THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

WEEKLY EDITION.—12 PAGES.

VOLUME 34 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889. NUMBER 47

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN

PUBLISHED

Every Afternoon except Sunday,

BY THE

KENNEDY BROTHERS,

At their Steam Printing Establishment, Columbia Street

BY MAIL:

For 12 months	$6 00
For 6 months	3 25
For 3 months	2 00

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

For 12 months	$7 50
For 6 months	4 00
For 3 months	2 25
Per month	75
Per week	15

Payment in all cases (except for weekly rate) to be made in advance.

THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

Issued every Wednesday Morning.

Mailed, per year	$2 00
Mailed, 6 months	1 25

ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE DAILY.

Transient Advertisements.—First insertion, 10 cts. per line solid nonpareil; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 3 cts. per line. Advertisements not inserted every day—*first insertion, 10 cts. per line; subsequent insertions*, 5 cts. per line.

Standing Advertisements.—Professional or Business Cards—$2 per month. Special rates for general trade advertising, according to space occupied and duration of contract.

Auction Sales, when displayed, charged 25 per cent. less than transient advts., if solid, charged at regular transient rates.

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

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

WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements.—First insertion, 10 cts. per line solid nonpareil; subsequent insertions, 7 cts. per line.

Standing Advertisements.—Professional or Business Cards—$1.50 per month. Special rates for general trade advertising. Special Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths, same rates as Daily.

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

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

SUBSCRIBERS

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

Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

THE Victoria *Times* is very much exercised, or affects to be, over the fact that both the Westminster candidates for the vacant seat in the local house are government men. As usual when our cotemporary undertakes to write on provincial politics, it throws judgment, sound sense, reason and logic to the winds and goes on a wild and hysteric rampage, insanely battering its muddled head-piece against no end of stone walls, to its own injury merely, and to the no little amusement of the spectators. The particular article to which we refer appears in the *Times* of Monday, and is the very worst of all the "bad breaks" which that misguided journal has made on the subject which stands for its monomania. In making this statement we do not even except "An Analogy," on which our "wretched" cotemporary got so badly thrown several "moons" since. In the article immediately under discussion, the *Times* begins badly to commence with. It takes its text from the *Truth* (save the mark). Very little is expected of that paper, but the *Times* should have some respect for itself and not descend to poking in an ash-barrel for tid-bits to suit its evidently depraved taste. The quotation from the local morning paper, basely charging this community with selling itself to the government, because no opposition candidate is forthcoming, and which our Victoria cotemporary rolls as a sweet morel under its tongue, constitutes not the first reviling and grossly libelous charge which the "ill bird" that roosts on Church st. has laid against its own constituency.

Having secured a text to its liking, the *Times* goes on to "'spound and 'splain" in this fashion (it will only be necessary to quote a sentence here and [illegible]). "[illegible] Westminster city has for [illegible] a pronounced opposition constituency, and there is no reason to believe that the views of the people have undergone a change since they pronounced unanimously against the government. The late representative, Judge Bole, was always an uncompromising opponent of the "Honest" John party;.....the qualification which pre-eminently fitted him in the eyes of the New Westminster electors was his pronounced hostility to Robsonianism. His denunciations of the truculency of the present premier, and his abhorrence of political shams, procured him his election by acclamation to the legislature. *The New Westminster of years ago is the New Westminster of to-day!*" (The italics and exclamation are ours.) "The sentiment of the voting population has not changed, although, apparently, some change has come over the public spirit by which they claim to be always actuated.....They are now discussing the qualifications of two candidates — Messrs. Cunningham and Corbould—both having declared their intention of according the Robson government a 'generous support.' No pronounced opposition candidate has come forward.....From a superficial glance at the situation, it would appear as though New Westminster, regreting its former opposition, had suddenly determined to transfer its allegiance to the government.....But is only in 'appearance,' as there has been no real, no *bona fide* conversion. On top of the altar which has been erected is a golden calf, and behind it in miniature a court house is clearly seen through the incense offered by the worshippers.....We will have to inquire into the cause," etc. After setting our flustered cotemporary right on some of the statements quoted above, we will furnish it a little food for quiet reflection as to the cause, etc., into which it innocently proposes to enquire in the next breath after blurting out its rashly impudent and caluminous statement of the cause. It is true that Westminster has been an opposition constituency for the last three years in the sense that it has been represented by a "pronounced" opposition member. The constituency, however, was never as "pronounced" as its representative by a good margin, and it is worth noting that Mr. Bole's immediate predecessor, Mr. James Cunningham, was a supporter of the Smithe-Robson government, which Mr. Bole, by his "native Irish wit and admitted talent for public life," that the *Times* admires, and, we might add, by his personal popularity and irresistible address, managed to get himself elected to oppose —but not by acclamation, as the *Times* asserts, with its usual fastidious truthfulness when discussing local politics. The statement "that the New Westminster of years ago is the New Westminster of to-day," is so glaringly absurd on the face of it, and so manifestly opposed to the notorious facts of the case, viewed in whatever respect, that it does not even require denial. A simple comparison of the voting power of this city now with what it was three years ago is sufficient to make the *Times* statement appear absolutely idiotic. The register then showed about 450; now there are a round 1000 on the roll. The *Times* says "the sentiment of the voting population has not changed." Well it has, and it hasn't. In the first place, no such change was required as our cotemporary affects to marvel at. The divergence of sentiment between this constituency and its late representative had, with due deference to Mr. (now Judge) Bole, got to be quite "pronounced" before that gentleman resigned his seat. Then, as we have already shown, the voting population itself has greatly changed. New blood has come in, that takes no account of old personal prejudices, but sensibly judges both government and opposition on their respective and comparative merits. If any more reasons are required for what has been a most natural and reasonable, and by no means the sudden or violent, change which the *Times* so hysterically notes in this constituency, that journal will find it in the farcical "opposition" itself

---

The following is gravely asserted to be an extract from a real composition written by a small schoolboy in New Jersey. The subject given by the teacher was the extensive one of "man." Here's what the small boy wrote: "Man is a wonderful animal. He has eyes, ears, mouth. His ears are mostly for [illegible] ache. [illegible] with [illegible] way up, and he walks on the split ends."

In Surry county, North Carolina, there is a remarkable natural curiosity in the shape of a mountain resembling the famous sphinx of Egypt in all its details. It lies east of the Blue Ridge mountains on the Piedmont plains, like a gigantic lion, its body at right angles to the ridge and with head reared aloft as if in the act of rising. The head is of solid rock, several hundred feet in height. The shoulders and breast are finely proportioned, and at the distance of a few miles it looks like a thing of life and intelligence. It rises about 1,500 feet above the plain and can be seen for a distance of fifty miles.

SOLD HIS WIFE.

A San Francisco Chinaman Sells His Wife and is Brought to Trial.

Chains of Evidence Gradually Tightening Round the Cronin Murderers.

The C. P. R. Proposes a Great Scheme to Divert Trade to Montreal.

SOLD HIS WIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—In the United States district court to-day, Dai Fook, a Chinaman, was held to answer in $3,000 bonds on a charge of selling his wife for $1,500 for immoral purposes.

A GREAT CASE SETTLED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The attorney's for both sides in the $3,000,000 suit brought by Sir Bache Cunard against Charles S Franklyn, announced in court this morning a settlement had been agreed upon, and the case was dismissed.

TRAMPS DID IT.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 13—The Elk Grove flour mill, owned by Hill & Bauer, at Elk Grove, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss over $10,000; insurance about $4,000. The fire was started by tramps.

