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THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

Our neighbors over in Washington are just now in the position of a boy who has reached that momentous epoch in his history when he doffs knickerbockers, sailor-jackets, and other juvenile absurdities, and is promoted at one bound into a cut-down suit of his dad's—or, better still, into a brand new one of the same pattern and design. Uncle Sam declared not many months ago—to be exact, on the 22nd of February last—that the anniversary of the birthday of "the father of his country" could not be more fittingly signalized than by conferring statehood—an action for some time previously contemplated—upon the four ambitious and rising territories of Washington Territory, North and South Dakota, and Montana. A somewhat important difference between Uncle Sam's treatment of his aspiring hopefuls and that of the average "dad" with respect to his would-be man, is that the latter furnishes, or is supposed to furnish, the proper habiliments that go with and emphasize the new dignity, while grim old Uncle Sam does nothing of the sort. He says, in effect, to his young sprouts of territories ambitious to enter the larger sphere of statehood: "See here, you've been bothering me about this thing considerable (Uncle Sam doesn't necessarily speak good grammar); so consider yourselves promoted. You are hereby declared to be states and are no more territories. Now run away and get your own suits. You can pick 'em up second-hand, or make 'em yourselves; but don't bother me any more till you get yourselves fitted." And this is what Washington and the other newly-made states are wrestling with just now—their new suits—in other words, their state constitutions. All are laudably ambitious to shine in the dandiest suit of the lot. Some are trying to patch up second-hand suits for the purpose. Others are determined, as nearly as possible, to make theirs out of whole cloth. At the capitals of the different new states are gathered together at the present time (dear knows when they will get through) all the most skilled tailors, to say nothing of lawyers, that can be scraped up in the various counties of the respective states, and they are all busily engaged in snipping, and cutting, and fitting, and trying on and pulling off, and biasing and pleating, and ripping and sw-sw——ing—and all talking at once—trying to get their new suits to fit the state—of their mind.

We earnestly hope they may succeed, and be quick about it. If they were not all so set on having the nobbiest and shiniest outfit in the whole union, and would only tone their notions down to ordinary common sense ideas of what is necessary and proper in a suit, they would undoubtedly get through quicker, and with less agony to themselves and the spectators. In trying to fit on these new suits, some parts of the body politic are pinched, of course, and the indications are that seams will have to be ripped up, gussets put in, and considerable work generally done over before a perfect fit is obtained. The following squeal, from the *Post-Intelligencer* of Seattle shows where the Washington tailors, at Olympia assembled, will have to ply their scissors and give a little more width to the state trousers: "If, as some members of the constitutional convention propose, a low limit is put upon municipal indebtedness, it will be a very severe blow to Seattle. In the work of repairing the damage done by the fire, we must have all the assistance which our credit can give us, and this is precisely what the proposed limitation would cut off. We need money immediately for the repair of our broken streets and ruined public docks, for supplying means of protection against future fiery visitations, for the creation of a sewerage system and for many other purposes, and in the damaged state of our fortunes, it is impossible to raise this money by direct and immediate taxation. Either we must have authority to use our credit, the product wholly of our energies, or we must suffer delays in rebuilding the city, involving losses not only for the present, but for all time to come. The state will lose nothing by allowing Seattle and Ellenburg, and others municipalities if they have occasion, to make whatever use they may of the credit which they have created. It has no right to come between us and our best and only chance of immediate recovery from the fire. We cannot believe that when the situation is fully considered, the constitutional convention will think of putting this blighting limitation upon us."

There can be no doubt that these constitutional convention tailors are well intentioned people, and that their efforts are all in the direction of progress and advancement, despite the empirical nature of the work. Among the "improvements" which some of the new states propose to sew into their constitutional suits are: A scheme for minority representation (this has to be cut bias, and is giving the "boss" cutters no end of trouble); woman suffrage (North Dakota is bound to have this trimming, if it does come high); the abolition of the state senate (there'll be scissors to grind if the constitutional tailors attempt to cut this wire-stitched patch out of some of the second-hand trousers); the election of United States senators directly by the people, instead of by the state legislatures (this is a new cut which it is expected will prevent bagging at the knees and conduce to a more upright carriage generally). The space at our disposal compels us to lump the following additional fancy cuts, frills, pockets and bindings which some of the state tailors have sketched upon their patterns: An absolutely secret ballot; no appointive power to be vested in state officials; all public servants to be elected; submission of a proposed law to popular vote by a one-third vote of the legislature; enabling municipal governments to own and control industries; taxation of land held from use as high as land used; reservation of tide and school lands for the benefit of state and school funds; no private detective agencies to be allowed; no infringement upon the right of the people to peaceably assemble together for discussion; annual sessions of the legislature; and an expeditious method of amending the constitution so as to conform to changing conditions. And while the subdued clatter from the four great state tailor shops over the way is wafted to our ears across Puget Sound, we can but be thankful that they are not working on any measure of ours, while at the same time expressing the hope that every suit may be a perfect fit and "all wool and a yard wide."

The beginning of January is now fixed by the politicians for the Quebec local parliament elections. The indications, they say, all point that way.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

LONDON, July 16.—One more murder has been added to the long list credited to Jack the Ripper, in Whitechapel. The body of a woman, evidently one of the disreputable frequenters of the district, was found in Castle Alley to-night, only a short distance from where the murders were committed. The body was horribly mutilated, and shows undoubted evidence of the work of the fiend whose atrocities in Whitechapel have terrorised the whole district repeatedly. The police are as far as ever from a clue to the identity of the murderer, and seem paralyzed. The excitement throughout Whitechapel, where the news of the discovery of a fresh victims of the mysterious ripper has spread with lightning rapidity, is at fever heat.

LONDON, July 17.—Matthew Harris, M. P., resumed his testimony to-day before the Parnell commission. Being further cross-examined he said he went to New York in 1883, via Paris, Mr. Parnell paying part of his expenses. Harris did not believe that Sheridan ever conspired to murder the witness, and never excited crime.

LONDON, July 17.—The woman whose body was found in Castle alley, in the Whitechapel district, yesterday, was an abandoned woman of middle age. Her throat had been cut to the spine. When the body was found it was lying on the back, the abdomen had been gashed in a horrible manner, but no part of the body was missing. Warm blood was flowing from the wounds when the body was discovered. The policeman who was with the watchman of an adjacent warehouse must have been within a few yards of the spot when the murder was committed, but heard no noise. Policemen have been placed at fixed points in Whitechapel since murders of this character began there, and since the murder preceding that of yesterday officers have been stationed at a point within a hundred yards of the scene of the latest tragedy. An old clay pipe, smeared with blood, was found alongside the body. It is supposed by the police this will furnish a clue to the murderer, although it may have belonged to the victim. Several arrests of suspected persons were made, but they were discharged, there being on proof on which to hold them.

LONDON, July 17.—The Canadian rifle men won the Kolapore cup at Wimbledon to-day, by three points.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 17.—Last night as the emperor of Brazil was leaving the theatre, in this city, where he had been witnessing a performance, a Portuguese drew a revolver and attempted to take the emperor's life. The shot, however, missed the emperor and did no harm. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The supreme court to-day reversed the decision of superior Judge Sullivan, granting Sarah Althea Hill, now Mrs. Judge Terry, a divorce from ex-Senator Sharon, and ordered a new trial. The decision in effect is that no marriage was proved.

DENVER, Colo., July 17.—At an early hour this morning policeman John C. Philips discovered a burglar entering a house and commanded him to throw up his hands. The burglar turned quickly and fired at the policeman, the ball passing through his body and inflicting a fatal wound. The burglar was unknown and escaped in the darkness.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The local sealers are becoming firmer in their belief that no seizures will be made in Behring's Sea this season, and vessels are going north from here.

SANTA CLARA, Cala., July 17.—The home of an old couple named Morse was entered by burglars this morning, who secured fifteen hundred dollars in money and carried off everything of value in the place. This leaves the old couple nearly penniless.

NEW YORK, July 17.—According to a special to the *World* this morning a conference was held in Sioux city yesterday which may result in diverting a large share of the Union Pacific traffic across Canada to the seaboard. The conference was for the purpose of considering the advisability of building a line southwest in Wisconsin from the connection with the "Soo line" to Sioux city and Council bluffs, which will give the Union Pacific a direct line of connection with the Canadian Pacific. This will make the route to the seaboard shorter by several hundred miles than the present route by way of Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Among the passengers of steamer Saale, which sailed to-day, was H. B. Slavin, president of the American Contracting and Dredging Company, who is going to Paris. It is understood that Slavin visits Paris for the purpose of closing a contract with the Panama Canal people for the completion of the remaining work on the canal. The amount involved is said to be about two hundred million dollars. The successful negotiation of the contract on so stupendous a scale will, it is said, secure for the new canal organization being perfected in Paris the confidence of the French and American public, and ample funds to assure the success of the great scheme.

KINGSTON, July 17.—C, Milsap, a Mulatto, has been committed for trial for raping Mrs. Cole on the evening of July 12. He pleaded guilty. Mrs. Cole is the wife of W. Cole, of Murvale, and lives beside a lonely road. Mrs. Cole is an old and feeble woman of nearly 70 years. Milsop is the adopted son of C. Milsap of the township of Kingston.

MONTREAL, July 17.—Col. Amyot is to take action for damages against Dr. L. H. Davidson for utterances made during the anti-Jesuit agitation against the loyalty of the French Canadian volunteers.

LONDON July 17.—The Bank of British Columbia meeting to-day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. The report was adopted. Sir Charles Tupper commented on the prosperous condition of the bank. He said his recent revisit to the Pacific coast convinced him that British Columbia was a splendid province.

CORNWALL, July 17.—The G. T. R. double track will be completed from Montreal to Cornwall in about thaee weeks. It is expected the double track will be finished from Brockville to Iroquois, and from Wales to Cornwall this season. This will leave a small section between Iroquois and Wales which may not be finished till next year.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The *Tribune* this morning says that a great ship yard is to be established at South Chicago for the construction of steel steamers, It was decided at Duluth, June 10th, in the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, that something in this line would be done, and the $1,300,000 surplus was voted to the director. The Minnesota Iron Company is a part of the more extensive Illinois Steel Company. It is stated that a fleet of half a dozen big ore carriers for the Minnesota Iron Company is to be the first work done.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Over six hundred dock laborers and freight handlers went out on strike here last night. The strike was for eight hours work as a day's labor. The company conceded everything and the strike was declared off.

STAR CITY, Ark., July 17.—Four children of Joseph Hunter, a planter living near here, were poisoned last night from eating food in which arsenic had been placed. Three are dead. The criminal and motive are unknown.

LONDON, July 18.—In the commons to-day Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for the war department, read a communication from General Grenfell, who is with the troops in Egypt. The communication contained the reply of Nad El Jumi, leader of the Dervishes to Gen. Grenfell's demand for his surrender. The Dervish leader's reply says: "Your force is nothing to me, I am sent to conquer the world and I cannot stop. Now, I call upon you to surrender, if you will do so I will protect you. Remember Hicks Pasha and Gordon Pasha." Gen. Grenfell adds that Nad El Jumi is fighting well for good condition.

LONDON, July 18.—At the inquest held to-day on the body of the woman found murdered in Whitechapel yesterday morning, it was found in addition to 2 deep gashes across the stomach, there were 14 other wounds on the body, mostly skin deep.

PARIS, July 18.—Emilie Olliver, the French statesman, has published a letter in which says the indictment of Boulanger is a base attempt to dishonor a brave and devoted soldier who has served his country well. He says the French people will never allow the general to rest under the stigma.

PARIS, July 18.—An official dinner will be given the king of Greece on July 25th at the Elysee by President Carnot. The announcement caused a sensation.

LONDON, July 18.—The cross-examination of Matthew Harris M. P., was concluded to-day before the Parnell commission. He deposed that Egan and Bennon left the Fenians when they joined the league. Dr. Charles Turner, Nationalist, M. P., for the middle division of Cork, was placed on the stand. He testified he never advocated the boycotting of women and children, but he had tried to get the land grabbers boycotted. He said he had always spoken against the outrages. The tories of Cork had boycotted him, and many of his patients had forsaken him under pressure from the Tories.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The charge of murder against assistant supt. Harrison, of the industrial school for shooting and killing Thos. O'Brien, an escaped prisoner, who was resisting arrest, was dismissed to-day. Harrison having been exonerated by the coroner's jury.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—George W. Pierson, a livery stable keeper, was fatally stabbed by Lee Song, a Chinaman, yesterday. Some boys at Pierson's stable had been calling Song names, Song went to Pierson and remonstrated, argument ensued and Song was knocked down, whereupon he used a vile epithet and drawing a long knife inflicted fatal wounds in Pierson's thigh and abdomen.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Traffic manager Rice, of the Pacific mail and Oriental and Occidental S. S. Co., in an interview to-day said that the Canadian Pacific steamers are injuring the freight business of his company from 30 to 40 per cent., but they are not hurting the passenger branch of the business. In time, however, thsy will by obtaining new fast and finely appointed steamers, thus attracting travel to their line. Mr. Rice is of the opinion that the government will soon come to the relief of American steamers.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Pilot Phelan, of Pilot the boat Caprisa which came into port this morning, reports on Tuesday in lat. 39, 40, long. 71, 40, he sighted a baloon dragging its car along the surface of the water. He was some distance from it, but gave chase and saw it collapse and disappear at sundown when he was three quarters of a mile from it.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Dr. Hodges, who threw a bomb on the stage of the Grand opera house during the engagement of Adelina Patti, in Feb. 1887, and who was released from his imprisonment a short time ago, attempted suicide last night by cutting his throat, but will recover. He is believed to be insane, and will be examined by the insanity commissioners.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Asable M. Cole, founder of the republican party, is dead, aged 68.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., July 18.—A. W. Callen shot and killed Bryson Charles and Frank Work, at his mining camp near here on Monday night. Charles and Work attempted to drive Callen from the claim that he has been working, when he shot them dead with a double barrelled shot gun loaded with buckshot. Callen has been arrested.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Herbert Oliver, confidential agent of the firm of A. H. Smith & Co., diamond brokers, of New York and London, has gone to Canada. $2,500 worth of diamonds are also missing. He had been a heavy loser in the races.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Wheat steady; buyer '89 139½; buyer season, 147½; seller '89, 133⅜.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Wheat firm; July, 88¼; August 85⅛; Sept. 86.

PARIS, July 18.—The International Labor Congress, in session here to-day, passed a series of resolutions very sweeping in their scope. Among other things the resolutions demand a universal maximum of 8 hours for a day's labor, one holiday every week and unconditional suppression of all labor by children under 14 years of age.

BERLIN, July 18.—The monument to the memory of Emperor Frederick was unveiled yesterday, at Braunfels, with imposing ceremonies.

LONDON, July 18.—Mr. Bernard Charles Mallory, home rule member of the commons for Bierre, in a speech at Marylebone last evening, stated that the Parnellites possessed undoubted evidence of the existence of a conspiracy behind Pigott, of which Pigott himself was only the tool. This evidence will startle the English people when published, as it will be at the proper time. It was intended, he said, to lay all the facts before the Parnell commission, where they could be thoroughly sifted by counsel on both sides, and their importance duly weighed, but Judge Hannen's outrageous ruling prevented this plan from being carried out.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., July 18.—Fire this morning gutted a block occupied by merchants and manufacturers. Loss about $200,000; covered by insurance.

LONDON, July 19.—A fine military looking Englishman, six feet in height and of fair complexion was arrested by the police to-day on suspicion of being the murderer of the woman whose mutilated remains were found in Castle Alley on Tuesday night. When brought to the police station he confessed he had murdered her with an ordinary knife. He was searched, but no weapon was found upon him. He said he lived nowhere, having just returned from abroad. His demeanor indicates he is insane. The prisoner's identity is as yet concealed. He has confessed to having committed all the horrible Whitechapel murders and relates the ghastly and indecent details of the various crimes, with names, dates and all particulars of each with great accuracy. The police are in doubt concerning the man. They believe he is a lunatic and yet he may possibly be the murderer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 19.—About three o'clock this morning, the severe electrical storm which has been hovering over the city broke out with great fury. Heavy thunder and intensely vivid lightning woke up the people generally, and rain poured down in torrents. The heavy downpour was the cause of a serious accident at York street and the canal. The canal banks were flooded and the water was percipitated into the houses just below the banks. Five of them were everflowed and the occupants of the first floors were rescued with difficulty. The cellars were filled in the surrounding neighborhood and water ran down York street and Central Avenue to a depth of several feet. The people in the neighborhood were greatly alarmed and rushed out in the street. No lives were lost. The loss to property is between $50,000 and $60,000.

BOSTON, July 19.—Early this morning Count Schwabe, well known throughout the country as "The Soldier's Friend," was found dead at Beachmont, where for the past ten years he has spent the summers living in a little hut on the side of the hill. Throughout the season many notable people from all parts of the country would call upon the count. His philanthropy during the war could not be forgotten, and many veterans who called to pay their respects have much to thank the old count for. By the advice of friends the count this season abandoned his hut on the hill for quarters in a house in Bradstreet avenue. Last Sunday he was taken ill of heart trouble, from which he never rallied, quietly passing away between midnight and six o'clock this morning, at which hour his attendant found him dead on entering the room.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 19.—Hippolyte, the northern leader, is within a mile of the city and has assaulted the extreme outworks. The people are delirious with excitement. Farm houses and villages are being burned by Hippolyte in sight of the city. It is rumored that his force numbers ten thousand men. Legitime has every man at the outworks, and many women too, and is impressing every man into the ranks capable of carrying a rifle. The U. S. warships Kearsarge and Ossipee, the British cruiser Forward, and the Spanish cruisers Combard and Sanctez are here, and the French man-of-war is reported on the way. The combined forces are prepared to effect a landing at a moment's notice to protect their interests.

TACOMA, July 19.—C. C. Grant, of Spokane Falls, was found dead on the floor of his room in the Franklin house on St. Helen's avenue this morning, with blood gushing from a horrible wound in his throat. He was murdered in sight of several trembling spectators, who it is said were too frightened to interfere. The murderer, D. E. Martin, *alias* R. E. Coleman, fled and has not since been seen. The police are now in pursuit. The shooting occurred about 2:15 this morning. Martin is supposed to have entered the room in his stocking feet and shot Grant in bed. Grant and Martin came here and engaged a room together. Three shots were fired; one struck the head board about a foot above the pillows. A slug shot was found on the floor with a bag full of shot, which was scattered over the floor. The panel of the door also had bullet holes, showing evidently shots had been fired through the door by Martin while holding the same to prevent his victim from escaping. After Martin had retreated he returned and robbed his victim and then fled again. He returned for Grant's vest and was allowed to take it away under the noses of half a dozen witnesses, the smoking revolver still in his hand. When asked what the matter was he replied: "There's robbers in the room." A large sum of money, in currency, is supposed to have been taken from the inside pocket of the vest. In Grant's pants were found $100 in gold; in the coat a bank book showed $6,000 deposited in the Traders Bank, of Spokane Falls.

CHICAGO, July 19.—An electrical storm passed over the city last night, flooding the cellars and starting several fires.

NEW YORK, July 19. — Charley Mitchell, the English pugilist, with Mike Donovan, who seconded Kilrain in the recent fight at Richburg Miss., have fled to Canada. It is stated when he learned Detective Norris was after him with a requisition from Governor Lowery he consulted a lawyer who informed him he was not safe within the U. S., and he therefore decided to get out. It is further stated he left the city on Wednesday night over the Erie Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The *Japan Gazette* of the 29th ult. contains the following: Intelligence has been received at Hong Kong from Kinyang Chan, a prefecture in the northwest of Kwang Lung, that early in the morning of the 2nd inst. the Chan Ping and Ping Yeun districts were flooded by the bursting of a waterspout or tornado, described by Chinese as water-dragon, and the level country was flooded with nearly thirty-six feet of water. Seven villages were overflowed and many houses wholly swept away, while others were inundated. Upwards of 6000 lives were lost.

LONDON, July 19.—A joint stock company was organized here to-day, which is of the nature of a trust, for the purchase of the principal brick-yards in the United States. Negotiations have already been practically closed with George W. Moore, the well-known Michigan attorney, as far as the brickyards of Detroit are concerned, an English syndicate agreeing to purchase the plant and material of several yards there for about £500,000. The proposition made includes the real estate and good will of each firm selling out. The brickyards of Detroit are said to have an annual aggregate capacity and output of 80,000,000 brick yearly, the business amounting to over £400,000. This capital combination will be of an entirely different character to that recently organized to operate American breweries. The plan of the brickyard trust is to extinguish smaller yards and concentrate business in one or two large yards. New and improved machinery is contemplated, which will produce brick at a reduced price. The syndicate will take charge of Detroit brickyards within 30 days according to the agreements made.

Job printing of all kinds neatly done at the COLUMBIAN office. Prices will be found as low as at any other office in the province.—*Adv.*

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

The *Times* is evidently a paper charged with a mission. If there is any one thing which the *Times* seems to feel itself bound to strive after, that one thing is, by hook or by crook, by fair means or by foul, to make the "ins" and the "outs" change places in the administration of the affairs of this province—and especially to run to earth that particular *bete noir* of our cotemporary, the provincial secretary. As the time draws near for the next general shuffle for the seats, the *Times* and its allies are bestirring themselves, "early bird" fashion, in the frantic determination to leave no stone unturned that might conceal from their ravenous beaks the pre-matutinal "worm." The worm, of course, in this instance is supposed to be a pretty fat one—nothing less than the custody of the public money bags—and worth staying up all night for so as to be first on the ground. The latest indictment of the present provincial government by the *Times* is very sweeping and general, and so singular as to suggest a few considerations. The *Times* has been rummaging in the family records and has discovered that the gentlemen composing the administration are too old in years for any good use—they have outlived their usefulness. To quote from the article itself: "While undoubtedly the gentlemen who are running the political machine are men of ability, it is the ability of a generation gone by. They are not the possessors of that lively apprehension of the ultimate destiny of this province supposed to be associated with the influence they exert and the discretionary power at their command. They cannot appreciate the changed nature of their environment. * * * They are, we repeat, behind the times. They are relics of a generation gone by, fettered by its prejudices, and bound by its conventionalities. Past the hey-day of youth, they have abandoned the exercise of their faculties. Ideas have become repugnant to them and they have come to regard the activity of the present generation not alone with suspicion, but with the invidious sensations peculiar to senile decay. They have ceased to become plastic. Petrifaction has set in. They are living on their laurels; respectable because of past respectability; virtuous because of past virtues. These are their certificates of character; these are the pegs on which they hang their fitness for continuance of political power."

The *Times* in the foregoing concedes that the gentlemen composing the present administration are "men of ability," are "respectable" and virtuous" — a pretty good character to be given gratuitously by the "boss" opposition organ—but insinuates that they are "living on their laurels," and, being "past the hey-day of youth, have abandoned the exercise of their faculties." As to the government living on their laurels, it's something to have generally recognized laurels to live on. A government that can live on their laurels—something that is very much of their own creation—is not likely to cost the country much for board and lodging. We'll wager that the *Times'* gang, if they can only succeed in breaking into the public crib, will demand more substantial fodder than "laurels," even if they should chance to have any about them. With regard to the *Times'* "strange doctrine," which it appears to lay down as a general principle, that, after a man has passed the hey-day of his youth, he necessarily abandons the exercise of his faculties, and must be considered as belonging to a past generation, and relegated to its shades—bounced incontinently from positions of trust and responsibility, admittedly well filled in the past, to make room for new, bumptious and untried blood, just because it is new—all we have got to say is that our cotemporary's absurd theory is contradicted most emphatically by all the facts of experience, practice and common sense. Who are the trusted public men, the leaders, the administrators of affairs, to-day, in Great Britain, in Canada, in the United States, in the civilized world, we might add? Who have been at almost any epoch in the history of these countries that might be mentioned? Men certainly "past the hey-day of their youth," who, so far from "abandoning the exercise of their faculties," have found that their long experience has enabled them to exercise these to increased advantage in their country's service. It is unnecessary to mention examples that will occur to the minds of everyone. The "grand old men" of England, Germany, the Dominion of Canada, and the province of Ontario are the shining lights, of which there are many lesser in the firmament, who, being "past the hey-day of their youth," still continue to "exercise their faculties," and, by long experience made wise, have become almost indispensable to their country's government and well-being.

