THE DAILY COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME VIII. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1890. NUMBER 29.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Anti-Chinese Amendment to the Westminster Street Railway Bill Overwhelmingly Defeated.

The Question Gives Rise to the Liveliest and Most Spicy Debate of the Session.

Mr. Cunningham Fights to the Bitter End but Gets Scanty Sympathy From the House.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Wednesday's Proceedings.

VICTORIA, Mar. 5.—Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Mr. Orr presented a petition from James Morrison, praying that a trial be granted him respecting certain lands purchased by him at a tax sale.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from Wm. Ralf and A. St. George Hamersley, against E. E. Olcott's claim at Hill's Bar, Fraser River.

Col. Baker presented the report of the standing committee on railways stating that the rules had been complied with in regard to the Okanagon & Kootenay Railway Bill, Report received.

Col, Baker moved the second reading of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Railway Bill. Bill read a second time and committed. Bill reported complete with amendments.

The House then went into argument over the Speaker's rulings on the question of private bills, Mr. Croft opened the battle. He said the Speaker's opinion ought to carry more weight than that of most of the ordinary members of the House, yet, in his opinion, if the ruling was sustained it would be a great hardship to persons who had to oppose those bills if they had to conform to the requirements of the ruling. This matter had been for a year approaching the present climax. He thought it would be an injustice to stop those bills going through. The debate was maintained with the greatest vigor for nearly an hour. A show of hands gave fourteen to sustain the chair and nine against. Ruling sustained.

Hon. John Robson presented a supplementary return of the names and places of residence of collectors of revenue paid by commission, rate of same and date of authority therefor.

Mr. Anderson moved the second reading of the Wide Tires Act.

On being put to the vote the motion for a second reading was lost.

Mr. Semlin moved the second reading of the Cattle Ranges Bill. The mover entered into a detailed and very interesting description of the difficulties with which owners of cattle ranges have to contend. Bill read a second time, committed, Mr. Haslam in the chair, report of the committee adopted, Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Martin asked the suspension of the standing rules and orders that he might introduce the following resolution:

That the practice which has obtained in this House since Confederation, with respect to parties appearing before the Private Bills Committee in support of or against any Private Bill, shall be allowed to prevail during this session. Adopted unanimously. Hon. Mr. Turner presented the returns.

Mr. Orr moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the Vancouver Street Railway and Electric Companies Bill. Report adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

House went into adjourned committee on the New Westminster Street Railway Company's Bill, Mr. Thompson in the chair.

Mr. Cunningham said that he did not wish any strife or contention to arise over this Chinese restriction clause, and he had no desire to bring about a conflict of authority in the city of Westminster over the Chinese question. The law in that city states that no Chinese shall be employed to work on the streets. He had been sustained in his view of this matter by the electors at the meeting held at Westminster on Saturday night last. They had fully supported the action he had already taken upon the question and it was their desire that he pursue the same line of policy. What he was now doing was in the interests of harmony and to prevent expensive litigation and the conflict of parties. The Chinese question as here treated applies to work done on public highways.

Mr. Martin said he considered it the duty of every member in this House to conform to the wishes of a majority of his constituents. Mr. Cunningham had been asked to introduce the Chinese clause in every bill and he had refused. It was not fair to make flesh of one and fish of another. Mr. Martin then read a resolution, moved by Mr. Scoullar, seconded by Mr. B. Douglas, that he stated had been carried at the meeting on Saturday evening at Westminster, and asked if this looked as if the honorable member from that city was acting in accordance with the spirit of that resolution. He (the speaker) had supported the Chinese clause for years and years. And if they have to be employed in one work why not in another.

Mr. Cunningham stated that this resolution which Mr. Martin had read had been voted down five to one at the meeting. That resolution had been introduced to defeat the objects for which the meeting was held. It was very unfair on Mr. Martin's part to parade this defeated resolution before the House.

Mr. Martin—Not at all, it's public property; it's been published in the newspapers.

Mr. Cunningham—Well, we'll see about that if you'll just wait a minute. I'll get the paper and show you exactly what happened. (Laughter. The honorable member left the House in search of the newspaper.)

Mr. Croft said he would fill in the time while awaiting Mr. Cunningham's return by stating his opinions on the subject. He thought it would be a great injustice to insert that clause in the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co.'s Bill, as they have to compete with other companies who are privileged to employ Chinese labor, such as the great milling companies along the coast, and this company would, of course, be gravely handicapped in its competition with those institutions.

Mr. Cunningham here returned with copies of the COLUMBIAN and a paper called *Truth* published, he said, in New Westminster and opposed to him in every particular. He read the section dealing with the resolution read by Mr. Martin. This account entirely refuted that gentleman's resolution and statements. The reason why the meeting had asked him to withhold that clause was because they thought it would not do to ask the House to support so sweeping a measure and the insertion of the clause would conflict with the wishes of the council and the public.

Mr. Mason asked if this action was taken with the sanction of the public and of the company.

Mr. Cunningham—"With their approval. The president of the company and two shareholders were present at the meeting and had intimated their approval of the measures taken."

Hon. Mr. Robson said it would be rather a doubtful action to insert this clause in one bill and refrain from doing so in another. He thought such action would be contrary to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Cunningham said that the promoters of the bill had told him they did not care if a hundred and one restriction clauses were placed in the bill.

Mr. Mason said he thought this Chinese question had been killed three years ago but he was surprised to see it bobbing up serenely in lots of different bills. He would ask the mover to withdraw his resolution regarding clause 18 and others relating to this question; if the honorable member did not do so he would ask all the members of this House to sit down on this measure and crush it as it was inconsistent, un-British and he might even say unchristian in its spirit.

Hon. Mr. Beaven declared himself widely at variance with the remarks of of the last speaker and said the measure was by no means unchristian, nor was it by no means new as it had come up before the House repeatedly. Mr. Cunningham was only following out the lines of action laid in 1884 and as the representative of the wants of the city of New Westminster he ought to be listened to. There was nothing unfair about the insertion of that clause into their charter as that is the way they carry on their work. Their municipal law says that no Chinese shall work on their streets; surely they have a right to manage their own affairs to suit themselves. He hoped the honorable member for Yale would change his opinions on this subject and see his way clear to supporting the measure as now proposed,

Hon. John Robson wanted to know how the House could apply this great question of opposition to Chinese labor to one matter and not in an equal degree to another. The municipalities have very decided views on this question until their own interests are concerned when they very soon change their opinions and adopt the cheapest way out of the problem. When their own corns are pinched they see the matter in quite a different light. He knew of one corporation that had two bids for a piece of work, one from white labor the other from Chinese, and the latter was only half the amount of the former. Pocket being thus deeply concerned the decision was not far distant. The municipalities are not faithful or loyal to their opinions on the question of Chinese employment. Where the C. P. R. decided to build the branch line to New Westminster from the present junction, he and several other gentlemen had taken a firm stand in opposition to the employment of Chinese labor on that work, and as a result the population of New Westminster rose *en masse*, held indignation meetings and made wild inflammatory speeches against the members of this house who held like views with himself, and in the feverish excitement of the time burned in effigy himself and several other opposers of the Chinese, and the leading spirit in those doings and who is quite a prominent figure at all such meetings was one of those who bore a very prominent part in the meeting at Westminster last Saturday night. So that it was easy to be seen when it suited the purpose of certain people they were very strongly opposed to the employment of Chinese, but on other occasions they were just the other way. Paradoxical as it might sound he would say that after he had been burned in effigy he had lost a great deal of his warmth on this subject (laugther.) Many people were always very strongly opposed to Chinese labor until it came home to their own pockets and then their opinions changed with wonderful celerity and pointed directly in the opposite direction. He had never once changed his views on this subject, and he was still strongly of the opinion that the Chinese were a most undesirable class and were not wanted in this country at all. (Applause.)

Mr. Cunningham said he was very sorry the Honorable the Premier was disinclined to accept his explanation about that unfortunate effigy business. However, he could only reiterate what he had said before that that outrage was the work of a mob of low ruffians for whose disgraceful and riotous proceedings the reputation of the city had to suffer. But Westminster has changed amazingly since that regrettable occurrence; her population has more than doubled, her trade and prospects are vastly increased and he thought that the memory of that affront had been well-nigh obliterated. What he was anxious to avoid was a conflict of opinion between the people and the corporation in this matter and he did not wish to embarrass the House in any way and embroil them in the dispute. He took very strong exception to Mr. Mason's assertion that his measure was unChristian. What could be more at variance with Christianity than the degrading of white labor by competition with Chinese labor?

Mr. Mason here explained that he meant that the measure was not just or fair.

Mr. Cunningham—"Well, if I had not a better idea as to what was intended by Christianity than that, I myself could wish the Chinese in ——"

Hon Mr. Davie—"In hell" (roars of laughter).

Mr. Martin (to Mr. Cunningham) "Oh, come now, you employ them yourself, you know, so you needn't talk." (Laughter).

Mr. Cunningham continuing amid a storm of jocular remarks, laughter and confusion, was at last heard to say "and can you deny that the presence of those Chinese quarters——"

Mr. Martin—"Oh, that's too thin," (Laughter).

Mr. Martin then rose and said the honorable member (Mr. Cunningham) could not deny that he employed Chinese labor himself and it was surely no more degrading or contaminating for him to so employ them as for the Province or a company or any other citizen. "You know that it the case and you can't deny it. Why should not this bill (the B. C. Mills and Trading Co) have the same clause inserted as the street railway one had."

Mr. Cunningham explained that it was not the employer who was degraded or contaminated as his honorable friend had inferred, but the white labor brought into competition with the Chinese.

Mr. Martin—"Oh, your're getting round the question now." (Laughter).

Mr. Smith said that he had presumed the vices mentioned as a concomitant of Chinese life amongst us including gambling. If that were the case he could tell the honorable members that there was just as much gambling done at hotels kept by white men as could be found in any of the Chinese dens. He did not employ Chinese and never had, still he believed that if a man wished to employ Chinese he had a perfect right to do so. If the people of New Westminster are so strongly against the Chinese the best way would be to leave it to themselves to settle. Chinese could be seen on the streets every day at some work or other.

The sections proposed to be added to the bill were lost by an overwhelming majority, only three members voting for their insertion.