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The weather is extremely inauspicious for the dedication of the Catholic university to-day. It rained continuously. The ceremony was transferred from the west front to the interior, where at 10 o'clock Cardinal Gibbons delivered a short address. This was followed by chanting the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," by 250 students of St. Mary's seminary and St. Charles' college. The ceremonies which followed included the celebration of pontificial mass of the Holy Ghost in the university chapel by Mgr. Sabolli. The sermon was preached by Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland. The inaugural dinner was held at 3:30 in the university parlors. The board of directors will receive the addresses from a broad and marble bust of St. Thomas Aquinais, presented by the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, at home. The inaugural address at 4 p.m. will conclude with "Veni Sancto Spiritus" by the inaugural choir, a prayer by Cardinal Gibbons, oration by Bishop Farrell, of Trenton, and a Latin oration by Prof. Schroder.

A BROKEN DAM.

ALTON, Dak., Nov. 13.—A terrible calamity occurred here at 4:30 this morning by the breaking of a mill dam at McLelland's flouring mills, a mile west of this village. Two lives were lost, six mill dams and four bridges carried away, many houses and buildings wrecked and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. The inhabitants of the village were awakened by the water rushing into the streets. They speedily sought places of safety, and many narrowly escaped with their lives. One old couple named Harris were carried away and drowned. The village presents a wrecked appearance to-day. The streets are washed into holes, the sidewalks torn up, and debris of all sorts is piled up in the roadway. Among the buildings destroyed were Dick's stave foundry, Alger's woolen mill, Ward's woolen mill and many dwellings. The dams at Meeks & McKinnon's mills and at Alger and Ward's mills were carried away. The railway bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway was wrecked. The loss is not estimated, but it will reach away up in the thousands.

STRANGE SHOOTING CASE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Miss Amelia Stegner, the 19 year old daughter of ex-assistant city treasurer Stegner, was fatally shot last night by some one unknown. The young lady was standing in the doorway of her sister's house, on Stark street, watching the festivities of a wedding party across the way, when two pistol shots were heard and Miss Stegner dropped to the floor exclaiming "I am shot." She was removed to the hospital and remained unconscious until 9:15 this morning, when she died. A young man of the neighborhood named Charles T. Howard, known to carry a revolver and fire it recklessly, was arrested to-day.

[illegible] 13.—Miss Eva C. B. Ingraham, daughter of [illegible] father's residence this morning in the presence of her family only, to Walter H. Brook, a wealthy lawyer of this city. There was no religious ceremony.

A GREAT SCHEME.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The Canadian Pacific has invited the city council of Montreal to an excursion over the "Soo" line to St. Paul, Minn., and other large western cities. The object is to boom Montreal harbor, on which $5,000,000 is about to be expended in an endeavor to divert to the St. Lawrence and Lake route the trade which now goes via Boston, New York and Baltimore. The Canadian Pacific alleges that because of lack of facilities, 750,000 tons of freight which could have been handled here, had there been the facilities, which it is proposed to provide, went to Europe through American ports instead.

WANT AN APOLOGY.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A special despatch from Rome to *Figaro* announces that an Italian cruiser with two torpedo boats has been despatched to Sal Jaries with an ultimatum to the Moorish authorities demanding satisfaction for the insult offered to the Marquis De Cambraggio. If this is not accorded within 48 hours the town will be bombarded.

TOM CANNON WINS.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The last of the series of wrestling matches between Tom Cannon and Felix Bernard was to take place last night, but the latter gave up in consequence of an injury to his shoulder, which occurred Saturday, and from which he had not entirely recovered.

BLACKMAILERS.

LONDON, Nov 13.—The examination of Chandle, Marks, Wolf and Morix, charged with attempting to incite blackmail through financial newspapers with which they were connected, was concluded to day. The magistrate held the accused for trial, and they were released on bail.

MORE MONEY THAN SENSE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is reported that Jem Smith and Jackson have been engaged to give a sparring exhibition at the Aquarium. A patron of the ring has offered a thousand pounds for Sullivan to box Jackson or any other man in England, twelve rounds.

ALL'S FAIR IN WAR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It became known to-day that there were twenty-five policemen in plain clothes at last night's anarchist meeting, and in the guise of reporters they took notes of Shevitch's speech. These notes are being transcribed to-day for Superintendent Murray, who says from what he learned of the speech it was more incendiary than John Most's, which caused his imprisonment. The notes will be sent also to the district attorney.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange reports the towing of the schooner Annie G, to Yarmouth, bottom up. Her captain, J. B. McNeill, and crew of St. John, N. B., are supposed to have been lost. The schooner is owned in St. John, and sailed from New York on October 28th.

THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Hatfield identified the framework of the satchel in which Dr. Cronin's clothes were found as identical with one he sold J. B. Simons on the day of the murder. Mrs. Pauline testified that she saw a man resembling Dr. Cronin enter the Carlson cottage on the evening of May 4th.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In the Cronin murder trial to day, Mrs. Pauline Hoertel swore that she saw a man resembling Dr Cronin enter the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4th. Mrs. Hoertel's story was that she was passing the Carlson cottage between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of that day, when she saw two men in a buggy drive up to the cottage. One man got out and went up the steps. He knocked, the door was opened and he went in. The man was big and broad shouldered and carried something like a satchel; it might have been a surgeon's case. The horse that drew the buggy was white. When the man entered the door of the cottage it was closed immediately, and the witness heard sounds as though heavy blows were being dealt. There was a noise as of a great struggle, and witness stopped and heard some one cry, "Oh, my God." There were a few more noises as if some one was struggling and then all was still. The witness, an unsophisticated German woman, gave her evidence with so much simplicity and straightforwardness that nearly every one in the court room was impressed with the recital. Coughlin and Burke at first turned pale and then a look of blank despair settled over their faces. The witness went on to say that after passing the cottage she went round on Roscoe street where she saw a man standing between the cottage and another house in the shadow. This was near a real estate office, where another witness to come yet will testify that O'Sullivan was on watch while the assassins were at their bloody work.

THE PETERS EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov 11.—A despatch from Zanzibar gives the substance of a report that Dr. Peters' expedition has met with disaster. The story is that a party of Somalis dispersed the German column, killing two Europeans and wounding another. The report was brought to Zanzibar by an Arab sheik. It is not generally credited there. Letters from Lieutenant Tiedemann have been received which give a graphic account of his quarrel with the natives during the ascent by Dr. Peters' expedition of the Trar river. The trouble occured while he was endeavouring to procure boats for transport purposes. The natives refused to sell and as the boats were indispensible Tiedemann tried to force the owners to dispose of them. The owners thereupon threatened Tiedemann with their javelins, and the Lieutenant was obliged to fire in self defence. The natives of several adjacent villages came to aid the assaulted villagers. The Germans being greatly outnumbered were forced to flee. They escaped their pursuers only by hiding in the banana groves in the darkness.

STANLEY'S RELIEF.

A Caravan Ordered to be Sent to the Relief of Stanley the Explorer.

Gold Found in Minnesota and Great Excitement Reigns in Consequence.

Hanlan will Back O'Connor Against Searle the Australian for Any Amount

RELIEF FOR STANLEY.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The British Emin Pasha relief committee has requested Capt. Wissman to despatch at their expense and all possible speed a caravan for the relief of Stanley and his party.