Able, respectable, virtuous, laurel-crowned, but no spring chickens—this is the best and worst that the *Times* can say about the men at the head of affairs in British Columbia. Well, everybody should feel relieved. The country is crtainly safe with men of that stamp, who can be given such a character by their most adverse critic. But, after giving the *personnel* of the government a wholly unsolicited and open letter of recommendation of the most flattering sort, the *Times* apparently repents and tries to belittle its own work. It sneeringly exclaims: "These are their certificates of character, these are the pegs on which they hang their hopes and advertise their fitness for continuance of political power." As everyone knows, past record goes a good way in political, as well as in commercial and social matters, and if the *Times* will be so honest as to give the government such an unexceptionable character, it needn't be surprised if people fail to swallow its inconsistent advice, and stand by an administration, a while longer, about whom its worst enemies can only say that the members are able, respectable, virtuous, but a little old. It would be quite possible to get an infinitely worse combination. Indeed it would be very hard to get a better. There is another way, however, to discuss this subject than from the general standpoint.

The *Times* is annoyed because it has heard it said that the present administration comprises the ablest men in the province, and that "should a change of administration occur, the men who would assume power must be necessarily of an inferior calibre." In its vexation, our cotemporary goes far to confirm this impression; for, instead of claiming, or even hinting, that there are any able men at all in its own ranks, it makes the very weak assertion that to subscribe to the proposition that the present government comprises the ablest men in the province "would be to libel the intelligence of this province," and then proceeds, Balaam-like, to curse the members of the administration, with the same result as in the scriptural records, that the curse turns out to be a blessing. But if the *Times* is honestly convinced that a better double team of government mules than the ones now at the public crib exists somewhere, latent, so to speak, in the province, why, all our enterprising cotemporary has got to do is to trot them out, to show their paces, when the proper time comes, and the intelligent judges of horseflesh who wield the ballot, and thereby make thrones totter and tyrants tremble, will settle the question. But let the *Times* remember that, on its own showing, it has got a pretty strong team to pull against. It needn't enter any scrubs. Able, respectable, virtuous, laurel-crowned, even if a little old, is a combination that you don't strike every day of the week.

Second only to the negro problem as a national distraction and menace to the future well-being of the state, is the vast influx of the veritable scum of Europe that has been washed upon the American shores with every incoming emigrant ship for the last decade or more. It is reported as a solemn fact, says an American paper, that in the great, rich, populous agricultural state of Illinois there are thousands of men who are able and willing to work who are suffering for something to eat. The coal miners of Braidwood have to depend on charity for the food with which to support life. The owners of the mine will not pay enough wages to the miners to enable them to live. The necessaries of life are as cheap in Illinois as anywhere in the United States. Coal exists in unlimited quantities. The demand for it is large and regular, and it must be mined. The men are willing to mine it, but their wages are so low that they will not furnish even the humblest necessities of a poor man's life. The cause of the strike was the reduction of wages to a point so low that submission was equivalent to starvation. The wages of the miners have been getting lower and lower, until they have reached the starvation point. This terrible state of affairs has been mainly caused by the vast hordes of Italians, Hungarians, Poles and other foreigners, who work for lower wages than an American can take, and live. An American cotemporary, in very bitterness of soul, thus relieves itself on this crying and pressing evil: "These foreign wretches swarm around the coal mines as thick as the frogs of Egypt. Up to the very hour when the strike commenced these Castle Garden importations—these venal wretches from a foreign land—continued to roll into Braidwood in an unending stream. In the neighborhood of Braidwood there are more than a thousand foreigners—Italians, Bohemians, Hungarians and Poles, the very off-scourings of the Old World. These filthy, degraded beings, take the labor, even the bread, from the mouths of American toilers. Their habits are more disgusting than those of the Chinese, and they can live on food which an American could not tolerate. The most of the money earned by them is sent to Europe to bring over more of their countrymen to further glut the overcrowded labor market. This increases the evil, decreases the wages, and renders the lot of the American miner still more hopeless. The great American government is troubling itself about a few Chinamen crossing a portion of its territory on their return journey to China. It could surely employ its energies in a more promising field by stopping this importation of foreigners whose labor, coming into competition with the labor of our own people, is reducing them to want. This is the greatest danger that menaces American institutions." While sincerely sympathizing with our neighbors in what is unmistakably a great affliction, one is tempted to ask, if it can be done without appearing flippant, how many "greatest dangers" are there which "menace American institutions?"

It will be seen from a communicated article elsewhere that the "Refuge Home" has been fairly inaugurated in Victoria, under the auspices of the provincial W.C.T.U. The object of this home is generally understood. The work is a branch of Christian rescue work among a hitherto practically neglected class in this province, although similar institutions and endeavors are not unknown in many of the larger centres of civilization throughout the world. Such a home is an absolute pre-requisite to any success in rescuing and reforming the unfortunate class whom it is proposed by the devoted women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to endeavor to reach and save. It will require money to maintain the refuge home, and those of the public who take an interest in Christian and philanthropic work will no doubt be glad to assist in the indirect but substantial manner of subscriptions. A systematic canvass, it is understood, will be made by the ladies of the W.C.T.U. throughout the province in behalf of this work. It is unmistakably a legitimate Christian work, one which the founder of Christianity Himself has plainly stamped with His approval, and no one who professes the name of Christian can consistently with his profession, we should think, refuse it that aid or countenance within his power.

W. C. T. U. Provincial Refuge.

"Refuge cities are a thing of the past, but refuge homes are a necessity of the present," so says the organized mother's love of British Columbia. Believing that actions speak louder than words, they have purchased in the city of Victoria a piece of ground with a suitable building upon it, No. 108, Cormorant st., and have named it the "W. C. T. U. Provincial Refuge Home," and are prepared, having fitted it up for the purpose, to open its doors wide and welcome to its shelter and protection any mother's girl wishing to leave a crooked life and retrace her steps to a life of purity. Such may there find friends, tender sympathy, and the loving guardianship of a Christian matron.

To avoid indolence an industrial department will furnish occupation for each inmate and at the same time contribute in some degree towards making the home self supporting.

The Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union has been impelled to undertake this work of rescue by a sense of obligation to a class of the community for whose salvation no effort is being made by others and no hospitals or asylums provided.

It is well known that, with the increase in population of our towns and cities, there has also beena proportionate increase in the number of houses where, without license or protest from local authorities, the most degrading vices are practised and the vilest of liquors sold. Mother love, which is but the expression of God's love for His children, pleads with the city fathers, who have the vested power, and could do it if they would, to stamp out this monster evil at its source by pronouncing its existence a social crime. The safety of our own home purity demands this. But while the iniquity is loterated, and the stream of pollution is allowed to flow through our streets, every good citizen is called upon in the name of common humanity to lend a helping hand, if, perchance, a few of the jewels of other homes may be rescued from the gutter into which they have been thrust.

The local conduct of the refuge has been entrusted to a managing board of twelve ladies, representing all the evangelical denominations, assisted by all the resident pastors of evangelical churches, and six business men, who constitute an advisory committee.

It will be readily perceived that an institution such as the one described cannot be maintained without considerable financial support. While gratefully acknowledging the generous assistance already given, which has made it possible to do what has been done, the board of management find it necessary to appeal to the public, through the local unions for further aid. Subscriptions will be circulated throughout the province by committees elected for the purpose, and we bespeak for them a kind and liberal response from all.

The provincial union having become an incorporate body, money or goods devoted to it will be secured for its use, and a provincial statement will be published from time to time by the treasurer of the refuge fund, for the information of contributors.

Reform work has ever its discouragements on account of failures. The Christian women keenly realize the magnitude of the task they have undertaken, therefore, they solicit for their project from all classes of the community that charity which will *prevent unkindly criticisms tending to* disparagement and opposition.—COM.

Youthful Comox.

A barn belonging to Mr. G. L. Drabble was destroyed by fire at Comox last evening. In the barn was stored a large quantity of hay belonging to Mr. Horace Smith. Both the building and contents were totally destroyed. Our informant states that a young child built a fire alongside the barn, which quickly reached the barn. The child ran to the woods, and on returning said, "I'll not do it again, I'm so sorry, put me under the pump." Rather a severe kind of punishment. The loss on Messrs. Drabble and Smith is heavy, there being no insurance.—*Free Press.*

James Hossack, of the Langley mills, advertises various kinds of chopped feed for sale.

Hon. T. B. Pardee, late commissioner of crown lands, died on Saturday afternoon at Sarnia, Ont., after a lingering illness.

Wm. Hogan, of Jackson, Mich., brother of E. D. Hogan, the missing aeronaut, made a balloon ascension at St. Thomas, Ont., at 6:30 Sunday evening, going four thousand feet high. He had a narrow escape from death.

An account of a terrible tragedy in the county of Berthier has reached Montreal. A Montreal peddler named Pierre arrived there and put up at the house of a friend named Lambert, the only occupant of the house being a fifteen-year-old daughter, the rest of the family having left for Montreal. During the night two masked men demanded admittance into the house. Pierre fired on them, killing both, when it turned out that the dead men were a father and son, neighbors, who were indulging in a practical joke.

"That settles it," said a prisoner whom his honor sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days the other morning. "Settles what?" asked the officer to whom the remark was addressed. "I have been troubled in my mind whether to go down to Long Branch or up to Mackinac this summer. Now I won't have to go to either."

Chopped Feed For Sale.

TO CLEAR OUT THE BALANCE OF my stock I will sell feed of all kinds at the following low prices:

Mixed Oats and Peas, 25 per cent. Peas, **$26.00 per ton.**
Do. 50 per cent Peas, **$28.00 per ton.**
Chopped Barley Feed, $28.00 per ton.
Pea Feed, $32.50 per ton.

The above feed is warranted to be first-class, and for dairymen and stockraisers no better can be found in the market.

Terms, cash on delivery.

JAMES HOSSACK,
wjly24m2 Langley Mills.

THE WESTMINSTER

Poultry Yards

JOHN S. COX, PROP.

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, White face Bl'k Spanish White Crested, Black and Golden Polands. Houdans. Silver-pencilled Hamburgs. Black, Red and Pitt Games. Toulouse Geese. Rouen Ducks.

My Yards are open for inspection.
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Vancouver City Foundry & Machine Works Co.

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Engineers, Boiler Makers, and Iron and Brass Founders

HAVING GREATLY INCREASED THEIR PREMISES AND MACHINERY, are in a position to undertake the construction and repairs of **Marine** and **Stationary Engines** and **Boilers, Milling, Mining** and **Cannery Machinery,** as well as **Castings** and **Forgings** of every description.

Estimates given; all work guaranteed.

D. CARTMEL, GENERAL MANAGER. **A. McKELVIE,** MECHANICAL MANAGER.
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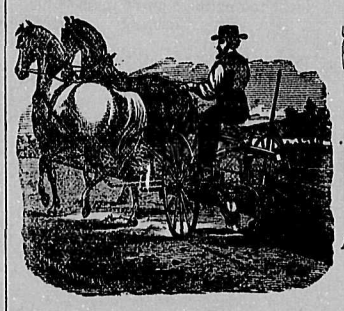

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150 PLOWS

And must be sold within the next 60 days to make room for other new goods.

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PLOWS.

12 Buford Gangs

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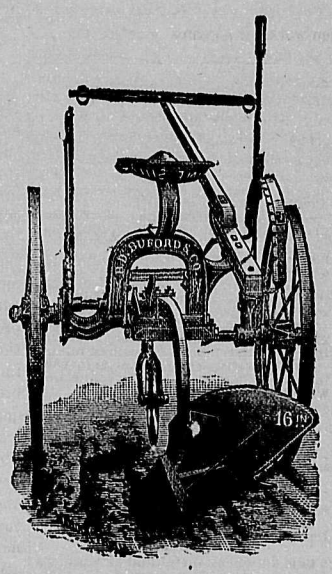

☞REMEMBER the "Rock Island" ☞Buford Sulky Plows are without ☞an equal. From 12 to 18 inch ☞now in stock.

Massey Binders.	**Toronto Mowers.**	**Beaver City Rake**
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Little Giant Threshers and Tread Power.
Toronto Advance Engines and Threshers.
Derrick's Perpetual Hay Press.
Hay Tedders and Loaders.
Duplex Feed Mills.

☞Be sure and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO.,

Webster Block, Front Street, WESTMINSTER.

S. A. CAWLEY, Chilliwhack, T. McNEELY, Ladner's Ldg, } Representatives at these points. wmh6

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AND WHERE TO GET THEM AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

LARGEST BOOT & SHOE STORE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES

AND WHERE TO GET THE BEST ASSORTMENT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Misses & Children's

And Where to Get the Newest Styles, Where to Get the Best Quality, and Where to Buy Them at the Lowest Prices.

☞ REMEMBER, my stock of fine Boots and Shoes, in the newest styles, is larger this season than any dealer's in the Province.

To buy at Low Prices, to see the Greatest Variety, to get New Goods (not old shop-keepers), go to

JAMES ROUSSEAU,
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Constantly on Hand an Extensive Stock of

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MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS.

Great Variety of Household Articles. Also,

GRAIN, SEEDS, POTATOES, LIME and GENERAL STORES.

N. B.—Farm Produce bought at market rates or sold on commission. ☞Orders *from the Interior promptly attended to.* dwje8tc

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

EEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Vednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

Coal Lands Bonded.

It will be heard with a great deal of tisfaction that steps are about to be ken to further develop the coal lands Vancouver Island. Yesterday Mr. ank Richards bonded 6,000 acres of l lands in the Fort Rupert district eastern capitalists, who will set ut boring and prospecting them at ce. It is learned that the property bonded at a good figure and that the nders are abundantly able to develop mines should deposits prove as uable as they are supposed to be, d as geologists have claimed that t they are. As there is no doubt that plenty of coal exists in the rthern part of the Island, the time not far distant when we may expect see Fort Rupert district an active ning country.—*Times.*

Cariboo Quartz.

On July 12th, at the Barkerville rection works, the stamps started to sh ore and the concentrator to save concentrates. The staff began rging the roasting furnace on the , and had already taken out 1½ tons thoroughly roasted ore, and there about 3½ tons in the furnace roast. It was expected that they would t amalgamating the roasted ore week. The Black Jack quartz npany have shipped to the works rly twenty tons of concentrates, asng from $40 to $50 per ton. It is intention of the government assayto put these through as one lot, if successfully amalgamated it have a tendency to encourage rtz mining. The same company e already caught $300 in free gold the plates. The twenty tons of centrates and the free gold were d from twenty tons of ore.—*onist.*

Texada News.

The Vancouver syndicate have ultiely decided not to go on with the elopment of the "Golden Slipper," other claims bonded by them from srs. Tobbitt, Tree, Easson, Prouse, ler and others. It is a matter for ere regret that such a decision uld be arrived at, as we fear it will e to throw a damper upon all other ing claims upon the island. The teen men employed by the syndi, have done very little real work on "Golden Slipper" as far as openup the ledge is concerned—at least of the number having of late been loyed in "shepherding" other ns. This remark as to the amount olid work done on the above claim qually applicable to the rest of the ada ledges. There are rumors t of men with money on their way spect the island with the intention vesting largely if the inspection is factory. "So mote it be."—*rier.*

Late Canadian News.

wo of the Stony mountain buffaloes been sold to W. J. H. Starin, a York capitalist, for his ranch at ny.

r. L. Lucars, who arrived at Wing from England the middle of e, disappeared ten days ago. It is ed he has suicided.

eavy rain fell at Winnipeg Wednes, and the farmers now have hopes fair crop, though not nearly up to expectations at the first of the sea-

hn J. McLennan, butcher, of nipeg, has been arrested, charged attempting to kiss Mrs. Lewis, a mer, while purchasing meat in his .

ed. Cox, driver for the Dominion ess Co., at Brantford, Ont., was d in a hardware store, Saturday, examining a revolver in the s of a clerk named Lawrence.

strange landslide has occurred in Boniface, Man. A strip about two red feet long near the convent unk sheer down for about 14 feet out shoving the strip of soil bein it and the river into the water.

e gas well at Ruthven, Ont., is burning furiously despite the enrs of the Ohio gas experts to ch it. The heat is so intense that e can go near the well to rig up trivance for putting out the fire.

man was seen leaving the Mene church north of Brighton, sday night, and shortly after e issued from the chimney. On ining the stove next morning the of a child with the body cremated ound.

pe Leo XIII has sent an auto letter to the authorities of Laval rsity, thanking them and the ns of Quebec for the resolution ed by them at a demonstration ril last in favor of the restora of the temporal power of the pope.

o thousand pilgrims have regis themselves at Bonne St. Anne aupre, Que., this summer. Sev iraculous cures are reported. A man named Riortan, of Kees was lame and walked with crut At the service he rose to his nd walked up to the altar, where eposited his crutches before hun of witnesses.

Norweigan bark Criagallin has d at Quebec with two American men, Samuel Smith and Samuel inson, who were lost in a fog the fishing schooner Carleton of Booth Bay, Maine. They l around for five days and four . They had only about a quart er in a tin and one raw fish. On urth day their limbs began to and especially their tongues, and ook to sucking the lead sinker of lines. When picked up they hardly able to crawl.

Late Despatches.

MAKING THINGS LIVELY.

CHICAGO, July 15.—John L. Sullivan made things rather lively for awhile in Tom Curley's saloon on the levee to-night. He had been drinking somewhat, and during the course of the evening Peter Jackson, of Australia, and Sailor Brown, the Caucasian slugger, came in for a drink. In the course of an animated discussion, Brown called Sullivan a liar. The Boston champion promptly knocked him down before he could be seized by his friends. One Professor Conly attempted to interfere, but was knocked down by Burley, the saloon keeper, Sullivan not deigning to notice him. Sullivan was quickly hustled into a back room by his friends, and the little unpleasantness was soon forgotten. To-night Sullivan and his friends are out in carriages doing the town and making frequent stops at various lively resorts.

WORSE THAN A SPIDER BITE.

ST. HELENA, Cal., July 15.—Giacomi Niese, a Swiss, 40 years old, working at the Franco-Swiss cellar in the valley, was bitten on the face while asleep yesterday by a large spider. He at once walked to town, saw a physician and obtained something to reduce the inflammation and went to a hotel for breakfast. While there he was asked what had bitten him, and told the proprietor a rattlesnake. This alarmed his friend, and he told him to drink some brandy at once, at the same time handing him a quart bottle full. Niese drank the entire quart of brandy and fell back in his chair dead drunk, from which he never awoke. He died to-night and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from alcoholism.

CONFESSED FENIANS.

LONDON, July 16.—Matthew Harris, member of parliament for East Galway, was examined before the Parnell commission to-day. He stated he was a member of the Fenian organization, but denied that the death penalty for traitors was an essential feature of their constitution. In support of this he instanced the case of Informer Rickham, who was tried by a committee of the society which decided that he should be shot, and he admitted that in one of his speeches shortly after the Phœnix Park murders he stated boastfully that he was not one of those who went from platform to platform caterwailing over the death of Cavendish. He claimed, however, that this was said in the heat of controversy and was not meant to justify murder. The witness also admitted that in another speech he said he should not mind seeing the landlords shot down like partridges, but claims that statement was materially qualified by what he said later.

Jas. O'Kelly, nationalist member of parliament for Roscommon, was called, but said he had no statement to make. On cross-examination, Mr. O'Kelly admitted he had been a member of the Irish brotherhood. Sir Henry James, of the *Times* counsel, produced several letters referring to the shipment of arms to Ireland, the doings of Fenians and an ammunition remittance of $2,500. A letter accompanying remittance said: "We are ready to take the field when the proper order is issued by the regimental commanders." Witness admitted that the letters were authentic. He said that he joined the Clan-Na-Gael when in America, that the organisation sent him to Ireland as a military officer to organize men. He din not manage his object, as he found that the agents in Ireland declined to co-operate with him.

A KNOTTY POINT.

ATLANTA, July 17.—A month has passed since John Pickett expiated the crime of murder on the gallows. The memory of the event has been awakened in a remarkable manner. A report comes from Sumter country that Pickett is still alive in that portion of the state. After hanging, the body was taken in charge by friends who worked successfully and resuscitated it. If Pickett is still alive and is apprehended the question is whether he can be further punished. He has been declared legally dead, and the case will prove one unparalleled in the history of the state.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The contract for the Atlantic mail service was signed yesterday.

The report of the outbreak of yellow fever on board the ship just arrived from Brazil is denied at the department of agriculture.

So far $19,000 has been expended on the barracks of C battery. Of the original grant only $5,000 remains unexpended and the work, which was lively, will temporarily remain at a standstill.

There is great rejoicing in military circles over the success of the Canadian rifle team which won the Kolapore cup.

H. R. A. Pocock, who spent some time among the Indian tribes of the Northwest as a member of the mounted police force, and who wrote several works upon Indian life which were published in Ottawa, is now among the aborigines of British Columbia, and writes to the *Free Press* a harrowing account of their condition. Pocock charges that the Indians are being systematically corrupted and decimated, that the policy of "cruel and callous neglect" which drove the Indians of the Saskatchewan to desperation and insurrection is being pursued in the Pacific province, and that the department is either unwilling or unable to do its duty. An official of the Indian department denies the story. Pocock principally refers to the Kwaguete Indians.

AN AIR SHIP.

BOSTON, July 17.—An aerial exhibition association has been formed here with C. M. Ravsom, of *Modern Light and Heat*, as treasurer; Y. R. N. Bowlby, chairman, and O. B. Bashford, chairman of the trustee board. The object is to assist Dr. A. Debauviset to construct his steel air ship on the vacuum principle. The ship is expected to carry two hundred passengers and fifty tons of mail or freight and to reach a speed of 70 miles an hour. It will cost $250,000, and a national subscription is being made to provide funds. Permission has been asked to build the ship at Charleston navy yard.

NOXIOUS GASES.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17.—At five o'clock this afternoon four men lost their lives in this city under peculiar circumstances. A watch was dropped in a cesspool and the men were endeavoring to recover it. They dug a large hole at the side of the pool. This hole was filed with water by rain. One man stood on a ladder above the water and made an opening into the cesspool. Foul air and gas rushed out and overcame him and he fell into the water. A friend went to his assistance and he was likewise overcome. One by one seven men fell into the water which by this time was full of muck and slime from the vault. Three men were rescued, some by the men who afterwards perished in attempting to save the others. The dead are James Crawford, bricklayer; Alfred Kunkler, laborer; John Cleary, blacksmith; Frank Maloney, plasterer. Crawford and Cleary were married.

NEW WARSHIPS.

