish-white tint, the rays of the most perfect stones much resembling moonlight (hence the name), those of a less clear or yellowish hue being of but little value. When carved, the clear transparency of the stone is of course marred, but many of them are so embellished, the man in the moon being a favorite device, and a baby's face surrounded with a cap of pearls or diamonds another."

The moonstone is seldom worn alone by fashionable people, having usually an accompanying setting of diamonds or other precious stones. In response to a question the dealer added: "The largest moonstone I have ever seen was one of oblong shape about one and three-quarters inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in width. This was set to represent a butterfly with partially closed wings of brilliantly-colored stones, and was intended to be worn as a pendant. These stones are not valued by weight as others are, but simply by appearance and size, a perfectly round stone being more desirable than a flatter one and more rare."

As the moonstone is traditionally lucky it is most suitable for souvenirs, parting and anniversary gifts, and from present indications will be much used for favors and wedding presents during the coming gay season.—N. Y. Sun.

SHAVING THE BEARD.

The Practice Is Alluded to in Many Parts of the Old Testament.

The earliest reference to shaving is found in Genesis xli., 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the King, shaved himself. There are several directions as to shaving in Leviticus, and the practice is alluded to in many other parts of the Holy Scriptures. Egypt is the only country mentioned in the Bible where shaving was made a practice. In all other countries such an act would have been debasing in the extreme. Herodotus mentions that the Egyptians allowed the beard to grow when in mourning. So particular were they as to shaving at all other times, that to neglect it was to set one's self up as a target for reproach and ridicule. When the Egyptian artists intended to convey the idea of a mean, low, slovenly fellow they always represented him in full beard.

Unlike the Romans of a later age the Egyptians did not confine the shaving privilege to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both beard and head.

The priests were about the only class of citizens who habitually shaved the head except the slaves.

About 300 years B. C. it became the custom of the Romans to shave regularly. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman to shave daily. In France the shaving custom was brought about by Louis XIII. coming to the throne young and beardless. The Anglo-Saxons wore their beards until at the Conquest they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans, who shaved. From the time of Edward III. to that of Charles I. beards were universally worn. In the time of Charles II. mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after the reign of that monarch the shaving practice became general.—St. Louis Republic.

Dickens' Letter to His Sons.

Here is a letter from Dickens, addressed to his younger sons on their leaving home, one for Cambridge, the other for Australia, in which the father's heart and the deeper side of his nature reveal themselves: "You will remember," he says to both, "that you have never at home been wearied about religious observances or mere formalities. You will therefore understand the better that I now most solemnly impress upon you the truth and beauty of the Christian religion, as it comes from Christ Himself, and the impossibility of your going far wrong if you humbly but heartily respect it. Similarly I impress upon you the habit of saying a Christian prayer both night and morning. These things have stood by me through my life, and remember that I tried to render the New Testament intelligible to you and lovable to you when you were mere babes. And so God bless you. Ever your affectionate father." — Literary World.

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 302⅔ 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.

Address—
dfe5 HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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.

Harper's Periodicals.

Per Year.

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	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 *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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Address,
dfe3 HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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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Address:
dfe3 HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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.
dwfeltc

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.

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.

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 at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.—W. C. COATHAM, 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,
dfeltc 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. dfeltc

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.
dwfeltc

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. dfeltc

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. dfeltc

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:
dfeltc 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. dfeltc

B. C. MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Columbia & Church Sts.

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

ALEX. HAMILTON,
dwfeltc PROPRIETOR.

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,
dse30tc For selves and others.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED

FOR

J.S. MANSON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

dfeltc

MONEY TO LOAN

IN ANY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, on first mortgage, on farm lands.
dtc WOODS, TURNER & GAMBLE.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts which may be contracted by my wife, Rachael Helena Lund.

Dated New Westminster, 20th January, 1890.
dja20m1 AUGUST OSCAR LUND.

FURNISHED ROOMS

EN SUITE OR SINGLE, IN ONE OF THE most eligible and pleasant localities in the city, convenient to the post office, and other facilities. Every room commands a beautiful view of the river and has access to a balcony.