AN EXILE DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Col. Ambrose Dudley Mannus, who was assistant secretary of state under President Pierce, and one of the joint commission sent to Europe by Jefferson Davis in 1861 to secure recognition of the confederate states, and who has remained in voluntary exile ever since, is dead at the age of 89.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Before the Parnell commission to-day the proposition to introduce the testimony of the cashier of the National Bank, with regard to the accounts of the National League, Mr. Biggar was present, and objected on the grounds that the personal account of members of the league were irrelevant. Judge Hannen suggested to Mr. Biggar to be present when the *Times* examined the accounts in order to prevent any trespassing on private business. Sir Henry James then resumed his address.

SHOULD KILL THE HEATHENS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Marion Marshall, the driver of an ice wagon who killed Yee Sing, a Chinese laundryman with his ice tongs, last month, had an examination to-day. He said he killed Sing for the good of the country; that Chinamen are heathens, and it is our duty to remove them wherever found. He continued in his denunciations of the Chinese with evident sincerity. He was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

ADVERTISING SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—W. J. Arkell, proprietor of *Judge*, will make an offer to the government to-morrow of $100,000 a year for a four years' contract for the privilege of using the backs of postage stamps for advertising purposes.

A DESERVED SENTENCE.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 14.—Dan Gilroy, son of the man from whom the town of Gilroy was named, was raised from boyhood by Mrs. Leavesley, widow of Judge Leavesley, a prominent citizen of this country. Mrs. Leavesley, who is now nearly 70 years of age, lives near the town of Gilroy. A few weeks ago, while drunk, Dan went to the house of his aged benefactress and cruelly outraged her. He evaded the officers but was finally captured in a cave near Salinas, having had no food for seven days. He pleaded guilty to his atrocious crime and was this morning sentenced to forty years in state prison.

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Sarah Samuels, 32 years of age, suicided with poison at her home this morning. She had been ill and despondent for some time. A husband and daughter survive her.

REWARD OFFERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—On learning of the robbery of the stage near Roseburg, Or., yesterday, the postal authorities this morning offered a reward of $1000 for the lone highwayman's capture.

EXCITEMENT REIGNS.

PIERRE, S.D., Nov. 14.—A great deal of excitement has been caused here by the receipt of a dispatch from Fort Pierre, to the effect that a company of U. S. soldiers had arrived on the great Sioux reservation with orders to drive every one of the thousand and odd settlers now located there, across the Missouri river. The trouble is the result of orders recently promulgated by the interior department to keep settlers off the reservtion until the president's proclamation opening the land to settlers is issued, so as to give all an equal chance as was done when Oklahoma was opened.

HANLAN WILL BACK O'CONNOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Edward Hanlan, ex-champion oarsman of America, has arrived here with William O'Connor, who was recently defeated in England by Searle, the Australian. He is prepared to back O'Connor against Searle for any amount from $5,000 upwards.

A NEW GUN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—John W. Keely, the motor man, has invented a pneumatic gun which he claims is superior to Zalinskis'.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 14.—News reached here this morning that Con Sullivan, formerly John Dell, a Finn, A. W. Larsen, T. O'Leary, Hall Ross were killed and two men had their eyes blown out by a blast on the construction of a branch of the Northern Pacific Road, 15 miles east of here, Tuesday night.

GOLD IN MINNESOTA.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Nov. 14.—There is great excitement at Fairhaven, 20 miles south of here, on the Minneapolis & Pacific R. R., over the discovery of gold. It was found mixed with salt on the farm of W. Smith. Smith has refused an offer of of $60,000 for a half interest in his farm.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The first matter before the court at the opening of the Cronin case to-day was Judge McConnell's ruling on the question raised at yesterday afternoon's session as to the advisability of evidence relating to the quarrel of the Clan-na gael. Judge McConnell decided that the evidence was not admissable and Officer McKinnon was recalled for cross-examination. In reply to questions by Mr. Hynes, the witness said that Burke explained to him that he went under the name of Cooper because he was afraid that two men were watching him. Under cross examination by Mr. Forrest McKinnon explained that in the court in Winnipeg he did not testify that Burke said his name was Cooper, because he was not asked the question. He was asked several questions there and answered them. Here he was told to tell his story. H. H. Jansen described the surroundings of the Carlson cottage to show that it was a lonely place. Sergeant Frankenfeld, of the United States Signal Service, told about the state of the weather on the night of the 4th of May, and a number of time bills used by W. J. Froelich, the painter, for whom Kunz under the name of "Kaigel!" worked in April, were put in evidence.

At the afternoon session Judge Longenecker announced that in view of the decision ruling out the testimony of Daniel Brown, the State thought it would be useless and waste of time to go over any of the ground mentioned in the opening address. The purpose of the testimony te be given by Daniel Brown was to prove a motive. Inasmuch, however, as the State believed a motive had been proven already, the State would not resist the court's decision. There was but one more witness to be called, a Mr. Clancey, who would arrive in the city to-morrow. With the exception of Clancey the State's case was closed. Mr. Forrest asked that the defence be given until Monday morning for a proper preparation of its case. After a good deal of argument, Judge McConnell cut off Mr. Forrest by announcing decisively that the court would adjourn till 10 o'clock Saturday when the State would conclude its evidence.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The general strike of the journeymen bakers, which threatened to take place next Saturday in the event of a failure of the masters to reduce the number of working hours to ten per day, is probably averted. Throughout all the conferences which have taken place between the masters and the journeymen and until to-day the masters steadfastly refused to concede the demands of their emplyees, or even to meet them in a satisfactory compromise. But to-day one of the largest baking firms in London unconditionally surrendered and it is difficult to conceive reasonable grounds for the other masters to decline to follow this example. At the beginning of the trouble the masters were encouraged by the arrival of "blackleg" bakers from Germany in large numbers, but manyo f these have been taken care of by the English union of bakers and the arrivals have been all most stopped.

MRS. BESANT'S LIBEL SUIT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The evidence in the case of Mrs, Besant, who is suing Rev. Dr. Hoskyns for libel in having inveighed against her and her writings from the pulpit, is extremely racy. The action involves fundamental principles of morality and the result hinges upon the jury's interpretation of the publications which the preacher criticised and the degree of their limitation of literary license in the direction of obscenity. Mrs. Besant was the wife of an English clergyman and left her husband because of their disagreement upon questions as to the relation of the sexes. She was friendly to a questionable extent with Charles Bradlaugh and the two collaborated on the book called "The Fruits of Philosophy," the publication of which was suppressed. Subsequently Mr. Besant secured a divorce from his wife, in the application of which Mr. Bradlaugh's name appeared.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—The cabinet was in session eight hours to-day, the first full meeting after the holidays, to prepare work for the parliamentary session. Railway matters are under consideration, chiefly complications with the Canadian Pacific relative to traffic in the maritime provinces.

Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Van Horne will be here to-morrow to confer with the government.

Sullivan has been appointed chief justice of Prince Edward Island.

Patrick McQuade, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and at one time connected with the internal revenue department at Winnipeg, and employed by the *Globe* until his last illness, died at the hospital, in Toronto, of typhoid fever, after an illness of a few weeks.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Wisconsin judge has just given an odd decision in a divorce case. Instead of granting absolute divorce, which was asked for, he has ordered a separation for three years, counselling the parties to endeavour to settle their differences amicably during that period. If they find themselves unable to do so they are to renew the suit and the decree will be granted.

Paul du Chaillu, the writer and traveller, is 52 years of age. He is under the average height, round shouldered, and not at all handsome. His face is strong and his forehead commanding. He has French blood in his veins, which is shown by his vivacity of manner. He has an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, and his conversational powers are great. He has done a vast amount of work, but is in fine health. His long journeys in African jungles do not seem to have injured his constitution at all.

