THE DAILY COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME VIII. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1890. NUMBER 11.

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THE MODUS VIVENDI

Between Great Britain and United States, Concerning the Fisheries has been Renewed.

A Wild Scene Follows the Throwing Open of the Sioux Reservation in Dakota.

Three New York Insurance Companies Pronounced Frauds. Their Charters will be Cancelled.

The Modus Vivendi.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It is understood that the President, Secretary Blaine and the British Minster have agreed upon a continuance of the *modus vivendi* by which United States fishing vessels are allowed to enter Canadian ports to purchase bait. Official notice of this will probably be issued to-morrow.

Can't Agree.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The report of the world's fair conference committee, stating that they were unable to agree, was received by the Senate to-night and a new committee composed of Hendricks, Laughlin, and Lawson was appointed to meet the Assembly Committee to be selected to-morrow.

A Rich Strike.

BULLER, Pa., Feb. 13.—To-day the Lockwood oil well in the one hundred foot oil fields, began flowing at the rate of 2,400 barrels a day. This is the most productive well yet struck in this new territory. At this rate the present flow yields the owners of the well $3000 per day.

Excursion Train Wrecked.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—It is just reported that an excursion train bound for New Orleans with six hundred Germans on the way to Sangerfest, has been wrecked at Corning. It is also reported several lives were lost. The train contained 450 members of the Chicago Mannechure, who left here at 8 p.m. Monday, enroute to New Orleans. The wreck occurred between Conling and Vance, Ala. The engineer was killed. The Chicago people are all right.

Deserters Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President will probably issue a proclamation to-morrow pardoning and restoring citizenship to deserters from the army. The number of diserters since 1867, the period included in the proposed pardon, is about 9,000.

The Fugitive Senators.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13.—Huffman, of Gallatin, and McNamara, of Fergus, two of the fugitive Montana senators, arrived last night and were seen to-day. They evaded direct questions, and declined to state their position or give an idea of their future plans, but admitted their flight was taken because of their opposition to the rulings as regards a quorum. Hauffman said he would go back if the Governor requested, if certain conditions, not named, were complied with.

The Reserve Opened.

PIERRE, Dak., Feb. 13.—Lieut. Tassin, in charge of the troops at Fort Pierre, received orders at 4 this afternoon, from General Ruger, to allow the boomers to enter the Sioux reservation. The troops were immediately withdrawn and between 3000 and 4000 settlers joined in a mad rush across the river. Many went far into the interior, but the majority proceeded to locate upon lands on the river bank, and to-night there are over one thousand tents and shacks on the prairie, and others going up hourly. There is trouble on Mile Square. Wagon loads of liquor and gambling tools were sent over from here this evening, and a general drunk is in progress. There may be trouble before morning as the vigilance committee threatens to lynch the land sharks and desperadoes unless they leave Mile Square.

Fraudulent Companies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The superintendant of the insurance department has transmitted to the attorney-general reports of the examination of three assessments of insurance associations, the Guaranty Mutual Acident Associations, the Security Mutual Society and the Mercantile Mutual Accident Association, all of New York, which it is claimed shew the associations to be conducting business fraudulently. The attorney-general is asked to institute action to dissolve the charters of these concerns if the facts warrant it.

Opinions Differ.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Republican press of this city in commenting this morning on the verdict rendered yesterday in the case of the Duke of Orleans, expressed approval. The majority of the other journals advise granting a pardon to the young duke.

Father Ignatius Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Father Ignatius, head of the well known Religious House, which he founded, died to-day.

A Wild Engine.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Feb. 13.—The engine of a construction train ran into a caboose at great speed near here yesterday afternoon. Three men on the cow catcher were killed. The accident was due to the engineer losing control of the engine.

Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Pete McCoy, the well-known middleweight, and Charley Gleason, of Philadelphia, fought for a $800 purse at the Golden Gate Athletic Club last night. Gleason was knocked out in 6 rounds.

The Strike Abandoned.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Owing to the rescripts issued by the Emperor William in regard to the labor question and His Majesty's censures of the doings of the political police, the socialists have withdrawn the decision to organize a universal labor strike in May.

The French Invited.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The German Ambassador to-day handed the minister of foreign affairs an invitation for France to take part in the labor conference in Berlin.

The Parnell Commission Reports.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The report of the Parnell Commission was laid upon the table of the House of Commons this morning. It is a bulky document and will not be opened till reached in due course of business.

In Great Danger.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 13—To-night a fire started in a large factory in the village of Camden, and is spreading rapidly. Camden is 8 miles north of here, and the sky is illuminated by the flames which are increasing in brilliancy every minute. By reports and appearances the village is in danger.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Bills Relating to Aid to Wrecked or Disabled Vessels, Suppression of Mormonism and the Independence of Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill, "an act to permit foreign vessels to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in Canadian waters, which has already received its second reading, states that:

1. United States vessels of all descriptions may render aid or assistance to United States or other vessels wrecked or disabled in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States.

2- This act shall come into force from and after a date to be named by proclamation of the Governor-General, which proclamation may be issued when the Governor in Council is assured that the privileges of aiding Canadian or other vessels wrecked or disabled in United States waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada will be extended to Canadian vessels of all descriptions.

3. And this act shall cease to be in force from and after a date to be named by proclamation of the Governor-General to the effect that the said reciprocal privilege has been withdrawn, revoked or rendered inoperative by the Government of the United States.

SEN. MACDONALD'S ANTI-MORMON BILL.

A bill for the suppression of Mormonism was introduced in the Senate last night by Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Victoria, B. C. The measure is intended to amend the present law of marriage and applies particularly to Mormons settled in the Northwest, and to prevent the violation of the condition they agreed to when admitted to settle in Canada, not to practice polygamy. The following is added to section 5 of the Act: Everyone who, whether in pursuance with or under pretext of any religious belief, or otherwise, by the rites, ceremonies, forms, rules or customs of any denomination or society—religious or secular—or by any form of contract, or by mere mutual consent, or any other manner whatsoever—though in a manner not recognized as a binding form of marriage by the law of the place in which the offense against the Act is committed—whether the offense is committed in Canada or elsewhere; (a) practises, agree or consents to practice any form of polygamy; (b) enters into any kind of marriage relations with more than one woman or one man, or into what, among the sect called 'the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints' commonly known as Mormons, are known as spiritual or plural marriages; (c) lives or cohabits, or agrees to live as cohabit with more than one woman or more than one man as her husband or his wife; or (d) celebrates as a party to or assist in any such rite or ceremony; or (e) procures, enforces, enables as a party to or assists in the compliance with or carrying out of any such form, rite or custom; or (f) procures, enforces, enables, as a party to or assists in the execution of any such form of contract, or the giving of such consent—is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a team not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding $500, or to both such imprisonment and fine."

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Casgrains Bill "An Act for further securing the independence of Parliament provides: that, (1) Every member returned to the House of Commons of Canada shall, before being admitted to take his seat or vote in the said House, take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. (2) Every such member shall also swear upon the Holy Evangelists: (a.) That he is eligible to the said House of Commons under the law; (b.) That he is not, to his knowledge and with his consent, guilty of any unlawful and corrupt practices which avoid his election and return; (c.) That he is not, directly or indirectly, alone or with some other person, or company or partnership, or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, holding, enjoying or undertaking any contract, expressed or implied, with or for the Government of Canada on behalf of the Crown, or with or for any of the officers of the said Government, for which public money of Canada is to be paid, or has been paid in full before the final execution of such pending contract; (d.) That he will not, so long as he continues a member of the said House of Commons, accept any office or commission, work or employment in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown, or at the nomination of the officers of the Government of Canada, to which any fee, salary, wages, allowance, emolument or profit of any kind is attached, whether in money or otherwise,; (e) That he will not knowingly, so long as he remains such member, sell any goods, wares or merchandise to the Government of Canada, or to any of the officers thereof, for which public money is paid or to be paid, whether such sale or transaction is single or continuous, and whether the said money is paid by the interposition of of a third party or in any other indirect manner whatsoever; (f) That he will not, so long as he continues such member, directly or indirectly receive or accept any emolument, or value in money or in kind, or any pledge or promise of any kind, to promote or impede any measure or proceeding pending in the Parliament of Canada; and that he will do his duty faithfully and truly as such member, without fear, favor or partiality.

3. Every such member may reserve to himself the benefits of the exceptions contained in chapter eleven of the revised statutes of Canada.

4. The oath mentioned in section two shall be taken before and received by the clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, or the clerk assistant, be reduced in writing, subscribed by such member, and shall be duly attested by such clerk, or clerk assistant, who shall keep a record of such oaths.

5. This act shall apply to the next and following Parliaments of Canada.

Creighton---Christie.

The marriage of Miss Maggie N. Christie, eldest daughter of Rev. James Christie, and J. W. Creighton, of Hayton Castle, Nottinghamshire, Eng., was solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 2 Blanchard avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Reid, D. D. The bride's three sisters acted as bridesmaids, while the groom was supported by Mr. William Christie, of the C. P. R. telegraph office. The newly married couple took the Islander this morning for their future home in New Westminster with best wishes from all their friends.—*Tuesday's Times.*

Negotiations Ended.