Apply to F. STIRSKY, Watchmaker and Jeweler, or to MRS. E. C. STIRSKYS, Columbia St., Opp. Catholic Church.
dfeltc

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1890, for the erection of a two-story frame building for a hotel on the corner of Columbia, Douglas and Blackie streets.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Depot Hotel on and after Wednesday, 5th Feb.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
P. O. BILODEAU.
New West., Feb. 1st, 1890. dfeltd

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING THE ABOVE tenders has been extended to **Thursday the 20th inst.**

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

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

CROSS & POINGDESTRE,

Wholesale and Retail

TOBACCONISTS

CHOICE BRANDS OF

IMPORTED CIGARS,

Finest Cigarettes,

Fancy Imported PIPES, POUCHES, CIGARETTE CASES, ETC.

Choice Smoking Tobacco.

Thompson's Old Photo Gallery,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
dfeltc

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

NOTICE.

ABOUT THE 7th OF JANUARY, 1890, THREE horses strayed on to the premises of the undersigned. One sorrel horse with white on face and hind feet; one dark bay horse, and one buckskin horse. If these animals are not claimed within thirty days they will be sold to pay expenses.
ALEX. LOCHORE,
wfelm1 North Arm.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to the last day of February, 1890, for the erection of an Oddfellows' Hall in Chilliwhack.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Postoffice, Chilliwhack, or at Wm. McColl's, New Westminster.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
SAMUEL MELLARD.
Chilliwhack, Feb. 8, 1890. wfe11t3

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carpenters, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All accounts owing the undersigned are to be paid to S. Turner, and all claims against the said firm are to be paid by him.
EDGAR A. KIPP.
S. J. TURNER.

S. Turner will continue the business under his own name at the same shop on Main street, Centreville, opposite A. Kipp's harness shop. All kinds of woodwork done; satisfaction guaranteed.
Chilliwack, Dec. 29, 1889. wja3m8

THE ROYAL INCUBATOR.

Chickens raised by the ROYAL INCUBATOR and BROODER afford more profit than any other business for the capital invested. The most successful machine made.

The machines hatch GOOSE, TURKEY, DUCK, HEN, and all other kinds of eggs.

For circular and price list
Address:
J. S. SMITH,
wfelim1 Chilliwhack, B.C.

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.
dwfeltc

LONDON MARKET.

FRONT STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

S. MANAHAN,

DEALER in ALL KINDS of FRESH and SALT MEAT

HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGE, BOLOGNAS, ETC.
dfeltc

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.
dfeltc

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.
dwfeltc

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

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. dde10m8

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, aqueducts, 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 millowners (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

FOOK WO & COMPANY.

CHARCOAL FOR SALE

Chinese Labor Contracted For.

COLUMBIA ST., - NEW WESTMINSTER.
doc21m4 (Near Cleveland Hotel.)

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. dfeltc

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. dwfeltc

MAINLAND

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREPARED 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.
dfeltc 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.
dfeltc

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

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 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.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—Died at 2 a.m., Feb. 17th, Martha Jane, daughter of W. A. Duncan, aged 4 years and 11 months.

Fresh Eastern Oysters just arrived at the Club. *tc

The chain gang was at work on the sidewalks to-day.

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

The weather was colder last night than for several weeks past.

The new Byron Roll Linen Collar, just received at Jas. Ellard & Co.'s. fe7tc

The city council meets this evening at 8 o'clock for the transaction of business.

The train is reported 10 hours late today. Troubles in the mountains with slides is the cause.

Work on street improvements will be actively prosecuted as soon as the weather is favorable.

The Str. Fairy Queen went down to the North Arm this afternoon with freight and passengers.

The str. Dunsmuir left for Nanaimo this morning with 41 head of cattle and a number of passengers.

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

The last dance of the Westminster Assembly takes place at the Oddfellows' Hall this evening at 9 o'clock. A jolly time is expected.

The str. Rainbow arrived from Victoria last night with freight and passengers, and left on the return trip at 7 o'clock this morning.