The linking together in relationship of various royal families of Europe accounts for the possession by a Grecian princess of an old relic formerly belonging to an English queen. Among the wedding presents to the Crown Princess of Greece was a necklace and diadem richly adorned with diamonds and turquoises orginally the property of Queen Anne. From her it passed to Princess Charlotte, was given to Queen Victoria, who in turn gave it to her eldest child the Empress of Germany. It now goes to the eldest daughter of the latter.—*Ex.*

The timorous individuals who fear that the near future will see the coal mines of Britain exhausted will not be reassured by the last annual reports of the coal mining industry in the Mother Country. In 1888 the enormous quantity of 169,933,229 tons was mined, an increase over the previous year of nearly eight million tons. One gratifying feature which these mining returns do show is that while 888 lives were lost in this industry last year, coal mining is twice as safe as it used to be, owing to the benefical effects of legislation enjoining precautions and inspecttion.

Says an eastern exchange: Prognostications for the coming winter do not agree. One report is that muskrats are building their houses very high this year along the Assiniboine river, which fact is stated by the North-West Canadians to be an unfailing sign of a hard winter. Another states that men who are used to the woods say there will be a mild winter, as the fur-bearing animals have not half a coat on. This was stated in 1884, when one of the hardest winters on record succeeded. We shall be better able to judge of the respective merits of these prophesies next March.

An enquiry made some time ago into the management of the Quebec lunatic asylum resulted in the discovery that the good sisters conducting them had not learned the best modern system of treating the mentally afflicted. Since then Sister Therese, of the Longue Point asylum has paid a visit to many of the asylums of Europe. During her travels the lady learned that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. Sister Therese proposes therefore to equip the various wards with pianos. The constant banging of the piano, which makes so many sane people mad, may, homœopathically, make mad people sane.—*Mail.*

The death of the Earl of Leven has directed attention to his having been one of an increasing number of British titled persons who are not deterred by any rigid interpretation of the maxim *noblesse oblige* from entering business life. He was a member of a well-known banking firm in London and for years attended regularly at the office. It was from this banking concern, persons with long memories for all kinds of oddities are fond of remembering, that the cheque for twenty thousand pounds to Lord Macaulay from his publishers was issued, being the first instalment of the author's profits on his famous "History."

Professor Bryce, the English M. P., the author of the book on the American commonwealth which was so well received by the reading public of two continents last year, appears to have, as nautical men would say, struck a snag. In order to fulfil the requirements of the United States copywright law a portion of the book was written in that country. This portion contained a sketch of the Tweed ring, and was written by a New York journalist. In it were reflections upon Mr. A. Oakley Hall, formerly mayor of New York, but now a resident of London and a British subject. This gentleman, feeling himself aggrieved, will bring suit against Professor Bryce for twenty thousand pounds damages. If he has a good case the American profits on the book will scarcely do more than meet the expenses of the suit, the moral of the whole affair being that attempts to tulfil the letter of the copyright law are not always unattended with danger.

The last annual report of the governor of Utah, just received at Washington, shows that, contrary to general opinion, the Mormons are gaining ground in the territorry. Both their population and their possessions are increasing rapidly, and it will be many years, the governor states, before the Gentiles will be in the majority, or gain control of the legislature. He says further: "The Mormons, as a rule, are law-abiding, especially as far as the law is confirmed by the priesthood, but they accept the doctrine of plural marriage in all sincerity and as a radical and necessary part of their religion. It may be as well to understand that the strength of Mormonism, both in its masses and officials, is in its sincerity and not in its imposture. A fair degree of sincerity is the only virtue that can be ascribed to political and official Mormonism. When it has any point to attain in behalf of Mormonism it deals in every species of evasion." The governor also points out that any temporizing policy which leaves the church in a position to control the political policy of the territory is only delaying the final settlement, and future legislation should be aimed at the political power of the church.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

Monsignor Sotolli, delegate of His Holiness Pope Leo to Baltimore, will visit Quebec after the celebration there.

A cablegram from London announces the death of Rev. Dr. Hatch, at one time professor in Trinity University, Toronto.

A rich discovery of coal is reported from North Sydney, N. S., and a well-known expert claims there are nineteen millions of tons in the seams.

The governor-general and party passed through Winnipeg for the east Friday. Lord Stanley expressed himself as greately pleased with his visit to the Pacific coast.

A report is circulated in Lambton, Ont., that if the Liberals carry the election the general elections will, notwithstanding the statement of the *Globe*, follow immediately.

David Campbell, the son in the firm of Duncan Campbell & Son, Montreal, wholesale tailors' trimmings, who absconded in September last after forging customers' notes to the amount of $10,000, has been arrested in New York.

Some time since Mr. Sanders, of Orillia, and his wife disagreed and separated. Saturday night, at a friend's house, Sanders fired four times at his wife, wounding her on the left wrist and about an inch above the middle of the left breast.

Sir Richard Cartwright spoke at Ingersoll lately. He made a vigorous attack on the present Dominion administration. He said Walpole was not as bad as Sir John Macdonald, and compared Sir John to Tweed. He spoke strongly for unrestricted reciprocity.

Hon. Senator Trudel is confined to the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, by a serious illness. On Sunday evening his physicians feared the worst, and though he was somewhat better Thursday, his case is a serious one. He suffers principally from heart disease.

It is stated that a man living in Halifax, N. S., getting tired of married life, deserted his wife and family some time ago, and after a long absence returned to find his wife and five children living with another man. The husband expressed his disapproval, and after receiving an offer of forty dollars agreed to accept that sum and relinquish all claim to his wife and family.

Premier Mercier in an interview at Montreal, said: "If the Catholics or French of the other provinces are not treated as they ought to be, I do not see why the Protestants and English in the province of Quebec should be treated otherwise. I understand perfectly well the responsibility that I take, and I take it with intention. It is not a threat, but a warning. I hope it will be sufficient to prevent the majorities of the other provinces from being unjust."

Ambrose Lepine, Riel's lieutenant in the Northwest rebellion of 1870, is in Montreal. Speaking of his programme for the future, he says: "When I go back to my country, as I hope to with a title to my property in my pocket, I intend to work with all my power against the abolition of the French language. We have a right to the Catholic religion and the French language, and we must insist on having our rights. I will not say that it will come to rebellion, but the whole country is up."

Hon. Charles H. Tupper has received a telegram from Rear-Admiral Sir George Nares, delegate from Great Britain and chairman of the sound signal committee of the International Marine conference at present in session at Washington, asking for an officer to be sent to Washington to give evidence before the committee on the sound signal requirements of fishing vessels at sea. The minister has instructed Lieut. Gordon, commander of the fisheries protection service, to proceed to Washington for this purpose.

To Farmers.—Messrs. Woods, Turner & Gamble make a specialty of lending money on farming lands; any amount from $100 to $20,000, according to security. oc17m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Who Is It?

The report comes from Harrison, Ont., that a letter has been received by a woman in Peel township, purporting to be a confession made by a former resident of Peel, now dying in British Columbia. The letter states that one James Able, who mysteriously disappeared from Drayton thirteen years ago, had been murdered and his body thrown into a well, which has since been filled up. The letter gives the names of the murderers, but the woman refuses to disclose them. From enquiries which have been made in this city it appears that suspicion rests with a man who was married to the murdered man's step-daughter.—*World.*

Wholesale City Market.