PARIS, July 17.—The chamber of deputies to-day passed a supplementary credit of £2,320,000 asked by the minister of marine for the purpose of building new war ships. A bill was also passed extending amnesty to various classess of political offenders, after which M. Meline, president of the chamber, read a decree closing the session and the chamber adjourned. Fifteen minutes later the senate resumed its adjourned session of this morning and was about to proceed with its routine business when acting President M. Humbert, of the presidents of the senate, announced that the chamber of deputies having closed its session without sending a formal notification of adjournment to the senate this body was no longer competent to deliberate. He insisted that nothing they could now do would have the force of law. Premier Tirad expressed his disagreement with this view, and many senators urged that it was necessary to pass bills for the defence of the ports of France and sea coast and those providing for building new war vessels, but Humbert remained firm and a decree was read closing the session that had passed the budget.

THE SCORES.

LONDON, July 18.—The Canadian team at Wimbledon yesterday capped the individual successes by winning the Kolapore cup. There is great rejoicing in the camp to-night. The mother country team was picked from the whole camp. The Canadians won by sheer pluck and good shooting. The scores were: 200 yards, Canada, 245; Britain, 242; Guernsey, 239; Jersey, 238. 500 yards, Canada, 483; Britain, 472; Jersey, 465; Guernsey, 449. The 600 yards brought the total to, Canada, 687; Britain, 684; Jersey, 648; Guernsey, 632. Canada thus won by three points. Loud cheers greeted the result. Armstrong headed the Canadian score with 91, Ogg 89, Ashall 88, Wilson 87, Rogers 87, Mitchell 84, Weston 84, McVihie 77.

A REGULAR FARCE.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 18.—Judge Cummins and Mr. R. Thompson of the State Relief committee arrived from Crossen Springs this morning. These gentlemen immediately opened an office for the payment of $50,000 of the governor's funds and $40,000 of the Pittsburg relief commissioner's funds. About a hundred applicants, mostly of the poorer classes, were in waiting. As the warrants were issued and the amounts handed out after being sworn to by the applicants, there was only one grand howl of indignation and disappointment at small amounts awarded. To illustrate: The well-known Chas. Dick, one of Johnstown's most prominent citizens, loss $5,000 by the flood. Dick filled a claim for $3,000 and his warrant was filled out for $80. Dick got angry and refused to accept it. A neighbor of Dick, whose losses were much greater, also received a warrant for $80.

GOT OFF EASY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—John Sanders, rancher, who shot and killed his wife for refusing to support him by leading a dishonorable life, was sentenced to life imprisonment to-day.

THE LATEST SMUGGLING DODGE.

While the furniture was being removed this morning from the steamer City of New York, which arrived from Hong Kong, a few days ago, and which is going to be laid up for repairs, one of the mattresses was ripped open by a customs' officer and a number of silk handkerchiefs were found. The other mattresses, numbering between 120 and 130, were also opened and silk goods to the value of $850 were discovered.

MAIMED CONFEDERATES.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19.—Some six months ago A. B. Tate, a wealthy farmer of Grainger county, deeded $20,000 to the one-legged, one-armed Confederate soldiers of east Tennessee. The sum was distributed at Morristown yesterday equally among 41 maimed veterans. There was a large crowd present. Stars and bars floated from the opera house where the distribution took place.

SOUTHERN FEUDS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—A pitched battle occurred this morning in the western part of this county between the Simpson and Houghton families and friends of both sides. A bloody feud between the Simpsons and Houghtons has existed for three years. In the first fight this morning two of the Houghton's party were killed outright and several of the other party wounded. Simpsons and their friends then took refuge in an old barn and were attacked by the officers, guided by a Houghton. The Simpsons opened fire and killed Deputy Sheriff Morgan, of this city, and fatally wounded Houghton. The fire was returned and one of the Simpson party killed, but the officers retired without making an arrest. A messenger from the scene has just arrived with a request that the sheriff send a strong posse at once as more bloodshed is feared. Five of the Houghtons and three of the Simpsons have been killed since the feud began three years ago and many others wounded. The two families are among the wealthiest and most prominent residents in the western part of the county.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

PARIS, July 19.—The congress of the Marxist society continued its session to-day and spent most of the time in listening to speeches from the delegates. William Morris, from England, delivered an address, painting in roseate hues the progress which socialism is making in England and declaring that though Englishmen in high places might continue to deride and revile the little band of reformers who had sprung up in their kingdom, yet they were, little by little, absorbing the essence of the socialistic creed and carrying socialism into practical politics to a degree that socialists themselves scarcely dreamed of half a dozen years ago. The subject of the recent appointment by the Swiss government of a new official to deal with exiled reformers on Swiss soil, was widely discussed, and the Swiss delegates announced their determination to demand of the government that their action be submitted to a popular vote for approval or disapproval.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 20.—An English Unionist writes to this morning's *Tribune*: The theatrical withdrawal of Mr. Parnell's counsel, is without question intended to discredit the judges in the eyes of the English people, but that this will fail of its object goes without saying. This is as transparent a design as is the statement now in fashion in National circles that they don't care a rush for the report of the commission. This, of course, is simply discounting the adverse report that is inevitably in store for them at the hands of the three learned judges forming the commission, and which is destined to play no little part, I predict, in the second defeat of the home rule party when the country is again summoned to the ballot-box. Could only the American public have read verbatim reports of this commission for the past few weeks, as I have done, they would laugh with me at the extreme patience, forbearance and dignity of the judges who have had to witness a series of concealments and astonishing displays of bravado, imprudence and audacity that I venture to assert stand unparalleled in the annals of any civilized court of law. For this, however, in a sense the unionist party should be grateful, for the defence has done more through its witnesses to prove the *Times*, case than anything the *Times* itself has offered, and of this fact I imagine no one is more aware in his heart of hearts than Sir Charles Russell.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

OTTAWA, July 20.—The Dominion government has been notified that R. C. Gibbs, lumberman, of Manistee, Mich., intends this season to test the legality of Canada's action in imposing an export duty on Canadian saw logs. The duty was levied by the Dominion government for the prevention of the depletion of Canadian forests. Gibbs' firm intend bringing thirty-eight million feet of Georgian Bay logs to Bay city for sawing. They contend that under the Gough treaty between the United States and Canada, signed 1855, they will not have to pay the duty of $6 per thousand feet. The restitution of the duties already paid is also talked of. Careful investigation of the case discloses the fact that the treaty placing all kinds of timber on the free list was adopted in '54, but was terminated in '66 by the United States. Upon enquiry at the customs department here it was learned that Canada could not be held responsible as the United States had themselves terminated the treaty in question.

A BIG STEAL.

LEBANON, O., July 20.—This place has been in a whirl of excitement since Saturday last, when Graham the county auditor, disappeared. About the middle of last week it became known that Auditor Graham had overdrawn his account by $5,000. It occasioned little surprise and no alarm as it was supposed to be merely a technical affair. Graham asked for an investigation, and hired a band and serenaded his friends and, borrowing $100 from his brother, disappeared. The investigation has progressed far enough to show that Graham's peculations may reach $50,000, not counting the possibilities of a number of county bonds which he may have disposed of in the east. During the investigation it became apparent the treasurer was very negligent of his duties in paying such sums without investigation, or was in collusion with Graham. The commission Thursday night decided it was the latter and, just after midnight C. F. Coleman, county treasurer, was arrested charged with embezzlement of $13,000. He was released on a $25,000 bond. It is quite certain that others are guilty of being cognisant of what was going on and will be arrested. A competent authority said no one will be surprised if when the bottom is reached it is found that the country has been robbed of $250,000. The treasurer's office is closed and no taxes are being received or bills paid. Graham has been one of the most popular men in this section of the state and his plentiful supply of money was accounted for by the success of a patent medicine which he extensively advertised and which he claimed was making his fortune.

Job printing of all kinds neatly done at the COLUMBIAN office. Prices will be found as low as at any other office in the province.—*Adv.*

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The quartz fibers drawn out by Mr. C. V. Boys are found to be only 5,000th of an inch thick, and are so small that fully-grown spiders cannot climb them.

The graphophone is likely to find novel use in medicine. Every kind of cough may be recorded, to serve in teaching students, and for tracing the progres of disease by future comparisons.

A work on the eclipses of 1890 to 2498 has been prepared by Rev. S. J. Johnson, F. R. A. S. Among other curious facts it shows that in 1917 the extremely rare maximum number of seven eclipses will occur and in an interval slightly exceeding a year—Jan. 5, 1935, to Jan. 8, 1936—will be the almost unique number of eight eclipses.

The electric beam from the Eiffel tower lantern has a luminous intensity of about 55,000 candles, which the dioptric drum amplifies to about 700,000 candles. Catadioptric rings are arranged to make the light stronger and stronger as it travels from the tower, so that in clear weather its range—if not limited by the earth's curvature—should be 127 miles, with a maximum intensity of 5,000,000 candles.

AN ENGINEERING NOVELTY.—A submarine bridge between Sweden and Copenhagen is proposed by a Swedish engineer. It would be two and a half miles in length, of 100 feet spans, and would be submerged sufficiently to allow ships to pass over it. It would be a double tube, with an outer skin of iron, an inner one of steel, and the space between filled with concrete, and would carry a single line of rails. The piers, 100 feet apart, would be ordinary caissons filled with concrete.

DRIFT OF ATLANTIC WATERS.—Of 1,675 numbered floats cast into the North Atlantic under the direction of Prince Albert of Monaco, 146 have been recovered at various points on the seaboard. The courses they have taken appear to demonstrate a circular movement of the surface of the water round a point somewhere to the southwest of the Azores. The outer edge of this current sets east northeast to the neighborhood of the English Channel where it is deflected southward along the coasts of Europe and Africa to the Canaries, thence tending southwest to the equatorial current, thus completing the circuit by merging in the Gulf Stream.

FISH POISONING. — Fishermen avoid red mackerel as poisonous, according to Mr. J. L. Hamilton, F.R.-C. S., and in Guadaloupe a red-boned mackerel is used as a rat-poison. Over seventy kinds of food fishes are now known which, within a few hours after death, undergo such decomposition in their bodies or flesh as to give rise to posionous symptions after being eaten by man. The blood and lymph of all healthy living fish are stated to be swarming with bacteria, and Mr. Hamilton therefore recommends the bleeding and gutting of fish immediately after capture. The subject of fish poisoning is looked upon by the Russian Government as so important that it offers in 1894 a prize of 5,000 roubles for the best essay on the nature and care of the affection.

WORLD MEASURES.—The astonishing statement was lately made to the French academy of sciences, by M. de Malarce, that only about 42,000,000 inhabitants of the civilized world have neither metric nor decimal systems of weights and measures. In 1887 the metric system was compulsory in countries aggregating in population 302,000,000—an increase of 53,000,000 in ten years; optional in countries with a population 97,000,000; and legally admitted in principle and partially applied in countries having a population of 395,000,000—an increase of 54,000,000 in ten years. The metric system is thus legally recognized by 794,000,000 people; and China, Japan and Mexico—with an aggregate population of 774,000,000—have systems that are decimal but not metric.

THE WORLD LANGUAGE.—Hardly any philosophic linguist, declares Prof. F. A. March, attempts to forecast the future without some discussion of the destiny of English, and De Candolle calculates that within a hundred years English will be spoken by 860,000,000 of men. At present the population either speaking the English language or under the denomination of English-speaking peoples numbers more than 318,290,000, or one-fourth the population of the globe. The English-speaking races occupy one-fourth of the dry land of the earth, and own nearly two-thirds of the tonnage of ships. They live in all regions; they handle all articles of trade; they preach to all nations; they command one-half of world's gold and silver; and distribute more than two-thirds of the bibles and testaments. More than one-half of the letters mailed and carried by the postal service of the world are written, mailed and read by the English-speaking population.

PARADISE FOR CATS.

Pussy an Object of Great Respect in Mohammedan Countries.

All cats, says the New York *Sun*, are not the wanton and roisterous animals that nightly sit and warble on your neighbor's fence. In Mohammedan countries the cat is an object of consideration and respect, amounting in some parts of Islam to veneration. For this worshipful regard among the faithful the cat is indebted to Mohammed. Rather than disturb a sleeping cat which had curled itself upon his coat one day, Mohammed deliberately cut away that portion of the garment on which the cat was reposing. From that day to this the Mussulman world has regarded the cat with veneration.

The Persians, particularly, are deferential in their treatment of the cat. I have seen cats in Persia treated with an exalted consideration that would have made the famous *Sun* office cat spit with envy.

One day I was the guest of Ali Khan, the Hoikim of Khoi, a large city in Western Persia. Soon after my arrival the noontide meal was announced. "Bismillah Sahib," said the Hoikim, and followed by several counsellors in long gowns and snowy turbans, he led the way into the dining-room. The dining cloth was spread in the center of the floor. The Hoikim and his venerable associates seated themselves, Oriental fashion, on the floor; I was provided with a little stand table at one end.

So far there was nothing remarkable; it was merely an ideal Asiatic dining-room scene. The remarkable part was yet to come; and come it did, very promptly, too. It came in the shape of five times as many cats as there were human guests. In the room were many open doors and windows, as is usual in a Persian house. As we entered I noticed that several of the famous long-haired cats of the country were hovering expectantly at these entrances. Already the number was sufficient to arrest my interest. Nobody took any particular notice of them, however, but me.

Every moment another cat or two jumped airily upon one of the window sills, and walked right in. In less time than it takes to tell it the number had swoolen to twenty or more, and before we were half through eating I should think the number was at least doubled. The room, outside the dining space, was literally alive with cats. Whenever a servitor brought in a new dish, or took any thing away, he was followed across the room by a swarm of cats that trotted in noiseless confusion at his heels. Not a meow was heard, however, nor a quarrelsome sound during the meal time. Every cat held its tail aloft, and they passed the time in silently moving about. They were the most orderly and decorous lot of cats imaginable. There was little or no disposition to overstep the bounds of proprieties. They seemed to have acquired the stateliness and politeness of the people with whom they were associating.

Neither the "Hoikim" nor the counsellors seemed to regard this remarkable scene as any thing unusual. Whenever one of the cats ventured to invade the edge of the dinner cloth, he would be gently, almost apologetically shoved back. The cats were fearless and familiar. Some of them stroked and purred against the venerable diners' backs. It was very evident that they had never known what it was to receive a blow or a rude rebuff at the hands of man.

After dinner the servitors promptly removed the remnants. The intruders promenaded the apartments awhile after the feed was removed, and then gradually dispersed as silently as they had collected. This was more cats than I had ever seen together outside of a cat show. Owing to linguistic shortcomings, I could never make out whether they were all pensioners of the municipal konak or merely neighborhood cats, attracted to the official repast in this manner every day.

After this extraordinary introduction to the cats of Persia, the reader would naturally expect to hear equally extraordinary things about their midnight revelings. For, sad to say, the Persian cat is not always as circumspect in his behavior as he is when hovering around the outskirts of a Hoikim's banqueting-board. Nor does he always wait for the setting of the sun to tune himself up. Not less than for its wealth of hair is the Persian cat on its native heath celebrated among Ferenghi travelers for its early matinee concerts. At all hours of the day, when the felines of other lands are indulging in dolce far nience and saving their vocal organs for the mystic seances of the night, the cats of Persia are promenading the walls and housetops, uttering plaintive melodies that sound like the wailing of lost souls. There is more genuine zitherish pathos in the "meaoww—waaaaaoooowurr—blabbabl—owwrrr" of a Persian Thomas cat than there is in a muezzin's call to prayer.

The unfortunate tendency of the Persian cat to carol in the daytime as well as in the night is the cause of many little unpleasantnesses between the European colony in Teheran and the natives. Fifty cats might warble on a Persian's roof day and night, and, owing to their being under the special protection of Mohammed, they would never be molested. This, of course, a Ferenghi can not be expected to endure. When I was in Teheran a big white cat took a fancy to perch himself on the wall of our konak, and, looking down into the yard, favor us with a musical melange at any hour of the day or night. In deference to the prejudices of our Mussulman neighbors, we contented ourselves at first by shooing him away. Finally, however, we concluded that his soul-harrowing refrain could no longer be endured. If Mohammed wouldn't or couldn't come and fetch that cat, we determined to send it to Mohammed.

It would never do to shoot him openly, however, so we took into our confidence an Armenian servant, to whose master we learned the cat belonged. An Armenian servant in Persia would sell his master's immortal soul for a keran, and so when we offered the Armenian two kerans to produce the white cat in a bag the persistent seranader was as good as doomed. Never more did that white warbler sit and look down into our konak and tantalize our two imported English bulldogs for hours together. An avenging Nemesis, however, was quickly upon us. Although the offender was dispatched to Mohammed with the greatest secrecy, a few days later the finest of the bulldogs went mad and had to be shot.

The Climax of Cheek.

The advertising business is frequently carried beyond the bounds of good taste, says the Chicago *Herald*. Every one who has watched a procession—and who has not—has seen at the tag end many and many a time some wagon displaying an advertisement of some ware or other and the shouts from the crowded sidewalks were ample testimony that the cheek of the scheme had met its reward. The climax of forbearance was reached the other day, however, when following a solemn funeral cortege, at a little distance, it is true, but near enough to be associated with the sad procession, they very thing desired by the perpetrator, was a wagon bearing the sign painted in large, flaming letters: "Cure for consumption."

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

Author—You return everything I offer. What can I send you that will be acceptable? Editor—A year's subscription.

It is well that our police are on the alert for sneak thieves at night, but what are they going to do with the man who says: "Is this hot enough for you?"

Last year British trade with Japan amounted to over $47,000,000, the United States to $28,000,000, China to $21,000,000, France to $17,000,000. Germany to $9,000,000.

There is an Englishman in Calcutta, says an exchange, who sends all his white shirts to London to be washed and done up at a cost of half-a-crown each. He has scores journeying between India and England at a time.

A Pennsylvania editor has discovered that everything in nature is playful. He says: "The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap and the fields smile. Even the trees shoot and the rivers and streams run."

The city of Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, has expended during the last six years $10,000,000 in constructing sixty magnificent school buildings for 600 pupils each. These school houses are the finest in the city, and a collective exhibit of them has made a sensation at the Paris Exposition.

"The police," says Joe Howard in the New York *Press*, "estimate that 50,000 people walk the streets of New York, not knowing where they shall sleep at night, and 50,000 other people sleep as best they can, not knowing how or where they shall break their fast after the coming dawn."

Says an exchange: It was reserved for a Missouri man who was a candidate for a post-office to take the offical roll of his church to Washington to show to the president that he was a member in good standing. If a man of that kind ever succeeded in getting an appointment who would want to go on his bond?

This is an Italian *bon mot*: At a cafe a group of gentlemen discussing politics; a young student entered and joined in the conversation; his arguments did not please others and one of them said to him, "Be quiet! At your age I was an ass myself!" "You are wonderfully well preserved, sir," was the reply.

In England, down to the reign of Charles the Second, or a little later, the kiss was the common greeting to friends and strangers alike, and shaking hands was a mark of close intimacy or high favor. In the diary of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, her ladyship thinks the fact of her shaking hands with anyone worth nothing.

Says an exchange: Artifical honey, which is more common in the market than customers know, is made of potato-starch and oil of vitriol. Some rash optimists think that they are sure of getting the genuine product of bees and flowers by purchasing honey in the comb. Deluded mortals! The exquisite white comb that pleases them is often made of paraffine wax.

Only five of the British officers who fought at Waterloo were alive when the seventy-fourth anniversary of the battle came around, on the 18th of last June, says an exchange. They are Gen. George Whichcote (as Lieutenant of Fifty-second Light Infantry); General the Earl of Albermarle (as ensign of Fourteenth Regiment); Lieut.-Col. W. Hewett (as Captain of the Third Battalion Fourteenth Regiment); and Major Basil Jackson (as Lieutenant of Royal Staff Corps).

A Berlin Judge the other day, when addressing a locksmith who appeared as witness, spoke as follows—"I should have thought you would dissuade your workmen from going to law for such a trifle." Witness—"That's what I did! I said, 'Children' said I, the clerk at the lawyer's will take your coat, and the lawyer will strip you of your shirt; and as for the Judge, why, man, he'll skin you alive!' You see I talked sensibly to the folks, like that; but it was all of no use."

One of the best features of the St. John, N. B., summer carnival, which will open on the 22nd inst. and be continued for ten days, will be an electric exhibition—a novelty in Canada. All the leading electric manufacturing companies of the United States intend exhibiting their specialties, and special attention will be given to the various methods of electric lighting. The maritime provinces have never before attempted anything of this kind on so large a scale, and it is gratifying to learn that the whole affair promises to be a grand success.

Reports from Central America are to the effect that war is imminent between Costa Rica and Nicaragua over canal matters. Costa Rica agreed to the joint arrangement with Nicaragua and the canal company, but since then a new party has attained power in Costa Rica which proposes to break up the bargain at cost of war. It will not do for factions in these little republics to impede progress by playing at cross purposes. A bargain is a bargain with a government, and these revolutionists may need to be taught that fact in international dealings.—*Ex.*

The women employed in counting the notes in the treasury of Washington are apt, it is said, to have ulcerations on the fingers and on the head. The explanation now given is that the disorder is due to the arsenic in the coloring matter of the notes. For moistening their fingers the counters have at hand a vessel with a damp sponge, and the water therein becomes in time charged with the coloring matter, and therefore with arsenic. In order to scratch the head or smooth the hair the hands are wont to be raised there. Hence the ulcers in that part of the body.

Judique, Cape Breton, ten miles from Port Hawkesbury, can bost of having some of the largest, handsomest and ablest men in the province of Nova Scotia. For example, Duncan Chisholm, of Long Point, Judique, is only 24 years of age and by actual measurement stands 6ft. 9½ inches in his stocking feet. His father, Colin Chisholm, stands 6 ft. 6 inches in his stocking feet. James McDonald, of Judique Bank, 92 years of age, has been fishing this season up to the present time and also does his own farming. Although being in a position to hire help he prefers doing the work himself, and is hale and hearty to day.

It appears that the high hat as a nuisance at the theatre is no new thing. As long ago as 1820 managers circulated handbills making this pertinent demand: "Ladies are respectfully yet earnestly requested to take off their bonnets during the performance. It is trusted that their ready compliance with a request so reasonable and so easily granted, and by which even they themselves will be so much benefited, will render it unnecessary to request the interference of managers." Now, where is the manager who will dare to issue such a pronunciamento? And where, oh where, are the dames and damsels who would heed the injunction?—*Ex.*

John L. Sullivan says he will never enter the ring again under any consideration. He says he has done his share of slugging during his rather brief career in the fistic arena and he wants no more of it. He certainly does not intend to fight the California negro for the simple reason that he considers it entirely too degrading for a white man to place himself on an equality with a nigger. Concluding, he remarked he had got a more effective thumping in his contest with Kilrain than ever in his life before. Owing to a dislocation of of the knuckle on the right finger of the left hand, which occurred in the seventh round, he was compelled to make the remainder of the fight almost single-handed.

Few educational enterprises have yielded larger results for the amount invested than the Egyptian exploration fund, says a cotemporary. Expending annually since 1883 between $7,000 and $8,000, it has discovered or disclosed the following interesting sites: Pittrom (the treasure city of Exodus i. 11). Goshen Tahpanhes (the Daphnæ of the Greeks.), the city of Onais, Zoan, Am, Naukratis, and latest of all, Bubastis (the Pi-Besetti of the scriptures). These discoveries have been conducted in a thoroughly scientific manner and have yielded rich results regarding the sciences, arts, and industries of past ages, the early sources of Greek history, and particularly biblical and secular history.