Mr. Cunningham immediately after the vote had been taken rose and moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Pooley in some agitation rose and demanded what he meant by such a motion. Did he want to kill the bill? if not he had better explain his motives.

Mr. Cunningham—"I put that motion that I might have an opportunity to add a clause sent me this morning by the Mayor of New Westminster."

Mr. Pooley—"Well, the Mayor of New Westminster is not going to rule this House."

Mr. Duck—"I think the honorable member for Westminster City has a perfect right to move as he had."

Hon. Mr. Beaven concurred with Mr. Duck.

On being put to the vote the motion for the committee to rise carried.

The House then took up the further report of the Municipalities Act Amendment Bill. Debate adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Cunningham moved the adoption of the report on the Westminster Electric Light and and Power Co. Report adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Duck moved the second reading of the Births, Deaths and Marriages bill. Bill read a second time and will be committed next sitting of the House.

The House went into committee on the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Co. (No. 25) Mr. Mason in the chair. Committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Report will be considered at the next sitting of the House.

House adjourned at 6 p. m. until the usual hour next day.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Ewen returned from Victoria yesterday.

Mr. Fred. J. Claxton, of Montreal, is registered at the Colonial.

Mr. B. Douglas left for Victoria this afternoon on a business visit.

Mr. R. F. Anderson will remove to his new post at Vancouver in about 10 days' time.

Mrs. E. J. Miller returned from Victoria yesterday and will resume her classes.

Mr. W. H. Vianen left for Victoria this morning on a mission of the utmost importance.

Mr. H. N. Rich, of Ladners, paid the city a visit last night and returned home this morning.

Mr. A M. Nelson, whose business now keeps him in Vancouver most of the time, came over to the city yesterday and returned again.

Mr. James O'Halleran, who has been visiting in California for a couple of months, returned home yesterday looking much the better for his trip.

Mr. D. J. Munn has returned home from a trip to California, where he went to gather information regarding fruit canning, an industry he intends to establish in Westminster this year.

Rev. Thos. Baldwin, ex-pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, returned to the city yesterday to remove his family to Seattle, for which place they will leave on Monday. Mr. Baldwin will preach at Olivet Church both morning and evening on Sunday.

UPPER SUMAS NOTES.

A correspondent writing under date of March 3rd, says:

The people of Upper Sumas are not, as some may suppose, all dead. Having survived the snow, frost and winds of winter, we are ready to hail with rapture the ushering in of the balmy spring.

Owing to the unusually long and severe winter the supply of hay stored by the ranchers has proved inadequate, and is nearly exhausted, and some will have difficulty in pulling their stock through. Already quite a number of cattle have have died from exposure and the want of proper and sufficient food.

Mr. O. B. Ackerman has been spending some time in New Westminster superintending building operations in connection with his new sash and door factory. Mr. Ackerman is an enterprising man, and we wish him success.

Messrs. Townsend and Turnbull, of Westminster, have purchased the farm of Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, who has poor health, will locate in California in hope of recuperating.

Mr. Musselwhite, our vigilant excise-man, has an eye to the country's welfare and would-be smugglers must be smarter than he to escape duty.

Old St. Valentine was not forgotten in the return of his natal day by some of the residents of Upper Sumas. Many original designs of caricature sheets were circulated, the recipients being left to draw their own conclusion as to their signification.

BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Duck's Bill to Provide the Province with a University.

Mr. Duck has the distinction of being the first to introduce legislation looking to the formation of a provincial university. A bill with this object was laid before the House Tuesday. The preamble sets forth that "it is desirable to establish one university for the whole of British Columbia for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the province, and of enabling all denominations and classes to obtain academical degrees."

A chancellor, vice-chancellor, and members of the council, hereinafter named, are to be declared a body politic and corporate by the name of the "University of British Columbia."

The corporation shall consist of a chancellor, vice-chancellor and council, which shall be composed of the members of the senate and the following other members, viz; Three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, one representative member from each of the four cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, to be appointed by the respective municipal councils of the said four cities, and the Speaker of the Provincial Legislative Assembly for the time being, one representative member from the Teachers Association of British Columbia, one representative from the Medical Society of British Columbia, and one representative member from the Law Society of British Columbia.

The following graduates of any university in Her Majesty's dominions, who shall have resided in this province two months previous to the passing of this act, shall constitute the first convocation of this university, that is to say: All Batchelors and Masters of Arts, all Batchelors of Law, Licentiates of Law, Doctors of Law, Batchelors and Doctors of Science, all Batchelors, Licentiates and Doctors of Medicine.

A register shall be kept open by the Provincial Secretary at his office for three months and no more after the passing of this act, during which time all graduates mentioned in the last preceding clause shall be at liberty to enter their names as members of convocation, upon producing to the said Provincial Secretary satisfactory proof of qualification under the last preceding section, and upon payment of a fee. The courses shall embrace all the branches of a liberal education necessary for the degrees of Batchelor of Arts and Master of Arts, or such degrees as may be determined on by the university council, and the science course shall include the subjects of agriculture, mechanics, mining and civil engineering leading and preparatory to the degrees of Batchelor and Doctor of Science.

There shall also be in connection with the university a normal school for the training of teachers for the public schools of the province.

On a vacancy occurring by the death of a chancellor the Lieut-Governor in council shall appoint a successor. The chancellor shall be appointed by the Lieut-Governor in council for a period of three years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CAUSES A SENSATION.

The Proclamation Closing Behring's Sea Causes Quite a Stir in Ottawa Political Circles.

Members Blame the Government for Lukewarmness in not Pressing Canada's Claim.

An American Invited to Make a Tour of Inspection of Siberian Prisons.

Quite a Stir.

OTTAWA, Mar. 6.—There is much excitement here over the proclamation issued yesterday by President Harrison regarding a resolution as to the Behring sea fisheries. Members of Parliament condemn the proclamation, and one of them said to day: "Just at this time, when negotiations are going on for a peaceful settlement of the matter, the issue of the proclamation looks like a slap in the face of Canada. No wonder that public indignation is aroused. I confess that the Canadian Government could not do anything practicable in the matter, but they thoroughly deserve censure for their lukewarmness throughout on this question of the Behring Sea, which is one of the most vital importance to Canada."

Donahue's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 6.—The funeral of James M. Donahue, president of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, took place this morning. The remains were followed to the cemetery by an immense number of mourners, among whom were a delegation from the Native Sons of Golden West and the Fifth Infantry regiment of national guards, of which the deceased was colonel.

A New Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 6.—The steamer City of Topeka left for Port Townsend this morning and will hereafter ply between Puget Sound and Atlantic ports.

Passenger list.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 6.—The steamer Umatilla sailed this morning with the following passengers for Victoria: F J Dawler, W W Vonalman, T McCauley, G Wade, L E Williams, S S Smith, Miss Christie, M. J. Henry, T Fevola, F P Such, G G Giesler, R H McGinnis, E L Pangburn and wife, Mrs. Deher and daughter.

Ottawa Notes.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The Conservative workingmen banquetted Sir John MacDonald to-night. A number of Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament and prominent citizens were present. Sir John said that the labor legislation was coming down this session.

In the House of Commons to-night, Sir J. S. D. Thompson said, in answer to Hon. Peter Mitchell, that the Government were not alarmed at the proclamation just made by President Harrison concerning Behrings Sea. It was only a usual proclamation authorized by the United States Congress, and had no bearing on the negotiations now going on at Washington.

The civil suit instituted by the half-breed, Bremner, against General Middleton for recovery of furs has been withdrawn, Sir J. S. D. Thompson announced in the House.

An adjournment was made at 9 o'clock on account of four Cabinet Ministers being sick.

Mr. Charlton's bill to secure a better observance of the Lord's day was read the first time to-day. His measure prohibits the printing or issuing of Sunday newspapers. Mr. Charlton drew attention to the position in this regard occupied by the *News-Advertiser* and the *Colonist*.

It is likely that the Middleton scandal will be settled by voting Bremner $1,500.

Sir J. S. D. Thompson said regarding the appointment of Queen's Consul by the provinces, that the Government would not take dictation from the latter. He said that commissions would, however, be issued to those appointed.

Colonel Prior asked what the Government was doing in regard to the Esquimalt fortifications. Sir A. P. Caron answered that the matter was now the subject of correspondence with the Imperial Government, and that when this was concluded he would give a definite answer.

Greatly Honored

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Colonel Perry S. Heath, the well known correspondent and author of "A Hoosier in Russia," has received an invitation from the Russian Government and an offer of a royal pass to visit Russian Siberia and to accompany the Duke Alexis, Commander of the Russian army and the heir apparent to the throne, on a tour through Siberia next summer. The invitation is extended to Colonel Heath so as to afford him an opportunity of inspecting and presenting to the people of the United States and the world a true statement of the management of the Siberian prisoners and the exile system. Colonel Heath has the invitation under consideration and is disposed at the outset to accept it, but has not yet positively decided to do so.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Hat Makers Want a Specific Duty on Imported Goods.--General Middleton's Little Fur Deal.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 6.—An influential deputation representing the straw goods and hat manufactory industries of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia waited upon the Hon. Ministers of finance and customs in reference to the duty on foreign importation of goods similar to their productions. They asked that the present *ad valorem* tariff of 23 per cent be charged to a specific duty.

Hon. Peter Mitchell referred to the charges brought against General Middleton *re* the confiscation of furs in the Northwest, and objected to the appointment of the committee of investigation suggested by Sir John Macdonald. He did not question the respectabitity of the members, but he wanted on that committee men of backbone who stand by their convictions. The appointment of the committee was left over. The House is now in committee of supply.

The Boat Found.

The fishing boat belonging to John Wagner, stolen from the beach near the Woolen Mills on Tuesday night, was found at Brownsville last evening a short distance above the landing. In the boat were two peices of board which were evidently used as paddles to work the craft across the river, as there were neither oars nor rowlocks on board. It is now believed by the police that the three vagrants ordered to leave the city on Tuesday took this boat to get across the river, and being pressed for time did not wait to borrow a pair of oars. Wagner is delighted to recover his vessel again, and he has forgiven the rascals who made so free with it, as he had given it up for lost.

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THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1890.

ON THE ALTAR OF CONSISTENCY.