The amicable negotiations between the Cornwall and Bennett companies have stopped short never to go again. Mr. Thompson, much against his natural inclination, and after dancing attendance on the B. B. & B. C. people for a month, has commenced condemnation proceedings against the Cornwall land for the Northern road. The road has been delayed now for two weeks unnecssarily, as the acquiring of a right of way is only a question of a little time. Before commencing proceedings a bond of $25,000, with Pierce Evans and others as sureties was offered by the Fairhaven & Southern as security to the B. B. & B. C. that they would not be injured by the building of the road, but it was refused. The Union depot will not materialize and Whatcom will be the gainer thereby as it will have an independent depot, probably between C and Broadway.—*Reveille.*

SIBERIAN GOLD.

One Hundred and Eighty Four Ounces of Siberian Gold Shipped to Russia.

The Duke of Orleans Proves Himself a Patriot and Refuses to be Defended.

Editor O'Brien is Given a Grand Ovation by his Friends in London Last Night.

Siberian Gold.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—A shipment of 184,000 ounces of gold has been received here from Siberia.

Accepted.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Italian government has accepted the Kaiser's invitation to a labor conference.

A Million Dollars Consumed.

CAICAGO, Feb. 13.—A fire broke out in the Farewell Block, corner of Market and Adams streets, at 7 o'clock this morning, and before it could be subdued it had destroyed property valued at almost a million dollars. The building was one the finest in Chicago, and was occupied by a number of wholesale dealers in tailors trimmings, notions etc. The losses as far as at present can be ascertained are divided as folows: Work Bros., $200,000; Tailor Bros, $150,000; Mendell Bros., about $100,000. The balance of the loss is on buildings. The fire is under control, but a large amount of damage was done other firms by the fire.

Fatal Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—A locomotive on the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiegbery railroad exploded its boiler near west Newton 30 miles east of here, this morning killing 4 men.

The Patriotic Prince.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—During the hearing of the Duke of Orleans the Duke asked the counsel not to defend him. He said he had learned in exile to know the magistracy, and respect its decision. If condemned by the court he was sure of acquittal at the hands of 200,000 conscripts of his class who more fortunate than he had been, and who were able to serve their country. When the public prosecutor said that the Duke was undoubtedly guilty, and that he had been taken *flagranto delicto* there were murmers in the audience, and the president threatened to clear the court.

An Editor Honored.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Editor O'Brien was given an ovation and a monster mass meeting in the Central Hall to-night.

After Them Hot--War Rumors.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons the Irish members have moved for the appointment of a special committee on the forged Parnell letters.

Heavy orders have been received at Hamburg for guns, ammunition and warlike stores. The material is now being shipped, it is supposed for Portugal, although its destination is kept a profound secret.

New Minister Appointed.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, Feb. 13.—Cesario Alcoin, hitherto governor of the province of Minas—Geraces, the most populous province in Brazil, has been appointed Minister of the interior to succeed Senor Labo, who resigned yesterday.

VICTORIA NEWS.

More Military Stores for Esquimalt.--The Street Cars to Commence in February. Signs of Spring.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

VICTORIA, Feb. 12.—Two more patent, Vavasseur recoil-checks for 5-in. guns are on the docks here awaiting shipment to Esquimalt. The machine combines gun-carriages, shield, recoil-checks and swivelling gear; all of steel and brass. They are direct from Deptford Naval stores.

The street car employees have been appointed: Mr. A. S. Winslow, electrician and superintendent for the company, and Mr. S. Doupe, trackmaster. Six conductors and six drivers or motormen have been engaged, and are receiving instructions in the details of the business. Experimental cars will be run on Store street during Friday, so as to give the drivers a chance to familiarise themselves with the motors.

It will probably take Victoria some years to break herself of the habit of saying "tramway" instead of sensible "street car," like the rest of the great North American people. But, to be sure, "tramways" and other freaks of "fawncy" are found where the English knickerbocker lurks and the imbecile single eye glass obtains, so the rest of America must have patience.

The idiotic McGinty "joke," if that is not taking the names of humor and common sense in vain, is all the rage here. A man stopped your correspondent the other day when he was hurrying towards the city and said, "I say, writer, did you hear of the terrible fall a man got today?" "Fall, who fell?" gasped the victim, "McGinty" shrieked the idiot, bursting into a roar of laughter and running off to join the crowd of loafers at the corner, who appeared to be going into convulsions over this subtle witticism. But, this nothing, everybody has it, and it is ten times worse than *lagrippe.*

Judge Bole occupied a seat on the floor of the House yesterday, as did also Mr. G. E. Corbould.

The mails here have been very irregular of late. It seems that one of the river steamers carrying the mails spent several hours in the interests of her freight at a way-port up-river the other day, and consequently the whole population of Victoria had to wait until two or three more sacks of potatoes or a refractory hog or so, were shoved on or off. Freight seems to be thought a great deal more of than Her Majesty's mail. Perhaps it is because there is more money in the former.

Unmistakable signs of the approach of the vernal season are beginning to appear. The grass is changing color and taking on the rich velvety green shade peculiar to spring-time. The song-birds are beginning to come in large numbers and are making the suburban streets and lanes musical with their carols. There is also less rain, though the nights generally round off their shortened term with a good, keen frost.

The Victoria cricket club is going to do some hard work this season in the way of practice. Therefore, although so well-manned, the Westminster club had better look out and not trust too much to prestige in the coming struggles.

John Fay well known as the brave fellow who drew his dead comrade 150 miles on a sled out of the Cassiar mines in the northern part of British Columbia at the time of the gold rush in that far off part, and one of the oldest citizens of Seattle, is in town looking after his interests.—*Whatcom Bulletin.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:05 p.m.

Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Mr. Thompson presented the petition of A. Graves and others, asking to be allowed to form a joint stock company.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from the directors of a Vancouver fire insurance company, praying for an act of incorporation.

Mr. Semlin presented a petition from Norman Macdonald and others in regard to gazetting roads in the Okanagan district, and barbed-wire fencing. Received.

Mr. Semlin presented a petition from D. Oppenheimer and others, asking that a bill bill be passed incorporating the Ashcroft & Cariboo railway.

The petition of F. C. Cotton and the *News-Advertiser*, praying for incorporation was received. Also the petition of the residents of Nicola Valley re the grasshopper pest.

The petition of Robert Dexter re claim against Reed Brothers and the government was laid over a few days.

Mr. Martin's petition from the Fraser River Gold Gravels Syndicate, Limited, and Alfred St. G. Hammersley, for a private bill to incorporate "The Fraser River Gold Gravels Syndicate, Limited" was ruled out of order, as the speaker said the petition was signed by the shareholders and not by the company, and was therefore not in proper form and could not be received in its present shape.

Mr. Martin, chairman, reported for the Standing Orders and Private Bills committee, that they had complied with the rules in the consideration of the several bills and measures and asked that time be extended ten days for the receiving of private bills. After considerable discussion the report was amended and the time entended.

Col. Baker asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to amend the Crows Nest and Kootenay Railway Company Act, 1888." Bill read a first time and referred to the standing committee on Railways.

Mr. Cunningham asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the New Westminster Street Railway Co." Bill read a first time and referred to the Private Bills and Standing Orders committee.

Mr. Cunningham asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the "Coquitlam Water Works Act, 1886." Bill read a first time and referred to the committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the "Small Debts Act Repeal Bill." The reason for introducing this measure had been already alluded to in previous speeches. The act had been framed originally on account of the difficulty merchants and tradesmen had experienced in collecting small bills, and had been introduced by himself when a private member. Many complaints had arisen that this act was abused in Vancouver and to a less degree in other places. He was not prepared to say how far those reports were correct, but Mr. Bole when he occupied his seat in the House was very pronounced in his opinion as to the repeal of the act with regard to Vancouver. What this act had been made for was now done away with by the appointment of County Court judges on the mainland, therefore it must be apparent that the present act was no longer needed and consequently its repeal was asked. It was not desirable to allow non-stipendiary men to adjudicate in cases of this nature. Highly skilled men had been appointed to the positions of County Court judges in many of the British colonies, and in England itself only barristers of eleven years standing could occupy the position, the emoluments of which were very heavy, £1,200 a year being the salary of an English County Court judge. And if a country like Great Britain with her vast population and centuries of experience found it profitable and right to appoint such men it certainly ought to be an example which British Columbia could follow advantageously. In view of all those considerations he therefore moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Semlin asked the honorable mover if he had had any correspondence on this subject with the city council of Vancouver. It had deen said the act was passed mainly in the interests of Vancouver city yet he believed the council of that city had objected to its repeal. People of all classes were continually coming into and going out of Vancouver; most of them had no stake in the country and the collection of small debts among such a population was a light matter. He neither advocated the repeal or continuation of the act, all he wanted was information.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had received a communication from the Vancouver council stating that if the act were repealed they would ask for a County Court judge. This communication had not changed his opinions in regard to the repeal of the act. There was no excuse for its continuance, and if it were repealed no doubt a County Court judge would be appointed to reside in Vancouver. New Westminster has two.