It is sad to think, says an exchange, that many of the novels which have won the admiration of the world have been produced by Wilkie Collins, the great English novelist, while he was enduring agonies which would drive a weaker man to the hospital. The gout, as exquisite a pain as the tooth-ache, but more continuous, attacks him, not only in the hands and feet—where it is bad enough—but in the eyes. It is impossible to imagine such tortures. But in spite of them, and sometimes during them, Wilkie Collins goes on with his work, and finds relief in forgetting himself in the scenes of fiction. Never once has he failed to keep his contracts with the publishers. Never once has his copy been delayed.

The supreme folly of narrow streets, says an exchange, is seen in the enlargement, at an immense cost, of St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, one of the most important thoroughfares of that city. The *Star* considers the widening of the street one of the greatest improvements that have ever taken place in Montreal. The buildings to be erected on the side on which the expropriation has taken place, are all, it is provided by law, to be substantial and at least three storeys in height The cost of the improvement will be large, but the money will be well spent. The city might have been saved it, however, if the streets had been sufficiently wide at the beginning. There is some excuse for an old city like Montreal, but, for new places, there is none.

In Persia boys and girls never play together. Even at home the inferiority of the girls is insisted on, just as much by the mother as by the father. The little girls have to invite playmates of their own, but their games are never lively ones. They generally prefer to sit by themselves under the shade of mulberry or pomegranate trees in the garden (which usually is laid out in the courtyard surrounded on all sides by houses or high walls) and listen to fairy tales which their mothers and nurses can tell them very interestingly, indeed. While there is very little companionship or love between brothers and sisters, there is no quarreling and no fighting, either, between them; and the boys, while thinking themselves above the girls, show them many little kindnesses.—*Ex.*

At the apex of the Prince of Wales' crown, it is stated, is a very curious feather, or rather a tuft of feathers, each tip of which is adorned with a gold tassel. This feather is the only one of the kind in the world, and is worth about ten thousand pounds. It took twenty years to get it, and caused the death of more than a dozen hunters. The bird from whose tail the feathers are plucked is called the feriwah—a sort of creature of the Paradise species, but the rarest kind. To obtain the tail-feather in its full beauty, it is necessary to pluck it out of the living bird, as instantly after death the feather becomes lustreless. What makes the pursuit of the feriwah so dangerons is that the bird always inhabits the haunts of tigers, and seems to have some strange affinity for those terrible brutes.

A Paris despatch to the London *Times*, says that it is becoming generally believed in Paris that the Eiffel tower causes thunderstorms, and the weather for the preceding two weeks was the stormiest known in the French capital for years. A Paris letter to the New York *Tribune* says practically the same thing. Coincident with the existence of the tower, it is said, there has been a marked climatic alteration. The scientists have said nothing on the subject as yet, but the people of the city are beginning to believe that M. Eiffel's iron steeple has a good deal to do with the extraordinary sultriness and the frequent thunderstorms. Should this be so, suggests an exchange, it might be worth while erecting similar structures in some of the desert regions of the earth which man is so desirous of utilizing for agricultural purposes.

A. T. Gills, of Boissevain, Man., has been arrested for arson. It is alleged that he fired his store on the night of the 8th inst., the stock being heavily insured. He was taken to Brandon jail.

A valuable fact is mentioned by Prof. Denton as having occurred in his investigations showing the necessity of good lubrication for slide valves. He states that in a locomotive he had cut down the supply of oil to the valves from one pint in 75 miles to one pint in 160 miles—the result of this change being that, as soon as the valves got hot two men could not hold the reversing lever in place when the catch was taken out of the notch.

The second visit of the Shah of Persia to England will scarcely excite the curiosity of the first, but it will be viewed with considerable more of apprehension and alarm. Red Cloud or Spotted Tail could not convert a Washington hotel into a scene of more painful disorder than the Persian monarch leaves behind him in the palaces which he has inhabited. Along with those unfragrant memories of his earlier visit, and the extremely unfavorable impression it made of Oriental civivlization, are some reminiscences of Oriental wisdom, such as the Shah's refusal to witness the Derby, upon the ground that it was already known to him that one horse ran faster than another. London society, however, is about as sorely in need of amusement as anybody of equal numbers in the world, and quite as unscrupulous in the means of supplying this need. If the Shah succeeds in amusing London for a week, he will, for the purposes of London, have fulfilled his mission.—*N. Y., Times.*

The wedding season in India is now at its height, writes Frank G. Carpenter to an American cotemporary, from Bombay. I have seen wedding processions by the dozen in every town I have visited, and I have had a fair chance to note some of the pecularities of the Hindoo marriages. India has the youngest brides and grooms in the world. The grooms I have seen have in no case been over fifteen, and some of the brides were apparently only just weaned. By the Hindoo law a woman should be married before she reaches the age of puberty, which here is at twelve. Most girls are betrothed before they are six, and in a wedding procession at Agra I saw a little bridegroom of perhaps ten years gorgeously dressed in cloth of gold, and with heavy gold bracelets on his wrists and ankles, sitting in a wedding chair with a little baby girl of not over two who lay asleep at the other end of the chair while the procession moved onward. Her sleep was heavy and she had probably been drugged with opium. This was a marriage of two wealthy families and the wedding procession was very grand. In the case of baby marriages, the child is often brought up by her own parents, and she only comes to her mother-in-law's house when she has got old enough to learn housekeeping, which is at the age of ten or eleven years. In some cases, however, she goes at once to the house of her mother-in-law, and is brought up by her, often being made to do the drudgery of the house and absolutely subject to her husband's mother.

Peterborough Foundry and Machine Shop.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.,
Feb. 5th, 1889.

Messrs. The William Johnson Co.
Montreal, Que.

GENTLEMEN,—We have always made our own paint, with lead, oil and colors, but we find that your

MAGNETIC IRON PAINT

covers the surface a great deal better and makes a nice, smooth ground.

Yours truly,
(Signed), A. C. LACHLAN,
The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co'y,
LIMITED.

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—OF—
STOVES & RANGES
Just Received, Direct from Hamilton.

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Brass and Iron Castings made to Order.
REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
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For First-class Family Groceries and Provisions, go to
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New Goods arriving all the time. A nice lot of CHRISTIE CRACKERS & BISCUITS just to hand. New SYRUPS, M LASSES, etc., etc. Call and get prices. dwtc

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Boots & Shoes!
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Immense Sale of Boots and Shoes
RUBBER GOODS, &C.
Commencing February 9th, 1889.
HAVING DECIDED TO RETIRE FROM THE BOOT & SHOE BUSINE the undersigned will now place his entire stock on the market at wholes prices; no reserve. Everything must be sold.
$6,000 worth of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Goods, Shoe Findings, &c
An early inspection will convince the public that we mean business. Term under $50, cash; over $50, secured notes at 3 months with interest.
A. B. WINTEMUTE,
dwde8ltc SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, COLUMBIA STREE

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It is reported that Sir Julian Baunceforte, who sailed for Europe to-day on the Etruria, carwith him a rough draft of an agreement between Great Britain and United States covering the Canadian and Behring Sea questions, which will be submitted to Lord Salisbury for consideration and suggestion.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Charlie Mitchell sailed for England to-day on the s.s. Etruria, and with him went the $250 that Norris. of Mississippi, has been seeking. Charlie did not appear to be afraid of arrest for he sauntered down the pier to the steamship as cooley as if he never knew detectives. Mitchell said he was glad to get home, and never, with the help of God, would he come to this "blasted" country again. He was accompanied by his wife and Pony Moore.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—The representatives of an English syndicate, who have been in this city over a month, inspecting flour mills, have finally completed negotiations for the purchase of a line of elevators. The price paid is said to be about five million dollars.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 20.—A sheriff's posse and a band of horse thieves had a fight yesterday. The leader of the band was shot dead and two of the thieves captured.

WARSAW, Ind., July 20.—Mrs. Martha Danks, was arrested and charged with murder last night. Her husband Daniel was also arrested as an accessory. Danks, who recently became a religious crank, compelled his wife to strangle their fifteen months old child as a sacrifice, claiming the Almighty had promised to resurrect the child.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 20.—In addition to the seven persons drowned in a Kanawha valley flood yesterday, two more are reported today at Pond Creek, together with a child. It was the most disastrous storm in years. Every bridge in the lower part of the country is gone. The crops are destroyed and scores of houses and barns are swept away.

GRAFTON, Dakota, July 20.—Reports from the North West and along the Dakota line state that the crops are in a bad shape, the farmers are destitute, and many families are famine stricken and sick.

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 20.—Owing to the decision of the supreme court, just rendered, declaring Eminence the legal county seat of Garfield county a state war is feared. The people of Ravanna, the present county capitol, propose to resist the removal of the county records and have heavily armed to prevent an attack upon the court house.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—A case of forgery, disappearance and supposed suicide was developed to-day. Frank L. Bailey, a young San Diegan, came to this city in the early part of the month and took up his abode at the Lick house. He forged a letter on Anthony Sweeney, proprietor of the Lick house bar, and presented the same to Sweeney's stock broker. On the strength of it sales were made and Bailey, pocketing, it is said, over two thousand dollars, disappeared on Wednesday last. On Thursday letters were found dated Tuesday in Bailey's room, in which he stated he was about to commit suicide by drowning, placing weights to his body so that it would never rise from the bottom of the sea.

EDINBURG, July 20.—The freedom of the city was conferred upon Parnell to-day with impressive ceremonies. Much enthusiasm was manifested for the Irish leader as he passed through the streets on his way to the ceremony, and was he heartily cheered by the vast crowds. In his speech of acknowledgement, Mr. Parnell referred to the trial at London, and said if he had known that the conditions of the trial were such as to block enquiry into the Pigott conspiracy he would never have entered the court. He asserted that the clue to the forgeries was established by accident, and not through any investigation of the special commission.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. Damala, Sarah Bernhardt's husband, has been sent to a private asylum suffering from melancholia and threatened insanity, the result of excessive indulgence in the morphine habit.

LONDON, July 20.—The international anti-slave congress opens at Lucerne August 4th. Cardinal Lavigerie will preside, and services will be held daily. Forty negro slaves, who have been redeemed by the missions of Central America, will chant prayers in the Roman Catholic cathedral. The congress will be composed chiefly of Roman Catholic priests. Cardinal Lavigerie has been recommended by the Pope to a number of the cardinals as his successor in the vatican.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The Grand Duke Constantine, the czar's uncle, has lost his power of speech by a stroke of paralysis.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—The cotton warehouses on Grundy street were burned to-day. Loss $300,000.

LONDON, July 20.—At 3 o'clock this morning the shrieks of a woman were heard near St. George's buildings in Whitechapel district. A few minutes after the police caught a man running away with a knife in his hand. The police then entered the building and found a woman's body terribly mutilated. It is believed that the perpetrator of all Jack the Ripper's murders has been captured at last.

LONDON, July 20.—The man who surrendered to the police yesterday has confessed he committed the crimes attributed to "Jack the Ripper." He says his name is William Brodie. To-day he told a magistrate his confession was true. The magistrate remanded him for a week.

LONDON, July 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning a murderous attack was made on a woman on the Surrey side of the Thames, about 2 miles from Whitechapel and on the opposite side of the river. The man was armed with a knife and the police, attracted by the shrieks of the woman, arrived on the scene in time to capture the would-be assassin. They locked up the woman and man. The woman may recover. The identity of the man is not established, but hopes are entertained he may be the "Ripper."

LONDON, July 20. In view of the delicate health of Queen Victoria, she is making arrangements by which the Prince of Wales will relieve her of much of her labor on state documents. The prince, in case he assumed the throne and new responsibilities, wishes, it is said, to take the title of Prince Regent and to have the use of Buckingham palace and Windsor castle, the queen retiring to the palaces of Osborne and Balmoral. In the event of this arrangement being carried out, Prince Albert Victor would obtain Marlborough House.

CAIRO, July 20.—Nad-El-Jumi and the Dervishes occupy a good position at Wady Halfa. The Dervishes have been reinforced. The British troops at Assouan number 155. This is thought sufficient to resist an attack of the Dervishes.

EDINBURGH, July 20.—At a meeting presided over by Lord Aberdeen there was great enthusiasm, the large body rising to their feet and yelling. The following letter from Mr. Gladstone was read: "The time has not yet arrived for detailing the memorable experience of Mr. Parnell for the last two years. I believe that experience to be unparalleled in the history of British statesmen in parliament for the last two centuries. I consider the Parnellites to be in a sense a conservative restorative force of great value to the peace of Ireland and the honor of England, while the tyranny of the government has deepened the aversion of Ireland."

NEW YORK, July 20.—News comes from many points throughout the country of destructive storms that have prevailed within the last thirty-six hours. Ohio and West Virginia have suffered severely. A grand electrical display accompanied the the downpour in Chicago, where torrents of rain flooded the lower storeys of many business houses, and did great damage to property. The atmospheric disturbances extended from Grand Forks, Neb., to New Orleans. Many persons were struck by lightning, and houses and barns burned. The damage in the neighborhood of this city was not great, though two slight railroad washouts occurred. Despatches from West Virginia state that the cloud burst completely flooded Little Kanawha valley, destroying many lives and carrying off thousands of dollars worth of property. The village of Morristown was completely destroyed. Houses were picked up by the whirling wind and dashed against each other, giving the inhabitants no chance to escape.

LONDON, July 22.—William O'Brien, through his counsel, will move for a new trial libel suit against Salisbury on the ground that the jury that returned the verdict in favor of the premier were misdirected.

LONDON July 22.—The British iron s s. Altenacsaig, from Iloilo for an American port with a cargo of sugar, struck the Isle of Palawan and will probably be a total loss. The crew was saved and have arrived at Manila. The American ship Rosie Welt, Capt. Welt, from Newcastle, N. S.W., for Singapore, has been wrecked in Bramble Bay straits.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The Cretan insurgents have seized the town of Varmos Cedonia and have expelled the town officers and set fire to the public building. The rebels have taken refuge in Retyme.

PESTH, July 22.—Four hundred houses were burned in the town of Paks. Many children are missing.

LONDON, July 22.—Russian troops are concentrating on the Turkish frontier.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The str. Alene from Hayti, arrived to-day. The captain reports that Hippolyte made several efforts to capture Port au Prince but was repulsed each time by Legitime's warriors. Hippolyte has retreated to Crois de Banquets.

NEW YORK, July 22.—John L. Sullivan is still in town. Editor Arthur Lumley, of the New York *Illustrated News*, said to a united press reporter to-day, that the big fellow was not likely to leave for Boston for at least a couple of days. The $20,000 stake money, said Lumley, will not be paid him to-day, but he will probably receive it during the week. Al. Cridge, the stake holder, is now at Long Branch and so, also, is Muldoon. Cridge was anxious to pay over the money on Friday, but those interested in the disposal of the stakes said there was no need of hurrying. Sullivan has already received $4,600, and of this sum $1000 was his bet with Kilrain on entering the ring, and $3,600 being his share of the excursion money. When the stake money is disposed of Sullivin will receive $10,000, which will bring up the total receipts to $14,000. His backers will receive the other $10,000, which will be divided as follows: $2000 to Billy Muldoon for his trouble and labor in training the slugger; to the *Illustrated News* one half; Charlie Johnson one quarter and Jim Wakely one quarter. Sullivan will also make Muldoon, to whom he owes his success, a present which it is said will be nothing less than a $1000 bill.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 22.—The steamer Lorenzo D. Baker, of Boston, with fruit consigned from Boston to Point Antonio, Java, was burned at sea. The crew was rescued by the whaler Franklin and landed to-day. Loss of steamer $90,000; cargo $10,000. Capt. Wiley of the str. Baker says he left Port Antonio, Jamaica, January 10th, had 6 cabin passengers and 21 officers and seamen, 27 souls in all. At mid-night on the 15th, in latitude 38 east, 15 north; longitude 61 east, 49 west, fire broke out in the engine room. The engineer was unable to get at the pumps and ordered the fire buckets to be used. The fire gained steadily and compelled him to take to boats and the life raft. Two firemen were drowned trying to reach the small boat. The burning ship floated away and burned to the water's edge. The crew were only afloat a few hours when picked up by the whaler Franklin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—At Edgerton, yesterday, Hiram Hoadley shot and killed his wife and father-in-law. He attempted the lives of his mother-in-law and wife's sister, and then suicided. Mrs. Hoadley had left her husband on account of domestic troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—W. H. Hart, chief attorney for Florence Blythe, returned from Los Angeles this morning where he had gone to obtain possession of a will, said to have been left by Thomas Blythe, whose estate is now being contested in the probate court. Hart when spoken to by the postal press reporter would not say whether he had the will or copy of it, but from the evidence in his possession he is satisfied he can prove that Blythe's will and the adoption papers of Florence Blythe were in existence after the millionaire's death.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The whaling bark Lagoda arrived from the Arctic this morning. She left early in May and is the first one to get in. She reports good weather, plenty of whales, and the prospects good for a fine catch.

WINNIPEG, July 22.—A heavy cyclone is reported to have passed over Deloraine yesterday. No particulars.

AUCKLAND, July 22.—Advices from Samoa report all quiet there.

LONDON, July 22.—At Demiresch, near Adrianople, Russian agents are collecting soldiers who desert from the Bulgarian army at different points along the frontier. The Russians pay them liberally, give them alluring promises of early employment, and thus encourage deserters all over Bulgaria. Just what object the Russians seek to accomplish by this manœuvre is not quite clear. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Bulgarian representative at St. Petersburg, with instructions to request an explanation.

LONDON, July 22.—Eight hundred British troops have been sent from Cairo to Assouan.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Among the arrivals from Europe this morning by the Auriania was Emery Taust, United States consul at the Congo. He is absent from his post on a thirty days leave, being convalescent from a serious attack of Congo fever, from which for a time his recovery was doubtful. He sails again August 21st, when he will explore thoroughly the upper Congo in the interest of the U. S. government, devoting probably two years to the task. He brings with him an extensive report on the Lower Congo, which he has thoroughly explored. Many interesting facts will appear in the report.

LONDON, July 22.—Besides Labouchere, the only other member of the royal grants committee who refuses to sign the committee's report is Mr. Bart, the radical member of Morpeth. Despite this practical unanimity, however, the report is certain to arouse the most violent storm against the royal family that has been known in England for a century, and one result is sure to be the prolongation of the present parliament into the end of August.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Sentence of death was passed to-day on the murderers Charles Gibben and Henry Carleton, August 3rd, being the date fixed. There are now five condemned murderers to be executed here on that day. They are John Lewis (colored), James Nolan, Patrick Packevham, Charles Gibben and Henry Carleton.

PARIS, July 23.—An order was issued by the high court of justice today, depriving Gen. Boulanger and Count Dillon of their civil and political rights in France, and declaring them inillegible for election to any office.

LONDON, July 23.—The people of Hawarden propose to erect a monument in commemoration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

FROM VICTORIA.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA. July 20.—Yesterday afternoon the wife of the cook of the Driard house made an attempt to commit suicide by swallowing the contents of a large bottle of medicine. The doctor who was summoned immediately took means to save the woman's life by hypodermic injections and the use of emetics. The woman was resting easily in the afternoon at her residence, View street, above Douglas. A bottle was prescribed by Dr. Hall, to be taken in small doses, and was taken by her. The woman has an uncontrollable temper and made an attempt to murder her husband some days ago. The cook at the hotel states the woman did not intend to commit suicide, but pretended to drink the medicine. Instead of swallowing it she threw the fluid in the grate.

J. N. Muir has brought an action for libel against S. D. Pope, superintendent of education; also it is understood an injunction has been asked for by Mr. Muir restraining the latter from taking away his (Mr. Muir's) certificate to teach in the province. The alleged libel is said to be contained in a letter written by the superintendent to the plaintiff.

VICTORIA, July 22.—Mrs. James Blair, aged 35, died this morning in an epileptic fit.

A little girl, daughter of a farmer living five miles from this city, was scalded to death this morning. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

The sailboat "Go it," owned by D. MacIntosh, and a row boat owned by Capt. Urquhart, were stolen on Saturday night, it is supposed, by opium smugglers and taken over to the Sound.

John Begg, had an arm badly crushed yesterday while coupling cars at Russell station.

The foot race, 300 yards, between Watson and Irving, was won by Watson by 5 yards in 35½ seconds.

VICTORIA, July 23.—The British schooner Wanderer arrived yesterday afternoon with over five thousand seal skins. The Wanderer was sent north to bring down the catch of the fleet. The people on the Wanderer are reticent and information is difficult to glean. The skins were transfered to the Wanderer the latter part of June at Sandy Point. The British sealing fleet was to have immediately gone into Behring Sea. All the skins were caught outside Behring Sea. They were sent down by the Wanderer so as to avoid the capture of the vessels. The revenue cutter Rush was at Sandy Point closely watching the movements of the schooners. She took up orders from the owners of American schooners for the captains to keep out of Behring Sea. Sealing men here expect there will be some seizures, but not many. There is only one cutter and she cannot patrol the whole of Behring Sea. When she makes a capture she will have to put a prize crew aboard and therefore could not handle all of the sealing schooners in the sea. Several sealing captains before leaving here made some rather wild talk of resistence, but it is generally thought it was but talk. However, no little anxiety is felt for further news from the disputed sea. The following schooners are reported. W. P. Sayward 458, Ariel 238, Sapphire 610, Black Diamond 283, Maggie Mac 630, Annie C. Moore 489, Juanita 32, Theresa, 198, Viva 872, Pathfinder 558, Walter L. Rich 823, Venture 317. The catch of the American schooners was about as follows: Lily L 520, Bessie Butler 250, Mollie Adams 500, Sandiego 100, Fowler 500, Allie E. Alger 253, J. H. Lewis 242. The Wanderer brought down the captain and two of the crew of the American schooner Webster. The Webster was cast away on the northern coast and became a total wreck. She was owned by Seattle parties. No lives were lost. The balance of the crew were transferred to the schooner Mollie Adams. Two men belonging to the schooner Adele of Oklohama stole a boat and deserted. It is believed they joined some other vessel. The Victoria schooner Lily was spoken on the return trip with 25 seal skins and four otters. The Triumph was also spoken recently with 200 skins.

CHILDREN ENJOY

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

B. C. Provincial Exposition Subscription Fund.

For the purpose of raising a fund to contribute towards the patriotic and worthy object of making the next annual provincial fair, to be held in this city, a grand and unprecedented success, the undersigned agree to contribute the sums opposite their respective names (to be paid into the association or to trustees competent to receive the same, on or before 6 months from the date of the last provincial exhibition, and to be applied to preparing exhibition grounds and buildings in the city, for increasing the amount offered in prizes, and for furthering the exhibition in other ways):

Sharpe & Paine, Lulu Island	10 00
L P Eckstein	10 00
R W Armstrong	10 00
F R Glover	10 00
Walker & Shadwell	10 00
Claud Hamber	10 00
Peter Grant	10 00
A J Hill	10 00
Capt A Grant	10 00
J S Macdonell	10 00
W C Love	10 00
F G Strickland	25 00
Gilley Bros	20 00
S H Webb	25 00
T Cunningham	30 00
Henderson Bros, Chilliwhack	10 00
A B Wintemute	10 00
Per Ex-Mayor Dickinson	212 85
Annie M Jaques	10 00
Jas Cunningham	50 00
Grant & Hagstrom	20 00
J W Sexsmith	30 00
Rev J H White	10 00
B Douglas	100 00
E S Scoullar & Co	55 00
W C Coatham	25 00
T M Cunningham	25 00
A E Rand	25 00
Ackerman Bros	20 00
Reid & Currie	25 00
H T Read & Co	50 00
W H Thibaudeau	15 00
Grant & Maclure	10 00
Ogle, Campbell & Co	20 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.