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

The Choral Union practice takes place at the Oddfellows' Hall to-night at 7:30 o'clock sharp, and every member is requested to be sharp on time.

Received by express all the latest styles in Linen Collars, including the "Byron Roll," at Ogle, Campbell & Co.'s, the leading furnishers. *t3

Mr. G. W. Grant is calling for tenders for certain alterations and repairs to the old hospital buildings on Agnes street. Tenders must be in by the 24th inst.

The many friends of Mr. W. A, Duncan will join with him in mourning the loss of his little daughter Martha, who passed away suddenly this morning at 2 o'clock.

The str. Princess Louise arrived from Victoria this morning with a full load of merchandise and 25 passengers. She left on the return trip at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The delegates who were in the city for the purpose of attending the Mainland Association meeting on Saturday have nearly all returned home, only a few remaining in town.

The tenders for supplying Westminster with a water works system were opened at the city hall on Saturday afternoon. The decision of the water committee has not been made public, but it is expected they will report at the city council meeting to-night.

A gentleman who is well acquainted with the Chinese and their peculiarities, has estimated that over $300 per week is spent by white residents of Victoria in Chinese lotteries. The greater part of this is, of course, lost to the buyers of tickets and ultimately finds its way to China.

The following team has been selected to represent the Island in the forthcoming match against the Mainland: Back, E. Potts; three-quarters, Fisher, Ward, Martin, Woodburn; half, Baird, (Comox); Musgrave, (Salt Spring Island); forwards, Honeyman, Croker, Crease, Lister, Sam Woodburn, Langley, Kennedy, Burnstall Wadsworth.

The Indian police in this city yesterday received information that two bodies, identified as those of two of the Indians recently lost in the straits, had been found on the beach at Mud Bay. The bodies were those of the young man August and his wife. A rope connected the two, being attached to the arm of the man and to the body of the woman. —*Colonist.*

The pet bear that has lived in a corral on Columbia street, near the Queen's hotel, for some months, was shot on Saturday and disposed of to W. H. Vianen, who had the carcass properly dressed, and disposed of it in small sections at good figures to various parties round town. It is estimated 50 people will dine off Bruin's remains to-night. The carcass was as fat and succulent-looking as any that has ever been on the market.

The Mission Trouble.

The Mission assault case, in which Michael Cleary beat Benjamin Murphy with an axe handle, on the 7th inst., came up at the District Court to-day. The case turned out to be much less serious than at first reported, and the plaintiff withdrew the complaint, and the case was dismissed after Cleary had paid all costs and given bonds to keep the peace for a period of six months.

Sneak Thieves

Victoria is overrun with burglars at present. According to the *Times* two popular hotels were visited on Friday morning by sneak thieves. The Oriental hotel, on Yates street, and the Occidental, corner Wharf and Johnston streets, being the scenes of the robbers, exploits. The method of the robberies was the same old stereotyped style of hotel thieving, rooms of occupants being entered by turning the keys left inside by long-jawed nippers. The contents of the rooms were then at the mercy of the sneaks, who did their work so silently that the occupants were not awakened. In the Oriental several rooms were entered, and different sums of cash extracted from the pockets of the guests. From one $15 was taken, $5 from another, $9 from another, but in no case was jewelry or other valuables molested, gold watches seeming to have no attraction to the robbers. At the Occidental several small amounts were also stolen in the same way, and the same peculiarity was observed in regard to watches, etc. The police have no clue to the thieves, and it will be hard to detect them, as no property other than cash was taken, and until one of these sneaks are captured in the act there is not much hope that they will receive their deserts.

SERGEANT LINDSAY DEAD.

An Old Soldier and a Well-Known Pioneer Dies Suddenly.

[Special to THE COLUMBIAN.]

BARKERVILLE, B. C., Feb. 17.—Old Sergeant Lindsay, for a long time chief constable in Cariboo, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel.

Choral Union Concert.