Mr. Orr asked if the repeal of the act would in any way change the functions of the stipendiary magistrate and interfere with the workings of the County Court.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it would not interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts at all.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he did not see any reason for the repeal of the Small Debts Act. It was necessary that an act of this kind should be on the statute books; there was one good feature in the act which met one of our most severely-felt wants, and that was the facilitating of the collection of small debts and accounts by merchants and small tradesmen. The reason for the partial failure of the act was that the magistrates did not get enough fees for services rendered. But that was far from being a valid reason for the repeal of the act. He wanted to know what harm it would do to allow this act to remain on the statute books. It certainly does no harm to the rest of the province. The repeal of this act would take away some of the just rights that the people of Vancouver enjoy. He therefore hoped the hon. Attorney-General would withdraw his bill. It might be years before a resident judge was appointed to Vancouver. They all knew with what extreme showers the Dominion Government moved and they knew to what serious inconvanience the business men of Vancouver would be put should this act be repealed at the present time. It may do a great deal of harm to Vanconver's commercial interests.

Hon. John Robson said that it was only too well known what abuses had resulted from the delay in repealing this act under the impression that County Court Judges should first be appointed. The ground of its non-repeal last session was that it had been thought better to leave the act in force until the County Court Judges got into doing this work. Great evils certainly did arise out of the administration of this act. The honorable Leader of the Opposition had laid great stress on the condition of Vancouver under this act. They wanted a resident judge there and they evidently intended to use the act as a leverage to get one. That is what they really want. In his own opinion there ought to be a resident judge in that city; there are two in New Westminster city a place of much smaller population, and considering the population of Vancouver there

(SEE FOURTH PAGE.)

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THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1890.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

THE Dominion estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are to hand, and show the following proposed increases in general expenditure over those of the same departments for 1889-90: Civil government, $38,165; administration of justice, $28,850; police, $2,000; penitentiaries, $9,379; arts, agriculture and statistics, $188,500; immigration, $6,390; superannuation, $19,640; fisheries, $5,000; superintendence of insurance, $500; government of Northwest territories, $26,750; customs, $17,720; excise, $11,045; culling timber, $9,150; railways and canals, $145,745; public works, $2,500; post office, $33,070; redemption of debt, $2,660,081.

The following appropriations for British Columbia, for the purposes mentioned, appear in the estimates: Circuit allowances, $9,000, an increase of $3,000 over last year; salary of chief justice, $5,820; one puisne judge, $4,850; three puisne judges, at $4,000 each, $12,000; salary of four county court judges, at $2,400 each (a new expenditure altogether), $9,600. The appropriation for the provincial penitentiary at this city for the ensuing year foots up $47,434, an increase of $3,043. This increase is apportioned as follows: Salaries, $1,240, of which the warden gets $50, deputy warden $50, accountant, storekeeper and schoolmaster $50, steward $30, carpenter $30, hospital overseer (a new appointment and expenditure), $500, keeper $100, guards $550; officers' uniforms, $350; maintenance, $2,753; working expenses, $1,000; industries, $2,000. The figure given above, $3,043, represents the net increase in the penitentiary appropriation, the estimates showing a decrease in the following items: Salaries, $120 (chaplains $50, messenger and guard $70); miscellaneous, $4,300. For public buildings, general repairs and improvements, for British Columbia, there is in the estimates the munificent sum of $3,000; and for Victoria military buildings, $15,000. The harbors and rivers of the Province are assigned a total appropriation of $46,500, divided as follows: Victoria harbor, $6,000; Nanaimo — removal of Nicol Rock, $5,000; general repairs and improvements, $3,000; Cowichan River, $1,000; Fraser River, $20,000; Columbia River — improvements above Golden, $5,000; Coquitlam River, $500; Columbia River—improvements between Revelstoke and Arrow Lake, $6,000. For dredging there is a separate item in the estimates, for British Columbia, of $15,000, the same appropriation as last year. The sum of $3,400 has been appropriated, under the heading of telegraph lines, to complete the connection of Bonilla Point and Cape Beale with Victoria, B.C. The estimates show that the mail subsidy of $7,500, heretofore paid for steam communication between New New Westminster and Victoria, has been withdrawn altogether, which is a matter about which the Dominion Government will hear very shortly. The appropriation of $5,000 of last year to provide a small steam launch for the use of the Indian Department in this Province has also been withdrawn. For the Indians of British Columbia generally there appears in the estimates the sum of $66,910, an increase of $3,570 over last year's appropriation. To cover the salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports of the Province there is an appropriation for the ensuing year of $45,665, an increase of $750. The assistant inspector of postoffices for British Columbia gets a raise in his salary of $50, $1,300 instead of $1,250, and an increase of $960 is made in the appropriation for third class railway mail clerks. The provisional allowance on ordinary salaries of the post office department, to meet the exceptional increased cost of living in Manitoba, the Northwest territories and British Columbia, has been decreased from $14,000 to $7,000, which is significant, or insignificant, just according to how you look at it. The Dominion lands agent's salary, New Westminster, is reduced from $2,800 to $1,500, a reduction of $1,300, and that of the crown timber agent gets a "boost" of $200, from $1,600 to $1,800; and the reading of the estimates is concluded.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE sentimental and somewhat silly custom of observing St. Valentine's day is fast dying out, although even to-day there are out of the way corners of the world where may be found devotees to the old traditions attaching to the observance of the festival of the patron of true lovers. Who was St. Valentine, and how comes it that his name has for centuries been invoked by the youthful fancy which "lightly turns to thoughts of love?" The answer to such a question is somewhat difficult to obtain, for in the *Acta Sanctorum* a large number of saints of that name figure, and there is nothing to indicate why any special one of them should be the patron of youthful affection more than another. There is, however, a pretty tradition which affords a clue to the identification of the individual whose name is inseparably associated with the pictures so common in our youthful days of a heart transfixed by an arrow from the bow of a chubby little fellow, having two very large wings, but suffering from a scantiness of attire which seemed to reflect greatly on the prudence of his mother. It is said that in the middle ages there was, in Germany, a bishop who was much distressed because there were in his diocese a large number of young girls unable to marry on account of the want of a dowry. To remedy this evil his grace yearly set apart a sum of money to provide the *dots* necessary, and this laudable action of his, so the story goes, has given him immortality, and kept his memory green. The tale is a pretty one, and should be true, if the romance attaching to the 14th of February is to be maintained, but, like a great many other cherished ideas once fondly believed, it has to give way before the ruthless investigations of the antiquarian and the critic. In his "Illustrations of Shakespeare," Mr. Douce has suggested that the customs attaching to the festival of St. Valentine were merely borrowed by the early Christian clergy from the heathen rites of the Romans, and there is a great probability in the suggestion.

In rural England and upon the European continent, more especially in Lorraine and Maine in France, St. Valentine's day is observed by a somewhat curious custom, says Chambers. On the eve of the day, an equal number of maids and bachelors assemble, and proceed to inscribe upon slips of paper the names of an equal number of other maids and bachelors of their acquaintance. These papers are then put into receptacles, and then each one present draws as in a lottery, the maids from the receptacle holding the papers with bachelors' names, and the bachelors *vice-versa*. The person drawn becomes the valentine of the drawer. It will be apparent to the reader that, besides getting a valentine, one naturally becomes the valentine of somebody else, and Misson has with sly humor observed that "the man generally stuck faster to the valentine that had fallen to him than to her to whom he had fallen."

During the fifteenth century it was customary for valentines to exchange presents, but later this seems to have dropped off, as far as the lady was concerned. Then, and for some centuries later, the keeping of St. Valentine's day was a fashionable and courtly custom, Pepys speaks in his diary as to the almost universal observance of this day, whilst references to it are to be found scattered up and down the writings of almost every writer, famous or obscure, even to our own day. There is, perhaps, in the whole range of fiction nothing more amusing than the account in Pickwick of how Sam Weller sent a valentine to the pretty housemaid of whom he was enamoured. The humor of the whole thing is greatly enhanced by the faithfulness to life with which it is drawn. The remarks of the elder Weller, between the draws from his clay pipe, are better reading than the most able criticism ever put to paper. Charles Dickens was well able to delineate the rich humor obtainable from such a situation, and Sam or his father never appear in all the book to such advantage as in their joint effort at the concoction of a valentine. In these days the sweet comedy of valentine sending has sadly degenerated, and it is now considered somewhat vulgar to acknowledge even a bare recognition of the customs peculiar to the day, but for all that many a female heart will look eagerly for letters to-morrow, and if they should come, will beat the faster as the envelopes are broken.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Robert Louis Stevenson arrived at Apia, Samoa, on December 7, and has since been busy there collecting material for future works.

There has been a monster baby show in Melbourne, Australia. Upwards of 700 infants were on view and 30,000 people went to see them. The exhibition has aroused an indignant protest against the employment of babes for the entertainment of adults.

At Castua, a small town in Austria, all the couples who become engaged during the year are united in the bonds of wedlock at one and the same marriage ceremony. In virtue of this ancient ceremony, 30 young women were the other day led to the altar.

In one city at least John Smith has to take a back seat. The directory of Minneapolis reveals the fact that there are in that city 2,000 Ole Olesons, 1,610 Erick Ericksons, 1,215 Nels Nelsons and 1,011 John Johnsons. Evidently Minneapolis is somewhat of a Scandinavian city.—*Ex.*

A farmer near Western, Neb., received a surprised the other day, says an exchange. After his favorite cow had died, as he supposed, he hitched up his team and carried the carcass to the bone yard. The surprise and tableau took place when, on returning to the scene with a butcher knife to remove her hide, he was met by the faithful animal slowly making her way back home.