MR. CUNNINGHAM'S anti-Chinese clause to the Westminster Electric Street Railway Bill did not meet the views of the great majority of the legislators, being thrown out yesterday by a vote of nineteen to three. The Legislature as a whole, seemed determined to side with Mr. Martin, and read Mr. Cunningham a practical lesson on the text "Consistency, thou art a jewel," notwithstanding that Mr. Cunningham was armed with a resolution from the city that he has the honor to represent, supporting him in his apparently inconsistent course. Inconsistent it was, in the widest sense, of course, inasmuch as Mr. Cunningham, as a member of the Legislature made no attempt to insert a similar clause in the many other private bills on behalf of various provincial enterprises that have come before the House at the present session; but then Mr. Cunningham had the very good excuse that he was looking out simply for his own constituency and trying to prevent future trouble through a conflict of authority between the Corporation and the Street Railway Company. Moreover, Mr. Cunningham was backed up by resolutions both from a public meeting of his constituents and from the City Council of Westminster, and it has come to a pretty pass if, by availing ourselves of all the ordinary means of making known our desires in a certain matter, we can make no more impression upon an obdurate and conceited Assembly than we have succeeded in doing in this instance. Verily, what do these legislators want? Must we "mouth and rant"—tear our hair—indignate—wake 'em up with a sharp stick—before they will realize that we mean what we say and know what we want?

There must be a reason for everything, and we are moved to ask Why is this thus? What is the "accursed thing" in the camp that has caused us to fall before our enemies in this matter and given the pig-tailed heathen an advantage over us? Is it because the Royal City has not been truly in earnest and unanimous in her protest, or because of a flaw in her record, or by reason of a too potent pro-Chinese and pro-corporation influence being brought to bear upon the bulk of the legislators at the Capital? There may be something in all these suggestions. It may be also, that Mr. Cunningham's co-patriots in the House didn't give him credit for single-mindedness, any more than they did for consistency, in his energetic endeavor to have an anti-Chinese clause inserted into the particular bill in question; but, if so, they must have judged him by their own low standard.

But what will the Hon. Premier say for himself? The impression conveyed by Mr. Cunningham's remarks at the meeting on Saturday night was to the effect that, if he didn't exactly hold the honorable leader of the Government in his hand (in this matter), as represented by the genial editor and caricaturist of *Grip* while in this city last fall, at least the Grand Vizier of the Province was holding the "bottle and sponge" for him (Mr. Cunningham) in his manful, single-handed fight against a soulless corporation and the "yellow horde from the canneries." But a perusal of the interesting report, on another page, of the spirited debate in the House yesterday on Mr. Cunningham's amendment will go to show that the Premier, instead of acting the part of a faithful second, when the battle was at its fiercest metaphorically threw the sponge in the air and smashed the bottle over Mr. Cunningham's devoted head. Perhaps Mr. Cunningham can explain how this erratic proceeding came about? The Premier's attitude on the anti-Chinese clause question, supposing he had not given any promise to Mr. Cunningham in the matter, is easily explainable and hardly to be wondered at. As the honorable gentleman reminded the House, he was once—and not so many years ago—ruthlessly and cruelly burned in effigy in this city, because an anti-Chinese clause which he had taken a prominent part in having inserted in a certain bill—with a fair presumption that it would be agreeable and beneficial to this constituency—had perversely and unexpectedly acted as a boomerang. A "burned child dreads the fire," it is said, and the Hon. Premier facetiously expressed the same idea when he said that, paradoxical as it might seem, ever since the burning in effigy episode he had experienced a lessening of warmth on the anti-Chinese question.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

WITH the greatest rejoicing and in the presence of a vast multitude of people, the great bridge over the Firth of Forth in Scotland was opened by the Prince of Wales, assisted by a number of distinguished personages, on the 4th instant. In referring to this triumph of engineering skill, a recent authority has declared that the bridge is "the greatest work of its kind in the world." Whether so sweeping and far-reaching an eulogy is deserved is possibly a matter of controversy, but most certainly it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that among the many monuments of man's ingenuity and skill which civilization has seen, the Forth bridge is one of the most wonderful. The construction was practically completed in October of last year, and only a few days ago we recorded the successful test as to its solidity. Upon that occasion two trains weighing in the aggregate over two thousand tons were placed upon the structure at the same time, and inasmuch as the bridge will never be called upon to bear any strain such as that, and that the Government officials considered a most ample test of strength had been proved can have been no less gratifying to the travelling public than to the engineers responsible for the carrying out of so great a scheme.

The main feature of interest is the extraordinary spans (for a rigid structure) of a third of a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder. The piers are of immense height, and the railroad is carried high above the sides of the Forth valley. The designing and carrying out of the work is due to Sir John Fowler and Mr. (now Sir) B. Baker, C. E., and since the commencement of operations in 1885 but one mishap of a serious nature has happened, although from time to time as many as 34 workmen have lost their lives during the five years the bridge has been under construction. Considering the immense dangers incurred and the number of persons employed during that time, these figures appear remarkably low. The wind pressure on the structure is calculated never to exceed 56 lbs. per foot, amounting to 2,600 tons on each span, and the rolling load 600 tons, never more than two trains being permitted on the bridge at one time.

Speaking at a meeting of the representatives of various railroad companies at Sheffield, on June 1st last, Mr. Lees Margatroyd gave some very interesting figures relative to the bridge. Up to that time 42,000 tons of steel had been used on the work, whilst at least 8,000,000 rivets had been placed. In addition, 12 caissons, each larger than the largest gasometer, had been launched in the same way as warships and had been turned into position, whilst to the end of the year 1888 the cost had been £2,588,328, which of necessity gives but an altogether inadequate idea of the total expenditure, the work having been pressed forward with the utmost energy since that time.

On February 14th of last year the only serious accident during the whole progress of construction occurred. Upon that day, a naphtha lamp exploding in the engine house on Inchgarvie Island, the building, together with the time office, the smithy, fitting and paint shops, were all burned down. In spite of this untoward event, however, the engineers succeeded in carrying out their contract on time, and the result should certainly add another interesting chapter to Mr. Smiles' "Lives of the Engineers."

RAILWAYS IN THE HOLY LAND.

THE great modern civiliser and leveller, the railway, is no respecter of persons or places, nor, quite often, of rights, it might be added. Wherever a reasonable prospect offers for multiplying the potent and seductive dollar, thither will the ever extending belt of steel insinuate itself, preparing its sinuous shining track for the panting car of commerce. Railways for Palestine, observes an exchange, have been discussed in a speculative way for a quarter of a century, but none have been built, probably because of the fear that there would not be sufficient traffic to secure a profitable return for the somewhat costly construction necessitated by the rugged character of the country to be traversed. But the railway, which almost seems like a sacriligious intrusion into the famous old land, seems to be in the near future. A syndicate is being organized in the United states to build a line from Port Said, at the northern terminus of the Suez canal, to Damascus by way of the Jordan valley. The chief stations on the route between those points would be Hebron, Rama, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Jericho and Nazareth. As the proposed road, which will be little more than two hundred miles in length, is expected to derive a large part, perhaps the most, of its income from tourist travel, it, of course, will be equipped with the most modern of coaches. The route is one which has not been hitherto considered; but there is much to be said in favor of it from a commercial point of view. The starting point, Port Said, is admirably situated to catch not merely travel between Europe and India, Australia and China, but the large foreign population which of late years has made Cairo one of the most fashionable winter resorts in the world. The prospect of being able to do Palestine in ten days without the labor and inconvenience now necessitated by donkey travel would, no doubt, temptmany to stray into a land which possesses in scenery, climate and above all associations, peculiarly great attractions. No doubt, too, the railway would result in making Palestine itself a favorite winter resort and in developing the resources of the country, which, under proper management, might again be made to sustain a large population.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

They have in Philadelphia an institution which was endowed by a humane gentleman named Morris, which furnishes a refuge for suffering animals. Last year it received and cared for 14,189 cats, 3,003 dogs and 18 birds, besides a goodly number of smaller animals.

Henry Schmidt, a St. Louis merchant tailor, has been made to pay heavily for violating the law against importation of contract labor. He brought twelve tailors over from the old country under contract to work for him, and has been made to pay a fine of $1,000 each, $12,000 for the lot.

A Chicago paper accuses Canadians of lumber stealing from the Minnesota side of the Rainy River, but a United States lumber journal reports that the little trespassing done was by their own half-breeds or other Americans, and that the logs therefrom used by Canadian millers were duly bought by them from their American owners.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott sought to gain a little notoriety the other Sunday by declaring that the workingmen of New York hadn't saved a dollar for ten years. A day or two later he was shown bank statements proving that they had deposited over $200,000 in one month alone of last year. Clergymen, like other folks, should know what they are talking about when they talk.—*Ex.*

The Emperor of Austria has arranged to grant his youngest daughter, the Archduchess Valerie, an allowance of $100,000 per annum on her marriage to Archduke Francis Salvator next autumn She will also receive a dowry of $300,000 from the state. The young bridegroom, whose income does not exceed $7,000, may therefore be described as having made, what Isaak Walton would have called, "a good landing."

Alexander III. has recently issued an order directing that in future members of the Imperial family are to wear only Russian materials, made by Russian hands. This order has created much dismay at Paris, as both the Empress and the Grand Duchesses have hitherto been accustomed to purchase all of their dresses in that city. The Czarina moreover has a staff of twenty French dressmakers permanently employed at St. Petersburg.

According to the London *Grocer*, another tea-producing district is the greatest novelty in the tea trade. Lately it was tea from Fiji, now it is the growth of Perak, situate in the Straits Settlements of the East Indies. The first consignment to the London market has just taken place, and has consisted of an invoice of seventy-eight half chests. By expert valuers in "The Lane," the quality is favorably spoken of, and on its being offered in public sale it found ready buyers at full rates.

By a late decision of the Illinois supreme court State Senator Southworth, says an exchange, will receive $2,000 for damages sustained while riding on a railroad. The company plead exemption because the senator was riding on a pass. But the court held that a pass to a legislator must be regarded not as a gift but as something for which value has been received. The senator's constituents are wondering what he gave to the railroad company in exchange for a pass. But he does not tell.