Beef, per 100 lbs. live weight	$ 4 00 @	4 50
Pork "	7 00 @	7 50
Mutton "	8 00 @	9 00
Potatoes, new "	75 @	1 00
Cabbage "	50 @	1 00
Onions "	1 00 @	1 50
Wheat "	1 50 @	0 00
Oats "	1 00 @	1 25
Peas "	1 25 @	1 50
Hay, per ton	10 00 @	14 00
Butter (rolls) per lb	25 @	30
Cheese, "	14 @	15
Eggs, per doz.	35 @	40
Cordwood (retail) per cord	3 50 @	4 00
Apples, per box	80 @	1 00
Hides (gr'n) per 100 lbs	4 00 @	6 00
" (dry) "	5 00 @	9 00
Wool, per lb	6 @	11

Meteorological Report for Week Ending Nov. 16, 1889.

	MAX.	MIN.	RAIN.
Sunday	47.0	36.0	
Monday	50.0	40.0	0.44
Tuesday	49.0	40.0	0.90
Wednesday	47.0	40.0	
Thursday	46.0	36.0	
Friday	50.0	33.0	
Saturday	57.0	36.0	

Mild, sunshine and cloud.

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

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

T. C. ATKINSON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. Offices—Masonic Building, New Westminster, B. C. dwtc

ARMSTRONG & ECKSTEIN,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.—Masonic Building, New Westminster, B. C. dwmy4tc

CORBOULD, McCOLL & JENNS,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, etc. Offices—Masonic Buildings, New Westminster, and Vancouver, B. C. dwtc

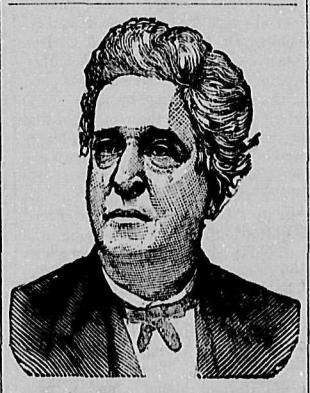
A. C. BRYDONE-JACK, M. A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Public, &c. Office in the Hamley Building, Columbia St., opposite the Colonial Hotel. dwau2tc

JOSEPH E. GAYNOR, B.A., LL.B.
GOLD MEDALIST of the University of Dublin. BARRISTER-AT LAW of the High Court of Justice, Ireland. Offices, Corner McKenzie & Clarkson Sts., New Westminster. dwfe21tc

G. W. GRANT,
ARCHITECT. Office—Corner Mary and Clarkson Sts., Westminster. dwtc

ALBERT J. HILL
(M.Can.Soc.C.E.),
CIVIL ENGINEER, LAND SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN. Hamley Block, New Westminster. dwau23tc

Money to Loan
IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS. Apply to ARMSTRONG & ECKSTEIN. d&wnov1tc



THE LATE PROF. PHELPS.

The above is a portrait of the late Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., L. L. D., of Dartmouth college. He was a strong, able man, who stood high in the literary and scientific worlds. It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, the truth, that Prof. Phelps was the discoverer of what is known to the medical profession and chemists universally as Paine's Celery Compound, unquestionably one of the most valuable discoveries of this century. This remarkable compound is not a nervine, an essence, a sarsaparilla or any devised article, but a *discovery*, and it marks a distinct step in medical practice and the treatment of nervous complications. It has been freely admitted by the best medical talent in the land, and also by the leading chemists and scientists, that for nerve troubles, nervous exhaustion, insomnia, debility, senility and even *the dreaded and terrible Paresis, nothing* has ever been discovered which reaches the disorder and restores health equal to this discovery of Prof. Phelps.

Paine's Celery Compound is now being prepared in quantities, and can be procured at any reputable druggist. An attractive bunch of celery is to be found on every wrapper. It has become specially popular among professional men, mind workers, ladies burdened with exciting social duties and frequenters of the leading clubs.

FOR SALE.
TWO OR THREE NEW MILCH COWS. Apply on the premises.
WILLIAM ARTHUR, Ladner's Landing.
Nov. 6, 1889. wno13m1

Puyallup Nursery!
TREES, SEEDS, SEED POTATOES,
Grown in the famous Hop Region of Puyallup and White River Valleys.
OVER ONE MILLION TREES & PLANTS.
TONS of Grass and Clover Seed.
TONS of Choice Seed Potatoes (10 kinds)
TONS of Choicest Vegetable Seeds.
—SEASON 1889 & 1890.—
Enough for Dealers. Enough for Planters
New revised List and Prices just out. Don't fool yourself by not sending for it *immediately* and learn what is grown and to be had close at home. Catalogue free to all. J. M. OGLE,
wje3m6 Puyallup, Wash. Ter.

Samuel Mellard,
HARDWARE MERCHAN
WESTMINSTER STREET,
CENTREVILLE, B. C.
Dealer in Cutlery, Earthenware, Books, Stationery and Medicines.
Land Agent, Conveyancer, and Notary Public.
Agent for "The Columbian."
Post Office Address, Chilliwhack.
wje29tc

BRITISH COLUMBIA Land and Investment Agency
(LIMITED)
THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.
HEAD OFFICE:
15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENG.
The Business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. dwjly5

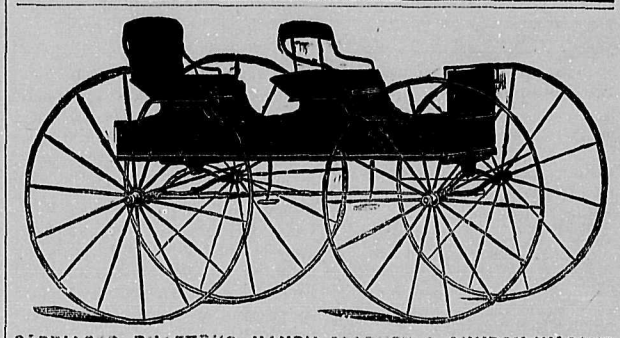
TO SMOKERS.
IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD CIGAR, ASK FOR THE
BRITISH LION
HENRY LEE,
OR THE **MAINLAND.**
They are not only made of the **Choicest Tobacco** but they are of **Home Manufacture,** and should be patronized by all good citizens.
WM. TIETJEN, Manufacturer,
HOLBROOK BUILDING,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
dw17nov1y

Lowenberg, Harris & CO.
Real Estate,
INSURANCE
—AND—
Financial Agents
Purchase Sell and Lease Property,
Collect Rents,
Make Loans on Mortgages,
And transact all Business relating to Real Estate.
—AGENTS FOR—
London Assurance Corporation.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Ld. (Marine)
OFFICES:
Columbia St., New West'r.
41 Government St., Victoria
dwse14y1

Hold Your Orders
—AND—
Save Money!
As we have a Car-load of the Celebrated
Adams & Son's Lumber Wagons,
Which will be here in about 10 Days.
We will also receive a number of **Delivery Wagons** by the same car.
Mainland Carriage Works.
doc1tc SULLEY & BRYSON.

Vancouver City Foundry & Machine Works Co.
(LIMITED)
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.
F. BAKER, Secretary. A. McKELVIE, Mechanical Manager.
dwjl17tc

GRANT & MACLURE.
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.
dwtc



CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, HANDY MARKET & CHURCH WAGONS
F. C. STRICKLAND & CO.
se3dw Webster's Building, Westminster, B. C.