A peculiarity about the blind is said to be that there is seldom one of them who smokes. Soldiers and sailors accustomed to smoking and who have lost their sight in action, continue to smoke for a short while, but soon give up the habit. They say that it gives them no pleasure when they cannot see the smoke, and some have said that they cannot taste the smoke unless they see it.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus breaks out: "What's the use of pretending that Dr. Talmage's sermons are really cabled from the east? Everybody knows that he prepares all his sermons in advance, so that they may be sent by mail to the newspaper syndicate which pays him for them. This has been his practice for years, and I don't know that he has ever made the slightest concealment of it."

One of the few remaining veterans of the first Napoleon's wars lost his life through the Brazilian revolution. Old William Schrenweher, who was born in Hanover in January, 1789, made the campaign of Russia in 1812 under Napoleon, and fought against him at Leipzig under Blucher. He emigrated to Brazil in 1820, and served for some years in the bodyguard of the first Emperor Dom Pedro. He was for a long time personally attached to the service of the boy crown prince, now Dom Pedro II. He lived at Parana, in Southern Brazil, on a pension from the emperor. Last year he kept his hundredth birthday. He died of shock a few hours after hearing the news of his master's disposition and expulsion from the country.

Mark Twain is a close-knit, profuse-haired man of quiet manner, with shaggy, protruding eyebrows and a dropping reddish mustache, tinged with gray. He speaks slowly and measuredly, sometimes lingering over a word and then accelerating the speed of the next few so as to make up for the delay. He waxes eloquent on the subject of international copyright, and has a habit when talking of staring fixedly at some imaginary object, as if he had got hold of an idea and was determined to keep in sight of it. He writes a youthfully legible hand, but pigeon-holes a story for some years after writing it, and is not chary of his autograph when properly asked for. He lives next door to Harriet Beecher Stowe; takes a long walk daily; smokes a corncob pipe; is seldom seen in New York, and can drive a bargain. He has more offers to lecture than any other man in America, and an accomplished wife, who is utterly at a loss to see any fun in his books. He is rising five and fifty, doesn't look it, wears eye-glasses, and can get a laugh out of a grindstone or a civil engineer.—*Once a Week.*

Few people, even in England, observes an exchange, realize of what great importance it is to that country's interests in Africa that her government should maintain a firm stand with regard to Portuguese aggression in Nyassaland. It is made clear, however, in a recently published *brochure* on the subject by the Rev. Horace Waller, who was with Livingstone on the Zambesi and took part in the establishment of English influence in that region. Mr. Waller says: Nyassaland is a Majuba hill of higher latitudes, with Boers, Portuguese and Germans round its base. It is for us to hold or bolt. If we decide on the first course, we shall do something towards staying a tide which threatens to sweep away the last vestige of self-respect and the last hem and stitches of the Imperial Union Jack in South Africa. If we bolt before the Portuguese or consent to be dumdiddled in arbitration, or to refer our case to a European court—as soon as we can find two states unprejudiced against us—in order that it may be decided whether our title-deeds are good or not, then the following will be our fate to a certainty. From south to north there will be one note of triumph, but it will not be ours, nor will it come from civilization and advancement. The Africander on Table mountain will shout to the Boer on Majuba hill; the Portuguese adventurer will take up the pleasing refrain, which will travel from lake to lake, and lake to lake of England's discovery, till the Mahdists in Emin's country, and the Mahdi himself at Khartoum exclaim "Inshallah!"—It is the will of God!

Port Moody Notes.

The Queen street station, at Port Moody, is now completed, and a deputation went down to wait on Mr. Abbott yesterday morning and hand over the building to the C. P. R. Co. The station is quite a credit to the promoters, being raised by local contributions with some outside assistance, and it is to be presented to the Railway as a tribute of good faith and a renewal of friendly intercourse.

A meeting to elect a delegate, and to form a branch of the Mainland Association, will assemble at the Caladonia Hotel Thursday night. A lively time is expected.

A social dance is to take place in Clark's Hall St. Valentines eve. Invitations are being issued by H. J. Goater, secretary of the managing committee.

The tug Buzz is buzzing here, making the bay look lively with booms of railway ties.

Gardeners are importing large quantities of seed from J. S. Pearce & Co., of London, Ont., and are giving as high as 75 cents per pound for seed potatoes.

Port Moody people have some intention of showing what they can do at the next fall show.

The DAILY COLUMBIAN, published at New Westminster, B. C., which was completely wiped out by fire a few weeks ago, is again to hand looking better than ever. A new plant has been put in, and a handsome paper is now turned out, a size or two larger than the old issue before the fire.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

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Sale will take place at 7 o'clock, SATURDAY NIGHT, the 15th instant.
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WATCHMAKER : AND : JEWELER
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Also a very large assortment of all kinds of Emblem Pins and Watch Charms.
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MORAL COWARDICE.

Vacillating Creatures Who Have Lost Confidence in Their Own Position.

It has been said by devotees of Shakespeare that every thing can be found in his plays; and certainly the best description of the newest intellectual foible of mankind is to be found there. The "native hue of resolution" was never so "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" as it is nowadays, when skepticism attacks other things than belief in theology. Not only have men begun to doubt the creeds, and the accepted moralities, and in a certain number of cases, the existence of a sentient Creator; not only do they call on all institutions to give a valid reason for their existence, but they are inclined to doubt their own right to be or to act, to question whether they are not themselves mistaken, and to argue that it would be either morally or intellectually wrong to resist those who intend to sweep them away. They have, to use popular language, no "confidence in their own position," not on account of any want in the position itself, but of an inner skepticism either as to their capacity to fill it, or more generally—self-conceit showing no sign of approaching death—of the rightfulness or utility of the position itself. It is usual, we think, in our day to regard this condition of mind as rather a fine one. Such doubts, it is said, show an open mind, capable of sympathizing even with opposition. If that is so, it is a rare instance of correct thought producing weakness, for we may be sure that no man thus skeptical of himself and the rightfulness of his own position will ever do his whole duty, especially that part of it, self-defense, which is often so essential; but we question whether the condition is admirable at all. There is, we fancy, quite as much weakness as virtue in it, or intellectual openness either. One likes a sentry to go on pacing, and not to be so ready to argue with the first comer whether sentries can be part of the divinely-appointed scheme. An incapacity of fully believing is not a strength, but only a sign of a mind which may in rare cases be strong, but is more often flabby and undecided. A man may think his position or occupation wrong, and then he is bound to leave it; but if he does not think so, he should quell his doubts, and do the duty he was set by Providence or his own history to do. We should never blame an officer for throwing up his commission rather than command in a war he believed to be utterly unjust; but if he does not believe that, and only doubts that in commanding in a war he is somehow out of place, and intellectually a little ridiculous, we should say his duty was to do the work before him as well as he knew how. We suppose it is thought which produces these hesitations of our day. Shakespeare thought so, and he knew human nature as we can not pretend to do; but it sometimes occurs to us that it may not be thought at all. There may be forms of moral cowardice as independent of thought as physical cowardice is sometimes of the will, and almost as much exempt from responsibility. Men admire strength, and have studied it, and know even how to generate it; but they have been neither so patient nor so observant about weakness. We suspect that there are a good many men like the poet Cowper, who literally could not face his position as clerk of the House of Lords, and, long before his mind had given way, threw it up in a fit of self-distrusting horror. That was not a result of thought at all, but, if he was sane, of a weakness exactly corresponding in the mind to cowardice in the physical nature. It is a quality to be lamented over, and sometimes pitied; but it is never praiseworthy. Indeed, it never is praised, except by those who like its results, and who, desiring change, see that under the operation of this dread responsibility, this uncertainty as to duty, this doubt whether any thing but renunciation can ever be right, no stable thing can exist. The man who does not believe in his own functions, be they king's or beadle's, is certain to be partially useless, and though he may be sometimes an enlightened man unable not to see the ridiculous aspect of his crown or his red coat, he may be also, and usually is, much of a moral coward. Nine times out of ten the work you have to do is work you ought not to shirk, and to leave that work undone because of faint inner hesitations, especially if you never act on them when all is smooth, is nothing but shirking, which would be discreditable, but that the whole world is doubtful whether any man has a right to any thing, even to the position in which Providence has obviously placed him.—London Spectator.

LIFE IN THE TROPICS.

Encounters of Travelers with the Red and Black Ants of India.