To-morrow evening at the Oddfellows Hall will be given the 27th concert under the auspices of the Choral Union, and, it is understood, this will be the last under the immediate direction of Bishop Sillitoe, who has been at the head of the organization since its inception. The first part will consist of "The May Queen" the solos in which will be taken by Mrs. Sillitoe, Mrs. Lyal, Mr. Kent and Mr. Hamber. The second part will also be found to be full of interest, being of a miscellaneous character, and all choice selections. Mrs. Sillitoe, Mrs. Moresby, Miss Major and Miss McBride will take the solos. The concert deserves a hearty patronage, and on this occasion the Oddfellows Hall should be filled to overflowing.

Voters' Attention.

The vote collectors are still canvassing the city for additional names to the voters' list, but it is next to impossible that they can call on every non-registered person, for the simple reason that the whereabouts of many people is hard to ascertain. Therefore, as it is important that every name should be on the voters' list, all persons who have not registered are earnestly requested to call at the office of Mr. H. G. Ross, Columbia street, where a supply of the necessary blank forms will be found. Every man eligible to vote should lose no time in completing his qualification, as the interests of the city demand that every vote should be registered, and, therefore, the list should be made complete with the least possible delay.

Police Court Items.

Sing Kee. one of the Chinese merchants who was fined $50 on Saturday for selling opium without a license, was up on remand this morning for selling liquor without a license and fined $20 and costs, and the liquor seized ordered to be confiscated.

The celebrated axe-cutting case, in which two prominent Chinese highbinders figured, came up this morning, the axeman, Gee Chung, having been captured. Foo You was present and gave his evidence, which resulted in Gee Chung being fined $5 and costs.

Ah Gee, a pugilistic Celestial, gave a friend of his, Ah Locke, a sound thrashing yesterday over a dispute at cards. A warrant was sworn out by Ah Locke, and this morning the assailant was fined $5 and costs.

SOMETHING LIKE ENTERPRISE.

Port Moody Offers a Gigantic Bonus to a Large English Company.

A couple of months ago the representative of a wealthy English manufacturing company visited this province for the purpose of securing a suitable site on which to establish large woolen and cotton mills to manufacture goods for the China and Japan trade. Port Moody was finally selected as the proper place, and the representative of the company asked the people of that town what inducements they would offer the company to establish there. The plans of the company were laid before the people, and all that is necessary to say of them is, that if the mills are established it will not be long before Port Moody holds up her head again as one of the leading towns of the province. Seeing that the chance was too good to be lost, the property owners of Port Moody clubbed together and subscribed 211 acres of land —which was at one time worth fully $1,000 per acre and more. Since then the Messrs. Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, have added 60 acres, making in all a bonus of 271 acres. The agent of the company has submitted the offer to headquarters, and a definite reply is to be in the hands of the Port Moody people on March 25th. The statutory terminus is in a fair way to get this great enterpise, and no one will begrudge it the benefits expected to be derived therefrom.

THE TRAMP ABROAD.

The Prodigal Son Returning Home Chooses the Great Canadian Pacific Route.

Last night a tall, lanky Missourian crossed the river from Brownsville. He was dressed in a well worn summer suit, with a light felt hat and rather delapidated shoes, and on the whole presented a great contrast to the season. However, his heart was as light as his pocket book, which, he told Mr. M. Hayes, the Front street merchant, only contained five cents. As he had not sufficient money to pay for a night's lodging, he wanted to purchase tobacco with the coin, thinking, quite correctly, that a comfortable smoke would keep back the pangs of hunger better than anything except food itself. Mr. Hayes gave him the tobacco but declined the coin for two reasons; first that he is too liberal a man to take the last cent from any human being, and secondly, the day was Sunday, and he does not believe in doing business on the Sabbath. The Missiourian warmed towards his benefactor, and laid bare his story as follows: He had left his father's home in old Missouri some three years ago, and had led a wild and stormy life ever since. He drifted to San Francisco some months ago, but being unable to get the class of employment he sought, owing to his impoverished condition, determined to move homewards, and like the Prodigal Son, ask to be taken back to the fold again. He started north from San Francisco on foot, and reached Portland at the time of the Northern Pacific Railway blockade and the Columbia River floods. Not wishing to be detained by these obstacles, the tramp pushed north and reached Westminster last night by way of Seattle, Whatcom and Blaine. He had made the entire journey in just 55 days, three of which he spent on a ranch where he stopped to recuperate his strength.