A curious fact is given by a manufacturer of magnetic needles. He says: "A few years ago we made an experiment in this way. We had prepared a large number of magnetic needles, all made from the same plate of steel, all made by one man, our best workman, and as nearly alike as possible. They were all tried on the same centre, and the readings differed," he said, "by from nothing to a whole degree. We consider the difficulty insuperable." Now the question is whether or not this error, if it be an error, or disagreement of the needles, is caused by imperfection in the manufacture, or is it some principle in magnetism that we do not understand?

The title of Earl of Sydney becomes extinct by the death of one of the most interesting old noblemen of England. He was 85, and began his career of service in the royal household during the reign of George III., being throughout her whole reign the Queen's trusted financial adviser. In person he was the last surviving type of the elegant old gentleman in a blue frock coat, brass buttons, and reservedly pompous demeanour, and was the model from which Dickens drew the physical attributes of "Sir Leicester Dedlock." This and his life-long intimate association with the inner court make it seem rather queer that he should to the last have been an ardent Home Ruler. His deep affection for Mr. Gladstone doubtless accounted for this, and the feeling was warmly reciprocated.—*Ex.*

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

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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THE LARGE BARN AND LOT ON ROYAL Avenue. Apply to MRS. GOLD.
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For Sale or To Rent.
HOUSE ON CLINTON STREET; 8 Rooms. Apply to W. R. GREIG, Clinton St., near Pelham.
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WANTED.
A WOMAN TO WASH CLOTHES MONDAYS and Tuesdays at the Asylum. Pay—ten dollars a month.
R. I. BENTLEY, Med. Supt.
dmh5w1

To Teamsters and Others!
TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE REmoval of Furniture and other effects from Sapperton to the Bishop's new residence in the city.
Particulars may be learned of W. J. WALKER & COMP'Y.
dmh5t3

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A COTtage on Merivale Street, will be received up to noon of March 12th.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
CLOW & MACLURE, Architects.
Westminster, Feb. 28, 1890.
dfe28td

F. Stirsky,
—LEADING—
WATCHMAKER : AND : JEWELER
Columbia St., opposite Scoullar Block.
If you want to buy a nice Ladies' Gold or Silver Watch, or a Gentleman's Gold or Silver Watch in any style, go to F. Stirsky's.
He has Clocks from 50 cts. to $50, all styles and varieties, embracing a choice selection of German Cuckoo Clocks, beautifully hand carved and first-class time keepers, and astonishingly cheap.
A splendid selection of Genuine Diamond Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, and a great assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Engagement Rings.
Also a very large assortment of all kinds of Emblem Pins and Watch Charms.
A fine selection of Ladies' and Gents' Watch Guards, and a large variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Jewelry. Gentlemen's Watches from $5 to $100.
Every article sold is warranted as represented. A specialty in Watch repairing. Every watch warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
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BEGGS & HEARD
—ARE OFFERING—
Suits for the Next 30 Days at Prices that Can't be Touched & Goods & Workmanship THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.
We must have room for our SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS (direct from England). If you want anything in our line call and be satisfied. BEGGS & HEARD, Merchant Tailors, Columbia, St., one door west Dickinson's Butcher Shop. dfeltc

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The above hotel has recently changed hands and is now being run in first-class style. The table is supplied with the very best the season affords.
This is the only Family Hotel in New Westminster.
Special Accommodation for Ladies and Commercial Travellers.
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Merchant Tailor.
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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS
Groceries : and : Provisions
—FEED, ETC.—
Coffees Roasted and Ground on the Premises. Fine Teas a Specialty.
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
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A. DesBRISAY,
—SELLS—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
A First-class stock of everything in the Grocery line always on hand. ORDERS CALLED FOR. GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
Corner Columbia and Blackie Sts., opp. C. P. R. Station.
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This Space is Reserved for the
Royal City Planing Mills Company,
The Pioneer and Leading
Lumber Manufacturing Establishment of the Royal City.
Richard Street, New Westminster.

SPECIAL LINES AND VALUES THIS WEEK.
In Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
Men's Good Wearing Boots ..... $1 50 per pair
" Better " " ..... 1 75 "
" Best " " from $2.50 to ..... 3 50 "
PERFECTION BOOTS.
Men's Patent Seamless Boots, from $2.50 to ... $3 50 per pair
Boys' " " " " 2.00 to ... 2 25 per pair
CANNOT RIP. PERFECT FITTING. THE BEST WALKING BOOT MADE.
In Ladies' Boots and Shoes.
West End Boot & Shoe Store
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THE COLUMBIAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT has first-class facilities for all kinds of Commercial Printing. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Circulars, Cards, Envelopes, Blank Forms of every description, Posters, Dodgers, Price Lists, &c. Prices will be found as low as at any other office where first-class work is done.

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Merchant Tailor,
Is now showing a complete line of ENGLISH WORSTEDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEEDS, which he is prepared to make up at reasonable rates.
A call solicited, and perfect fits guaranteed.
Douglas Street, two doors from Columbia St., New Westminster. dfeltc

J. A. McDougall
East of Colonial Hotel,
Has just received a full line of the latest designs in
Suitings & Fancy Worsteds,
And is prepared to make up clothes in any style to suit all that favor him with their patronage.
THE ONLY ARTISTIC CUTTER & TAILOR IN THE CITY.
A Call Solicited. FIT GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Prices reasonable.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE THAT the firm of QUONG ON LUNG, doing business in this city, will not be responsible for any debts contracted except by my written order.
(Signed), LEE COY.
New West., Mar. 5, 1890. dmh5m1

NOTICE.

In re Estate of JOHN STEWART, Deceased.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the above Estate are requested to forward the same with proper proof thereof to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of April, 1890.
W. H. FALDING, Administrator.
Dated 4th March, 1890. dmh4m1

Occidental Hotel & Restaurant
Opp. Oddfellows' Hall,
Columbia St., - Westminster.
Rates per day, $1 and upward. Board and lodging, per week, $5 and upward, according to room.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Served in first-class style.
dfe28tc PHIL. H. SMITH, Manager.

County Court of New Westminster.

HOLDEN AT CHILLIWACK.

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

A. & E. W. McINNIES
Have Just Received
Fresh Creamery and Roll Butter. Extra Quality.
Also Fresh Groceries and General Provisions.
Goods delivered to any part of the city free. Cor. Columbia and Douglas Sts.
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W. R. AUSTIN'S
HAY AND FEED MARKET
FARM PRODUCE.
Hard-wood, Fir, Bark,
&c., &c., &c.
LEAVE ORDERS AND SETTLE ACCOUNTS AT AUSTIN'S WHARF.
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JAMES CASH, - PROP.
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Special Rates by the Week or Month. dfeltc

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The Largest and Choicest Assortment of all Descriptions of
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GO TO
E. S. Scoullar & Co.
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Cheap Cooking Stoves and Ranges.
Water St., Vancouver. Columbia St., New Westminster.
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THE LEADING
Hardware and Paint Merchants of New Westminster.
Contractors and others erecting houses should call on us and examine our extensive stock of Builders' Hardware, which is excelled by no other house in the Province.
We Carry the Largest Assortment of Locks in the City.
To those requiring Paints and Oils we beg to call attention to our extensive variety. Superior Coach Colors, in all shades. Tube Colors of every description. Floor Paints, ready for use.
We have much pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed Sole Agents in this City for the sale of the Celebrated Johnson's Magnetic Iron Paint, the highest grade Fire Proof Paint in the world. Guaranteed 92 per cent. pure oxide.
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Estimates Furnished and Drawings Made in our office by a Practical Draughtsman.
Skilled Mechanics and Latest Improved Machinery only used.
AGENTS FOR
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EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS AND WAREHOUSE.
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New Westminster Mills Woolen Goods
EXTRA FAMILY BLANKETS,
Flannels, Worsteds and all kinds of Woolen Goods. Ready-Made Clothing.
The only House on the Mainland which keeps the Manufactures of the New Westminster Woolen Mills. PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
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(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
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English, Foreign and United States Periodicals and Newspapers constantly on hand. Books imported to order.
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MY LOVE SEWED ON.

My love sewed on and she stitched my heart
Into each gleaming fold;
She sat where the sun shone on her hair,
Changing its brown to gold,
And still she sewed with sigh and smile,
Making her wedding dress the while.

My love sewed on and she stitched my heart
Into each tiny seam;
Red lips, white brow and happy eyes
Were vailed in the tender dream,
And still as she sewed she sang and smiled,
Making a robe for a little child.

My love sewed on, and her tears fell fast
On the gathers her needle pressed—
I lay near by in a cold, white sleep,
With my hands crossed on my breast—
How could my love with her head low bowed
Know that I knew she was making my shroud?
—Mary A. Denison, in America.

LEGENDS OF IOWA.

Origination and Character of Western Folk-Lore.

The "Lone Tree"—Opening of Rock to Conceal a Girl Pursued by Savages—Saved by a Thunder-Bolt—Suicide of Indian Lovers.

Legends will originate wherever men and women may happen to congregate. It is, however, somewhat startling to learn that legends exist in countless numbers among the people of the Western States. Portions of Illinois and Iowa, which fifty years ago were a wilderness or a prairie waste, to-day teem with romantic stories, and scores of objects with which are connected strange adventures or incidents are pointed out to the traveler who has the fortune of coming across one of those most indispensable members of Western society, an old settler.

It has been said that legends reflect the character of a people, and if such is the case, the early Western settlers must have been sturdy men who saw good in every thing, and opposed all strictly vulgar superstition; for the great majority of their legendary stories contain morals and poetic inspirations of the highest order. They are free from the dross of superstition found in the tales of England, Germany and France; they do not breathe the romantic but misleading spirit of occultness which pervades the fables of the Orient; nor do they in any way resemble the weird, uninspired sagas of the Norse peasantry.

The legends of the Westare as sturdy, as independent and as forcible as the men who created them, and for this reason, if no other, deserve more than passing mention.