I am not sure if the Indian ants are identical with those which are the subjects of Sir John Lubbock's interesting experiments. When a man arrives in Calcutta his acquaintance with the small red ants soon begins. I shall never forget the jump that a friend gave when he first saw a train of red ants on the floor. He was a stout Englishman, newly arrived from home, and with an innate horror of insect life. He thought the train of ants was a snake. They were merely a marauding party out on an expedition to plunder the sugar basin on the breakfast table. Some active ant scout had discovered that one end of the table-cloth touched the ground, and so afforded a passage to the sugar on the breakfast table. Instantly the expedition had been organized, and there was a continuous stream of ants from the hole in the wall where they dwelt, along the floor, up the table-cloth, on to the sugar basin. With a sideboard in which any thing sweet is kept it is usual to put brass saucers full of water under the feet, so as to keep the ants out. The water must be constantly changed, for if it gets covered with dust, or any debris that will carry the weight of an ant, the little creatures soon find it out and cross the moat. It is always expedient to have the feet of your bed planted in brass saucers, full of water, so as to prevent the ants getting up into the bed. I was acquainted with a lady who suffered severely from neglecting this precaution. The doctor had given her some ointment to rub on her arm for a rheumatic pain, and she applied it when she went to bed. During the night she suffered considerable pain, which she attributed to the working of the ointment. When daylight came great was her horror to find that she was being eaten alive by a swarm of red ants, which had been attracted by some sweet ingredient in the ointment, and had bitten through her skin into her flesh, so that she carried the scars of the wounds to her grave. No doubt the rheumatic pain was cured, but the remedy was a good deal worse than the disease. The large red ants, similar to those described in the Queen's Scotch Journal as attacking a royal Princess, are usually met with out shooting. As you are passing under a tree in your howdah the elephant puts up his trunk at the bidding of the Mahout to break off some projecting branch, and in an instant you find yourself covered with a shower of red ants who have been picnicking on that particular branch. The rapidity with which they will attack you on your face and hands, get down the back of your neck, and up your legs, is more easily imagined than described, and you will have a very unpleasant quarter of an hour until you can get rid of them all.

I had not many encounters with the large black ants, which affect a rather drier climate than Calcutta. But in a house where there is a colony of large black ants established no place is safe from their ravages, and their bite is quite as savage and painful as that of the large red ants. The white ants probably "take the cake," according to modern phraseology, as the greatest nuisances of their kind. A white ant has several forms, but perhaps his most dangerous form is that in which he is more like a white maggot than an ordinary ant. In this maggot form the white ants work under cover of a tunneling of soft mud, which they manufacture for themselves, possibly with the intention of concealing their mischief. But the tunnel fortunately betrays them, and no time should be lost in breaking open the tunnel and destroying the working party that will be found inside. If an unwary traveler, arriving late at night, leaves his portmanteau on the floor of his room in the vicinity of white ants, he will probably discover in the morning that the enemy have found their way in and made havoc of his garments. They will carry their tunnel up the leg of a table or sideboard to get at the contents of a drawer. Nothing is sacred to them. In the public offices of Government the white ant is ready to make himself record keeper. He gets into a bundle of papers and eats them. If a reference is needed to some old paper, the clerk who goes to the bundle finds that it has been resolved into a mass of muddy pulp. I knew a case where they ate some bank notes in a native merchant's chest, but luckily for him the fragments were identifiable. More than once they have invaded a Government treasury, and have destroyed many precious sheets of the stamps manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., which were in the store of the district collector. As the collector is held personally responsible for the value of the stamps, his dismay at finding the white ants in his stamp chests, or almirahs, can be easily conceived.—C. T. Buckland, in Longman's Magazine.

GOOD SHEEP STORIES.

A Follow-My-Leader Game That Was Very Disastrous.

Several "sheep-men" from the Inland Empire were gathered around the stove at one of the hotels discussing the prospects for mutton this winter and wool next spring and the profits to be made by driving sheep to the Willamette to winter, and at last they got to telling stories about sheep.

One told about the captain of a schooner who had a band of sheep on the deck of his vessel. As he was turning and twisting the wheel to keep the schooner on her course the old ram, who headed the flock, taking umbrage at his motions, came up behind him and at one fell swoop butted him over the wheel. The enraged captain seized his woolly assailant and threw him overboard, when, presto! away went the whole flock, popping over the rail, one after another, into the sea. Boats were lowered and with much labor a portion of the flock was saved.

Another told a story which illustrated the same follow-my-leader trait in the character of sheep. At a port on the sound one evening just after the deckhands had got all the freight stowed away, there came down five hundred sheep to be put on board. All hands were vexed because of the delay and trouble connected with shipping them, but finally a pen was made of hurdles between decks and a gangway rigged, and in the dusk all was ready to take the sheep on board, and they were started down the gangway. The first one, as he struck the deck, saw an opening in the other side of the boat, across which a hurdle had been placed. Instead of going along to the corral prepared, this sheep made a running jump, cleared the hurdle and landed in the salt chuck alongside. Every one of the band followed suit, and in a short time five hundred sheep were struggling in the water. The captain, having seen the last one go down the plank, yelled out: "All right down there?" An answer came back: "All right, sir; send them down." "Send them down," roared the captain, "haven't you the sheep down there?" "Not a sheep, sir," was the reply, and investigation showed that there was not a sheep on the boat. The captain could not delay any longer and so steamed away, and only a small number of the sheep ever got ashore.—Portland Oregonian.

AN AERONAUT'S LUCK.

He Tells a Story and Is Compelled to Silence an Impertinent Man.

"Yes, I saw that account of the aeronaut who made an ascension from Honolulu and fell into the sea to be devoured by sharks," replied the man in the plaid ulster, "and it forcibly reminded me of my own adventure on the Pacific coast."

Being urged to give us the story in all its details, he hesitatingly consented, and, according to the New York Sun, said:

"In the year 1860 I made an ascension from San Francisco. The upper current of air took me out to sea, as in this case. We had no parachutes in those days, but the balloon was inflated for only a short trip. When ten miles at sea it began to descend, and where do you suppose I landed?"

"In the water, of course," replied the man from Milwaukee.

"But I didn't. I gently descended on the deck of a large ship which had been dismasted in a storm and afterward abandoned by her crew. She was loaded with a cargo worth $400,000, and I sailed her into port and got $175,000 salvage as my share."

"You did! You say she was dismasted?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then how did you sail her in?"

"Do you doubt my word, sir?"

"Oh, no; but I want the particulars."

"Well, sir, I sailed her in, as I said before, and that's enough. Any one who wants any further particulars will be considered as doubting my veracity, and it is needless to add that the man who doubts my veracity—!"

Here he took from his pocket a large, long knife, tried the edge on his thumb nail, and after a glance around returned it to its sheath. No further particulars were asked for, and the subject of conversation was changed to other pastures.

Machine for Buttering Bread.

There seems to be no limit to the ingenuity of man. The latest and most unique invention that I have heard of is a machine for buttering bread. It is used in connection with a patent bread-cutter and is intended for use in prisons, work-houses, and other reformatory institutions. There is a cylindrical-shaped brush, which is fed with butter, and lays a thin layer on the bread as it comes from the cutter. The machine can be worked by hand, steam or electricity, and has a capacity of cutting and buttering 750 loaves of bread an hour. The saving of butter and bread and the decrease in the quantity of crumbs is said to be very large.

—According to the Revista Christiana, a Protestant periodical published in Madrid, the Protestant churches in Spain have no less than one hundred places of worship, from chapels down to a room to hold a few faithful. They have fifty-six pastors and thirty-five evangelists. The congregations muster 9,194 persons of both sexes, 3,443 of whom are regular communicants. Attached to the chapels are eighty Sunday-schools, attended by 3,231 pupils, and managed by 183 teachers.

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA.

Madame Albani Writes Entertainingly of Her Home Life.

Mme. Albani in the New York World: A good deal has been said lately in the newspapers concerning Queen Victoria, but so much of it is calculated to give false impressions with regard to the Queen that I am tempted to send you a few notes about her, and, as I have had the honor for a long time past of personally being acquainted with her Majesty, I hope you will believe they are true.

With regard to the Queen's public capacity it is needless for me to speak, as all the world knows how she has fulfilled her numerous and arduous duties, and I shall therefore confine myself to endeavoring to give some idea of her private life, and especially of her in her Scotch highland home, as it is there that I have seen her most and have had the best opportunity of judging.

The Queen rises early in the morning, and after breakfast reads and answers her letters and transacts business. She is fond of the open air, and if the weather be favorable often has her papers taken into a tent or summer-house upon the lawn, which commands an extensive and most lovely view of Lochnagar, its surrounding mountains and the valley of the Dee.

After this comes a walk or a drive in a pony carriage, and then luncheon, at which no one is ever present except members of the royal family.

During the afternoon the Queen takes a long drive, often extending to over thirty miles and always in an open carriage. She dines late, never before 8:30 p. m. An hour spent in the drawing-room talking with the guests who may have been invited finishes the day, and the Queen retires to rest.

The Queen is faithful to her old friends and thoughtful for every body with whom she comes in contact, remembering the smallest details about them, their families, and their occupations, and giving evidence of this at most unexpected moments. A circumstance which happened to me justifies strongly the truth of this. Four years ago I was singing at the Royal Opera at Berlin, and was not even aware that the Queen knew of my engagement there. I, soon after my debut, was at a large dinner party at the English Embassy, and sitting next to me was one of the gentlemen of the Crown Princess' household. During dinner he put into my hand a telegram, telling me to read it. This was from the Queen to her daughter (now the Empress Frederick), recommending me to her and desiring her to do all she could for me Needless to say that after this I was so excited that I could eat no dinner, and I insisted on keeping the telegram, one of my precious souvenirs.

Her Majesty is fond of music and is a good musician. She studied music with Mendelssohn and singing with Lablache. As a consequence of this teaching she prefers the old Italian music to any other, but at the same time she can appreciate any thing that is good in the modern music. This I know from experience, as I have sung all kinds of music to her, the new and the old. The Queen is much touched by a simple, homely ballad, and after I have sung to her songs like "Robin Adair" or "Old Folks at Home" I have seen tears in her eyes.