T. J. TRAPP & CO.
GENERAL & SHELF HARDWARE,
Including **Tools** of all kinds of the best makes; **Cross-cut & Hand-Saws, Barbed Wire** for Fencing, and all the necessary **Utensils** for **Farming; Pulley Blocks, Snatch Blocks, Rope & Chain** in all sizes; **Pitch, Tar & Oakum;** Tarred and Plain **Paper** for **Building; Paints & Oils** in all colors; **Liquid Paints** in all shades; **Floor Paints** ready to use; **Grind Stones; Wall Paper** in all designs; **Brooms & Brushes** for all purposes; **Lubricating Oils; Traps** of all descriptions, and a general assortment of **Agricultural Implements.**
Special attention given to orders by mail.
T. J. TRAPP & CO.,
dwjly3tc COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

ENGLISH K BOOTS
—AT—
Erskine's Boot & Shoe Emporium.
The Waterproof "K"; the Country "K"; the City "K"; also Ladies' Buttoned and Laced, and Boys' and Youths' "K" Boots.
Write to-day for a pair. Goods expressed C. O. D.
A. B. ERSKINE,
d&woc30m3 132 Government St., cor. Johnson, VICTORIA, B. C.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
H. T. READ & CO.
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

MAJOR & PEARSON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Financial and Insurance Agents.
Property for Sale in all parts of the City and Suburbs. We also have listed some of the finest farming land in the Province. MONEY TO LOAN. HOUSES TO RENT. Agents for the Confederation Life Association of Toronto, the London Guarantee and Accident Co., Limited. General Agents for British Columbia for the American Steam Boiler Insurance Co. of New York, the Royal and Atlas Fire Assurance Companies of England, Union Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of San Francisco, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand.
—OFFICES—
NEW WESTMINSTER—Columbia Street, Bank of B. C. Block.
VANCOUVER—Hastings Street, opposite the Post Office.
dwse10tc

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.
THE COLUMBIAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT has first-class facilities for all kinds of Commercial Printing. **Bill Heads. Letter Heads, Circulars, Cards, Envelopes, Blank Forms** of every description, **Posters, Dodgers, Price Lists,** &c. Prices will be found as low as at any other office where first-class work is done.

THE VIRGINIANS.

Dissatisfied Virginians are Preparing to Move to Manitoba as a Better Country.

Edmund Yates' Cable Gives the Usual Budget of Interesting Court Gossip.

The New Brazilian Republic Moves Quietly but with Firmness in all Matters.

VIRGINIANS TO MANITOBA.

TORONTO, Nov 19.—A. J. McMillan, Manitoba govt. agent here, reports that quite a colony of Virginians, from near Charlotteville, are moving next spring into Manitoba, where they will engage in farming. Among them are several wealthy tobacco planters who have bought land and will move northward, taking their plantation hands with them. Owing to the failure of the crops for several years past it became imperative for the Virginians to look for new homes and their delegates having visited several of the western States and Manitoba, to find the most suitable location, reported in favor of the latter.

WILL CONSIDER IT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—A deputation consisting of Archdeacon Dixon and others urged the minister of justice to commute the sentence of death on Harvey, the Guelph murderer, on the ground that Harvey was insane when he committed the deed. The minister promised to consider the matter.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 19.—Dr. Britt announced to the assembly yesterday that the advisory council had resigned, and that Governor Royal had accepted their resignations.

AT THE CAPITAL AGAIN

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 19.—His excellency the governor general and Lady Stanley and party will arrive in Ottawa this afternoon. It is understood that the Mayor and Aldermen will meet their excellencies at the station and present them with an address of welcome.

NO EVANGELISTS REQUIRED.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19.—Yesterday the Toronto ministerial association discussed the advisability of employing evangelists. The general opinion was that a good pastor ought to be able to do his own evangelistic work. A paper on this subject was read by the Rev. Dr. Parker.

EDMUND YATES' CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The redecoration of the corridor of Windsor Castle has just been completed at a cost of several thousand pounds. The work has been constantly in progress all the year. The design, which was chosen by the Princess Beatrice, is of sage green. In the corridor are a large number of splendid cabinets, many of which are filled with china, one set of Rose du Bazin being valued at 30,000 pounds. At the upper end of the corridor is a bust of Gordon, close to which is his pocket Bible inclosed in crystal. Guests for the queens's dinner parties invariably assemble in the corridor, as the oak room, where her majesty lunches and dines, opens from it, and close to the door hangs Professor Angelies' celebrated portrait of Beacons field, next to it being a curious portrait of George II. The queen's private apartments are in the immediate vicinity of the corridor and the three drawing rooms, the white, green and red, open from it. The decoration of the corridor is the most important work of the kind that has been carried out in the private apartments since the grand dining room in the northeast corner of the castle was splendidly redecorated in cream and gold just before the jubilee. This room contains a magnificent carved sideboard of rosewood, and also the gold punch bowl and ladle for which George IV. paid 10,000 guineas.

ALBERT EDWARD IN MARBLE.

Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Langeburg has nearly completed a life size marble statue of the Prince of Wales, which he is executing for the Royal College of Music.

CASTLE RESTORED.

The King of Denmark has just completed the thorough restoration of the well known castle of Rosenberg, at Copenhagen, wherein the crown jewels, pictures, state papers, and many of art are deposited and admirably arranged.

DIED WEALTHY.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The will of the late Alexander Morris shows his estate is worth $376,982.89, the biggest item being real estate, $305,644, also stocks, $42 617, and a life insurance policy of $20,000. The principal bequests are $1,000 to found a bursary in the Faculty of Divinity in Queen's University, $1,000 to McGill University to found an exhibition in the Faculty of Law. To his widow and family he leaves the rest of his real and personal estate and effects in Ontario and Manitoba.

HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—J. W. Tyrell, of Hamilton, a surveyor, who was out with Lieut. Gordon in the steamer Alert on the Hudson's Bay expedition in 1885 and 1886, says that the New England whalers annually invade the waters of the bay and capture the prizes which Canadian capitalists do not think worth looking after. He found nothing to interfere with the navigation during July, August, September and October, and that for another month vessels would, with a chance of some delay, be able to make their trips. A railway to Churchill or some other point on the bay and a line of steamers to connect with it would not only afford a much needed outlet for our Canadian Northwest, but would, he says, afford the means of developing Hudson's Bay.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Lord Stanley on his arrival to-morrow from the Pacific coast will receive a welcome from the mayor and a civic deputation.

Dr. Wilson, the law clerk of the house of commons, dropped dead in New York on Saturday from heart disease.

Colonel Bernard, brother-in law of Sir John Macdonald, is seriously ill.

An official of the fisheries department is authority for the statement that the negotiations between American and British governments have reached a stage which will result in holding a conference early next year at Washington for the settlement of the Behring sea and Atlantic fishery questions.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—The name adopted by the new government is the republic of the United States of Brazil. The new ministers have adopted the United States flag with the Brazilian colors for the national emblem. The change of government has been made practically without bloodshed and with the slightest possible amount of disorder. After the first excitement caused by the signing of the declaration of the army and navy in favor of a republic perfect, order was maintained. The imperial ministry retired peacefully when informed of their deposition and a provisional cabinet was formed. The great majority of both the army and navy favored the establishment of a republic. The provincial government's first proclamation announced the abolition of royalty. The state council has also been abolished by another decree. A parliament was elected a month ago, which had not yet assembled. It was dissolved and new elections will be held, when the people will declare for the form of government. The republic is assured.

The new government has announced that it will firmly maintain order. It is preparing a circular to foreign governments relative to the overthrow of the empire. The circular will be telegraphed to the Brazilian representatives abroad for presentation to the various governments. The province of Bahia has signified its adherence to the republic. The news from other provinces shows that they are also in favor of a republican form of government. The republic was proclaimed at Bahia and Pernambuco without opposition. These cities are quiet, but business is at a standstill.