THE COLUMBIAN	$100 00
W J Armstrong	30 00
G D Brymner	20 00
Stewart & Cash	25 00
George Turner	10 00
Young & Terhune	10 00
Terhune & Co	10 00
A DesBrisay	15 00
P Bilodeau	10 00

Next!

Wholesale City Market.

Beef,	per 100 lbs	$ 4 00 @ 4 50
Pork	"	7 50 @ 8 50
Mutton	"	8 00 @ 9 00
Potatoes, new	"	1 00 @
Cabbage	"	50 @ 1 00
Onions	"	1 00 @ 1 50
Wheat	"	1 50 @ 0 00
Oats	"	1 25 @
Peas	"	1 50 @ 2 00
Hay,	per ton	12 00 @ 15 00
Butter (rolls)	per lb	0 25 @ 0 30
Cheese,	"	0 14 @ 0 15
Eggs,	per doz.	0 20 @ 25
Cordwood (retail)	per cord	3 00 @ 4 00
Apples,	per box	80 @ 1 50
Hides (gr'n)	per 100 lbs	4 00 @ 6 00
" (dry)	"	5 00 @ 9 00
Wool,	per lb	6 @ 10

Meteorological Report for Week Ending July 20th, 1889.

	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN
Sunday	75.0	56.0	
Monday	72.0	59.0	
Tuesday	73.0	59.0	
Wednesday	81.0	58.0	
Thursday	81.0	58.0	
Friday	81.0	59.0	
Saturday	84.0	56.0	

Clear and warm.

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

R. J. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries!

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

Labrador Herrings,
Mackerel, Salt Cod,
Armour's Unc. Hams,
Armour's Unc. Bacon.
Flour. Bran. Shorts.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE.

noldwly Scoullar-Armstrong Block, Columbia St.

W. & G. Wolfenden,

DIRECT IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

HIGH-CLASS

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERIES

Cor. Columbia & Mary Sts.

dwtc

RAND BROS.

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VANCOUVER, CORNER CORDOVA AND ABBOTT STREETS. —AND— ANDERSON BLOCK, GRANVILLE STREET.

LONDON, ENG. 107 CANNON ST.

Farming Lands and Town Lots

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE.

Business Property.

Lot facing on Columbia and Front Sts., in central portion of the city; several buildings bring good rent—$22,000.00.

Lot 4, Block 7, near Lytton Square, 66x132 feet, fronting on Columbia and Front Sts.—$6,000.00.

Corner Lot on Columbia St., 33x66 feet—$4,000.00.

Also—Lot and Building with stock of Goods. one of the best business stands in the city.

Improved Residential Property

Lot 15, Block 13; two houses rented at paying figures—$4,500.00.

House and Lot on Lorne St., near Columbia—$1250.00.

Lots 4, 5 & 6, Block 19; good house, garden, &c.; choice residence property—$5,250.00.

Corner Lot on Columbia St.; fenced and cleared—$1500.00.

House and Lot on Columbia St.; one of the finest residences in the city—$7,000.00.

House and Lot on Royal Avenue, near Douglas St.—$2,000.00.

House and 3 Lots, corner Royal Avenue and St. Patrick's St.; no better residence site in the city—$10,000.00.

1 acre, with 7 houses, near the Park—$6,000.00.

Vacant Residential Property.

Lot 1, Block 28; corner lot on Agnes St.; fine residence site—$1200.00.

Lots on St. Andrew's St., near Queen's Avenue—$500.00 each.

Lots on Montreal, Douglas and Halifax Sts., near Clinton St.; fine views and well situated—$350.00, $375.00, $500.00.

Lot on Melbourne St., near Clinton—$300.00.

Lot 9, Sub-Block 10; fine residence lots—$250.00.

Lots on Pelham St., near Mary—$600.00 each.

Lot on Pelham St., near St. Andrew's; fine site—$500.00.

Lot on St. John's St., near Melbourne—$350.00.

Lot in St. Andrew's Square—$300.00.

Lots in Block fronting on North Arm road; finest chance in the market for residence or speculation—$125.00 to $175.00.

Lots in Subdivision of Lot 11, sub-Block 12—$60.00 to $125.00.

Lots in Subdivision of Lot 17, sub-Block 13—$160.00 each.

Lots in Westminster Addition at $15.00 to $50.00.

dwauslte

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

There are indications that the color problem in the Southern States is coming to a head. Indeed it must be apparent to everyone who has looked into the matter, that things cannot continue as they are much longer. The black man and the white man in the land of the "lost cause" cannot discover a *modus vivendi*, for the very simple reason that the white man will not admit that the black man has any rights which he is bound to respect The ultimatum is that the negro must be "relegated to his appropriate field of labor" and denied any share in the government of the country. Hitherto means confessedly lawless have been used to keep colored men from voting and to keep any votes they might cast from being counted; now it is openly demanded that they be deprived by law of the right to vote. A daily paper has recently been established which mainly relies for patronage upon its championship of "the total elimination of the negro" from all share in governing, and its platform is almost universally approved by the press of the South. The state of popular feeling may be judged by the well accredited statement that to champion the cause of the negro is to invite social ostracism and business ruin. What the end is to be no man can tell; but it is evident that those who congratulated themselves on a "reconstructed South" were a little too quick with their rejoicing. The long crime of slavery is not yet expiated.

The United States senatorial committee on trade relations with Canada, which has recently been industriously covering the frontier country on both sides of the boundary line, and incidentally putting in quite an agreeable vacation at the expense of the American taxpayer, has been picking up a good deal of miscellaneous information, which, apart from the main question on which they (the senators composing the committee) ostensibly sought enlightenment, is well fitted to increase their respect for the resources of the Dominion generally, and of this province in particular, if indeed it does not add fuel to the passion of the American chronic annexationist, who has already manifested such an inordinate desire to gobble the Canadian "plum." The *Canada Lumberman* devotes considerable space to quotations from evidence gathered up at various points by the senatorial committee aforesaid, from which we reproduce a few extracts: Mr. E. G. Ames, assistant general manager of the Port Gamble mills, informed the committee, among other things, that he thought the fir of British Columbia was of a softer and finer grain than Puget Sound timber, and found a quicker sale in the Australian market. To compete with the British Columbia mills they had to pick it out in grades. The Australian market demanded a higher grade of lumber than the Puget Sound mills could supply. The tariff on British Columbia lumber kept it out of their home market and enabled them to compete with it. Lumber going from British Columbia to Australia and the South Sea Isles paid the same duty as from Washington Territory, as Australia looked upon British Columbia as a foreign country. If the capital in the business was transferred to British Columbia, where, he stated, they had cheaper land, cheaper labor, etc., he thought the Sound country would soon be a very dry place, as lumber was the largest producing industry in the country. Captain J. H. Libbey, who has been on the Sound for thirty years, and who is general manager of a large Tacoma mill, testified as to the large output of the British Columbia mills, and the comparatively low wages. The British Columbia mills were as well supplied with timber so far as quantity was concerned as those on Puget Sound, while the average quality was much better. About 50 per cent. of the Puget Sound timber was sold in the American market. If the duty was taken of the lumber imported into the United States, the American mills would shut up in 90 days. "Of course everybody over the British line was in favor of removing the export duties." He thought the timber was much better as you go north. Alaska cedar was a growth that far exceeded anything on Puget Sound, cutting 50 per cent. clear and almost equalling the red-wood of California. He concluded that if the lumber from British Columbia would ever be admitted free of duty, it would be ruinous to the lumber interests of Puget Sound. John Campbell, of the Port Blakely mill, testified, amongst other things, that it costs less to cut timber in the British possessions than on the Sound by from 50 to 75 cents per thousand feet. J. R. McDonald, president of the Lake Shore, Seattle & Eastern Railway testified that he was in the lumber business, and that last year he had sent 47,000,000 feet of logs to the mills. If there was a removal of duty there would be just that much less lumber cut. He did not think any of the Sound mills were then making any money, and did not believe there was any difference in wages on either side of the line. In his opinion the Douglas fir was nearly as strong as oak. At a session of the senatorial committee held at Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. J. B. Bassett testified in favor of unrestricted free trade with Canada. He believed that unrestricted commercial intercourse would be the best for Canadians as well as Minneapolitans, not only in lumber, but in everything else. Major Geo. A. Camp, at the same session, testified that "there is no lumber in Canada so situated that it can come in and compete with the lumber in Minneapolis. On the Pacific coast, however, it is different. There, the removal of the tariff would bring the lumber of British Columbia into direct competion, and would be disastrous to the lumbermen on the Pacific coast." He said further: "My ideas of the resources of that northern country beyond the boundary are that they are far larger than is generally thought. In my opinion the child is already born that will live to see the day when the great wheat belt of the world will be north of the line of the Canadian Pacific road." The members of the senatorial committee say that the general tendency of the testimony wherever they have gone has been in favor of reciprocity; but it is hardly to be expected that anything will be done in that direction so long as the present protective administration remains in power.

An American cotemporary is moved to remark, with very good reason, that the United States senate will surely have on hand a large stock of special information at its next session. One of its committees will report the results of its investigations in relation to the commercial and railway business of the United States with Canada. The field of enquiry from which it gains its knowledge extends from Portland, Maine, to Victoria, B.C. Another senatorial committee will tell what it knows, or rather what it does not know, about irrigation, and still another senate committee is to examine into and report on the condition of the Indian tribes along the northern boundary of Uncle Sam's Dominions. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, is chairman of this committee, which is now in Alaska interviewing the natives. This committee was authorized to examine into the condition of the northern Indians, but more particularly those residing on the White Earth reservation in Minnesota. It was also made the duty of this committee to examine into the affairs of the Indian agents and their assistants at any of the agencies. The object of this investigation is to find out whether these agents have discharged their duties or abused their authority in their business with the Indians. Also, to find out whether the annuities and other things to which the Indians were entitled have all been paid over and fairly distributed according to law. It has been reported that the agents convert a part of the provisions intended for the Indians to their own use. Complaints were placed before the interior department during the past administration, but no action was taken in regard to them. The Indian agents in many cases seem to have been men who were unfit for the position, and whose chief aim was to defraud both the Indians and the government. No doubt a great amount of rascality will be unearthed by this committee if it discharges its duty. It has ample power to probe the matter to the bottom, and the country has a right to expect it to do so. This committee will be able to suggest reforms of advantage to both the Indians and the government. It is to be hoped that the American senate as a body may profit, in an enlarged mental vision and more common sense, from these expensive little jaunts of its members. That there is "room for improvement" in several respects, all impartial observers of the expressions and performances of this honorable deliberative body in the past will be ready to admit.

Sir Henry Loch, the newly appointed governor of Cape Colony, is sixty-two years of age. His experience has been varied. He has been in the British navy, he has been in the army, he has acted as diplomatist in China, and as home secretary's private secretary, and has governed for twenty years the one home rule dependency in the Irish Sea—the Isle of Man. His colonial experience was gained in Victoria, Australia.

That slightly eccentric but undeniably able and well posted man, Ben. Butler, has been giving his views on annexation lately to his countrymen, in an address delivered at Colby College, Maine. As a change from the average American expression on the subject, Ben's utterances are refreshing, and contain much truth, honestly and fearlessly expressed. With prophetic vision, Ben looks (a little cross-eyed, of course, but he "get there" just the same) forward to the time when all the Englssh speaking nations of the earth will form one vast combination, a "harmonious league against the world." He claims that Canada has a fourth more land suitable for wheat raising than the United States; that while the average yield of wheat per acre in the United States is only twelve bushels, Manitoba produces twenty-seven bushels per acre. Canada, he told his audience, has timber enough to supply her own wants and supply any demands made by the United States for a hundred years to come. The greatest copper mines in the world, too, were in Canada. General Butler believes that the general course of settlement is, and will continue to be, to the west and northwest, and, as the republic has a fixed line at the north, the great tide of emigration, which is still flowing to the northwest, has a tendency to flow over into Canada, where the settlers find a congenial climate and a congenial people. General Butler contended that a cold climate was necessary to produce the highest development of the human species, that in warm countries, where nature's products grow in tropical luxuriance, the "men and women who make the energetic life blood of the nation" are not produced. He argues that in a climate where a man can get enough to live on comfortably without any exertion, he will probably stop when that point is reached and consider exertion unnecessary. He contends that the reason the Southern States do not increase as fast in population and wealth as the more northern part of the union is on account of that inexorable law of nature which says that "no men are fit for anything but those who must work in order to eat and be warm." The men in the northern portion of the United States and Canada do not deteriorate, because the climatic conditions are such as to compel everybody to work in order to keep body and soul together, and the land is of sufficient fertility to yield bountifully for the labor expended in its cultivation. General Butler thinks that the climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, furs, fisheries, and the hardy and progressive spirit of her people all render the annexation of Canada desirable, and negotiations should be commenced right away, the general thinks. He urges, however, that approaches must be made carefully, and in a spirit of friendship. The negotiations should have only one idea in common, that is how England, Canada, and the United States can best be brought together. Negotiations should be commenced, he thinks, for the purpose of uniting Canada and the United States in a business and commercial union, leaving Great Britain until the time arrives when her safety or interest induces her to come into the compact with Canada and the United States. Ben winds up by giving his "prophetic vision" full swing, and indulging in some flourishing about the invincible combination which the great triple alliance of English-speaking peoples would present to the rest of the world. With his military instinct getting the better of him, the redoubtable ex-soldier and general shouts, "Europe and Asia combined would not dare to attack such a combination! Such a union could dictate the policy of the world!" A glorious outlook, a tempting prospect, certainly; but for all practical purposes we believe that the English-speaking nations are one now, in the event of any serious crisis necessitating the "standing off" of Europe and Asia. Time will surely bring them nearer together, if no rash and premature attempts are made to tie them in formal and irksome bonds. In the meantime, we are glad to acknowledge the increased appreciation, respect and affection which our American neighbors are manifesting towards "the greater half of the continent."

Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of the *Mail and Express*, asks: "Can an editor be a Christian?" When it comes to the point that an editor himself has doubts on this matter, things begin to look pretty serious.—*Ex.*

Montana intends to adopt the majority rule in juries. In future Montana criminals, from murderers to horse thieves, are sure to be acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity. A majority of every United States jury may be counted on as being sound in that belief.—*Empire.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, July 17.*)

Another clean sheet at the police court to-day.

Mr. P. O. Bilodeau has paid his subscription of $10 to the exhibition fund. Next.

The s.s. Port Fairy sailed for China and Japan yesterday, from Vancouver, taking 972 tons of freight and 23 passengers.

Mr. J. G. Jaques, chairman of the board of works, is calling for tenders for the improvement of Agnes street. Tenders must be in by the 22nd inst.

In a few days tenders will be asked for the improvement of St. Andrews street from its southern end to the Thorne road. This will be one of the largest contracts in connection with the street improvements.

The sockeye run is still holding off, but the fishermen are confident that the fish will yet put in an appearance in satisfactory numbers. The average to the boat last night was about 25. Reports from Beachy Bay say that sockeyes are very plentiful there and that an Indian netted 150 in two hours. These fish are headed for the Fraser and may be expected any moment.

Ten miles of grading for the Fairhaven and Southern railroad is now about completed and ready for the rails, except the bridge over Samish river, which will slightly retard matters on account of the company's inability to procure lumber as rapidly as desired. Two thousand more ties arrived on Wednesday and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.—*Revielle.*

Mr. J. Kurtz has received a small tobacco box with a couple of ore samples from the Eureka mine, belonging to the Douglas Mining Co., Rock creek. These samples represent some of the kinds of ore coming from the 100ft. level of the Eureka. The drift is in 52 feet, and the vein is five feet wide, with perfect walls and gangue. The ore pans very rich in gold.—*Times.*

The *Times* says the Victoria lumber manufacturing company will shortly proceed with the extension of the mill at Chemainus, enlarging it to a capacity of 250,000 per day. F. G. Strickland & Co., of New Westminster, representing manufacturing firms in the east, has received an order for five 20-foot steel boilers and a large lot of other machinery which has to be delivered by the first of September.

Mr. Thos. Quilty, the latest benedict, was serenaded last night by a large number of friends, who were determined not to let the event pass off without some friendly recognition. What the music lacked in melody was made up for in quantity. Although surprised, Mr. Quilty was equal to the occasion; the serenaders were invited into the house, where Mrs. Quilty laid before them a handsome spread, which was discussed with apparent pleasure by all. Congratulations were afterwards extended to the happy couple and the sernaders retired.

The Rifle Association.

At a meeting of the rifle association held last night, steps were taken for placing the Brownsville range in good condition for the provincial prize meeting which takes place next month. A portion of the range will be widened in order to make room for two more targets, and the firing points will be renewed. The long Snider rifles applied for some months ago have been granted and they are expected to arrive in a few days.

The Toronto Industrial Fair.

The directors of this fair, which is to be held this year from the 9th to the 21st September, are already actively at work making preparations for the same, and appear determined to make it excel in magnitude and attractiveness any of its predecessors. We have received a copy of the prize list, which is very neatly gotten up, and any of our readers who may desire a copy can secure one by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the manager, at Toronto. A large amount has again been appropriated by the directors for new special attractions, and the erection of additional buildings, etc.

The Kindergarten.

The kindergarten school lately established by Miss Drummond seems likely to prove a success, and it is probable that it will become a permanent institution. The kindergarten system is admitted to be the very best for young children, as the studies are light and of a nature attractive to the little ones, besides which there is a complete absence of mental strain or worry so injurious to youthful minds. Many parents who did not care to send their little ones to the public school, but still wished that they should begin light studies, have taken advantage of the opportuninty afforded by Miss Drummond's class, and with results most satisfactory. As the system becomes more widely known, and its worth properly appreciated, the school is certain to be largely patronized, especially as the tutor's fees are trifling compared with the good work accomplished.

Licenses for Farmers.

Many farmers owning land along the river front have for years been in the habit of catching a sufficient number of salmon for their own use, but under the new fisheries law they were debarred from obtaining a license this year and therefore could not fish. This was considered a real hardship, and representations on the subject were made to Mr. Thos. Mowat, inspector of fisheries, who communicated the facts to Ottawa, strongly urging the claims of the farmers. Last night Mr. Mowat received telegraphic instructions from Ottawa to issue licenses to *bona fide* farmers owning land on the river front, for the purpose of catching fish for their own special use, but not for sale, barter or traffic. These licenses will be issued at the reduced fee of $2, and any farmer regularly entitled may obtain a license by applying at once at the inspector's office. This is a wise move on the part of the government and it will be greatly appreciated by all who are benefitted by it.

Horticultural Exhibition.

The exhibition under the auspices of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Vancouver on the 7th of August. The Van Horne block, Granville street, will probably be selected as the most suitable and convenient place. The prize list, prepared largely by the president, Mr. J. M. Browning, offers 87 cash premiums for first prizes and a similar number for second, 174 in all. Pot plants must have been grown in pots at least two months previous to the exhibition and be the property of the exhibitor. All fruits must be grown by or under the direction of the exhibitor. Hand bouquets will be judged on the following points: Composition with regard to grace and elegance; quality of flowers; contrast of flowers; sufficiency of foliage; size will not constitute merit and over size will be considered a defect; and the use of paper around the bottom of a bouquet will disqualify the exhibit. Entries for the exhibition will close one week before the date of its being held.

Science Among Road Makers.

Quite a scientific debate took place at Tom Robinson's camp, on the Scott road, the other evening as to whether or not wool was a conductor of electricity. Tom and his men are very enthusiastic over scientific matters, and their discussions on the various subjects are conducted with a vim and vigor, which if turned in the direction of roadmaking would make the dirt fly in a manner wonderful to behold. The cause that gave rise to the latest discussion was a strange phenomenon that was observed in connection with their blankets, which are hung on the fence every day for an airing. After supper the other night one of the men was detailed by Tom to gather up the blankets. The amateur scientist proceeded to do as he was bid, but, strange to say, not a blanket would let go its hold on the fence. Surprised, but not dismayed, he examined the articles closely and found to his astonishment that the telegraph wire had been magnetically drawn towards the blankets, round which it had warped itself in an amazing manner. The other scientists were made aware of the phenomenon and all proceeded to make an inspection in order to send an accredited paper on the subject to the British Association. The scientist's report was found not to be a (miss) take, for sure enough the wire was found to be warped round the blankets on the (lee) side of the fence. The matter of fact people of the neighborhood who are not blinded by science, shrewdly suspect a well-known young lady as the originator of the phenomenon.

The Picnickers.

After a severe strain on the mental powers of the managers in chief, the Methodist and Reformed Episcopal Sunday school picnics got under way this morning and left for their respective picnic grounds, the former going to Derby townsite on a scow towed by a tug, and the latter to Pitt River on the str. Adelaide. The picnickers seemed to be endowed with an unhappy faculty for getting on the wrong boat, and although the morning was cool the managers fairly oozed with perspiration in their efforts to separate the lambs of the different flocks. After a hard struggle the baskets and children were pretty thoroughly separated, and the manager of the Methodist party, in joyful triumph at having accomplished this unparalleled feat, grasped the whistle cord and sounded a number of victorious but very discordant shrieks on the tug's whistle. It was a triumphant moment for him, but he soon regretted having given vent to his gladsome feelings through the medium of the tug. The shrieking of the whistle rudely awakened the 248 babies aboard the scow, and these promptly set up a chorus of howls that would have done credit to a baby show of unusually large dimensions. In frantic despair the ropes were cast off and the scow glided into the stream, bobbing up and down in beauteous rhythm with the infantine medley. The Reformed church party then gathered up all who remained, and, after stationing sentinels over the baskets, the propeller was put in motion and the steamer headed for Pitt Lake.

They Hadn't the Sand.

The Vancouver hose team failed to meet the Victorians to arrange a match. The Vancouver hose team after all their blow and bluster about being willing to run a race with the Victoria team, failed to meet the Victoria delegation in this city to-day as per the challenge they accepted. Chief Engineer Deasy and F. Hinds, captain of the Victoria hose team arrived in the city by the noon train and were at the mayor's office before the appointed hour, two o'clock, and after waiting twenty minutes and seeing no signs of their opponents, returned to the capital by the afternoon train. The chief naturally feels indignant at the way the Vancouver team has acted. Much interest was taken in the race in Victoria and it is too bad that it could not have come off in this city.—*Free Press.*

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of LOFTUS R. McINNES, Deceased.

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

Dated this 8th day of June, 1889.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, July 18.*)

No police court to-day.

Tenders are asked for the purchase of the debentures issued under the $85,000 streets and park improvement by-law. See adv. for particulars.

The Vancouver and British Columbia guide, containing official, local and general information, is published monthly by H. P. Judd, of Vancouver city, who will forward copies, at 5 cents each, to any address.

Bush fires are again burning in all directions, and the atmosphere is very smoky and unpleasant. The fires are not so extensive as usual this year, but there is still plenty of time, as the dry weather will last fully two months more.

The contract for the stone foundation for Dr. Powell's new brick block, corner of Lytton Square and Columbia street, has been awarded to Thos. Hembrough & Co., and work will be immediately proceeded with. Tenders for the brick and carpenter work will be asked for shortly.

The Methodist Sunday school picnic to Derby townsite yesterday proved a huge success, and the excursionists returned last night highly delighted with their day's enjoyment. The Reformed Episcopal church Sunday school picnic was also a delightful affair. The day was spent on the shores of Pitt river and everyone joins in declaring they never spent a more enjoyable day.