She has been in retirement for a great many years, and during that time has not been present at a single operatic performance; yet she remembers well the old artists and the manner in which they rendered the various well-known roles. For instance, when I told her that I was studying the "Huguenots," and was going to sing it in America, she said that was one of her favorite operas; that she thought Mario was superb as Raoul, and that although Grisi sang the music splendidly, she never realized her idea of the character of Valentine.

The Queen herself looks after the welfare of all her tenants and servants, and if any one of them is sick she is the first one to pay them a visit and take them little comforts.

During her stay in Scotland she takes a pleasure during her drives in stopping at various cottages to ask after the welfare of the inmates. When so occupied the Queen is as kind and simple as any ordinary lady could be. When she paid me one of her first visits and took tea with me my little boy was so much struck with this that he said to me after she was gone: "O mamma, what a little woman for such a big Queen!" It is all this that has made the Queen so beloved by all her subjects.

I have endeavored in these few jottings to give a slight idea of Queen Victoria, and if in doing so I have intruded myself too much it is because I can not help it, the above being my personal experience of her Majesty.

WEBSTER'S GENIUS.

An Instance Characteristic of the Great Orator's Versatility.

St. George Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of distinction, once said, according to the Boston Transcript, that, having been retained in a famous case with Daniel Webster, who was detained by his duties in Washington, the conduct of the case devolved upon him, it being agreed that Mr. Webster should deliver the closing argument. But, said Mr. Campbell, day after day went by without bringing him until the very last day before that on which the closing argument was to be delivered. I was in despair, when Mr. Webster was announced. After the little civilities had passed he asked me to tell him about the case.

"Why," Mr. Webster, said I, "is it possible you know nothing of the case?"

"Nothing whatever," said he. "Tell me about it."

I was dumfounded, and, pointing to a pile of testimony a foot deep on the table, I said: "How am I to convey all that to you in the little time that is left us?"

"Never mind details! Give me the case and 'points.'"

He sat down and I gave him a rapid synopsis of the case, which took two hours. One point I especially called to his attention. The opposing counsel were bent on securing a continuance of the case, while our interests demanded an immediate decision. I cited the fact that the other side had protracted the cross-examination excessively, occupying six days in the case of one witness.

Mr. Webster bade me good-night after I had concluded, and went to bed. The next morning he came into court as serene and majestic as Jove himself, while I was nervous and apprehensive to the last degree. He began his address to the court with that slow, ponderous gravity so characteristic of him in the outset of his forensic efforts, then gradually warmed and quickened. I listened spell-bound, for in essence it was nothing but what I had pumped into him. But how transmuted and transformed! The point as to the cross-examination, to which I have alluded, he rendered thus:

"They ask for a continuance! Why, may it please the court, they have taken at this hearing as much time in the cross-examination as it took the Almighty to create the universe!"

My simple six days grew to the colossal figure I have described under the magic touch of his genius, and this instance was characteristic of the whole.

—"Pa," said a lad to his father, "I have often read of people poor but honest; why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?" "Tut, tut, my son, nobody would believe them," answered the father.—Liverpool Post.

RANCH FOR SALE.

Estate of John Craig, late of Ashcroft, Deceased.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERsigned up to January 31st, 1890, for the purchase of the property known as the CRAIG RANCH, consisting of Lot 378, Group 1, containing 302¾ acres, save and except 12 3-10 acres conveyed to E. Dougherty; also, Lot 405, Group 1, containing 26 acres.

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

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

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

Further particulars upon application to

FREDERICK HUSSEY, Administrator.

Kamloops, Dec. 20th, 1889.

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dfe3t12 F. HUSSEY.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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

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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.

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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. 6394. The regular meetings of the above Court are held at the Foresters' Hall, on the first and third Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m.—JNO. MCMURPHY, Senr., P. C. R.

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

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

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

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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, PROPRIETOR.

dwfeltc

NOTICE.

Mainland Association.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CENTRAL Executive of the Mainland Association will be held in the CITY HALL in New Westminster on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 8 p.m., and delegates are requested to present their credentials half an hour before the time of meeting.

M. H. HIRSCHBERG, Sec. pro tem.

dfe1114

TENDERS WANTED.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. P. O. BILODEAU.

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

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

Land Registry Act.

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

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

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

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

Canadian Pacific Railway

PACIFIC DIVISION.

General Superintendent's Office.

CAUTION.

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

Vancouver, B.C., 7th May, 1889. dmy8tc

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.

dnoltc

NOTICE.

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

wfeltm1

TENDERS WANTED.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SAMUEL MELLARD.

Chilliwhack, Feb. 8, 1890. wfeltf3

Notice of Dissolution.

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

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

Chilliwack, Dec. 29, 1889. wja3m3

THE ROYAL INCUBATOR.

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

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

For circular and price list

Address: J. S. SMITH,

wfeltm1 Chilliwhack, B.C.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

J.S. MANSON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

dfeltc

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FOOTBALL team, "1st fifteen," is called for to-morrow, Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, at W. J. Walker & Co.'s office. By order,

J. S. CLUTE, Jr., Secretary.

dfe1212

Tenders for Stumping Albert Crescent.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRman of the Park Committee will be received at the City Hall, up to Thursday, Feb. 15th, at 6 p.m. Specification and form of tender can be seen at the City Clerk's office. dfeltd

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 6 P.M. on Saturday the 22nd inst. for the erection of a two-story residence on Mary street for Mr. T. J. Armstrong.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. W. GRANT, Architect.

Westminster, Feb. 10, 1890. dfe1016

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. (Ld'd)

JOHN HENDRY, Manager.

January 17th, 1890. djan18m2

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-anch River, emptying into Karmutzen Lake, Vancouver Island; thence north ½ mile; thence east ½ mile; thence north ½ mile; thence east 3½ miles; thence south 2½ miles; thence west 3 miles; thence north ½ mile; thence west 1 mile; thence north 1 mile to point of commencement.

BRUNETTE SAWMILL CO. (Ltd.)

R. L. DeBECK, Manager.

New Westminster, B.C., Jan. 2, 1890. dja29m1

ESTATE OF

Charles M. McNaughten

(DECEASED).

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

SARAH McNAUGHTEN, Executrix.

EDWIN RAND, Executor.

New Westminster, B. C., Dec. 10, 1889. dde10m3

Stallions for Sale Cheap.

"VIDETTE A COCHER,"

REGISTERED IN C.C.H.S.B.; RISING 4 years, 16¼ hands, over 1,400 lbs; is sound every way; extra sure; seal brown, small star on forehead, no other white; magnificent carriage horse. Price, $1,200. Also,

"TAM O'SHANTER.

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

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

dc20d&w1m

New Westminster District

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

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

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

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

E. L. KIRKLAND, Assessor and Collector.

New Westminster, B. C., January, 1890. dwja25m1

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 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.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Fresh Eastern Oysters just arrived at the Club. *tc

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

The str. Princess Louise left for Victoria this morning with a number of passengers and a fair load of freight.

The str. Gladys will get off the ways on Saturday morning, and will make her first trip up river early next week.

James Duffy, who has been an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital for fourteen months, died on Tuesday, aged 26 years.

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

Police matters were very quiet to-day, not even the usual drunk and incapable coming to hand to relive the peaceful monotony.

The steamer Fairy Queen will resume her regular trips between this city and the North Arm, to-morrow, leaving Mathers & Milligan's wharf.

Richards & Mackintosh advertise great bargians in Seattle, Tacoma and Fairhaven property. Fairhaven especially is a coming place. See adv. on first page.

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 Gordon Gold Mining Co., will make a big effort at the Leech river mines as soon as spring opens. Hydraulic mining on a large scale will be carried on, and the owners of the mines are sanguine of success.

The corporation commenced work on Patrick street this morning with a large force of men and a number of teams. As soon as the necessary earth has been removed from the east side of the street the new sidewalk will be laid from Queen's to Royal avenue.

The street in front of the Bushby Block, which has been encumbered with building material, old barrels, boxes, lime, sand, waste mortar and other debris for nearly a year, has at last been cleared away, and the spot now assumes a respectable appearance.

All doubt about the safety of ahe collier Costa Rica, owned by Dunsmuir & Sons, has been set at rest by the receipt of a telegram announcing her arrival in San Francisco with a cargo of 2,300 tons of coal. She is expected at Departure Bay in a few days for another cargo of coal.

The str. Adelaide should have returned from up river ports last night, but she was detained by head winds and wet wood, the latter being difficult to make steam with. She reached Chilliwack this morning and will probably return to port some time this evening. She will bring a full load of farm produce.

Information reached Victoria on Tuesday that the bodies supposed to be those of an Indian chief and his wife who left Point Roberts two weeks ago for Saanich in a canoe with six other Indians, and who were subsequently drowned, have been found near Whatcom. The canoe was picked up off James Island and the bodies were found near the starting point, a rather singular fact. The other six Indians are undoubtedly drowned.

On Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, several young men who had been "making a night of it" in town, took a stroll up Columbia street, exercising their lungs in a most horrible manner as they went. They kept up a series of howls, cries and shouts until Albert Crescent was reached, when the voices ceased, probably from sheer exhaustion. All the people along the street were awakened by the row, and the young men were identified by one gentleman, who, it is learned, has decided to lay information against them.