The prodigal was given a night's lodging, breakfast at one of the hotels, and at 9 o'clock he passed down the railway track on his way home. He expects to walk the whole distance to Winnipeg and then turn southwards over the Northern Pacific tracks to Iowa, then to Missouri. When he passed down Front street this morning it was at a heel-and-toe pace that would leave many professionals far in the rear.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Kirkland, of Ladners, is in the city.

Mr. W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., has returned to the Capital.

Mr. Thos. Cunningham, M. P. P., returned to Victoria yesterday.

Mr. W. G. Allen has severed his connection with *The Truth*, and left for Vancouver this afternoon to enjoy a few weeks' holidays. He will shortly remove to Nelson, B. C., having accepted a position on the staff of a new weekly to be published there. Mr. Allen has our best wishes for success.

Mr. I. Pitblado, one of Winnipeg's most scientific and prominent lacrosists, who has recently completed his law studies, is in the city visiting his old comrades and friends. He is *en route* to San Francisco to visit his parents, and leaves for his point of destination to-day. He may be back here shortly.

OTTAWA NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The House met at 3 p. m., and after the presentation and reading of petitions and the presenting of their report by the standing committee, the House went into committee on private bills, after which Hon. Mr. Laurier rose to continue the debate on the question of the abolition of the dual language in the Northwest Territories. He declared the resolution was against the French race, and a danger to Canada. He attacked Sir Hector Langevin for having tried in his recent speech to make a party issue of the question. He did not believe he (Langevin) had the slightest particle of liberality in his composition. He is making an able speech.

IMPORTANT BILLS.

Bills Now Before the Dominion Parliament of Considerable Interest to the Country at Large.

Mr. McCarthy's bill to abolish the dual language system in the North-West Territories, is short but to the point. It reads as follows:

Whereas it is expedient in the interest of the national comity of the Dominion that there should be community of language among the people of Canada, and that the enactment in "The North-West Territories Act" allowing the use of the French language should be expunged therefrom: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section one hundred and ten of the act of the revised statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the North-West Territories," is hereby repealed.

THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR BILL.

Mr. Taylor's bill, "An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada," says:

1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transporation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in Canada.

2. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, which may hereafter be made by any between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in Canada, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into Canada, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

3. For every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners into Canada, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners previous to becoming residents or citizens of Canada, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the Dominion of Canada, or any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in any competent court of the Dominion of Canada, the proceeds to be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General for the Dominion of Canada; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the county attorney of the proper county to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the Dominion of Canada.

4. The master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the Dominion of Canada on any such vessel and land or permit to be landed from any foreign port or place any alien, laborer, mechanic or artizan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien, laborer, mechanic or artizan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at hard labor.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Canada, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise persons not residents or citizens of Canada, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in Canada as aforesaid; nor shall this Act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons. partnership or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in Canada in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this Act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, nor to persons employed as personal or domestic servants; provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family, or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settlement here.

6. The collector of customs at any port in Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibiiton of this Act, shall cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the migrating vessel, or, if entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

7. The Receiver-General for the Dominion of Canada may pay to any informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated, such a share of the penalties recovered as he may deem reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per centum, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.

Dr. Guthrie Again in Trouble.