What could, for instance, be more poetic than the story of the "Lone Tree," which was related to the writer not long ago by one of the oldest settiers of Eastern Iowa? The tale—or, to speak more properly, the legend—is based on an oak tree, for many years the only one standing within a radius of eight or nine miles. How did the tree come there? That the unsophisticated pioneers could not explain; so they resorted to invention, and gave currency to a story which will live long after they have been forgotten. Early in the year 1840, so the report goes, soon after the so-called Blackhawk Purchase had been consummated, a young couple emigrated from New York State to the West. The man (Bill Brewster was his name) was open-hearted, hospitable and courageous, and his wife was a representative American woman of the middle class, industrious, kind and faithful. After their arrival in Iowa the two young people went out "prospecting" (looking for suitable land) every day, and finally reached a tract of fat prairie land which promised to yield rich crops. Here they decided to take up their abode, and the woman, relieved of all anxiety and worry, then and there gave birth to a son, and at the same moment—to commemorate the event—an oak sapling sprang up which was ever afterward called the "Lone Tree." The sapling, in course of time, became a stout oak tree, and stood for many years in its isolated position, a mystery to the uninitiated, an object of never-ceasing curiosity to the old settlers, and a monument of interest to the student of American life and manners, until a vandal cut it down, four or five years ago.

Scarcely less interesting is a bit of legendary talk current in the region of the Wyoming Hills (a chain of mound-like elevations located on the western shore of the Mississippi river, between the towns of Davenport and Muscatine, Ia.). These hills were once upon a time the meeting-place of thousands of Indians, and hundreds of their dead were buried in gigantic mounds constructed on the crests of the elevations. When the white settlers first appeared they received a cold welcome from the red men who wandered through the country which was once their own, but had been ceded to the United States Government by their chiefs. The savages carried vengeance in their hearts and murder in their eyes; and many a bold agriculturist, who had braved the hardships of pioneer life to acquire some land for his family, never returned from his cornfield, and the wailing and lamentations of widowed women and fatherless children were echoed from one farm to the other almost every week. One of these men went out one Sunday morning to collect his cattle. He ascended one of the sloping hills, not noticing the form of an Indian who was concealed among the tall weeds growing on the summit. The settler's foot never crossed the threshold of his home again. He was cruelly murdered by his hidden foe and his body thrown into the waters of the Mississippi. His wife, growing anxious about his welfare, at noon sent out her little daughter to hasten her father's return. The child, inured to danger, undertook the task, but had not proceeded far when she noticed a red man on the hill, and, turning around, one behind her. Escape seemed impossible; but just at that moment a crevice large enough to conceal her opened in the side of the hill. She sought the refuge thus providentially offered, and as soon as she concealed herself the opening closed, and to her startled sight was revealed a cavern of large dimensions, of which she was the only occupant. Not until the following evening did the crevice open again. The girl, almost famished by this time, crept out of her hiding-place, and, seeing that all danger was past, ran home, where she related her strange story to a number of neighbors who had met at the cabin to solve the mystery of her disappearance. Subsequent search failed to reveal a cavern anywhere near where the girl had been so miraculously saved, but it would, nevertheless, be a dangerous thing to doubt the veracity of this tale in the presence of the few survivors of those stirring times; and popular taste has applied to the hill, which will sooner or later be made famous by this story, the not very euphonic but very significant name of "Providence Hole." This pretty piece of fiction, the writer is constrained to add, has a prototype in a German story, but it is doubtful whether the people who repeated it on the banks of the Mississippi fifty years ago were aware of the existence of the Teutonic fable. It is safe to claim the story of Providence Hole as a purely Western production, which, when properly embellished, will be entitled to rank with the highest specimens of folk-lore.

Another and scarcely less interesting instance of providential interference with the affairs of men has many believers among the good folks inhabiting the bottom lands of the Cedar near its confluence with the Iowa river. In the early days of Iowa this part of the territory was inhabited by a wild, desperate class of people, who lived on what they could steal from more industrious neighbors. Horse stealing was the favorite pursuit of the male portion of this community, and many enterprising men saw the fruits of their toil destroyed for want of live-stock which disappeared at the most inopportune times. Horse thieves in those days expected no mercy when they had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the settlers; and when one bright June morning in the year 1840 nine of them were caught by a detachment of outraged farmers, they prepared themselves to meet death with bold faces. The gang was conducted to a huge oak tree on the banks of the Cedar river, whose nine branches invited the settlers to finish their work of vengeance. One man after the other was supplied with a hempen neck-tie, and arrangements were made to send them to kingdom come at the same instant. The signal was given. A fierce stroke of lightning and a deafening roar of thunder followed the command which was to end the earthly existence of nine human beings. Eight bodies dangled in the air. The ninth was lying on the ground, saved by the lightning which had ripped the branch on which he was hanging from the trunk of the tree. It was a miracle, for the man, after recovering from his stupor, proved his innocence to the satisfaction of the "vigilants." The eight thieves had met their fate, but Providence interfered in a way that could not be misunderstood to save the life of the guiltless. The tree made famous by this incident is still standing—at least it was two years ago—and the strange tale here related has become a treasured legend among the old settlers of the vicinity, which is no longer the hiding-place of desperadoes, but a veritable Eden inhabited by prosperous and intelligent farmers.

A fourth legend had its origin in the present city of Muscatine, known in the early days as Bloomington, Ia. This town is built on many hills which overlook the Mississippi river. In the days preceding the settlement of Iowa by whites, the vicinity of Muscatine is said to have been the favorite resort for Indian lovers, who passed many hours on the noble bluffs thinking of the maidens they adored. In most cases this harmless pastime had no serious results, but once upon a time an Indian warrior fell in love with the beautiful daughter of a mighty chief. His tender feelings were reciprocated by the copper-colored charmer, but her father would not listen to the pleadings of the obscure lover. There was no war at the time, and consequently the ambitious brave had no opportunity to distinguish himself, and win the apple of his eye by deeds of bravery, which seems to have been the only way in which the stern parent might have been moved. Elopement was out of question, as the country was inhabited by faithful followers of the chief who would have "tomahawked" the venturesome youth had he attempted to run away with the girl. Life became unbearable, and to end their sufferings the couple concluded to end their existence. As soon as the lovers had formed this desperate resolution they made their way toward the river, where they found a canoe. Chanting a death song and exchanging sentiments of undying love, they floated down the river until they came to the bluffs already referred to. Here they disembarked, ascended one of the steep hills, and, embracing each other, threw themselves into the quiet river below. The incident was industriously discussed by the few white families then living in that neighborhood, who forthwith named the once picturesque bluff "Lover's Leap." Another version of the adventure here recorded is not quite as romantic. In it the love-lorn brave and his devoted girl are described as a very ordinary white couple who ended a life of disappointment by drowning themselves. This matter-of-fact account of the tragedy may be the true one, but the rising generation is inclined to put faith in the Indian tradition, which, as has already been stated, originated not with the red men, but with the early white settlers.

To repeat stories like the foregoing without the least attempt at embellishment may detract from their literary merit; but the object of the writer has been to prove that the American people are just as poetic in their conception of strange phenomena as those of Europe, and that has in a measure been accomplished. Some day, there can be no doubt, an author born with the gift of portraying the thoughts and feelings of the "common people" will collect these American legends, and present them to the world as the most finished specimens of folk-lore to be found anywhere.—G. W. Weippiert, in Journal of American

WHERE TOYS ARE MADE.

The Productions of Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

Wooden carved toys are chiefly made in Germany and Switzerland, the cheaper kinds in the neighborhood of Nuremberg and the better qualities at Sonneburg, in Thuringia, from which latter place about twenty-four million articles, valued at £800,000, are annually exported. Large quantities of wooden toys are also made in Saxony, where an ingenious process is in use for diminishing the labor involved in the production of animals. A circular block of soft wood is turned into a ring of such a pattern that by slicing it vertically a rough representation of an animal (say an elephant) is secured. Each rudimentary figure is then trimmed by hand, the ears, trunk, tusks and tail, all of which are separately turned and sliced by the same method, are inserted; and when the animal has been painted and varnished it is ready for use.

Clay marbles also come exclusively from Saxony, being made of a clay not found elsewhere. The better qualities come from Holland, where they are made from fragments of alabaster and other stones. Taw and alley, the common names for the two qualities principally used in this country, are abbreviations of tawny and alabaster.

A great ten days' toy fair is annually held at Leipsic, when more than six thousand merchants exhibit their goods in every available inch of space, even in the garrets of the six-storied houses. Marburg, in Hessen, is chiefly occupied with the manufacture of musical toys, while Biberach, in Wurtemburg, is noted for substantial metal articles, such as carriages, locomotives, furniture, etc. The specialty of Switzerland is wooden cottages, models, etc. Some of the large dealers do very well out of the industry, but the actual toy-makers in both countries are miserably paid, and find it very hard, even by the most unremitting toil, to gain a subsistence from their employment, many of them being obliged to supplement their earnings by engaging in out-door labor during the summer. The productions of Holland are very similar to those of Germany.—Chambers' Journal.

—Chang Fan Moar, the interpreter attached to the Chinese legation at Washington, is described as a gigantic blonde Chinaman, with a profile as regular as a Greek statue. He comes from the north of China, where, owing to the severity of the sumptuary laws, the race is kept intact as to its unusual size and peculiar attributes.

EGYPT'S SACRED CATS.

Remarkable Modeling of the Bronze Felines of Bubastis.

The bronze cats and kittens of Bubastis have never been excelled for truth and suppleness of modeling. As for the cat-headed Basts, so admirably is the head of the intelligent Egyptian tabby adapted to the graceful proportions of the goddess, that we lose our perception of the incongruity, and find the combination perfectly natural. The name of the cat in the ancient Egyptian language is *mau*—a name evidently onomatopoetic, and so affording no clew to the original nationality of the animal which was certainly unknown to the Egyptians of the Pyramid period. Lenormant remarks with truth that Bast in the time of the Ancient Empire was invariably represented with the head of a lioness, and that it is only with the advent of the twelfth dynasty that she begins to appear upon the monuments in the likeness of a cat. This was the time of the great raids of the Pharaohs into the land of Kush (Ethiopia); and it is a notable fact that the cat and the Dongolese dog are first represented in the wall-paintings of Beni-Hassan during the reigns of the Usertesens and Amenemhats. Ruppell has shown that the cat of the wall-painting and bronzes is identical with the *Felis maniculata* still found in a wild state in Upper Nubia and the Soudan; so that it may fairly be taken for granted that the sacred animal of Bast was an importation of the twelfth dynasty Pharaohs from "the Land of Kush." This view is strikingly corroborated by the tenor of a demotic papyrus recently translated by Prof. Revillout, which professes to record the philosophical conversations of "The Jackal Khufi and an Ethiopian Cat." This cat is half a goddess, and that she should be designated as "Ethiopian" points with special significance to the original habitat of the animal sacred to Bast. Strangely enough, M. Naville reports of the remains of the sacred cats in the cat cemetery at Bubastis, that the species there buried was not that of the common cat of Egypt, either of ancient or of modern times, but that of apparently another species of the feline tribe. The skulls found are much larger than the skulls of any cats known to naturalists. They may possibly be the skulls of some kind of small lynx.—Amelia B. Edwards, in Century.