The Mission Bridge.

The construction of the C.P.R. bridge across the Fraser river at the Mission will be pushed this spring despite all reports which have been circulated to the contrary. The contractor, Mr. D. McGillivray, says that he will have the work well under way by April 1st, and he is now making preparations to commence building just as soon as the weather will permit. If the present plans are carried out, and barring unforseen delays, the bridge will be ready for traffic by July 1st.

A Marine Monster.

There was on exhibition at Vianen's fish store to-day one of those dread creatures known as the devil fish. It was not very large, in fact, is considered small, but for all that its arms, eight in number, were fully six feet long, and furnished with a sufficient number of suckers to hold a strong man captive. This monster was caught by the Crofter fishermen, somewhere near Victoria, and it was sent over to give the Westminster epicures a regular treat, as the devil fish, or squib, is considered excellent eating.

Trinity Church Club.

A special general meeting of Trinity Church Club will be held at the Club rooms on Friday evening, Feb. 21st, at which the presence of every member is urgently requested. The Club membership has increased so fast that the present rooms are found too small to serve the growing requirements, and the announced meeting is for the purpose of conferring with Bishop Sillitoe on the subject of obtaining more suitable quarters. The membership of Trinity Church Club is now over 60, with good prospects of this number being shortly increased to 100.

Trampled Upon the Flag.

On Sunday morning, at San Francisco, the British Benevolent society chartered two tugs to carry visitors from the wharf to H.M.S. Swiftsure, now lying in that harbor. The society charged 50 cents a head for passage and the crowd was larger than they could accommodate. An American boatman named John Engles saw this and chartered two tugs to run as opposition to the society's boats. The society objected and raised the British flag at the landing with a notice that no other vessels were authorized to take passengers to the Swiftsure. Engles and his men charged upon the society men and a riot ensued, during which the British flag was torn down and trampled upon. There were no arrests.

MRS. JOHN SCOTT.

A Large Fortune Awaits Mrs. John Scott of this City.

Chief of Police Pearce has received a letter from Miss Carrie Johnson, of Seattle, containing the information that Mrs. John Scott, of New Westminster, and formerly of Jacksonville, Florida, has fallen into a large fortune by the death of a wealthy relative in the latter city. Enclosed in the letter sent to Chief Pearce was another addressed to Mrs. Scott, who is urged to send certain particulars necessary, without delay, in order that the will may be executed.

So far the Chief has been unable to find the particular Mrs. Scott mentioned in the letter, although he has made enquirers both far and wide, and if this item should reach the eye of anyone knowing the lucky lady, they will confer a favor on her by acquainting her with the good news. From a remark in the letter in possession of Chief Pearce it may be just possible that Mrs. John Scott is a mulatto, or has at least some negro blood in her veins. Should this be the case identification will be easier, but the sentence is so worded that it is impossible to ascertain whether the fortunate party is colored or not.

No Potato Famine.

It is pretty thoroughly understood now that there will be no potato famine this year, and those who were afraid that this delicacy would shortly be denied them, may rest contented that no such calamity will occur. Latest advices from up river sections are to the effect that there is a large quantity of potatoes yet unmarketted, and which will be shipped to this city just as soon as roads and weather will permit. Yesterday Mr. James M. Wise received five tons from up river and ten tons more will follow next week. The price paid by Mr. Wise for this lot was $40 per ton, but he does not think these figures will stand, a slight decrease being almost certain. The prospects of a potato famine were more imaginative than real, and the reports spread in the first instance were by parties interested in booming prices. However, the farmers have been the gainers, and the town people have "paid the piper." Although there will be no potato famine, still there is not much probability of a large surplus at the end of the season, the estimated supply being just sufficient to last until the new crop comes in. In view of these facts it would be unwise of the farmers to hold back their stock on hand in the expectation of realizing $50 per ton. All the dealers agree that these figures will not materialize this year.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Senator McInnes thinks Canada should Have A Mint. Increased Chinese Immigration. The French Members threaten to Go out on Strike.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The increasc in the number of Chinese coming into the country is shown by the fact that the poll tax collected at Vancouver, B. C., during January was $2,016, an increase of $2,497 over the amount collected during the same period of last year.

Senators Troudel, Rodier, and Macdonald have died since parliament opened.

Senator McInnes thinks Canada should have a mint of her own, and money, and intends to move a resolution to this effect in the upper house, and that instead of sending our silver bullion abroad to be converted into coin we should do the work ourselves. At present, he says, Canada has no gold coinage although British Columbia alone has sent some $60,000,000 to the mint in San Francisco. We had a mint in British Columbia in 1863; it did not cost a great deal and with the immense impetus lately given to gold and silver mining, he thinks Canada, with her immense resources, should be as able to coin her own silver and gold as were the Australian colonies in their early days.

A caucus of French Conservative members was held yesterday to consider the dual language question. After considerable discussion it was decided to go out on strike if Sir John did not give unequivocal assurances that that the Government would sit down, not only upon the dual language bill, but on the amendments thereto.

Senator Reid, of Cariboo, has arrived for the session.

The dual language question kept the house in session until 11 o'clock last evening, when on motion of Sir John Macdonald the discussion was adjourned until this afternoon.

Mr. Davin was the first speaker and was followed by Messrs. O'Brien, White, Beausoliel and Dennison.

Hon. Mr. Abbott, leader of the Senate, has left for Florida for the benefit of his health.

To-morrow Hon. Mr. O'Donoughue will move in the Senate that when the House adjourns that day, it so stand adjourned until Thursday, the 20th inst., at half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

The House met this afternoon at 3.10. Before the orders of the day were called Mr. Rykert made an explanation to the House as to certain letters that appeared in the public press. He did not care what the public press said about him, He spoke for over half an hour.

Sir Richard Cartwright gave notice of motion calling for extra papers in connection with the case. After discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Bowell is now speaking.

PERSONAL.

Bishop and Mrs. Sillitoe returned from Vancouver to-day.

Mrs. George Turner, who was so badly injured by a fall on Monday night, was somewhat better to-day, and resting easily.

Messrs. W. McColl, J. E. Phillips & Geo. Robertson are in Vancouver attending the annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

A Soap Lather Robbery.

Last evening a house on Cormorant street occupied by a Chinese woman whose husband is at present away in China, was broken into by four Chinamen bent on robbery. The bed room of the woman was entered, and two of the thieves held her, while the others prepared a thick lather of soap and water with which the woman's eyes were filled, her cries being stifled by a gag. The bold burglars then systematically went through the house and stole a quantity of clothing and jewelry, the value of which was about $300. After securing their booty the Chinese left the house, threatening death to the terrified woman. She later on gave the alarm, and Supt. Sheppard was notified of the robbery. He at once instituted an enquiry, but it is more than probable that the thieves have been able by those methods so well known to Chinese to escape, and may never be captured. The robbery was a very bold one, but was done with a cunningness and nerve which appears to indicate that the perpetrators are professionals.—*Times.*

What Guthrie Says.

Dr. J. P. Guthrie, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of fraud preferred by the manager of the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster, has returned to this city, the charge against him having been dismissed. According to his version of the affair, as told to a *Colonist* man last night, the bank had no occasion of taking the step they did. They willingly cashed a sight draft on his father for $200, and then after reading accounts in the press of his exploits in Seattle, caused his arrest before they were certain that the draft would not be honored. It was honored and paid on the very day it was due, and Dr. Guthrie now contemplates an action for damages for false imprisonment.—*Tuesday's Colonist.*

(FROM FIRST PAGE.)

was no reason why such a person should not live there. And considering the greater facilities which the situation of Vancouver presented to escaping debtors he thought it only reasonable that they should desire a resident judge there to enable persons in trade to collect debts. The very reasons which caused the passing of the act are now recommended for its repeal; all the conditions are changed. County Court judges have been appointed and all difficulties in the way of collecting small debts are done away with. A great deal of harm would result if this act were left in force as it would only serve to mix things up. They had all seen the evils which ensued through an inferior class of officials administering this law and it is the duty of the Government to see that a superior class of men carry out the law. In the case of Vancouver he had probably enjoyed better opportunities for observing the working of the act there than had the honorable the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Orr said that last year when the proposal to repeal the act came up he took the pains to ascertain whether the powers under the act had been observed or not. He found that out of several hundred cases only three had been appealed to a higher court. The people of Vancouver labored under a more serious disadvantage through the numerous loop-holes of escape offered to debtors there, than any other part of the province. The Council of that city have asked that the bill be not appealed. He therefore moved that the bill be read that day six months.

Mr. Ladner said it could do no harm to let this act remain on the statute books and seconded the amendment of Mr. Orr that the bill be read that day six months.

Mr. Orr was directed to place his amendment in writing, and on its being voted on was defeated, Messrs. Beaven, Ladner, Orr and Semlin alone supporting it.

On motion the bill was ordered read a second time and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Tolmie in the chair. Committee rose and reported progress. The report will be considered at next sitting of the House.