MILLIONS OF MONEY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The will of the late John Crerar was admitted to probate to-day. The will disposes of $35,000,000 of personal property and real estate valued at $500,000. To a number of cousins he leaves sums ranging from $10.000 to $20,000. A large number of bequests, ranging from $10,000 to $50,000 each, are given in charities, hospitals, historical, scientific and literary societies, etc, and a number of friends. It gives $100,000 to the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, and the same amount to the trustees of that church, the income to be used for mission work, and $100,000 for a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. The remainder of the estate, estimated to be worth $2,250,000, is to be set apart for the erection and maintenance of a public libraty in the city of Chicago, to be known as the John Crerar library.

ROMANCE IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—A romance in real life and of unusual interest developed here to-day, when Maurice Scholl announced his intention of returning to Germany to marry Fraulein Marguerita Muller, daughter of the burgomaster of a town near Stettin. It was thirteen years ago that the couple were betrothed. One evening when they were returning from the opera Edmund von Wondel, an army officer, insulted the prospective bride. Scholl challenged him to a duel. The combat occurred next morning. Pistols were used, and Von Wondel was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Scholl was badly wounded, but managed to escape. Since that time he has been an exile from his native land. He made a fortune in Kansas City, and when the statute of limitations prevents him from being prosecuted for his crime he will arrange to return to his home and complete the romance by marriage.

FROM VICTORIA.

Chinese Excited Over Reported Blowing Up of the Steamer Abyssinia.--The Windsor Hotel Narrowly Escapes Burning.

Special to THE COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, Nov. 19.—The Chinese population are considerably excited over a report which has gained credence amongst them that the steamship Abyssinia had blown up. They have a story that the steamer's boilers burst two days after leaving Yokohama for Hong Kong, on her last trip from Vancouver. As there was quite a number of passengers on board the report caused much excitement amongst their friends here.

The "Around the World in 80 days" Company gave a fine show last night and left for Vancouver this morning.

The Windsor hotel had a narrow escape from burning last night.

Probably all Right.

Some anxiety is being felt over the safety of Capt. Douglas of Saanich, who left there for Vancouver in a sailing scow loaded with bricks, some ten or twelve days ago. Parties who know the captain say that alarm is unnecessary as in his movements he is quite eccentric, as often if he encounters a head wind he will run to some sheltered bay among the islands of the straits and go off ashore for a week's shooting. He is known to be a careful sailor, and is well acquainted with the local waters, and it is believed he will turn up all right.—*Friday's Times.*

THE CHURCHES.

Summaries of Some of the City Sermons Spoken Sunday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

At the Presbyterian church Sunday night Rev. Mr. Scouler took for his text 1st Thessalonians, 5c ,22v.—"Abstain from all appearance of evil"—and said: There is one form of evil which exists in our land, as in almost every other civilized land, that I intend specially to deal with this evening, namely, the use of intoxicants. In my judgment this is an unmixed evil from which every Christian should seek to abstain. If a Christian does not see it his duty to abstain for his own sake, I think he is bound to do so for the sake of his weaker brethren. St. Paul teaches us this principle: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Hence, we should neither drink nor buy nor offer strong drink to any one. If we had universal abstinence among those who profess to be Christians, this would go a long way to remove intemperance from the land. The position that the Presbyterian general assembly takes on this question is very strong and decided. It urges upon all its ministers and churches to take a leading part with a view to bringing about the early and total prohibition of the liquor traffic. To this end we must win the aged and educate the young. If the young be set right on this question, then in a generation or two we might see an end to the whole evil. It is easier to-day to be a total abstainer than it was forty years ago. At social gatherings, at marriages, at funerals, and even at baptisms it was then customary to pass around strong drink. The use of intoxicants was fashionable and was considered necessary, but a great change has been brought about in the last few years comparatively. Much still remains to be done, however, in the various ways of precept, example, education, organization and legislation. We ask if this temperance work is the work of God, for if we are persuaded that it is, as we must be, we shall be eager to help in any way, however humble, in a work that has for its object the glory of God and the uplifting of mankind to a higher level. There is much to be gained in prosecuting this work; there is nothing to be lost. The future will never become what it may be unless this great evil is removed from the land. Look around you and ask what is the cause of much of the misery in the world. Oh, how many faces are bathed in tears that might be wreathed in smiles. How many know the meaning of that biting word poverty, that might be blessed with plenty. The preacher, in concluding, addressed a word of warning to the young on the danger of tampering with the evil, and of exhortation to those who had become slaves to the habit to give themselves to Christ and they would be set free and led and kept in the way of holiness.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

At the Reformed Episcopal church, in the evening, Rev. Thos. Haddon discoursed from Philippians 3 chap. 13th and 14th verses on the subject: "Prize Winners." He said:—Forty years ago a young man bathing in the river Clyde discovered, while swimming from shore to shore, that on the opposite bank there was a piece of uncultivated land, and so interesting and pretty was the spot that he named it after the lady to whom he was espoused, with a fervent desire that he some day might possess it; and to gain this prize all the efforts of his life were concentrated until seven years ago, having accumulated wealth in his business of ship building, he gained the prize and entered into possession. The desire to gain this prize had been his ruling passion through life, and by applying the energies of his whole being he had succeeded. Men through all time have had special prizes in view, special purposes to accomplish, and in the end have proved that by steady perseverance what seemed almost impossible had been accomplished; and that there is reward to those who steadfastly pursue any object. I am fully persuaded that this principle holds good in the religious as well as the civil world; Paul had a mark he strove to reach, and this one supreme purpose took possession of his whole moral and spiritual being; his mental gifts were pressed into service to gain, and his spiritual attainments pointed towards this achievement. This one thing filled his whole vision day and night wherever he went; his position and wonderful career were as nothing to him, they had no charm since he had seen the Lord of Glory. Since the spirit had entered his soul what a change: before, he had been ambitious to overthrow the bulwark of Christianity, persecuting its followers. Now it was his one desire to further Christianity, to point to the lamb of God, to develop the Christian graces; and he gave up all things else to win the mark of the prize of the high calling which is in Christ Jesus. This is the purpose of the Christian religion. It not only enters the heart of man but stirs him to elevate the position of his fellow man; it helps him not only to seek a higher plane of Christian experience, but expands his soul and gives him energy to aid in the amelioration of his fellow men. The lives of Enoch, Noah, Moses and Abraham are examples of life effort, of devotion, of oneness of aim, applied to the accomplishment of some special work. The world is an opposing element to this life devotion; self comes in to divide the energies and affections, making sacrifice of principle, honor, friendship just to gain selfish ends. God and his law are hardly thought of, the prize is lost sight of and the holy fire and zeal and grace are deadened by the one desire of self interest; the consuming desire of Wolsley was his own aggrandisement, sacrificing principle to gain the esteem of his earthly sovereign; so much so that when about to die he said: "Oh that I had served my God as well as I have served my king." My friends, we cannot serve God and mammon. Paul's desire was to know nothing among men save Christ and Him crucified; his one purpose was to press onward, upward, with eye fixed on the goal, quickening his step until he crossed the line and received the prize. How different the purpose for which the great mass live to-day; just straining every nerve, applying every means to amass wealth of this world, which, suddenly perhaps, they are called to leave; and having made no provision for the life to come they go out of the world as naked as they came in. I trust none of us are living thus; we had better be poor here and rich in the other world, than rich here and poor there; better have the applause of God than of men; in short, better be a Christian than an unbeliever. Do not give your whole attention to things of this world and rob yourself of the blessings of the world to come; lay self aside, let the mind and heart contemplate the prize; let the purpose single and supreme be to gain it, lay aside all dead weights, sins and sinful alliances, and look unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith. Keep the city of the Great Kingdom in view, that city where there is no census, no tide of business, no hearse wending its way to the silent tomb, and no mourners, but angels rejoicing, saints for citizens. In conclusion, with Paul I beseech you by the mercies of God that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice holy and acceptable unto Him, which is your reasonable service.