LINCOLN'S WHISKERS.

The President Ceased to Shave to Gratify a Very Young Lady.

President Lincoln's kind heart always responded to a child's advances. He indulged his own children, saying: "It is my pleasure that my children are free and happy, and unrestrained by parental tyranny. Love is the chain whereby to bind a child to its parents."

Before his election in 1860 a little girl of eleven years, seeing his lithograph portrait, thought his appearance would be improved should he wear whiskers. She uttered her childish thought in a letter to Mr. Lincoln, and in a few days received a friendly answer, in which he asked:

"As to the whiskers, as I have never worn any, do you not think that people would call it a piece of silly affectation were I to begin wearing them now?"

During his journey to Washington, after his election to the Presidency, the train stopped at Westfield, Chautauqua County, at which place the little girl resided.

"I have a correspondent in this place," said Mr. Lincoln, "a little girl whose name is Grace Bedell, and I would like to see her."

She was brought to the station. He stepped from the cars, extended his hand and said: "You see I have let those whiskers grow for you, Grace." Then kissing her, he bade her good-bye.

When he stood up at the Capitol to deliver his inaugural address friends were surprised to see that the President was raising a crop of whiskers. Vexed at his spoiling a face which expressed power and pathos by wearing a coarse, stiff, ungraceful beard of the blacking-brush variety, they made inquiries, and learned that he had ceased to shave to gratify a very young lady.—Youth's Companion.

THE RUSSIAN METHOD.

A Unique Way of Securing the Surrender of Dangerous Criminals.

In the course of his tour of inspection through the Caucasus last autumn Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff passed close to the village of Stary Yoort, where a native Colonel was not long previously murdered out of revenge, and where the murderers were being screened from the authorities by the inhabitants. As they refused to give up the assassins the Prince ordered all the inhabitants of the village to be assembled on his route two miles off. Here the Prince refused to accept their greeting of bread and salt, and rated them right soundly in the severest terms of the Russian vocabulary. At the same time he ordered their elders to be arrested on the spot, and gave them one month in which to surrender the murderers. If they remained recalcitrant at the end of that term the severest punishment was to be inflicted. With the usual obstinacy of the Chechenlis tribes, who continue their opposition to Russia as long as, if not longer than, any of the other tribes of the Caucasus, the murderers were not given up at the end of the month, whereupon a "military execution" was ordered to be made. At daybreak the village was surrounded by a cordon of troops, and all the inhabitants were disarmed and forbidden ever to carry arms again. A detachment of troops were then quartered in the village, and 1,200 rubles was exacted for the benefit of the murdered man's family. An elder was also appointed and sent by the authorities with a salary, to be paid by the village, of 600 rubles a year. The murderers have now at last been surrendered, and the troops consequently withdrawn.—St. Petersburg Cor. London Times.

A Numerous Family.

There are some good-sized families in Maine to-day, but probably none so large as one mentioned in the histories of old colonial days. It is told on the authority of Cotton Mather that the first royal Governor of Boston was one of a family of twenty-six children, and was born in the woods of Maine near the mouth of the Kennebec in 1651. His mother was left a widow when he was a child, and is said to have had all she could do to provide for the wants of her family. It is hoped that when the Governor got $100,000, a knighthood and a goblet valued at $5,000 as a reward for finding a Spanish treasure-ship that had gone to the bottom half a century before, he remembered his mother and made her last days easier than her earlier ones had been.

Mary Anne Under Tuition.

An exhaustless supply of patience is the most important requisite in the training of "green help." "There's a beau of yours in the drawing-room," was the style in which a housemaid announced a caller to the eldest daughter of the house a few days ago. Afterwards her mistress said to Mary Anne: "When a person calls to see any member of the family you should say: 'A gentleman to see you, ma'am or sir.'" Mary Anne acquiesced quietly, but the next day when a lady called to see her mistress she came upstairs and said: "Please 'm, there's a gentleman to see you, but it's a lady." The course of tuition is still on.

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.

Licensing Board.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE next regular meeting of the Licensing Board for the City of New Westminster will be held in the City Hall on

Wednesday the 19th March,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of which all persons interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

D. ROBSON,
City Clerk.
City Hall, New Westminster,
March 1, 1890. dmh1td

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF

Pursuant to Execution Against Lands Act, 1874.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

E. M. N. WOODS, Plaintiff.

JAMES PATTERSON, JOSEPH R. CHAPMAN, CLIFFORD PATTERSON, JAMES W. PATTERSON, JOSEPH PATTERSON and THOS. PATTERSON, Defendants.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A WRIT OF *FI. FA.* ISsued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at New Westminster on the 13th day of February, 1890, and to me directed in the above named suit, for the sum of $3496.63, debt and costs, together with interest on same at the rate of six per centum per annum from the 8th day of March, 1888, besides Sheriff's fees and poundage, &c., I have seized, and will sell by Auction, at the Court House, New Westminster, on

Monday, the 24th Day of March Next,

At 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of James Patterson, one of the defendants, in the lands as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debts and costs in this action, subject to a mortgage for $1300 and interest on said mortgage at 8 per centum per annum, from the 15th February, 1888.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise Description of Property.	Estate or Interest.
New Westminster.	South West ¼ of lot 21, Town'p 26 Group II.	Farming Lands containing 152 acres.	Interest.

The judgment was registered in the Land Registry Office, New Westminster, against said land on the 18th day of February, 1889.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
dmh8td Sheriff.

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.

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

Address,
dfe8 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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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - £1,600,000 Stg.

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

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
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.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED

FOR

J.S. MANSON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

dfeltc

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 8½ miles; thence south 2½ miles; thence west 8 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

Corporation of the City of New Westminster.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROPERTY-OWNERS AND HOUSE-HOLDers are hereby notified to clean up and take away all rubbish, or obstruction of any kind, deposited on streets or lanes fronting their premises, lying south of Queen's Avenue and west of Park Lane. After March 8th obstructions remaining will be removed by the corporation at the expense of the person in fault.

H. HOY,
Chairman B. of W.
City Hall, Feb. 27th, 1890. d27fetd

Land Registry Act.

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

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE No. 3872a, of James William Russell Rowling to the above hereditaments has been lost or destroyed and application has been made to me for a duplicate thereof:

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

T. O. TOWNLEY,
District Registrar.
Land Registry Office,
New Westminster, 12th Feb., 1890. dfe12m1

HORSES FOR SALE.

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

Horses can be seen at G. W. Rasure's Sale Stables, adjoining Mrs. Gold's premises, Royal Avenue. dfeltc

Canadian Pacific Railway

PACIFIC DIVISION.

General Superintendent's Office.

CAUTION.

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

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

For Sale.

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

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

THOS. E. KITCHEN,
dwfe17m1 Chilliwack.

By Private Sale.---A Bargain.

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

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

Stock and implements can go with Ranch if desired.

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

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

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

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845

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

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

WHO IS YOUR SHOEMAKER?

JAS. ROUSSEAU

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

FOOT GEAR!

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

Give him a Call.

81 COLUMBIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ESTATE OF

Charles M. McNaughten

(DECEASED).

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

SARAH McNAUGHTEN,
Executrix.
EDWIN RAND,
Executor.
New Westminster, B. C.,
Dec. 10, 1889. dde10m3

Samuel Mellard

REAL ESTATE,

Financial & Insurance Agent, Etc.

CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner for Oaths.

Post Office, CHILLIWACK, B. C.
wfe26tc

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, manufacturers, wharfingers, and carriers, and to conduct and carry on a shipping, towing and general trading business;

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

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Land and Investment Agency

(LIMITED)

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

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 PREP TO TURN OUT

Double and Single Rigs

At Special Low Rates.

Draying and All Kinds of Teaming

Done at Shortest Notice.

Dry Cordwood delivered to any part of th 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

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1890.

Advertising Rates for the Daily.

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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

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

SUBSCRIBERS

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

New Advertisements This Day.

Appointments.....Prov. Sec.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Fresh Eastern Oysters just arrived at the Club. *tc

The thermometer registered 53° in the sun at 1 o'clock to-day.

Cheap Lots in Suburban Block 9.—RICHARDS & MACKINTOSH. *tc

Messrs. D. Lyal & Co are removing to their new premises in the Masonic Block.

A sidewalk will be laid on Royal avenue between Clement and Merivale streets.

There was no meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday owing to the want of a quorum.

An ordinary drunk was fined the usual amount at the police court this morning.

A meeting of Trinity Church Club will be held at the club rooms to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The str. Yosemite left for Victoria this morning with 20 passengers, 30 tons of freight and 65 head of cattle.

The ratepayers are beginning to ask: What is the city council going to do about further street improvements this year?

Capt. Peele predicts a great storm within the next 24 hours. All indications point towards a storm, and he says it can be relied on to put in an appearance.

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

The foot ball practice on Queens park yesterday afternoon was fairly well attended. The players are reminded that another practice will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

A large number of logs and roots have passed down river during the past two days. Some of them were very large, and might seriously damage a vessel coming in contact with them.

The Rifles and Artillery parade this evening at 8 o'clock sharp for a march out and to practice the movements to be gone through on inspection day. It is most important that every man should attend this parade.

The weather to-day was simply delightful, and in consequence the streets were crowded with pedestrians and the shops experienced a regular rush in business. The ladies were out in full force making purchases of spring apparel.

Mr. Jaues, C. E., of the Westminster Southern Railway, has resumed soundings in the river opposite Brownsville for the new wharf site. The soundings will be completed this week, and work on the wharf will commence as soon as the plans are completed.

There is a great boom in the dentist line in the Royal City just now, anyone visiting the Crescent will be convinced, the slaughter amongst the old stumps being unprecedented. The most approved methods are used, extraction being perfectly painless even without anæsthetics.