Dr. Guthrie, who has been made notorious on this coast by his heavy pool playing and frequent allegations concerning his free and easy manner of obtaining money from friends on various pretences, is in the city, and intended going east to-day to receive paternal congratulations on his successful western career, but he has been detained on business of importance. On his first arrival in this city, and previous to the publicity of the charges against him, he visited Mr. C. N. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson Brothers, jewellers, whom he knew in the east, and on certain representations induced the latter to sign a draft on his (Dr. Guthrie's) father in Guelph. Yesterday the draft returned dishonored, and an information was laid against him for obtaining money under false pretences, and he was arrested and is now in the lock up. Dr. Guthrie will appear on Monday in the Police Court to answer to the charge.—*News-Advertiser.*

(FROM FIRST PAGE.)

smile, shook hands with all the delegates on his way, mounted the rostrum, shook hands with Mayor Brown, by whom he was jocularly introduced to the meeting, and spoke briefly as follows:

After expressing pleasure at seeing such a number of gentlemen present, representing the district in general, Mr. Ladner said that he was also pleased to see that they were beginning to take an interest in matters that should have been manifested long ago. He considered Westminster district the most important district in the province. (Applause). He regretted that he did not have the public accounts with him to show the relative importance of this district with other sections of the Province. It had pleased him to read the public accounts when they were laid before the House. They showed, among other things, that this district had paid over one-quarter of the revenue for the current year, ending 30th June, with the exception, of course, of the Dominion subsidy. The district was well entitled to ask for more representation, to ask for a fair field and no favors, which he believed was all that the Mainland Association asked. (Hear, hear). Westminster district pays $33,000 more to the provincial revenue than the whole of Vancouver Island put together, and the latter had thirteen members in the House to this district's three. He would be very sorry to hear any sectional expression. What every port of the Province wanted was simply its rights. Everyone was yet in the dark as to the provisions of the Government redistribution bill. As soon as the bill was brought down he would send copies to different persons throughout the district, and he would endeavor to have the matter postponed a few days so that the measure might be considered outside of the House. As to dividing the district into ridings, he believed that was a popular measure. This district was about 70 miles long, and it required nearly a month to properly canvas it. Mr. Ladner said he was sorry to say that he did not think we had had a fair share of appropriations according to the amount we paid into the revenue, but he was willing to let bygones be bygones, if better were done in the future. When the redistribution bill was brought down he would do his best to advise his constituents and to carry out their wishes. (Applause.)

Mr. Ladner stated on behalf of Mr. Orr that he was unable to be present, but that he had requested him to say that he (Mr. Orr) would do his best to carry out the wishes of his constituents, and if the bill was a good one he would give it his hearty support.

On being requested, Mr. Ladner promised to forward copies of the bill to the secretary of the Central Executive.

Hearty votes of thanks were then, in separate motions, conveyed to Mayor Brown, Mr. M. H. Hirschberg, Mr. W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., to the Vancouver and Westminster promoters of the Mainland Association, and to Mr. R. H. Alexander, all of which were appropriately responded to, and the meeting adjourned to the call of the president.

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

WANTED.

A COMPETENT, RELIABLE WOMAN FOR general housework. Apply Wednesday and Thursday to MRS. BEECHER, Douglas Street, near Agnes. dfe17t3

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up till Monday, the 24th inst., for certain alterations and repairs to Hospital buildings on Agnes street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, Mary street.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. W. GRANT, Architect.

Westminster, Feb. 17, 1890. dfe17td

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 61x60; 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, Chilliwack.

dwfe17ml

NEW WESTMINSTER

Choral Union

Twenty-seventh Concert in the

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

18th February, 1890.

PART I.—"The May Queen," by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.

PART II.—Gems from Old Programmes.

PRINCIPALS.—Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Sillitoe, Miss Major, Miss McBride, Bishop Sillitoe and Messrs. Kent and Hamber.

Accompanists, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Dickinson and Mr. Morey. dfe17t2

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.

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. dfe18td

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1890, for the erection of a two-story frame building for a hotel on the corner of Columbia, Douglas and Blackie streets.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Depot Hotel on and after Wednesday, 5th Feb.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. O. BILODEAU.

New West., Feb. 1st, 1890. dfe1td

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING THE ABOVE tenders has been extended to Thursday the 20th inst.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK IN

HOSIERY AND GLOVES!

A FEW REMNANTS

Of Brussels, Tapestry and Wool

CARPETS!

At lkss than cost. We have still on hand several

Ladies' Gossamers

Which are offered at prices to clear.