There are at the present time thirty-two steam pile-drivers working on land and water along the water front of the city of Seattle. Several more have been ordered, and soon the music of forty brazen hammers will reverberate over the laughing waters of the harbor. Those who own and run pile-drivers are making from $20 to $55 per day with them. The consequence is that pile-driver owners are rapidly becoming wealthy.

The tenders for the improvement of Park lane were opened last night as follows: D. B. Murray, $1,988; Eyles & Furniss, $1,100; D. A. McDonald, $2,295; L. Williams, $1,100; W. Bovill, & J. Shannon, $2,623; E. W. Bradshaw, $1,350; J. A. McDonald, $2,450; W. C. Muir, $1,318. The deposit of L. Williams not being sufficient to cover the 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender, the contract was awarded to Eyles & Furniss.

The strike in Messrs. Donahue & Butler's sash and door factory was settled yesterday by the firm granting the demands of the men that the conditions of work in this factory should be same as in others in the city. Mr. Donahue stated yesterday morning that he had offered to take the men back on condition that they would give a month's notice of their demand for the new system, but the men say they go back unconditionally, and with the new system in operation at once.—*News.*

The Salmon Catch.

The sockeye run last night was by considerable odds, the best so far, but it is not anywhere near its proper standard yet. The boats averaged from 60 to 100 fish each, although a few went over the latter figures. The canneries are busy packing the fish, but are not running full capacity or anything like it. If the big run comes at all it should commence this week, though the fishermen are satisfied that the run will be good even if it begins later.

The Southern Railway.

The negotiations between the Southern Railway Company and ex-Senator Canfield, which have been in progress for several days, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion last night. By the new arrangement the firm of C. M. Sheafe & Co. assigns all its interests in British Columbia to the New Westminster Southern Railway Co., the latter company assuming all liabilities. Further negotiations are in progress with Mr. Nelson Bennett, the projector of the Fairhaven and Southern Railway, and these are in fair way to a successful settlement.

Semilkameen Cattle.

Semilkameen cattle have never reached the market in such prime condition as they have this year. Of the several hundred already marketed by Messrs. Cawston & Ellis not one animal was in poor condition, but all were classed as prime. Two more bands of cattle, numbering 300 head, are now being driven across the country to Hope, to which point the steamer Irving will make two trips next week to bring them down to Westminster. It is probable a larger number of Semilkameen cattle will be marketted this year than in former seasons.

Overburdened with Fruit.

Peach plums, ripe and luscious, from Mr. Thos. Cunningham's orchard on Pelham street, adorned our table yesterday. The trees they were picked from are worth travelling 50 miles to behold. The immense quantity of fruit attached to the branches would have broken every limb from the trunk of the tree, and it was absolutely necessary to plant a mast, taller than the tree itself, to which with the aid of ropes the overburdened branches were suspended. The ripening fruit, large and beautiful, and clustered like grapes round the branches, is indeed a marvellous sight. But the trees must be seen to be properly appreciated.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Voters' Qualifications.

The vote collectors are now hard at work canvassing the city for voters, both for Dominion and provincial electors. They say that many persons refuse to register, thinking they are not qualified. It is safe to say that almost every male in the city over 21 years of age is entitled to registration. For the information of those who are not acquainted with the qualifications required we publish them as follows: Dominion:—must be a British subject, 21 years of age; income $300 per annum; must have resided in Canada 12 months. Provincial:—must be a British subject and 21 years of age; must have resided in the province for 12 months and in the city of New Westminster for two months.

New Townsite.

Messrs. Richards, Haywood & Mackintosh, real estate brokers, have formed a syndicate composed of New Westminster and Vancouver people and purchased from Messrs. Douglas and Insley 160 acres of land on the international boundary at the crossing of the C. P. R. Mission branch, which will be immediately surveyed and placed on the market in lots. Nearly all of the shares are already subscribed in this city and Vancouver. It is now expected that the C. P. R. branch south will be pushed forward rapidly, and that trains will be running between the Mission and Seattle within the next eight months, or a year at the farthest; and a thriving town at the boundary is one of the likely possibilities of the near future.

A Novel Experiment.

A novel experiment, says the Winnipeg *Sun*, is about to be tried by Sir John Lester Kaye on his farm. When in Winnipeg he noticed the big sprinkling carts, and when the drought threatened the crops he conceived the idea of putting a large number in service for the purpose of supplying the want of rain. Accordingly he ordered from Ryan & MacArthur, blacksmiths and waggon-makers, on Jemima st., 44 tanks. This is four for each farm. He only ordered the tanks and sprinklers, intending to place them on waggons belonging to the farms. They were ordered by Sir John's agent and architect, who gave the dimensions. They are made of pine boards, with oak cross-pieces, and are watertight. They are 11 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 27 inches, and are two feet high. They will hold about twelve barrels of water each.

The Hose Reel Race.

The hose reel race between the Vancouver and Victoria teams is declared off, owing to the failure of the Vancouver representatives to put in an appearance at Nanaimo as agreed upon. The *Times* says: "The challenge of the Victoria team was published over a week ago and carried out to the letter. The money was posted in Mayor Bate's hands. Two delegates went to the trouble and expense of visiting Nanaimo and were very sorry to find that the Vancouver representative was absent. The forfeit was not posted in Mayor Bate's hands and the challenge was not accepted. Last evening the Victoria team disbanded. The home team expect to meet their Vancouver friends on some future occasion, when they will be compelled to run a fair race for the championship, which is not at present held by any team in the province."

Kootenay Notes.

Col. Baker, M. P. P., arrived at Victoria from Kootenay a few days ago and gave the *Colonist* some interesting news concerning that district. The season in the Kootenay district has been an unusually dry one. The oldest Indian inhabitants say they have never known the rivers to be as low at this season of the year as they are at present. The crops, where irrigation is possible, are looking well, but in most localities, where it is impossible to water the land, the crops are a failure. Cattle and horses, notwithstanding the drought, are fat and in excellent condition.

The surveying party of the C. P. R. have returned from their inspection of the Crow's Nest pass and Kootenay lake route, and pronounce it the easiest route for a railway through a great mountain range they have ever met with in their whole experience.

Another large discovery of excellent coal has been made by the Crow's Nest Coal and Mining Co., in Crow's Nest pass, which shows twelve seams of coal, varying from 30 feet to 2 feet in thickness.

The prospects of the whole districtare exceedingly good, so far as its potential wealth is concerned; but what is needed is capital to be brought into contact with this potential wealth in order to properly develop it. Otherwise it is practically useless to the province.

The report is that a very rich quartz lead, containing free gold, which is designated as the mother lead of the celebrated Wild Horse creek mines, has been found at the head of that creek; but nothing definite has yet been stated as to the actual value of the claim.

In Toby creek, flowing into the Upper Kootenay, a very large lead of the argentiferous galena is being worked; and large bodies of ore, assaying high in silver, have been taken out. This claim is about 25 miles up the Toby creek valley, and when communication can be made by means of a wagon road, this lead and others near it may prove of considerable value.

District Court.

(Before Capt. Pittendrigh, J. P.)

Squamish Charley and Squamish Jim, two Indians, charged with the wilful murder of D. J. Jackson, at Vancouver on June 30th 1888.

Dr. Langis testified to having made a *post mortem* on the body of Jackson, and gave a description of the wounds found. He also said that the man's throat must have been cut with a very sharp instrument, and great force used, and could not have been done by the deceased.

Sergt. McLaren, of the Vancouver police, gave evidence as to the finding and identification of the body, its condition when found and its surroundings.

Leo, a Squamish Indian, sworn, said: Remember July 1st a year ago, lived in Vancouver then; was in a canoe with two friends one day; it was on a Saturday and in the afternoon; it was two days before the sports at Vancouver; Charley and Tom were with me; we were going to invite friends to a potlach; Tom and I went to False Creek and Charley remained in the canoe; were absent an hour and a half; when we returned Charley was missing, but we found him near Sprat'ts old cannery in company with Squamish Jim and his wife Mary; they were all very drunk; Charley was talking with the woman, she had her arm round him; Jim had a knife in his hand which he put in his pocket as soon as he saw me; seeing they were all drunk I left and took little Charley with me; I saw Jackson, a white man, there; Jackson brought five bottles of whisky with him; when we left, Charley, the prisoner, Squamish Jim, Mary and Jackson were there; they were on the beach under the bank and a big log lying nigh; Jim and Charley were not very drunk, but Mary and Jackson were very drunk.

Tom, a Squamish Indian, sworn, said: Remember June a year ago was at Vancouver; was in a canoe with Leo and little Charley; saw Squamish Charley and Squamish Jim and his wife at the cannery; after a while I saw a white man come; his name was Jackson; he brought whiskey with him and I bought a bottle from him; went to False Creek that day with Leo; was absent over an hour; Charley was left in the canoe, but when we returned we found him with Jim and Squamish Charley; when we left, Squamish Jim and Charley, Jim's wife and Jackson, were, together they were all drunk.

Charlie, an Indian, sworn, said: Remember 30th June 1888; was with Leo and Tom in a canoe that day; Leo and Tom went to False Creek and I remained in the canoe; after a while I saw Charley, Jim and his woman and I joined them; this was a little below the old cannery; shortly after Jackson came bringing some whiskey with him; when I left Jim, Charley, the woman and Jackson were together.

Jim Grouse, an Indian, sworn, said: Knew Jackson, he lived with me; on June 30th he borrowed my canoe to go to Vancouver; he did not come back; I found my canoe next day.

Mary, an Indian woman, sworn, said: Remember June 30th, saw Squamish Charley that day; knew Jackson—we were with him, that is myself, my husband and Charley; this was on the beach below the old cannery; while we were there Charley said "let us kill this white man," and he caught Jackson by the throat; Jackson was lying on the ground and as he (Jackson) went to get up Charley put his hand in his pocket, drew a knife and bending Jackson's head back cut him across the throat from ear to ear. Jackson dropped dead and we all got in a canoe and left the spot.

A Fish Story.

The Nanaimo *Courier* is responsible for the story that while the steamer Rustler was on her last trip north, the passengers and crew were treated to a rather unusual, and at the same time interesting sight, namely, a fight between a huge whale and his comparatively puny tormentor the thrasher fish. The whale made most frantic efforts to escape from the attacks of its enemy, but was persistently followed. The steamer was slowed down to afford the passengers an opportunity to witness the fight, which lasted for over three-quarters of an hour, when the whale, evidently exhausted, sank out of sight followed by his pugnacious enemy.

Texada Island.

A recent arrival from Texada Island informs the Nanaimo *Free Press* that but little work is being done at the several ledges on the Island, even the Vancouver syndicate are working a fewer number of hands than formerly. Our informant says there are certainly some fine specimens of quartz on the Island, but it is doubtful whether many paying quartz ledges will be discovered, but he is confident that it is rich in iron and copper. It is stated on the Island that the Texada company had refused to grant the extension of time asked by the Vancouver syndicate, saying if the syndicate is not prepared to fill their part of the "bonding" contract, other parties are prepared to take the ground on much more favorable terms to the Texada Mining Company. Surveyors have just completed the location of a railway line from the iron mine to Gillie's Bay, a distance of four miles. The present wharf of the Iron Company is in an exposed position, only allowing of the loading of vessels in fair weather. Gillie's Bay is completely sheltered, and vessels can load in all weather. Wharves will be at once erected there, with all the modern appliances for cheap and rapid loading.

James Taylor states definitely that he will be an independent candidate in Kildonan, Man., brought about by the death of Hon Mr. Norquay.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, July 19.*)

Salmon averaged 45 to the boat last night.

No police court to-day, for the fourth day in succession.

The hot weather is having an excellent effect on fruit, which is ripening fast.

Blaine proposes to give $100,000 as a land bonus to have the Westminster Southern pass through the town.

The steamship Abyssinia arrived at Vancouver this morning from China with a heavy cargo and a full passenger list.

Twenty lunatics were removed from the asylum to-day to the provincial gaol, where they will remain until the addition to the asylum building is completed.

Bishop Sillitoe assumed the rectorship of Holy Trinity church to-day, and the Venerable Archdeacon Woods assumed the rectorship of St. Mary's, Sapperton, at the same time.

Charles McCallum, the man who was run over and dangerously hurt, near Ten Mile bridge, last Saturday, is reported to be mending slowly, and Dr. Hall now considers his recovery certain.

The bush fires all along the coast are extending considerably, and unless rain comes soon they are bound to do much damage to valuable timber lands. The smoke is also likely to interrupt navigation if it becomes much more dense.

Arrangements have been completed with a company whereby Whatcom will have a water supply brought from Whatcom Lake sufficient to furnish a city with 50,000 of a population. The Bellingham Bay towns are making strides these times.

The date of re-opening the public schools throughout the province for next term has been extended, by order of the educational department, from August 5th to August 12th. A good move. Nothing like a long vacation in the heated term.

The Victoria and Vancouver lacrosse clubs play a return match at the capital city on Saturday 27th inst. The Vancouver team is going into strict training and steady practice for the event. The match will probably be the most interesting of the season. Westminster plays Victoria on Saturday, August 3rd in this city.

Judging from the present signs the divorce case list for the next session of the senate will be heavy. In three cases notice has been given already, and a fourth notice is expected. Three cases came from western Ontario and the fourth from British Columbia. Divorce in Canada is an expensive luxyur, each case being estimated to cost at least $1,000.

The Geological Survey.

Amos Bowman, of the Geological Survey, is staying at the Colonial. Mr. Bowman leaves to-morrow to explore the country round Coquitlam lake and river for coal formation, and to trace the veins already discovered. He will afterwards visit Harrison lake on a similar mission. Mr. Bowman is confident both petroleum and coal will yet be discovered in this district in paying quantities, and he thinks boring operations should be commenced on an extensive scale.

The New Shingle-Mill.

The shingle mill lately built on Gambier Island by W. L. Johnston & Co., of this city, is completed and in full running order. The mill is at present turning out 30,000 shingles per day, but this number will be largely increased within a short time. Orders are coming in faster than they can be filled, and there is every prospect of a steady demand throughout the whole year. The outlook for the new firm is bright, and Messrs Johnston & Co., are very hopeful of the future.

Building Enterprise.

Under instructions from Rev. Father McGuicken, Mr. G. W. Grant, the architect, is now preparing plans for three blocks of dwellings to be erected on the church property, corner of Royal and Clement streets. There will be three buildings in each block and the whole will cover a space of 198 feet x 132 feet. The buildings are to be of wood, two stories high and Mansard roof, which really means a three story building. They will be hard finished throughout. It is the intention of Father McGucken to have these dwellings erected at as early a date as possible, and contracts for the work will be called for within a few weeks. A few more buildings such as these would relieve the present great demand for habitable houses.

Victoria-Westminster.

At the meeting of the Victoria city council, on Wednesday night, on motion of Ald. Goodacre, by virtue of authority from Ald. Wilson, the introducer, the by-law to grant assistance to the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway, was withdrawn. Ald. Goodacre gave notice that at the next regular meeting of the council he would introduce by-laws providing for aiding the Victoria, Saanich & New-Westminster railway company, by granting to said company a bonus of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on $500,000, for twenty-five years. Also to provide for the corporation taking 3,750 shares at $100 each in the capital stock of the said company, and for exempting the property of the said company within the city of Victoria from all municipal taxation for a period of ten years, and for granting for the uses of the said company a full supply of water free of charge for a period of ten years.

Cut off Suddenly.

A sad accident occurred at the Vancouver City Foundry and Ironworks this morning, resulting in the death of Joseph Lapointe, who had just got work there for the first time. Briefly the particulars are as follows: For some days past Lapointe had been making enquiries for work at the foundry, and to-day J A. McKelvie, the mechanical manager, gave him something to do. Lapointe was set to work rolling logs up to the spot where extra wharfage accommodation is being built, making himself useful in a general way. Sometimes he was up above and sometimes below, steadying a log until it got into place. Whilst engaged in this way, a log that was being handled slid along rather faster that was intended or expected, and the poor old man being below it the heavy timber struck him on the head, crushing it completely. Death, it is thought, must have been instantaneous. The body was carried from the wharf to the foundry, and thence to the morgue, whilst in the meantime, Coroner McGuigan and the police were notified of the occurrence. Lapointe was a French-Canadian and had been in the city for some time, but little seems to have been known of him or of his antecedents.—*World.*

Jackson's Murderers.

After the hearing of the evidence against Squamish Jim and Charley yesterday in the district court, both prisoners said they wanted to make a statement, and, after being duly cautioned, were allowed to do so. Charley said: The evidence given by the woman is not true. While we were drinking Jackson went away with Mary and paid her $1.50; Jim, Mary's husband, heard this and got mad. He then took out his knife and cut Jackson's throat. After Jim killed the man he said to me "we had better go to your house for to-night." Mary lost her shawl while getting into the canoe. Early in the morning we got off and went home.

Squamish Jim said: I went to Vancouver and met Charley, and he told me he was feeling bad that day saying, "I have not seen my boy." We then went down to the oil factory, Jackson was there also. Charley said, "I had better kill the white man because I have not seen my boy for a long time." We were all sitting down and drinking and all got drunk. Charley got up again and said, "I think I had better kill this white man." He went behind Jackson, pulled out his pocket knife and cut Jackson's throat. Charley then ran to his canoe, pushed it out from shore and said, "Jim you had better come with me." He then went to Charley's house; early the next morning went home.

Charley here broke in and said he wanted to tell of other murders Jim had committed, but was prevented by Mr. Moresby, who was afraid if the statement was made publicly the Indians in court would carry the information abroad and other persons implicated would be put on their guard and the detection of certain crimes, now being worked up, made impossible.

Capt. Pittendrigh fully committed the prisoners for trial at the next assizes.

The Exhibition Buildings.

A special meeting of the city council was held last night to receive the report of the park committee on the proposed exhibition buildings. Ald. Cunningham was prevented by illness from being present. The committee reported that there were four plans submitted for the building to be erected on the park, and, acting in conjunction with the citizens' committee, it was decided to recommend the adoption of the plans of Mr G. W. Grant, architect. It was also recommended that the unsuccessful tenders be awarded $25 each as a remuneration for their labor. The report was adopted.

The plan shows a building in the form of a Greek cross, having four wings of equal length, the center surmounted with a very fine tower and dome shaped roof, while the termination of the wings have corner turrets and balconies. The portion to bebuilt at present will be the centre dome and the south and west wings. This will give from the city side the appearance of a fully completed structure. The building will be two stories high, each floor having a superficial area of 7,500 feet. The main entrances will be in the center of the wings. On the right of the entrance will be the office, waiting rooms, lavatory, etc; on the left will be wide, easy stairs leading to the second floor; the second floor will have similar rooms, for committees, lavatory, etc. Under the centre dome will be a large circular opening with a gallery around, giving a fine effect and an excellent view of the interior. The whole building will be well lighted, for in addition to the wall windows, the clear story windows will light the center. Between the corner turrets and over each entrance will be a large balcony that will command a magnificent view of the grounds, as well as the city and river. This will be a choice shaded nook from which to watch the sports on the grounds. The drawings submitted comprise two floor plans, elevations, sections, and perspective, the latter being a particularly fine drawing. The building will be an imposing and handsome structure, and the choice of the park committee in chosing Mr. Grant's plans will be warmly commended by citizens in general.

One Whelan, leader of the Salvation army, was arrested yesterday for holding knee drill on the public highway at Eglinton, Ont. The magistrate imposed a fine, with the option of ten days in jail, and Whelan chose the latter.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Special to the COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, July 17.—The Elder arrived from Alaska with about 120 excursionists on board. Among the party are ex-Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, and family, who are on their way east. News was received of the probable loss of a tourist named Bruce, among the glaciers at Glacier bay. He and a companion were taking some photograghs when Bruce suddenly disappeared, and it is believed he fell over one of the many precipices or into one of the numberless yawning chasms abounding among the glaciers. His companions and two Indians searched for him for days, but without finding any trace. The Elder left for Tacoma this morning.

The assessment roll is completed and will be read at the council to-night. The assessment amounts to about nine millions.

The Vancouver Foundry.

By advertisement in another column it will be observed that the working staff of the Vancouver Foundry and Machine Works Co. has been reorganized. This became necessary in consequence of the great increase that has taken place in the business since commencing operations, a little over a year ago. Mr. D. Cartmel, who for a period of five years was fleet engineer of H. M. navy yard at Esquimalt, has associated himself with the concern and become a considerable shareholder in the capital stock of the company, of which he has been elected general manager. Mr. Cartmel was in H. M.'s service for 30 years. For his services in connection with the polar expedition under Sir George Nares, he was promoted by the Admiralty. He was, also, chief engineer on H. M. ship Neptune, which, at the time of his taking charge of her, was the most powerfully engined war vessel afloat. At his own request he was placed on the retired list; but prior to this he was in charge of the floating factory in Portsmouth harbor, which position he resigned for the purpose of removing to this province. Any orders entrusted to the company will have the personal supervision of Mr. Cartmel.

A very severe hail storm passed over Lachine Wednesday night. Greenhouse windows and skylights were smashed all along the course of the storm.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

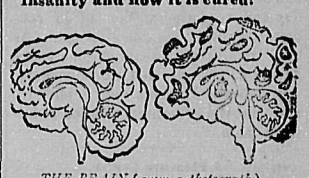
Gents,—I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immediately applied MINARD'S LINIMENT freely and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever. JOSHUA WYNAUGHT.

Bridgewater, N. S.

DON'T BE FOOLED.—When you require a worm expeller ask for CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE and take no other. It is always reliable and pleasant to take.

THAT TERRIBLE PARESIS.

Are the Canadian People Becoming a Nation of Lunatics?—The frightful increase of this most peculiar Insanity and how it is cured:



THE BRAIN (from a photograph.)
Healthy Condition. *With Paresis Lesions.*

There are many well known men confined in our Asylums who but a short time ago were prominent among our business and social circles.

Why are they there?

Paresis!

Did it come on at once?

Not at all. It was a gradual but positive growth. They overtaxed nature. The drain on their vitality, their nerve powers, their brain tissue, was too great, and they gradually but surely sank under it. The things they did to bring this sad end about are precisely the same things being done by thousands of men and women to-day. It is not necessary to name them. They all end disastrously unless checked or regulated.

Prof. Phelps, of Dartmouth College, knew this fully when he began his experiments which resulted in the discovery of the wonderful Paine's Celery Compound. He realized that Paresis (consumption of the brain) was our great National weakness. He knew that the brain and nervous system must be fortified to meet the great strains which modern life bring upon it. He saw that men were becoming debilitated and women weakened by the pressure and demands of life, and he sought and discovered the remedy. Paine's Celery Compound, if rightly taken, will renew the brain and build up nerve tissues as fast as they become exhausted. It is not a narcotic. It contains no drugs, no nostrums. It is perfectly pure, it is absolutely harmless. The high character of its discoverer guarantees this, and the indorsement of the medical and chemical professions prove it.

City Debentures.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP to 6 p.m. Monday, Sept. 16th, for Debentures of the City of New Westminster, B.C., issued under authority of the "Street and Park Improvement Debenture By-Law 1889," amounting to $85,000. Debentures are for $100.00 each, payable in 30 years from 17th June, 1889, and bear 5 per cent. interest, payable at New Westminster on 1st day January and 1st day July. Debentures will be ready for delivery Oct. 1st. Tenders to state number of Debentures that will be taken, and amount of premium that will be paid, and to be endorsed "Tender for Debentures," and addressed to the undersigned. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

D. ROBSON,
City Clerk.

New Westminster, B. C.,
July 17th, 1889.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, July 20.)

Another blank sheet at the police court to-day.

Another very warm day, but tempered by a cooling breeze.