Vancouver tradesmen must bestir themselves if they are not to be beaten by ther rivals in New Westminster. It is well known that the "McGinty gag" is about dead, and now the proprietor of a monumental works in the Royal City announces that he has secured the order for "McGinty's" tombstone.—*News-Advertiser.*

The Vancouver sugar refinery bonus by-law, authorizing a loan of $30,000, was voted on yesterday. Little apparent interest was taken in the matter and the vote polled was a very small one, owing partly to the fact that the passing of the by-law was a foregone conclusion. The vote was as follows: 174 for and 8 against.

The steamer Princess Louise arrived from the North Tuesday evening, and reports that the ice in the Skeena had completely disappeared and rain was the order of the day. When the steamer left for Victoria nothing was heard about the trouble at Alert Bay, all the Indians being away on a potlatch. The Boscowitz was spoken off Salmon River.

The contract was let to-day for the erection of two cottages on Royal avenue for Mr. James Cunningham. The masonry work went to W. Townsend, carpenter work to John McKenzie, plastering, E. Julian, painting, W. Perkins, and plumbing etc., H. M. Cunningham & Co. The buildings are to be completed by June 16th. The contract price is $3,840.

A painful accident occurred at Clinton recently while Master Henry Foster and Edward Bell were out hunting. Eddy Bell's shotgun was cocked with a view of shooting a grouse which was close by, when the shotgun went off, the bird shot striking young Foster six inches above the knees. This occurred about a mile from town. The young lad is being attended to by Dr. Sanson.

Voting upon the four loan by-laws took place in Victoria on Tuesday, with the result that two were adopted by the ratepayers and two rejected. The two that were carried were the city hall enlargement measure for $35,000, and the cemetery loan by-law, for $12,000. The two that were defeated were the $25,000 loan measure for park purposes and the $25,000 bonus scheme on behalf of a saw mill at Esquimalt. Sensible Victorians.

The complete outfit of new type, etc., with which THE COLUMBIAN, DAILY and WEEKLY, is now printed, was obtained from the Portland Ore., branch house of the well-known Pacific coast type founders and printing material manufacturers and suppliers, Palmer and Rey, and the fine appearance which we flatter ourselves the papers make reflects some credit obviously upon the enterprising firm from whom the bulk of our plant was obtained.

The Deluge fire engine borrowed from Victoria was shipped back to that city by the str. Yosemite this morning. Mr. W. H. Vianen, the ever enthusiastic Hyack, went over in charge of the engine, and it will be his duty to hand it back to the Victoria department, and to convey to the proper authorities the thanks of the people of the Royal City for the assistance lent in the hour of need. The mission is a delicate one, but Mr. Vianen will perform it in a manner befitting the dignity of the occasion.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The North Arm Steamer Service.

The steamer Fairy Queen, Captain Card the vetern navigator in command, will resume her daily trips to the North Arm settlements, commencing on Monday next. The steamer has been overhauled, repaired and re-painted and is now in first class condition for the season's work. She looks very handsome in her new coat of paint. The steamer will leave the North Arm every morning arriving at her dock, Austin's wharf, about 11 a. m. Returning she will leave the city at 3 p. m. and reach her landing at the North Arm between 5 and 6 p. m. The re-establishment of this line is a matter of congratulation both to the people of this city and the North Arm. It would have spoken badly for the enterprise of our merchants had the line become defunct, and it would simply have resulted in forcing all the North Arm trade to Vancouver.

The Broken Bridge.

The Provincial Government has notified the Richmond Council that the San Francisco Bridge Co. have agreed to to make good the damage done to the North Arm bridge and to place the structure in the condition contemplated by the plans and specifications. This work is to be done by the company at its own expense, which does away with the idea that the Government was responsible for the poor job done in the first place. The Government has also entered into an agreement with the company to do certain additional work to the bridges with a view to making the structures sufficiently strong to withstand any presure floating ice may bring against it. It is understood that these arrangements have met with the undivided approbation of the North Arm people, who are greatly pleased with the promptness the Government has shown in having the matter put right. Mr. Balfour, superintendent of C. P. R. bridges has complete charge of the work.

The National Game.

The City Hall contained a large number of lacrosse players and lovers of the game last night, in response to the notice calling a general meeting of the Westminster Lacrosse club. The preliminary business was first disposed of and then the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Honorary President, His Worship Mayor Brown; President Mr. James Leamy; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. G. Jaques; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. James Gow; Secretary-Treasurer, M. M. Mowat. Committee, Messrs. J. C. Whyte, L. A. Lewis, Stewart Campbell, McGregor and James McMartin. On taking the chair Mayor Brown made a rattling speech. He said the spirit that animated our forefathers both in war and in peaceful contests in the athletic arena was the same that urges the young men of Westminster to-day to excel in all manner of athletic and manly sports. This spirit has been transmitted from father to son for countless generations, and it was the same determination to succeed in all things that had placed the British flag in the proud position it stands to-day—the foremost and most respected among all the nations on the globe. In conclusion he promised to take a lively interest in the club, and to further its welfare on every possible occasion. It is hardly necessary to add that such remarks as these were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The subject of forming a Provincial League was thoroughly discussed, and the following committee was appointed to correspond with other clubs in the province with a view to the organization of a regular lacrosse association: Messrs. Gow, Whyte, Stewart, Lister, McGregor, Lewis and J. S. Clute, Jr. The city council is to be asked to put the athletic grounds in good condition. Practices will commence at an early date, due notice of which will be given later.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Senator McInnes Wants the Gaelic to be Made an Official Language---Sir Richard Cartwright's Speech---Dominion Public Works Expenditure in British Columbia.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—In the Senate on Friday, Mr. McInnes, of British Columbia, introduced a bill to make Gaelic an official language. The first reading of the bill was seconded by Senator McCallum. Mr. Kaulbach suggested that German should also be placed on the same footing. Mr. McInnes intends to press his measure claiming that the large and influential Highland Scotch element of our population has just as good ground as the French element for the recognition of its language in Parliament and on the statute books of the country.

CARTWRIGHT'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

In New York last Saturday at the annual banquet of the Board of Trade, in replying to the toast of "The United States and Canada," Sir Richard Cartwright said it was most true that Canada and the United States were in a very peculiar position. 'Of no two countries might it be more correctly said that they were at once so near and yet so far; so easily accessible to each other and in many important respects so little known; having so many things in common, race, religion, laws, language and constitution all substantially alike, and yet kept apart by such purely artificial barriers. It was time, he thought, to see if there was no possibility of improving this state of things and of bringing this sort of commercial war, for that was really the effect of two hostile tariffs, to an end. Canada, he said, had a vast area almost as large as the United States and able to sustain a population as large as the present population of the United States. This area was very partially developed, but it contained immense stores of raw material and offered a wide and profitable field for capital. He was not only ready but anxious to see that the people of the United States got a full equivalent for what they gave, that for every dollar a Canadian made, a citizen of the United States should make another; for every privilege and concession they granted they should receive another in return. He desired no one-sided bargain for the best of all reasons that unless the arrangement was mutually beneficial it could never be permanent and a temporary arrangement would do Canada harm instead of good. Canada, he said, stood fourth in the list of the customers of the United States, and if one considered the export trade the United States sold Canada about as much as they did to the whole continent of South America with Mexico thrown in. As to the possibilities of expansion that could best be judged of from the fact that while the whole foreign trade of the United States both export and import was between fourteen and fifteen hundred thousand millions, their interstate trade was computed to be ten thousand millions. There was, therefore, fair reason to expect that if these meddling barriers was removed trade with Canada might be trebled or quadrupled, and would certainly rank second only to that of England. The obstacles, Sir Richard said, were two-fold. One lay in the existence of certain sinister interests at Ottawa, who denounced the project as only another name for annexation; the other with certain politicians at Washington, who denounced the project as certain to destroy all tendency to annexation. The latter paid but a poor compliment to the institutions of the United States using this argument, which meant that the better Canadians became acquainted with the United States the less likely they were to cast in their lot with them. One thing, however, was certain, to propose to the people of Canada to barter their allegiance for trade privileges was the very best way to enlist every sentiment of manliness and self respect against such a proposal. The connection of Canada with Great Britain was purely voluntary, as British statesmen were even ostentatious in offering to let her state her own destiny. Nevertheless, though even since the early part of the century every intelligent Canadian had known that union with the United States would have promoted the material advantages of Canada, for three generations, no political party had made annexation a plank nor had any public man of note advocated it. It might be a matter of sentiment but he spoke to citizens of a nation which had shown itself willing to lavish blood and treasure as no other people; life was at stake. No man could forsee the future, but that he was sure that if political union between the two countries was brought about it must be by other considerations than the advantage of free trade, potent though it might be. He closed by observing that the well being and prosperity of the United States must needs be a thing the vast majority of Canadians must desire, not only because the prosperity of Canada, but because as a matter of fact, take Canada all through, there was scarcely a Canadian family in most portions of the Dominion who had not to-day a son or brother or a near kinsman residing in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The *Citizen* of Monday speaking of Mr. McCarthy's bill to abolish the dual language system, editorially says: "It is to be regretted that Mr. Dalton McCarthy looks upon the dual language question as some young lawyers upon an intricate chancery case—namely, as a sort of life annuity. He declared in the House of Commons that he would 'again and again introduce his bill.' To what end? As a means of consolidating the Dominion? As a method whereby conciliation may be promoted?.....Would it not be wise for Mr. McCarthy, and those who act with him, to pause and take stock, ere wasting their energies in a crusade whose object appears to be as futile as an attempt to capture the rock of Gibraltar with toothpicks."

The high commissioner and his London residence cost the Dominion last year $21,000.

Mr. Clarke Wallace at the request of Mr. Carey of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council has agreed to incorporate in his anti-combines bill the following clause: "The following provisions of this act shall not be held to repeal section 22 of Trades Union act as far as such section applies to Trades Unions which are combinations whether temporary or permanent for regulating the relation between masters and workmen, but shall be held to repeal the said section so far as such section applies to Trades Unions which are combinations whether temporary or permanent, for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or bnsiness."

The Brantford *Times* (Tory) says, re the duty on corn allowed distillers and imposed on farmers: "It is a poor lookout for the farmer when the producer of a luxury, and that one of the most dangerous to the welfare of the country, will be preferred to him whose business produces the essential food for man and beast. It appears that the man who can manipulate the most votes is the most highly favored. Votes, not corn, whiskey, not beef, are the most potent factors in this Canada of ours."