Ogle, Campbell & Freeman.

Masonic Block, Now Westminster.

For Ten Days

COMMENCING

Monday, Feb. 17th,

We will offer our entire stock of Men's, Youths' and Children's

Hats and Caps at Cost!

This is a bona fide sale which it will pay all to take advantage of.

Ogle, Campbell AND Co

Next door to Bank of Montreal, New Westminster

dwfe1tc

R. J. ARMSTRONG,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

ARMSTRONG BLOCK, COLUMBIA STREET.

Telephone Call 18. Goods delivered in any part of the city.

dwfe1tc

T. A. MUIR & CO. DRUGGISTS.

(Telephone No. 83.)

Queen's Hotel Block, New Westminster.

RELIABLE DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. Toilet Articles and Sundries.

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Something Sweet and Cheap.

Have you tried Sinclair's 35c. TEA and 8c. SUGAR?

If not, do so at once and be convinced that you get the worth of your money.

A DIRECT IMPORTATION OF THE ABOVE JUST RECEIVED.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

MARSHALL SINCLAIR,

dwfe1tc CENTRAL GROCERY, COLUMBIA STREET.

WM. McCOLL,

DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Makes a specialty of the Westminster Woolen Mills' Blankets, Flannels, etc.

Telephone Call 93. dfe1tc COLUMBIA ST.

SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING FROM GORDON & CO.

For Boots and Shoes. ALL GOODS REDUCED COME AND C.

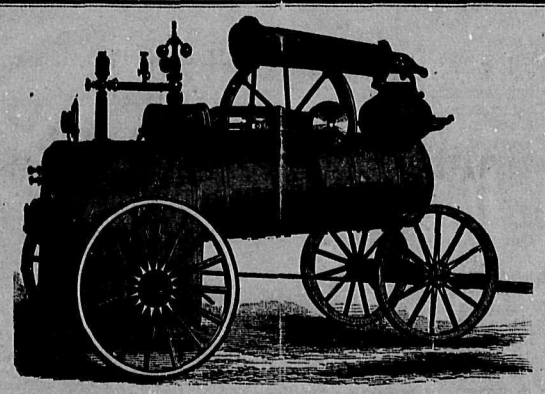
BARGAINS UNHEARD OF IN LADIES' SHOES.
BARGAINS UNHEARD OF IN GENTS' SHOES.
BARGAINS UNHEARD OF IN CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Everything in Stock now Must be Sold to make room for our Immense Stock Arriving Daily. Save Doctor Bills by keeping your feet dry.

A LITTLE CASH WILL GO A LONG WAY AT GORDON & CO'S,

feldwtc Sign of the Buffalo, Columbia Street.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ASK FOR WHAT YOU DON'T SEE.



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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

JAMES ELLARD & CO.

Will Sell

The whole of their Large Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing and Fancy Goods at Cost for Cash

GOODS MUST BE SOLD

Call and Get Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere

LONDON HOUSE. dwfe1tc NEW WESTMINSTER.

GLOBE HOUSE.

CHEAP SALE

Only 4 DAYS more.

Those WISHING TO SECURE BARGAINS shoul NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.

dwfe1tc Mrs. WM. RAE.

MEDICAL * HALL.

D. S. CURTIS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL * DRUGGISTS

Agents for B. Laurance & Co's Eyeglasses and Spectacles.

Next Colonial Hotel, dwfe1tc NEW WESTMINSTER.

W. & G. WOLFENDEN,

IN THE BUSHBY BLOCK,

Have Re-Opened with an Entirely New Stock o

Groceries, Provisions, Etc.

New Goods are arriving daily and when complete the stock wil compare favorably with any in the Province for quality of goods and lowness of price.

All Goods Delivered to any Part of the City.

Telephone 67. P. O. Box 262. dwfe1tc

Au Bon Marche!

Combination Dress Lengths

AT COST FOR THE NEXT WEEK.

Dressmaking Establishment up stairs under the Superintendence of MRS. BRAY.

WALKER & SHADWELL.