The tug Active, of the Royal City Planing Mills will soon be ready for her trial trip.

To-day is the 18th anniversary of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada.

The Begbie street contract will be finished at least two weeks before the specified time. The street has been closed to traffic.

The board of directors of the Royal Columbian hospital acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a large box of clothing from Venerable Archdeacon Woods.

Fish averaged from 50 to 75 to the boat last night, and are thought to be about to run in large numbers. The fishermen feel certain that the run will be on by Monday.

The semi-annual general meeting of the New Westminster building society will be held at the court house on Saturday 27th inst., for the purpose of electing officers and other important business.

A large number of people left the city this afternoon to spend Sunday in the country or at the seaside. The warm weather which has continued so steadily of late has had much to do with the exodus.

Queen's avenue from Mary street to the park will be one of the next streets to be improved. The city engineer and his staff are working like trojans preparing the plans and specifications for the improvements.

For two or three days we have not had the pleasure of noting the fact that Mr. "Next" has paid his subscription to the Exhibition fund. What's the matter with "Next," anyhow? If he don't "move on" the other subscribers will be too late. No time to lose.

Rev. W. C. Duncan arrived at Victoria from New Metlakahtla Tuesday night. He reports the loss of a large new sawmill by fire at the settlement. On the trip from Alaska a number of the tourists subscribed a sum of money to assist in the erection of a new saw mill.

The lacrosse club had the best practice of the season last night, nearly 30 members turning up to play. If the boys maintain the enthusiam at present exhibited, in three months there will not be a team in the province able to defeat them. Steady practice is the thing that tells when a hard match is fought.

The *World* says: Mr. J. L. Mudge, manager of the Anthracite coal mine left for Port Moody yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mudge states that the output of the mines at Anthracite is steadily increasing, and it is expected that ere long the amount of coal turned out of the shafts daily will total up at least 1,000 tons. It is true that an English syndicate has bought an interest in the mines. Many of the seams are from 13 to 25 feet in width, and there is enough already located to last for probably 100 years.

The Long Sniders.

Thirty long Snider rifles arrived last night from Victoria for the use of the N. W. rifle association. These were applied for just 15 months ago, but it is satisfactory to get them even now. A number of the rifles were served out to members of the association to-day and were used in the spoon contest at Brownsville this afternoon. As they are all tested weapons the scores should show a decided improvement. A number of Martinis were applied for also, but the government failed to forward them.

A Pleasure Cruise.

Mr. A. C. Ferguson, the well known real estate owner of Vancouver, is making a tour of the coast with his yacht Necasaki. The pretty little vessel arrived in port yesterday and a trip down the North Arm was taken, which was greatly enjoyed by Mr. Ferguson and his guests. This morning the party left for Boundary Bay and Whatcom, and after visiting these places will continue the cruise as far as Seattle and Tacoma. After the present trip is completed it is probable a cruise will be made round Pitt Lake.

Holy Trinity Church.

An adjourned meeting of the vestry of Holy Trinity church was held last night, the bishop presiding. There was a large attendance. The outgoing church wardens presented their accounts which were received and a statement ordered to be prepared for printing. The following officers were then unanimously appointed: Church wardens, Messrs. G. E. Corbould and W. J. Armstrong; sidesmen, Messrs. H. V. Edmonds and A. M. Herring; deputy church wardens, Messrs. J. W. Harvey and George Turner; secretary of the vestry, Mr. E. A. Jenns. Votes of thanks were passed to the outgoing church wardens, to Mr. Morey for his services as organist, and to the chairman.

The coroner's jury at Coburg, Ont., has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ellen Breeze, wife of Geo. Breeze, who died suddenly in May last. A daughter of the murdered man testified that for four days and four nights she saw her unfortunate father slowly and cruelly tortured to death by having rat poison administered to him by his wife. The woman has been arrested.

Flowers for the Sick.

The practice followed by a number of young ladies last summer in paying weekly visits to the Royal Columbian hospital, and carrying with them boquets of flowers to brighten the sick rooms, was most heartily appreciated by the patients, who came to look forward with much pleasure to the Saturday visitors. But this kind and thoughtful custom was short-lived, for it only lasted one season, and with the death of the flowers came the last of the visitors. So far this summer only one bouquet has been left at the hospital, and yet there are three hundred gardens in the city from which several boquets could be picked every day and never missed, and these are allowed to bloom and wither almost untouched, careless of the pleasure they might give to the sick and dying. If the ladies would only stop a moment and think of the joy a bouquet of flowers would give to many a poor and friendless patient of the Royal Columbian hospital, nothing of this sort would ever have to be written again.

The Authorities Condemned.

The committee appointed by the association of fire adjusters to investigate water supply during the fire at Seattle, on June 6th, and the condition of the fire department prior to that time, find that the 12-inch mains were totally inadequate for a city of the size of Seattle. That "water from the Sound might have been used to great advantage had the authorities provided 'drops' in the wharf so that the suction pipes of the engines could have reached the water at low tide. As it was we have the amazing spectacle of a large city, nearly surrounded by water, with appliances for using it, yet yielding unresistingly to the flames for lack of water which could not be reached.

"In conclusion, your committee would state that the city authorities are responsible, not only for an inadequate water supply, but for an undesciplined and inefficient fire department, a lack of fire apparatus and, finally, for the destruction of the beautiful and prosperous city of Seattle. Had the authorities given more time to the discharge of their official duties and a little less to their personal affairs, they would have profited by the warnings of underwriters and the appeals of the local press, and Seattle would not to-day be in ashes."

Vessels Collide.

At 8:45 o,clock Wednesday morning the tug Blakeley collided with the str. Olympian about one mile out of Port Townsend. She struck the Olympian head on, at an angle of 45 degrees, on the port side just forward of the wheel, breaking down the bulkhead and badly staving in her house for a distance of ten feet. A dense fog prevailed when the accident occurred. Both boats were bound for Port Townsend, the Olympian from Victoria and the Blakely from outside. The Olympian was moving along at half speed, and her whistle was being blown frequently. Her officers heard the Blakeley's whistle several minutes before the collision happened, but the density of the fog prevented her location to any accuracy. Suddenly she loomed up on the port side, and before anything could be done her prow was crashing into the side of the huge passenger craft. The hole in her side did not reach befow the water line, and she made no water. The Blakeley escaped without a scratch. Both boats hove to until it was ascertained that the Olympian's machinery was uninjured. when they both steamed into Port Townsend. At this place Messrs. Bryant and Bullene, local inspectors of hulls and boilers, boarded the damaged boat and examined a number of eyewitnesses of the accident. The damage to the Olympian is estimated at $2,500, though that may be somewhat high. Just where lies the blame is hard to determine.

Sardine Packing.

A gentleman from the east is at present in the city for the purpose of examining into the question of establishing a sardine cannery at Esquimalt. The real sardine inhabit the waters of Esquimalt and west coast harbors in large numbers, and it is believed that this favorite dainty could be profitably canned, as they are procurable fully ten months in the year. It is also believed that the oil of the skil could be used instead of olive, or, what is really used in packing sardines—cotton seed oil. If this is the case the canning of sardines will be the means of promoting two industries.—*Colonist.*

News From the North.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the north yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Fishing news is to the effect that the run on the Naas still continues good. The run on the Skeena is not as satisfactory as was expected, and the hump-backs had already put in an appearance. The B. A. P. Co. was reported to have packed 8,000 cases, the Windsor, North Pacific Packing Co., and Inverness, about 7,000, and the other Skeena canneries about 6000. Letters received from there state that there will not be much more than half a pack if the run does not improve.

The steamer called at Rivers Inlet on the way up on the 8th, but not on the return trip. On that date Shotbolt & Draney's cannery had put up 3,500 cases, and had enough fish on hand to put up a thousand more. Mr. Draney writes that he has all the fish he can handle, and hopes to put up a full catch.

The Swiftsure, Amphion and Icarus were at Fort Simpson, having been detained there for a week by foggy weather.—*Friday's Colonist.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(From Daily Columbian, July 22.)

A few nets were run over by steamers this morning. Lazy Indians were the cause.

A couple of runaways, fortunately without serious result, caused a little stir yesterday afternoon.

The chairman of the park committee is calling for tenders for the erection of the new exhibition buildings.

Tax payers should remember that the month is drawing to a close and that the rebate on taxes expires on the 31st inst.

Yesterday was the warmest of the season, and the hottest in many years. In the upper part of the city the thermometer registered 93° in the shade.

The police appeared in their new uniforms and helmets yesterday, for the first time. The uniforms are handsome, and a wonderful improvement on the old ones.

Wm. Nelson, of Maple Ridge a pioneer of British Columbia, is visiting his friends in this city. He says the farmers in the Maple Ridge section will harvest good crops, in all but potatoes, which will be short for want of rain.

The salmon catch to-day was fully up to the general expectation but the question now is "will it be as good to-morrow?" A few of the boats had caught as many as 200 fish by noon, though this was the exception. On the North Arm the average catch was small, but in the river proper the general average was most satisfactory.

Ald. S. L. Kelly is busily engaged in fitting up his ice manufacturing machinery on Spratt's wharf. The works will be in operation in a few weeks and a good supply of clear ice will be placed in the market. The machinery to be used is the best procurable in the eastern markets and a large trade in frozen salmon with California and Eastern Canada will result from the enterprise of our worthy citizen.—*Times.*

Spoon Competition.

Following are the scores made on Saturday afternoon at Brownsville, by members of the N. W. Rifle Association:

	200	500	600	Total
A F Cotton,	29	39	29	91
W Wolfenden,	25	28	18	71
J C Chamberlain,	28	20	20	68
T J Trapp,	27	24	15	66
Thos Mowat,	23	17	20	60
J H Sharp,	25	16	18	59
H J Shelton,	25	16	14	55

Bush Fires.

Bush fires are now burning extensively on all sides and the atmosphere is dense with smoke. For a few hours this morning the smoke was so thick that the opposite side of the river was completely obscured and river craft was obliged to move along with great care in order to avoid accidents. The fire that started up, on Friday last, in the bush between the railway track and the Coquitlam river spread so rapidly and with such headway that it crossed the track yesterday afternoon and is now destroying the fine timber to the north of the line. A small burning tree fell on locomotive No. 96 last night, but, beyond alarming everybody on the train, did no damage. The bush and grass fire on Lulu Island continues to burn, but does not gain much headway. Throughout Surrey bush fires are numerous and some of them threaten to be very destructive.

The Alaska Trade.

Speaking of the increased travel and trade to Alaska, Capt. Hunter of the steamship Geo. W. Elder, said to a reporter at Seattle: "A few years ago, one steamer, the Idaho, was able to attend to it all. Now there are five large steamers running to Alaska. Three of these are engaged in carrying passengers and two in transporting freight. Why, every time I go up there the Elder carries 1,100 tons of freight. Next month the Alaska people will begin to ship down their canned salmon, and every steamer will be loaded with it for the next three months. In a few years the Alaska trade will give employment to twenty steamers instead of five as at present. It will be the greatest summer resort for tourists in the world in a very few years. There are so many wonders to be seen and the voyage is such a safe one that many tourists now go to Alaska two or three seasons in succession."

Osoyoos Notes.

Mr. Harry S. Pittendrigh arrived in the city a few days ago from Osooyos and brings much interesting news concerning that district. The big strike in rich gold bearing quartz that was made in the mountains near Osooyos some months ago still continues to pan out rich, and a good many prospectors are scouring the mountains in search of similar ledges. Mr. Pittendrigh brought down a sample of gold-bearing quartz taken from the Brown Bear mine, owned by Wilkinson & Brumley. The native gold sticks out from the rock amazingly rich, and if a a ton of such quartz could be taken from the mine it would pan out $10,000 in pure gold. The owners of the mine are highly elated with their "strike" and expect to make their fortunes out of it. A shaft is being sunk and as far as the work has proceeded the ledge holds its richness and size. It is acknowledged by all miners to be far ahead of anything yet discovered on Rock creek. The Wild West mine, owned by Hunter and Stephens, is also panning out very richly, and $75,000 has been offered for the claim, but refused. Assays of ore from this mine have reached as high as $3,000 to the ton. The owners have run a 100 foot tunnel into the side of the mountain to tap the ledge, and the quartz is said to be fully as rich as the first strike on the surface. There are many splendid investments awaiting capitalists in this district.

On Rock creek very little is being done at present and most of the claim owners are holding back awaiting the results obtained by Mr. Douglas, who is bringing in machinery to crush the ore taken from his mine. The claim owned by Mr. Douglas is very rich, but not more so than many others on the creek, whose owners, unfortunately, are unable to develop them for lack of capital.

Rain has been light through the district this summer and crops have suffered a little in some sections, but, on the whole, the harvest will be satisfactory. The cattle were never in better condition than they are at present. Grasshoppers have not put in an appearance.

The people of Osooyos want a jail very badly and the government ought to pay them a polite attention by building one. Horse thieves, marauding Indians and other criminals are allowed to wander about enjoying all the sweets of freedom together with the pleasures of their crimes. The nearest constable is 30 miles distant from the settlement, and there is little use reporting unlawful proceedings to him as the culprit would be safe in Uncle Sam's country long before the peace preserver could reach him. And if a man should happen to be arrested there is no gaol to put him in. The government should give this matter its immediate attention for there is no telling how soon a jail, and a large one too, will be badly needed.

THE CHURCHES.

Summaries of Some of the City Sermons Spoken Sunday.

HOLY TRINITY.

His Lordship Bishop Sillitoe, the rector, conducted the services at Holy Trinity church yesterday morning. The subject for the sermon was found in the first epistle of Peter, 3rd chap. 10th and 11th verses: "For he that will love life and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile, let him eschew evil and do good; let him seek peace and pursue it." I suppose there is scarcely anything more important to the universe, including God Himself, than peace. Peace seems to be something God sets prior to anything else; peace was what He intended in the garden of Eden, and in sending forth the Prince of Peace. The reason, I am told, for this is the unity and peace that must exist between Himself and His people. He knew peace was the best and richest inheritance His people could have. We have here a most wonderful association of duty, and we need to know God intimately. How indulgent God is; He lays down something always of advice to His people, for instance: "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee." Do many among us look on peace in the right way? Do we so regard the precious peace that we must set it up beyond all other things? I am afraid we have a poor and low estimate of the value of peace. Our prayers should be for peace; and it is not merely that the lips should move in prayer, the heart must move also. We must be always endeavoring to aid our own prayers; what would be the good of praying if we deliberately attempt to go against our own prayers. We must sow peace if we wish to reap peace. Peace is a thing that belongs to our own endeavors; we can make peace—it is in our own hands. Peace is the fruit of the Spirit, and it will come to us if we will open the door of our hearts and let the Spirit in. In the church of Christ what do we find in the way of peace? We find the church divided into 300 sects, pulling in all directions. Is it not rather ludicrous to find the church trying to christianize the Chinese with fifty kinds of christianity! Is this peace within the church when we find it broken up into so many different sects? For all this we must not speak uncharitably of other sects, but need we say, "Brother you are just as well off as I am"—no, we are to believe if we are faithful to our church that it is the only one brought down in purity from its establishment, and we may not budge from our principles. I think I may say further that we are bound by our obligations as churchmen to arm ourselves with a knowledge of our church, so that we can give an answer to anyone at any time. I hope shortly to give a few addresses on our church which will show that the church of England to-day is the purest and truest in christendom. There is also parochial peace, and is there such a thing as discord and anger under our parish roof? How is peace to be brought here? "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one on another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous." There is a remedy for peace; let everyone be content, and let not each one assert himself above another. We ought to be more courteous outwardly, and restrain our tongues from evil, for how many have let their tongue lead them into trouble. True politeness we should all practice. We must have peace within ourselves, and that is the best preparation for death; and we must be spiritually minded in all things. It is by God's ordinances that peace is spread, and in some mysterious way which cannot be explained, and if you seek it God through His ministry is willing to give you that peace.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At St. Paul's (Reformed) Episcopal church last evening the Rev. Thos. Haddon discoursed on part 17v., 4th chap. Daniel—"The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men." He spoke as follows: God alone is great, His kingdom ruleth over all, He is the greatest ruler in the universe, and the day is coming when all other kings will bow and tremble in His presence, when "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that he is God." Some people believe that everything that is, is best. I do not, but I believe that out of the influence of passing events that God will attain His purposes, and though many things seem to discourage they are yet working up to the improvement of man's position in this life and for the higher kingdom. Nations have their birth, their growth and development, their decline and fall; first there is freedom and consequent glory, then wealth is accumulated, then vice starts in, then comes the fall. When the Jewish nation was inaugurated, God had something to say in the matter; they had no earthly king, God was their king, He gave them their laws, and instructed them in both their temporal and spiritual affairs. God took a special interest in the world, by the many messages He sent to them by His servants, and had man been satisfied with this state of things, it might have been in existence to-day, and the world have been better for it; but man, changeable, desired another mode of administration, he became proud, wanted a human king to rule, and asked Samuel to appoint a king; he appointed Saul, but he only did it because they had determined to have a change; he did not like the change, and told them so, and pointed out how God's anger thereat would be manifested. In answer to Samuel's call the thunders and rains were sent, and the people trembled. The Jewish nation had its course, is now dispersed, and despised by the other nations of the world, no matter where they go; and to-day, if we discard God, the day is coming when He will discard us. Who will say God does not rule to-day, Great Britian aud other nations would seem to be under His rule; there are good men in authority, and good men keep them there; the Bible is the secret of their greatness; the outcome of the wars they engaged in worked to a purpose for God in opening up countries, such as China, India and Africa, to the influence and teaching of Christianity. Events seemingly against us prove oftimes a blessing. The separation of the American colonies was one, it proved a blessing in teaching the mother country a lesson, to give ear to her other colonies; and we are feeling the benefit of that separation today, by the consideration given us by the mother country. America has had her work, God ruling there, and all events passing now tend to show the coming of an amalgamation such as the world has never yet seen, when the words of the text will come with greater force and when the spiritual kingdom of Christ will rule in men's hearts. Man is inclined to be ruled by some one, good or bad, and the world is full of men ambitious to rule, but their rule and influence can never be like that of God. Which will we allow, man or God, to rule over us and determine our destiny. Men rulers are unsafe; I refer to moral and spiritual rulers, and not to civil rulers. It is our duty to obey the civil power so long as the laws of that power do not conflict with the laws of God, then we must be like Peter, obey God rather than men. It is dangerous to put ourselves under the power of man to be ruled spiritually. Is not this the great rock on which Protestants struck and caused them to protest against being led by one man and the laws he would force upon us contrary to the word of God? The reason also why the Orange order was inaugurated, and is not this the cause of the great agitation now convulsing the eastern provinces, that they will not stoop to be ruled by a foreign administration, by Rome? This agitation will spread and be the means once and for all of putting a stop to this demand for man worship, and I trust that God will guide the local organizations in their labors to this end. As Protestants we have spoken out in no unmistakable voice, protesting against this one man rule, and this voice was repeated when this church was organized, and I tell you that the interest is so great and the feeling so strong, going through all Protestantism, that it is convulsing the whole Dominion. This one man rule crushes out the manhood by the dictates this one man puts forth and the obedience he commands to his behests. Again, will you allow Satan in any way to rule over you? Rather allow Christ to rule in the kingdom of the heart. Paul points to a future and certain reign, full of love and kindness, no higher principle or administration. We ask you to bow to the will and wish of Christ alone, and pay homage to Him alone, and crown Him Lord of all; and, walking in his way, you will find peace and joy and at last, the desired haven with rest for evermore.

Richmond Council.

Council met on Saturday, June 6th. All present except Coun. Blair. Minutes read and adopted.

Two communications from Geo. Turner, C.E., re road posts read and filed.

REPORTS.—Coun. Garratt let a contract to Ah Sam to construct a roadway across Mr. Sexsmith's to town hall road, at $2 per rod, ready for planking. Coun. Reid employed K. H. Chong to repair flood box on No. 9 road for $5, and W. R. McMyn to repair flume on No. 5 road for $15. A. H. Daniels recommended that Ah Sam should receive $100 on his contract on No. 5 road. Coun. Stewart has taken over about 120 rods of D. Smith's dyke for road purposes, and recommends that he be paid $150 on the same. Reports adopted.

Adjourned court of revision held at 12 o'clock. No appeals. The court rose, and on motion the assessment roll as finally revised was adopted as the assessment roll of the municipality for the year 1889.

The highway by-law was taken up for reconsideration, and clause 9 added, extending road No. 4 to the south arm of the Fraser, in accordance with a sketch plan submitted last year. The highway by-law was adopted and ordered to be published.

PETITIONS.—From J. Brock and 17 ratepayers of Sea Island, asking that a road be established between sections 26 and 27, Sea Island, with a width of 38 feet, 16½ feet on each side of survey line. Referred to a committee composed of Coun. Garratt and Stewart, to report at next meeting. From W. R. McMyn and 9 other ratepayers of Ward "C," asking the council to construct a public wharf at the south end of road No. 5, on the south arm for shipping convenience, much needed at that point. Referred to Couns. Blair and Reid to report on at next meeting. The application of W. R. McMyn, asking to have the bridge over Green's slough on road No. 9 lowered was also referred to the same committee.

Coun. Reid submitted a trades license by-law, which passed its several readings and was laid over for reconsideration.

Coun. Daniels submitted the revenue by-law, 1889, which passed its several steps and was read a third time, to be reconsidered at next meeting.

The revenue by-law provides as follows: Three tenths of one per cent. for general purposes, and 6 cents per acre for wild land, $1 road tax on all male persons over 18 years of age, seven-tenths of one per cent, as per loan by-law, 1883.

On motion the clerk was instructed to call for tenders for the supply of 300 M. feet of 3 inch plank and bridge timber for the construction of roads and bridges, the same to be delivered at convenient points on the banks of Fraser river (separate prices for cedar and fir).

Coun. Daniels gave notice that he would submit a pound by-law, to prevent animals from running at large, at next meeting.

The following bills were ordered paid: Ah Lern, $40; Ah Sam, $100; D. A. Smith, $150; W. R. McMyn, $15.

Council then adjourned to meet on the 3rd day of August next.

Police Court.

Before Capt. Pittendrigh, J. P., and Mr. Sheriff Armstrong.

John Andrezjewski, charged with unlawfully and maliciously breaking a drum, the property of the Salvation army and valued at $7.

Mr. Eckstein appeared for the defendant and asked for a remand of a week as the information was laid on Saturday and the summons not served till late in the day, which did not give time to notify the 15 witnesses the defence proposed producing. The remand was granted.

John Strattren, charged with being drunk and incapable was fined $1 and costs.

WANTED.

PLAIN SEWING. Address M. S. KENDALL, New Westminster, B. C.
Jy17w2t

Farm for Sale.

LOT 27, BLOCK 4 NORTH RANGE 6 West, Lulu Island, at a bargain.—Apply to RAND BROS., or EDWARD A. SHARPE, Lulu Island. dwje27m1

TEACHER WANTED

A DULY QUALIFIED TEACHER IS wanted for the Burton's Prairie Public School. Duties to commence the First Monday in August. Salary, $50 per month. Address RALPH BURTON, Sec. Board of Trustees
Johnson's Landing P. O., July 12. jy17wt3

Threshing Machine FOR SALE.

AN 8-HORSE-POWER THRESHING Machine, nearly new, for sale cheap. Separator and horse-power complete, on trucks.—Apply to PETER BYRNE,
wjly8m2 North Arm, B. C.

W. BOVILL,
ARCHITECT
—AND—
Real Estate Agent

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Full List of City and Suburban Property.
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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, July 23.*)

A blank sheet at the police court to-day.