Labouchere in *Truth* discourses as follows upon a recent Ottawa sensation: "Lady Stanley, following, it is stated, the royal precedent, has declined to invite Mrs. Foster, the wife of the Canadian minister, to a reception after a state dinner, which Mr. Foster was required officially to attend, because she was divorced from her first husband for desertion on his part. If this be so, Lady Stanley has done an exceedingly foolish thing, and one which the entire Canadian cabinet ought to resent by declining to hold any social relations with Lord and Lady Stanley. The Canadian law allows divorce for desertion. (?) I presume that Mrs. Foster is not a criminal for having most wisely taken advantage of the law when her first husband deserted her; nor, as re-marriage was legally permissible, is she a criminal for marrying Mr. Foster. Lady Stanley, of course, has a perfect right to lay down any rules that she pleases—whether sensible or the reverse—as to whom she admits to her private friendship. But, as the wife of the Governor-General of the Dominion, giving official receptions with the money voted for this purpose by the Canadians, she has no right to act upon her personal fads."

Sir Richard Cartwright's eloquence captivated the hearts of the New York Board of Trade men. At the conclusion of his brilliant oration at their banquet on Friday evening, he was elected an honory member of the board by a standing vote amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The bill of the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company to build a road from Lethbridge by way of Fort McLeod to the summit of Crow's Nest Pass, and thence to British Columbia, was amended. Sir John Macdonald announced that the Government objected for the present to give any railway a monopoly of the pass, because the district has not been throroughly surveyed, and the pass is believed to afford the only means of access to British Columbia for many hundreds of miles. The bill was amended so as to give the company permission to run in the direction of the pass to a point to be hereafter determined by the government.

Captain Cosey, inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police, is in the city.

The Ottawa *Free Press* of Tuesday states that the New York *Journalist* of January 25th in an editorial says: "We shall shortly begin the publication of a series of articles on prominent Canadian journalists and statesmen who have graduated from the composing room, the newspaper office, and the editorial chair into public life. The sketches are the work of Mr. James T. Johns, one of the best newspaper men in the Dominion." In the issue of the *Journalist* of the 22nd inst., appears a commendable biographical sketch of Prof. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Johns is the writer.

Sir John Macdonald made an important and totally unexpected announcement in the House of Commons Monday afternoon. It was to the effect that Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, had left for Washington by the early afternoon train. On Thursday last Mr. Jones (Halifax) called the attention of the House to a reply given a few days previously by Sir John to Hon. Peter Mitchell (Northumberland), in which he stated that negotiations in connection with the Behring Sea fishery were being conducted at Washington between the British minister and the United States Government. He asked the Premier "whether in view of the negotiations, which, he had announced, are proceeding at Washington, it is the purpose of the Government to have a representative of Canada at Washington, to look after Canadian interests as on previous occasions?" He urged that on so vitally important a question Canadians should be represented there. Sir John asked that notice be given, and it was consequently set down on the paper for to-day in a slightly different form, the conclusion being "whether * * * it is the intention of the government to appoint a Canadian commissioner to take part in the negotiations, and to watch over and protect the interests of Canada." On the question being put yesterday afternoon Sir John made the announcement to the above effect.

Hon. C. H. Tupper's departure was very sudden, the reason given being that the negotiations being conducted by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine for their respective governments have reached such a point that it is desirable that Canada should be represented. Mr. Tupper was accompanied by Mr. C. C. Chipman, his private secretary, and the duration of their stay is stated to be uncertain.

The Secretary of State's return of information regarding the cost of ordinances, etc., in the French language from the passage of the N.W.T. Act, 1887, shows the cost to have been as follows: In 1877, $31; 1878, 276.86; 1879, $260.52; 1880, $77.20; 1881, $440; 1883, $455; 1883, $455; 1884, $538.87; 1885, $800.73; 1886, $616.70; 1887, $1,106.83; 1888, $328.55; 1889, $455.09; total, $5,366.85. The number of copies printed each year was: 1878, 200; 1879, 200; 1881, 300; 1883, 500; 1884, 200; 1885, 500; 1886, 300; 1887,200. In 1878-9 and '81 all were practically distributed, in 1883 126 were distributed and 374 left on hand.

In 1884-5-6-7, these ordinances were ordered to be translated into French and printed in 1887 and were not delivered until the session of the Assembly in 1888, when all the ordinances were revised. There has been no demand for them.

The Ottawa *Journal* yesterday says: "The Bill to abolish the dual language system in the Northwest Territories has been defeated, and the question shelved for the present session, but Mr. McCarthy has intimated his intention of bringing up the subject again and again, if necessary, until the reform which he demands is accomplished. Those who imagine that an overwhelming defeat in the first conflict for a great reform will settle it forever, have read the history of human progress to little advantage. Seldom has any reform of the condition of a people been brought about by one effort. The movement to abolish the dual language system is but the first step in the march towards a consolidation of the Dominion. As Canada exists to-day, it is but a string of provinces, whose alliance suffers from diversity of language and diversity of systems of education. Not by the cultivation of such diversity has the neighboring republic been established."

Senator McInnes (Burlington) gives notice of motion that he will on Friday next "call the attention of the House to the importance of making preliminary surveys in the North-West, with the view of locating reservoirs for water, to be obtained by means of artesian wells, and by conversing the waters of rivers and streams, for the irrigation of districts which suffer from drought in dry seasons; and will enquire whether it is the intention of the Government to make such surveys?"

The Secretary of State brought down a return yesterday showing the expenditure to 31st January last for making electoral lists for the Dominion. The statement is as follows: Expenditure on revision of 1886, $413,454.68; work in anticipation of a revision in 1887, $2,008.64; work on account of revision in 1889, $150,134.50; expenditure on furniture, etc., printing bureau, $1,223.95—total, $566,821.97.

In a speech delivered in the Quebec Legislature on Monday, Mr. Mercier said that any man in the House, any man outside the House, or any newspaper that dared to say that he had ever insulted the queen, the British Constitution on the British flag, was a liar; and further on in the same speech, he said that the man who dared to rise in the House and say that he, on last St. Jean Baptiste Day, had expressed a desire to have the Tri-colour raised in Canada, was a liar.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell expressed the opinion yesterday that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had not had sufficient experience to warrant his being sent to Washington to take part in the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the fisheries' difficulty.

The annual report of the Minister of Public Works shows the following expenditures in the Province of British Columbia during the fiscal year: Public Buildings—$17,099.08; Harbors and Rivers—$60,849.60; Dredging—6,736.32; Engineers, Enginemen etc.—$1,200.00; Dominion Buildings—Nanaimo Post Office—$782.65; Dominion Buildings—New Westminster Post Office—$877.97; Dominion Buildings—Victoria Custom House — $137.50; Dominion Buildings—Victoria Post Office—$1,159,55; Dominion Buildings—Generally—$1,840.61. In connection with the Esquimalt Graving Dock, John Devereux, dock master, receives per month $166.66; C. Muir, Engineer, $100.00; A. D. Greeves, Carpenter, $80.00.

Dinner at Government House.

The following is the list of guests invited to dinner at Government House on Tuesday evening: Hon. John Robson, Hon. F. G. Vernon, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. T. Davie, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Mr. Joseph Mason, Mr. I. B. Nason, Mr. George Cowan, Mr. John Grant, Hon. T. B. Humphreys, Mr. Henry Croft, Mr. Henry Fry, Mr. A. Haslam, Lt.-Col. Baker, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. E. Allen, Mr. G. Thomson, Mr. T. Cunningham, Mr. W. H. Ladner, Mr. James Orr, Hon. Robt. Beaven, Mr. S. Duck, Mr. J. Tolmie, Mr. E. W. Anderson, Mr. C. E. Semlin, Mr. G. B. Martin and Mr. Herbert Stanton.

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

NEW WESTMINSTER MARKET.

Beef,	per 100 lbs.	$ 6 50	@ 0 00
Pork,	"	6 50	@ 8 50
Mutton,	"	10 00	@ 12 50
Potatoes,	"	1 87½	@ 2 00
Cabbage,	"	2 00	@ 0 00
Onions,	"	3 00	@ 0 00
Wheat	"	1 50	@ 0 00
Oats,	"	1 50	@ 0 00
Peas,	"	1 25	@ 1 50
Hay, per ton		12 00	@ 14 00
Butter, rolls, per lb.		0 25	@ 0 30
Cheese,	"	0 14	@ 0 00
Eggs, per doz		0 25	@ 0 00
Cordwood, retail, per cord		3 50	@ 4 00
Coal, retail, per ton		8 50	@ 0 00
Apples, per box		2 25	@ 0 00
Hides, green, per 100 lb		3 00	@ 0 00
" dry,	"	4 00	@ 0 00
Wool, per lb		0 08	@ 0 10
Flour, retail, per bbl		5 50	@ 6 50

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. dfebly1

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

20th February, 1890.

John S. Clute, Junior, of the City of New Westminster, Esquire, to be Deputy District Registrar of the Westminster Judicial District, and Deputy Registrar of the County Court of New Westminster.

21st February, 1890.

Michael Manson, George Ward DeBeck, and James Alexander, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Victoria, Nanaimo and Westminster, Province of British Columbia.

25th February, 1890.

James Porter, Esquire, of Deasc Lake, Cassiar, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Electoral District of Cassiar, Province of British Columbia. dmh6tl

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK IN

HOSIERY AND GLOVES!

A FEW REMNANTS

Of Brussels, Tapestry and Wool

CARPETS!

At less than cost. We have still on hand several

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Which are offered at prices to clear.

Ogle, Campbell & Freeman.

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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.

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Call and examine and get prices, and you will be satisfied that it is one of the best Grocery Stores in the City to buy good articles at low prices. Free delivery to all parts of the City.

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DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

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Sign of the Buffalo, feldwtc Columbia Street.

SAFES

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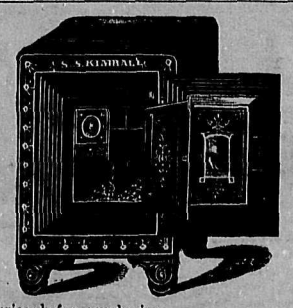

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