The report of the Juvenile Reformatory Bill next came before the House.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the striking out of certain words and said that if the bill was meant to be a charge upon the people it aught to have come down by message. He hoped the Attorney-General would amend the clause relating to the number of the officers to be employed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the honorable the Leader of the Opposition's remarks treated of a very emall matter indeed. It was not the intention to employ as officials of the Reformatory those employed in the Provincial Jail, as is mentioned in the Ontario Reformatory Bill. They would probably have to employ a superintendent and it may be necessary to have several other officials, but it is impossible to tell yet what number will be required. That would be entirely governed by circumstances. It was not to be supposed that they would bind themselves to employ any certain number of officials. Indeed it was the height of nonsense to propose such an absurdity as to say what they would or would not do. Surely if they allowed the Government to use its discretion in the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars they might well let them employ that discretion in the matter of employing officers. As to the proposal of the honorable the Leader of the Opposition to have the rules published in the *British Columbia Gazette* he had not much objection to offer except as to the extreme inutility of such a course. There was no object to be obtained in publishing the rules to govern a few unruly boys. There is nothing of this kind published about the Jail. Who ever heard of the rules of a jail being published in an official gazette? The idea was too absurd and would scarcely commend itself to the common sense of the honorable members of the House.

Mr. Semlin said their was a wide distinction between the government of a prison and of a reformatory. The work was entirely different and the men who might do well enough to serve as prison officials might be totally unfit to serve in a reformatory among young boys. The two lines of duty are widely distinct and it was only right that some enquiry should be made as to who are the men who will be entrusted with this responsible thereto.

Mr. Orr said the clause as it stood was a splendid one for the Government and made a very sly and humorous insinuation about the election coming on and certain men getting certain positions.

Hon. Mr. Turner, happily and quite as humorously, retorted. He said the reformatory should, of course, be kept separate from the prison, although these boys are in reality criminals. It was impossible to tell at the present time how many officers would be required.

Amendment lost.

Mr. Ladner drew attention to clause 10 which relates to the discharge of boys after they have served their terms. He wanted to know if boys were to be turned out penniless and starving. He recommended the putting in of something about a provision for discharged boys.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that matter would be regulattd in due course.

Report adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ladner moved the second reading of the Game Bill; he said the object aimed at was the protection of game on the Mainland and the stocking of its woods with game, birds and animals we have not got. He wanted the House to distinctly understand that this part of the bill, (sec. 4), applied only to the Mainland and not to the Island. But before going on with the measure he would like to get the advice of some person or persons who were learned in the propagation and preservation of these birds and animals, and moved that the matter be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Croft hoped that a clause would be inserted in this bill relating to the protection of elk on the island, and the infliction of heavy fines and penalties for killing these animals.

Mr. Orr moved in amendment that the matter be referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Pooley, Croft, Ladner, Smith and Martin.

Amendment passed.

Col. Baker asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the "Crow's Nest & Kootenay Railway Act." The bill was read the first time and then referred to the standing committee on railways.

Mr. Croft moved the second reading of the "Bush Fire Bill," and read the forest inspector's report, of Ontario, relating to damage done by bush fires in the forests of that province. The reason why he had fixed the dates for prohibiting the lighting of fires in the forest from May to November was because the months between were dry and the liability to have dangerous and devastating fires is much greater than any other time of the year. This country had lost heavily by forest fires and he did not think the inhabitants of the province fully grasped the immense damage the province suffered annually from this cause. The minerals and the fish could take care of themselves and were not liable to extermination, but all timber once gone was gone forever. There is timber in this Province 400 or 500 years old and yet when a fire comes along this splendid growth of centuries is swept away in smoke in a few days and is entirely lost to the province. He cited the case of a settler in the northern end of the island who, some time ago, started a fire in the bush and it spread over more than 12,000 acres, totally destroying all timber thereon. But we are so accustomed to forests here that we think nothing of those prodigalities, or, if we do, seldom seriously. The fire, which swallowed up the timber on that 12,000 acres of land was a dead loss to this province of $140,000 if the value of the shipping and handling which it would have received, as lumber, were computed. But it is not only the lumber trade that is affected by those fires, everybody suffered in some degree as they would only too soon perhaps find out.

Col. Baker thought this bill a step in the right direction, although he thought it would be very difficult to carry out. More than a million acres had been burned over in this province during the past three years and the consumption of timber in this way was prodigious. The bill ought to pass with few amendments.

Mr. Semlin said everybody was well aware of the heavy loss sustained by this Province every year through bush fires. There was vastly more valuable timber destroyed by fire here than all the mills in the country ever manufactured into lumber. This Bill should certainly pass although some parts of it seemed to call for amendment. It was next to impossible to tell how those forest conflagrations originated and when their frequency of late years is considered it is really a wonder that there is any timber left at all. While he admitted that the act was good he did not think the fires were started with malicious intentions, and by carrying out the requirements of the act as it now stands would be inflicting very great hardship on those working in the forests in the summer. Nothing more utterly ridiculous than clause two could have been imagined. Here the honorable gentleman drew a ludicrously graphic picture of the boss of a lot of cowboys calling the latter around him every time they went to light a fire and reading the act to them. (Much laughter.) "Half of those cowboys are half-breeds and Indians," continued the honorable gentleman, "and it is quite probably that the reading of the act to them would be provocative of much more profanity than commendation." (Laughter.(

Mr. Haslam said that this bill provided for the payment of half the fine to the informer and said that it would not be amiss if he were to get the whole of it. No one could appreciate the danger done to this province by those fires. It is enormous. In many parts of the continent loggers think they are not doing bad if they get 12 logs to the thousand feet, but here we do not consider it at all extraordinary to get one log to the thousand feet. In Nova Scotia there is fresh logging in the woods every nine years, but in British Columbia, after land has been logged once, it is considered logged forever. We should be completely blocked out of the market if we had to go back eight or ten miles to get our timber and even now close as it can be found to the seaboard it is hard enough work to supply the demand. Those who had timber leases in California and Oregon could afford to keep men out patrolling their limits, but here the lease was of so short duration that it would not pay to protect the timber in that way. Millions of dollars' worth of fine timber is destroyed every year for no purpose, and in a few years the people of this province will find that they are without timber on the seaboard, if what is now left is not taken good care of, It was the duty of the house to make the act as stringent as possible.

Mr. Beaven said the member for Cowichan deserved to be complimented for his attempt to put a stop to this wrong; its object was very commendable.

Mr. Cunningham said he could give his earnest support to this measure. He could not see how it was any hardship to anybody to be compelled to be careful with fire among the woods. It was everybody's duty to protect the forests from fire.

Mr. Smith agreed generally with the bill, but said it would affect the upper districts of the country if not amended. It was impossible that every man should have a copy of this act with him out in the woods. Many woodsmen up country could not read it if they did have it. And it would undoubtedly be a hardship to Chinese and Indians to fine them for disregarding what they did not understand. Besides the penalty would most likely prove an incentive to a certain class of men to follow parties through the woods and watch that they carried out the provisions of the bill and on flimsy pretexts go and inform.

Bill read a second time and committeed, Mr. Cowan in the chair.

Committee rose at 5.40 p. m. reported ported progress and obtained leave to sit again at next sitting of the House.

House adjourned at 5.50 p. m. until 2 p. m. Thursday.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. Smith—That on Friday next I shall ask leave to introduce a bill entitled an "Act to amend the Homestead Act."

By Mr. Ladner—That on Monday next I shall move the following resolution: Whereas the Dominion estimates do not contain a grant for carrying the mails between Victoria and New Westminster, this House is of opinion that a great inconvenience and injury will be done to the farmers, the canners and others on the Fraser River if the said subsidy is withdrawn, and that an humble address be presented his honor the Lieut.-Governor, requesting him to draw the attention of the Dominion Government to this question at the earliest possible date.

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NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FOOTBALL team, "1st fifteen," is called for to-morrow, Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, at W. J. Walker & Co.'s office. By order,

J. S. CLUTE, Jr.
dfe1212 Secretary.

Tenders for Stumping Albert Crescent.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRman of the Park Committee will be received at the City Hall, up to Thursday, Feb. 13th, at 6 p.m. Specification and form of tender can be seen at the City Clerk's office. dfe11td

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 6 P.M. on Saturday the 22nd inst. for the erection of a two-story residence on Mary street for Mr. T. J. Armstrong.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. W. GRANT,
Westminster, Feb. 10, 1890. Architect.
dfe1016

NOTICE.

Mainland Association.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CENTRAL Executive of the Mainland Association will be held in the CITY HALL in New Westminster on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 8 p.m., and delegates are requested to present their credentials half an hour before the time of meeting.

M. H. HIRSCHBERG,
dfe1114 Sec. pro tem.

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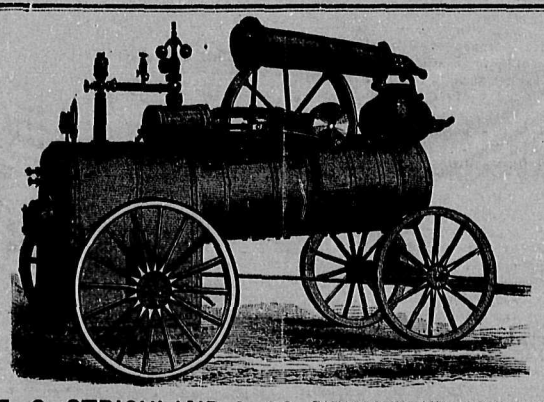

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