The atmosphere is still smoky but it was not nearly so dense as yesterday morning.

A project is on foot to establish telephone connection between Victoria and Nanaimo.

The vote collectors have already added 500 votes to the provincial and Dominion lists, and this number will be increased at the rate of 50 per day for a couple of weeks yet.

A. M. Nelson advertises some valuable farm property, only three and a half miles from the city, to be sold at his large auction sale at the Colonial hotel, on Saturday, August 31st.

By an order passed at the council meeting last night, all goods for the city must be obtained on requisition from the city clerk or his deputy, otherwise the city will not be held responsible for the payment of the same.

Work on the park improvement contract is proceeding so slowly that the city council is taking steps to either have the work vigorously prosecuted or taken out of the contractor's hands, if a stipulated amount of work is not performed by August 1st.

The contract for the Bushby block was awarded this morning, Mr. E. Burns being the successful tenderer. The contract price is in the neighborhood of $30,000. Work will be commenced immediately and pashed forward to a finish with the least possible delay.

Mr. James Ellard, in charge of the smallpox hospital on Poplar Island, reports two more cases—that of Nickerson, the barber, whose wife and child were among the first three patients, and have recovered, and an Indian woman belonging to a camp below the city on the river.

A. C. Wilson laid on our table to-day a beautiful specimen of the *Lilium Auratum* or as it is known in English, "Gold Banded Lily." The lily was cut from Mr. A. J. McColl's garden on Blackwood street, and is a very fine specimen of this species. It measured 14 inches across, and is in color exquisite.

Salmon averaged about 150 fish to the boat yesterday and last night the catch was about the same. To-day, however, the catch has fallen off greatly and many boats had not netted 20 fish up to noon. By the end of this week the run will have definitely asserted itself one way or another, but at present the outlook is blue.

The tenders for the improvement of Agnes street were opened last night and that of Bradshaw & Co. being the lowest the contract was awarded to them. The contract price is $2,250. All the tenders for the improvement of Patrick street being above the amount appropriated none were accepted and another call for tenders will be made.

Port Moody continues this season, as ever, to be a favorite summer seaside resort. Quite a number of our citizens are enjoying themselves along the placid and beautiful shores of the "statutory terminus" harbor, far—but not very far—from the maddening strife, toil and dust of the "twin cities." The delightful sea bathing this hot weather is the great attraction.

An immense run of salmon made their appearance off Albert Head yesterday, and are at present affording the best of sport for Victoria fishermen, who have hastened to the spot. The fish are chasing the sardines, moving rapidly in the direction of the Fraser, where they will probably arrive about Tuesday. Among the heavy fish caught yesterday was one which tipped the beam at 38 pounds. —*Colonist, July 21.*

The *Colonist* gives the following, the scene being Beacon Hill, Victoria: Time: 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dramatis personæ, policeman and small boy, the latter tickling the bear with a cane. Policeman (approaching officiously), "See here, now, you musn't meddle with the bear." Boy—"But the bear likes it." Policeman—"It doesn't make any difference if the bear does like it. The park committee don't." (Exit small boy, while the listeners smile.)

The Railway Arrangements.

The president and directors of the Southern Railway Co. and their attorney, together with Mr. Nelson Bennett, president of the Fairhaven Southern R.R. and his attorney, have been in session all day concluding the final arrangements whereby the Southern Railway will be built and operated in conjunction with the Fairhaven line by Mr. Bennett. The conditions of the agreement and other particulars regarding the building and operating of the line will be made public to-morrow or the next day, or as soon as the final arrangements are completed.

The Big Drum.

A petition was presented to the city council last night, signed by 40 teamsters and citizens, asking that the Salvation army be restricted from using their big drum and other noisy instruments in their street parades. The council was unanimous that the big drum was a unisance and dangerous owing to its effects on spirited horses, but it was pointed out that the parade and its accompanying noises were perfectly legal and the army could not be forced to desist if it wished to continue them. On motion of Ald. Curtis the city clerk was instructed to request the army to abolish the big drum from its street parades, and if this is done it will give general satisfaction.

Another Victim.

Early Sunday morning a small boat, painted blue and white, was picked up by Indians employed by the Bon Accord Fishing Co., a short distance above the cannery. The boat, which is said to be owned by a half-breed Kanaka living at Maple Ridge, contained six bottles of whiskey, a new blanket, a pipe, two oarlocks and one oar. It is surmised that the occupant lost one oar and, in making an effort to recover it, probably lost his balance and fell into the water. Nothing has been heard of him. The Indians who discovered the empty boat took it to the cannery, where it now is.

A Harmless Runaway.

A very exciting incident occurred on Clinton street last night, but which, fortunately, was unattended by serious results. Messrs. W. & G. Wolfenden's delivery wagon was being driven down Clinton street when the spirited little horse attempted to run away. The driver did his best to restrain the animal, but it made on unexpected dash sideways, completely overturning the vehicle and placing the horse in such a position that it could do no further harm except to the harness from which it speedily loosened itself and scampered off. The driver was covered by the wagon but escaped without injury. The horse only suffered a few scratches.

Firing a Cannon Across the Continent.

St. John, N. B., opened its electrical exhibition yesterday morning, and Mayor Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, by concerted action, at precisely 11:26, touched a button in the C. P. telegraph office at the "terminal city" and sent a current of electricity across the continent that fired the second cannon in the opening of the exhibition in the "blue nose" city. The expectant Vancouverites in the telegraph office at this end of the wire did not hear the report of the gun, but a few minutes later a message was flashed back from St. John that the cannon had boomed with the utmost *eclat*. Verily we are the people, and great is the wizard electricity.

The Hospital Lots Sale.

The sale of the Royal Columbian hospital lots, situated on Agnes street, which Mr. Trapp conducted at the Colonial hotel last night, proved conclusively that real estate is still on the rise in Westminster. The six lots in the block were all purchased by Mr. A. M. Herring and the prices paid were as follows: Lot 13, $1,175; lot 14, $1,265; lot 15, $1,405; lot 16, $1,550; lot 17, $1,700; lot 18, $2,350; the latter being the lot on the corner of Clement street. The hospital buildings were also purchased by Mr. Herring for the small sum of $100. Another parcel, lot 4 block 17, was purchased by Mr. Michael Clark for $1,030. These prices are considered highly satisfactory, and the hospital directors are pleased with the results of the sale.

Killed by A Falling Tree.

On Saturday afternoon a man named John Stewart, of Mount Lehman, was killed by a falling tree near the Junction. Stewart was working near a tree that had been partly cut, but had sufficient of its trunk intact to keep it standing. A sudden strong gust of wind struck the tree and it toppled over, splitting about 16 feet above the ground and fell, crushing Stewart to the earth. Death was instantaneous, and it is almost certain the victim of the sad accident never knew he had been struck. When the body was extricated from beneath the tree the head was found to be terribly crushed and both arms and both legs broken. The deceased was 50 years of age and was a married man. Mr. Coroner Ferris was notified of the fatality and proceeded to the junction yesterday where he at once held an inquest. The jury brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

No News.

The sealing schooner Aurora, built a couple of years ago at Plumper's Pass, arrived yesterday from Kodiak, making the run down in the very quick time of fifteen days. Capt. Adolphe says that he did not see any of the Victoria schooners on the trip, and only sighted two American craft going up, whose names he did not know. This is the Aurora's second trip this season. On the first trip she secured a trifle over 300 skins, and this time she returns with about 500, so that her entire catch so far this season amounts to about 800 seals.—*Sunday's Colonist.*

A Good Quartz Showing.

Mr. A. Shaw, the station agent, has returned from another prospecting trip in the vicinity of Big Mountain, about ten miles from Nanaimo Lakes. On his return from his previous trip, Mr. Shaw brought back specimens from different ledges which he has assayed, and with a very good showing. An assay made by Dr. Bredemeyer, of Vancouver, went $80 of copper to the ton and $9.95 in gold. Another sample assayed at the government offices in Victoria showed $80 copper and $3.86 silver, but no gold. The object of this last trip of Mr. Shaw's was to obtain a few more specimens, but at a depth below the surface, and for this purpose he sunk a shaft several feet in depth. The specimens were sent away this morning and it is thought the result of the assays will be known in a few days, and that they will be much more encouraging than the last one.—*Free Press.*

City Council.

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

His worship Mayor Hendry in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From G. A. Stinson, broker, Toronto, asking for information concerning the issuance of the bonus by-law debentures. Received and filed.

Dr. I. M. McLean, health officer, stating that complaints had been made of a nuisance existing along the upper side of Columbia street in rear of the stores between Mary & McKenzie streets advising that the parties on whose property the nuisances are be compelled to have them removed.

Ald. Townsend reported that he had the nuisances above referred to removed.

From Thos. Hembrough & Co., asking permission to lay building material on Columbia street opposite Lytton Square. Granted under the usual conditions.

From W. S. Gore, surveyor general, announcing that B. Douglas had applied for 3,000 inches of water to be taken from the Brunette river in the vicinity of lot 1. group 4. for manufacturing purposes, and stating that as the interests of Westminster may possibly be affected by the monoply of water from a stream which lies partly within the city limits the government had decided not to take action in the matter until the council had an opportunity of expressing an opinion.

Ald. Jaques said as Mr. Douglas required the water for manufacturing purposes only the city could have no objections to his getting it.

Ald. Townsend understood Mr. Douglas intended building a large tannery on the Brunette and therefore he ought to be encouraged.

Ald. McPhaden also thought the city should place no obstacle in the way of Mr. Douglas' application.

Ald. Curtis moved that the government be informed that the council had no objections to Mr. Douglas' application. Carried.

From the Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, acknowledging receipt of communication *re* right of the city to tax certain recently acquired territory, and advising the city to levy and collect the tax, leaving the government to its remedy and thereby effect a solution of the difficulty. Referred to the finance committee.

From Mayor Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, asking for a dozen maps of the muicipalities in the district of New Westminster. Request granted.

A petition from J. W. Andrezjewski, C. McDonough and 38 others, citizens and teamsters, respectfully representing that the noise made by the Salvation Army is a nuisance, and not only endangers the petitioner's property but their lives, and asking that the chief of police be instructed to cause the said organization to desist when on their parades, from using their drums and other noisy instruments to the danger of the petitioner's lives and property.

Ald. Townsend said the big drum should certainly be stopped as it was a real danger to both lives and property.

Ald. Scoullar was of the same opinion; and he thought there was room enough for their music on some public squares.

Ald. McPhaden and Reid were also of the opinion the big drum should be stopped.

Ald. Jaques thought the little drum was the worseof the two.

Ald. Curtis suggested that the army should be requested to abate the nuisance. It had been tried to silence the drum in other cities but without avail.

On motion the clerk was instructed to request the Salvation Army to do away with the big drum.

From F. G. Strickland & Co., stating that they intend making a large exhibit at the coming exhibition providing sufficient space is allowed in the main building, and offering to furnish steam-power to any other parties exhibiting. Referred to the agricultural society.

From W. E. Dickinson, asking permission to sink a post on Columbia street, below the level of the street opposite the Armstrong block. Referred to the board of works with power to act.

From F. C. Stover, agent for Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., inclosing estimate for a fire alarm telegraph system to cost complete $1,830. Referred to fire committee and chief engineer to report on at the next meeting.

From Lowenberg, Harris & Co., asking permission to remove certain wooden buildings from lot 7 block 5. Permission granted under the usual conditions.

From Lowenberg, Harris & Co., agreeing to pay $1 per foot front for the use of a portion of McKenzie street for 90 days.

Received and filed.

REPORTS.

The fire committee reported favorably on Mr. Bell's account; also that the present fire hose and coupling are sufficient for the present. Report adopted.

The park committee reported that it met Saturday night to receive specifications for the agricultural building to be erected on Queen's park prepared by Mr. G. W. Grant, architect, and would respectfully recommend their adoption; and we also decided to call for tenders for the erection of the said building, tenders to be in by Friday next, and would suggest that a special meeting for Friday night be called to award contract for same, as we feel that no time can be lost; also after hearing Mr. Binnie's report on the amount of work done by the contractor on Queen's park and a personal inspection of said work by your committee, we are of the opinion that under the existing state of affairs it would be impossible for the contractor to finish the work in the time specified, and we would urge the council to take immediate steps to have the work more vigorously prosecuted or else the grounds will not be in any condition to hold the exhibition this fall.

Ald. Scoullar said the contractor was employing so few men that the work would not be done within the specified time.

Ald. Jaques suggested that the contractor's bondsmen be notified that they will be held responsible if the work is not finished in time.

On motion it was decided that unless the park contractor has five acres cleared and finished by August 1st the job will be taken out of his hands by the park committee.

The report was then adopted.

The board of works reported having appointed Thos. Binnie a superintendent of work, also that we intend raising the water in the ravine under the public library up to near the surface of Columbia street and carrying same down Lytton square to the river, and that the city engineer will prepare plans and call for tenders without delay; and we beg to recommend that in the future all supplies required for city purposes must be obtained on requisition from the city clerk or his deputy on an order from the chairman of the committee requiring the same; and this council will not hold itself responsible for any goods obtained without such requisition, and notice to this effect be inserted in the newspaper for 30 days; that the tender of Bradshaw & Co, for the improvement of Agnes st., at $2,250, being the lowest be accepted; also that the tenders for the improvement of St. Patrick street being too high none be accepted and another call for tenders be made. Report adopted.

The specifications for the park buildings were referred to the park committee with power to act.

The committee on water lots reported as follows, "We find that by the leases, taxes, if any, are to be paid by tenants, and by the by-law of 1883 in reference to water lots, that this agreement to pay taxes must be embodied in the lease, which lease must be in the form set forth in the act of 1874, which calls for the tenant to pay taxes if any; and we also find that taxes are leviable upon water lots under the New Westminster act, 1888, but we recommend that taxes on water lots and improvements be remitted for this year, giving your council and the tenants sufficient time for the readjustment of the matter of leases, as some of the leases have expired and some will terminate at an early date; this will give an opportunity to adjust the whole matter so as to conform to the by-law of 1883, or amend the same if necessary.

His worship said the committee had given the matter consideration and found that the plan advised was the best that could be proposed.

On motion the report was laid on the table till Friday.

Ald. Scoullar retracted the statements he had made concerning the appointments on the water works staff, and withdrew his resiguation as chairman of the water works committee.

Ald. Jaques thought the strip of land at the corner of Prevost and Blackwood streets should be purchased from Dr. Fagan to widen Prevost st. to its proper width.

Ald. Curtis said it would have to be widened sooner or later and Dr. Fagan was willing to sell it for $1,200, which was a rather stiff price.

Aldermen Scoullar, Reid and Jaques all considered that this lot, and a lot from Holy Trinity church, should be purchased without delay.

Ald. Curtis thought Bishop Sillitoe would be glad to give a few hundred dollars towards widening the street as it would greatly improve his property.

On motion the matter was left in the hands of the finance committee with power to act.

Ald. Curtis reported that the vote collectors had collected five hundred new votes.

Moved by Ald. Scoullar and seconded by Ald. Reid, that the debentures mentioned in the act 52, Vic. chap. 33 be disposed of and the proceeds placed to the credit of the mayor to be paid out under the agreement in the said act mentioned, and according to the terms thereof, but so as that every estimate upon which payment is made shall first be signed by the mayor or acting mayor; provided that the surplus, if any, over $150,000 which may be realized from the said debentures shall be retained by the treasurer, and provided also that a bond to the satisfaction of the manager of the bank of British Columbia at New Westminster, required by the said act, shall be given to the city before the said debentures or any of them are disposed of.

The council then adjourned.

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

DIED

GIFFORD.—At Elgin, B.C., July 11th, 1889, of congestion of the brain, David Warren, only child of Robert and Katie Gifford, of Bangor, Maine, aged two years and two days. (New Brunswick and Maine papers please copy).

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1889.

Good Railway Prospects.

According to current rumors it would appear as if Whatcom will have a transcontinental as well as a local railway in the near future. It is known that the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road has been looking this way for a Pacific terminus, and Bellingham Bay is acknowledged to be the best point for such purposes. For some time the B. B. & B. C. have been expecting to make an arrangement with the Hill company, and it is now rumored that the deal has been completed, and an attempt to secure the Canfield road will be made. In the meantime Nelson Bennett is working up his coast line scheme, and from his past record as a railway builder, it is confidently expected that he will carry out his plans, assisted by the residents of the Bay cities.—*Whatcom Bulletin.*

Quesnelle Quartz Mining.

The annual meeting of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. was held at Quesnelle on Thursday. The number of members on the board of directors was reduced from seven to five, in order that a quorum could be more easily obtained at future meetings. The following gentlemen were elected directors:. Hon. James Reid, Jos. Mason, M. P. P., L. McDonald, W. A. Johnson and Robt. McLeese. The date for the annual meeting was fixed for the first Thursday in July in each year. It was agreed that when the government works at Barkerville have successfully tested ore and sulphurets now on hand, four or five tons of quartz from the Hixon creek mine will be sent to the works, and if the return is satisfactory, crushing will be immediately commenced in the mill of the company. It is expected that the government works will be able to publish the result of the tests in about two or three weeks.—*Colonist.*

The Vernon Excitement.

Mr. Hagan, of Okanagan mission, passed through Vernon on the 5th inst., on his way to Kamloops, and informed us that he saw at the Hudson Bay store there a quantity of gold taken out at the new diggings on the creek on the west side of Okanagan Lake, and eight miles from the head of the lake. The excitement had abated somewhat, but a large number had reached the attractive locality and preparations were going forward to search for the "precious metal." It was expected the dispute with the Indians would soon be settled. Mr. Dewdney, government agent at Vernon, had the matter in charge, and Mr. Mackay, Indian agent, was daily looked for, when it was expected the Angel of Peace would again find a resting place over the disputed territory, and a thorough test of the creek be made. The territory is not large, and "a short horse is soon curried." It is hoped and expected, however, that some of the ventures will prove successful.—*Sentinel.*

Imperial Institute.

Sir Somers Vine had an interview with the members of the provincial government yesterday morning, and after laying before them all particulars in regard to the Imperial institute project, received their promise to lend all the assistance in their power to make the British Columbia court a worthy representation of the province. The government is very favorably impressed with the advantage of having the province well represented at the institute. Sir Somers will meet the executive again this morning.—*Colonist, July 16.* The following from the remarks of the *Colonist* on the subject editorially, will give a fair idea of the object of the institute: "We trust that the provincial government will do all in their power to have British Columbia adequately represented in the Imperial institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies and India. If the different colonies and provinces have an enlightened regard for their own interests, the visitor to the institute will be able to get a better knowledge of the resources, the capabilities and the social and industrial condition of any one of them, than if he had made a journey to it and spent months in examining it. All the colonies complain that the people of the United Kingdom and of the countries on the continent of Europe, know very little about them, and that when any of them do visit them, they have as much to unlearn as to learn. But if there were such a place as the Imperial institute in London, easy of access, and furnished with everything necessary to facilitate the enquiries of the intending emigrant in search of information, this ignorance would be dispelled and the false impressions that colonists complain of would be removed."

The city council of Winnipeg has decided to submit a by-law to the citizens to raise $400,000 for the construction of the proposed Assiniboine water power canal and dam.

The first ecclesiastical council of the Catholic province of St. Boniface, was opened in the cathedral at Winnipeg. There was a large attendance of bishops and priests, including the Right-Rev. P. P. Durieu, New Westminster, B. C., coadjutor of the bishop of B. C.

A new disease, said to be of a venereal character, has broken out among the horses in the vicinity of Chatham, Ont. Government officers have been sent to investigate. Seventy horses are affected and one has died. The disease is supposed to have come in with some imported French horses.

Donald Truths.

A. S. Poudrier has received instructions from the government to go over the ground and estimate the probable cost of a waggon road between Donald and Golden. Such a road, if built, would go a long way towards developing the natural resources of Moberly.

Henry Van Buskirk, of Vernon, writes that prospects on Siwash Creek are exceedingly favorable and a great many people are flocking in and locating claims. He also states that the right of Indians to prohibit the working of claims by whites on their reserve is not yet settled. This matter should receive the immediate attention of the proper authorities.

T. Stewart, who has been locating a line for the C. P. R. through the Crow's Nest Pass, went west on Friday's No. 1. He goes to Hope, from which point he will run a line southeast to meet his other line on the Columbia. Mr. Stewart is under the impression that it will only be a short time until a road is built through the country he is now surveying, as such a road could command sufficient local traffic to make it a paying enterprise from the start, the country being very rich in natural resources. Extensive beds of coal and petroleum, and rich gold and silver bearing rock are known to exist along almost the entire route. Such a road should experience no difficulty in procuring sufficient capital to construct it.

Langley Council.

Council met at the town hall on Saturday, July 6th, at 11 a. m. Present the reeve and Couns. Mufford, Davey and Yeoman. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Petition from Maxwell and others for repairs to Titmus road. Coun. Houston was instructed to let the job of grading six chains on prairie, on Wednesday, July 17th. Petition from G. Goddard and others for repairs to Telegraph bridge. In the absence of Coun. Houston the petition was laid over and clerk instructed to post up a notice cautioning the public against using the bridge until repaired. Couns. Davey and Yeoman were appointed a committee to investigate the road dispute between Messrs. Rowen, Stoddart and McKee, and endeavor to effect a settlement with the parties concerned. Petition from H. C. Cameron for road. On motion tenders were ordered to be called for next meeting. Petitions from Messrs. Blair and McGilveray, and McInnes were referred to the board of works for reports. Tenders were ordered to be called for next meeting for Boades', Haldes', Telegraph and McAdam's roads, and also for two bridges on town line. The following accounts were ordered paid: Mathison, $100; T. Yeoman, $62; and R. Oakes, $41.-06. Clerk was instructed to have the town hall insured for $500 for three years in the London Fire Insurance Co., per Blackett & White, agents. Council adjourned until 1st Saturday in August.

In addressing a meeting of his constituents on Friday, Dalton McCarthy, M. P., explained his position on the Jesuits question and the allowance of the act by the Dominion government. There was perfect honesty on his part, and he believed on the part of Sir John Macdonald in the course he had taken, but their courses were as wide as the poles asunder, and there had been no collusion between himself and Sir John on this question. If this generation does not settle the question at the ballot box, bayonets will settle it in the next. He strongly urged the abolition of the dual language in the Northwest. To his shame he said it, he had not known until six months ago that such was the law in regard to the Northwest. He pledged himself that at the next session he would move for the expunging of that law from the statutes, and keep the great Northwest free from the dual language system.

British Columbia's Exhibit

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO prepare an Exhibit from New Westminster for the

Toronto Industrial Exhibition

is anxious to secure such a collection as will do justice to the resources of the city. Any person in the city or elsewhere who has, or expects to have before the date of the Exhibition at Toronto, such articles as are deemed worthy of being exhibited, will confer a favor by communicating, as soon as possible, with some member of the committee. All articles taken for exhibition will be packed and sent free of charge to the exhibitor. The local committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—

FISH AND GAME—J. A. Laidlaw, Esq., Alex. Ewen, Esq., and P. C. Birrell, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Thos. Cunningham, Esq., W. Wolfenden, Esq.

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Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. dwjly5

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Charges Moderate.

MONTREAL, Dec., 1887.—Mr. F. Crake.—Andw. Robertson, Esq., Chairman of Montreal Harbor Commissioners, says: "I never found a Watchmaker who did so well for me as you did when in Montreal, and I am sorry you are not here to-day."

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Per WM. H. LADNER,
Dated New Westminster,
June 11, 1889. wje12m2

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