CITY COUNCIL.

The council met Monday night at 8 o'clock for the transaction of business. Present—Aldermen Shiles, Reid, Calbick, Curtis, and McPhaden.

His worship Mayor Townsend in the chair.

Ald. Curtis rose to a question of privilege, and said: Your worship, before business is proceeded with, I would like to make a brief statement about a misrepresentation, which, I think, was unintentional, in THE COLUMBIAN'S report of Thursday night's meeting as to what I said about the water commissioners. I would like the matter straightened out right here in justice to myself. All the members of the council will remember the remarks I made at that time. Well, I am reported to have said that the electors were not competent to "elect" the commissioners. You will have seen the letter in THE COLUMBIAN about it. I think that paper did me an injustice. You will remember that when the question was under discussion in this council I said I considered the council having fully considered the matter would be more competent to "nominate" the commissioners. I did not say the electors were not competent. If I did say anything of the kind, I did not intend the meaning represented to be taken from my remarks. I would like, with your worship's permission, to hear what the other aldermen have to say about it.

The mayor said that as far as he remembered Ald. Curtis had said he thought that the council having had more experience were perhaps more qualified to nominate the water commissioners.

All the aldermen present said about the same thing in different words without being positive as to the exact expression.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Benjamin Worth, saying that the opening of Fife street had been appreciated by residents in that locality, and praying for a sidewalk. Received and referred to the board of works with power to act.

From C. H. Wilson, recommending the Vancouver Iron Works' make of fire hydrants. Referred to the water committee.

From J. E. Freese, notifying the council that nothing had been done in the matter of drainage in front of his property and asking immediate action. Ald. Curtis said he thought Mr. Freese had not been fairly dealt with in this matter; if the board of works would act immediately in the case they would be doing a favor. His worship said it would be attended to.

From T. Ackerman, asking permission to lay lumber on Douglas street for building purposes. Granted under the usual conditions.

From Rev. Mr. Irwin, thanking the council on behalf of the ladies of Trinity church, for the decorations in the opera house last Tuesday evening. Received and filed.

From C. E. Woods, thanking council in the name of Mrs. Dickinson for council's letter of condolence. Received and filed.

From C. McDonough, asking for street lines on two sides of lot 21, block 32. Referred to the board of works with power to act.

From A. Leamy, stating that he was instructed by Mr. D. McGillivray to apply for the lease of water lots 23 and 24 and others contiguous. Received and referred to the finance committee to report on at next meeting.

From the city clerk of Vancouver, enclosing memorial on the subject of personal property and income tax, passed by Vancouver council on the 4th inst.

On motion referred to the finance committee to report on at next meeting. The memorial is as follows:

Moved by Ald. Oppenheimer, seconded by Ald. Costello, *Resolved*, That a memorial from this council, under the seal of the corporation, and signed by the mayor and city clerk, be forwarded to the government of this province, asking it to introduce a measure at the next session to so amend sec. 3 of chap. 14, of the consolidated statutes, as to exclude from its provisions the several cities of the province in relation to personal property and income tax, and that a copy of such memorial be forwarded to the other cities of the province asking their co-operation in the matter. Carried. Passed by council on Monday, the 4th of November, 1889.

From R. B. Bell, stating that a large, dead fir-tree, over 200 feet high, stands close to Douglas road on Moody square and that the tree may fall at any time, and probably on his house, and asking that it be cut down. Referred to the board of works.

A petition from 58 ratepayers asking that Edinburgh street be graded and completed and a sidewalk built thereon and detailing the advantages to be gained by the same.

Ald. McPhaden said this street was one of the main thoroughfares of the city. Work on the street would not interfere with the traffic. He hoped the council would grant the prayer of the petition.

Ald. Reid seconded the suggestions of Ald. McPhaden.

Ald. Shiles was in favor of the petition.

Ald. Calbick thought the street work could be done better in winter than in summer.

The board of works was instructed to prepare plans forthwith.

REPORTS.

The street naming and numbering committee reported suggesting a few changes in the original plans. Laid over until next Monday night for a full council.

The fire and light committee reported recommending the payment of some small accounts. Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Ald. Curtis moved that the alderman limitation bylaw be read; this was carried and the by-law read a first time. The rules of order being suspended, it was read a second time. Council went into committee of the whole on the bylaw, which was read by clauses, Ald. Curtis in the chair. Ald. Curtis recommended another title for the bylaw as the present title was ambiguous. The other members of the board thought the title was good enough as it stood.

Ald. Calbick was opposed to numbers in a ward being allowed to dominate.

Ald. Reid believed in equal representation.

The mayor said the reason for bringing in the bylaw was to have equal representation.

The committe rose and reported progress and the bylaw was read a third time.

On motion the bylaw was passed and ordered to be signed, sealed and published.

Ald. Curtis wanted to know when the old council went out and the new came in as he wished to be prepared with the financial statement. The clerk said the new council begins its labors the first Monday in January.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Send More Exhibits.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—A dispatch has been received from L. A. Hamilton, Montreal, requesting samples of B. C. potatoes to be forwarded to Toronto to be added to the car of B. C. fruits and other products now being exhibited through the various provinces. Will you kindly permit me to urge growers of potatoes in this district to send in samples immediately, which will be labelled with the names and addresses of the growers, and forwarded to Toronto free of charge. A few choice winter apples would add greatly to the variety of the B. C. exhibit, and if sent immediately I shall forward them in like manner.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,
President B. C. P. A. A.

Election Talk.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—The extremity to which small politicians are driven when election day is too long deferred, is well illustrated in the idiotic "dialogue" which appears in *Truth* of Sunday morning. The dialogue in question is alleged to have taken place between a defender of Mr. Corbould (why "defender"?) and a supporter of Mr. Cunningham. The scene of the controversy is appropriately laid in a bar-room, as it is painfully evident that both parties to it were considerably under the influence of liquor.

Dick, Mr. Corbould's defender, apparently carried the heaviest load, for he begins by "looking thunder" at his opponent. Poets have sometimes written of a "lightning glance," but a man must be very drunk when he looks "thunder." Harry seems to have been sober enough to realize that it is useless to argue with an intoxicated man, for he says but little, allowing Dick to do all the talking.

It must make Mr. Corbould very tired to read the productions of some of his "defenders," and from present indications he will soon have cause to pray to be delivered from his friends, especially from the wild, wild western journalist on Church street. Yours, ANTI-ROT.

New Westminster, Nov. 18th, 1889.

A Question of Finances.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—Both the candidates for provincial legislative honors want a redistribution of seats, which is nothing more than reasonable and fair. Both gentlemen want considerable bonuses, and appropriations for the building of bridges, roads, a court house, etc., and I believe that the majority of the electors want these things, too. But there is a question which underlies the others, and is in reality *the* question. As far as I am aware, neither of the candidates has given utterance to his sentiments regarding it, and I believe it to be eminently important that they should. It is the question of finances. The government is not made of money, and is not likely to listen to such extensive schemes of outlay, unless the supplicant can at the same time propound some plan of reimbursement. The improvements proposed would be a source of great pleasure to the community, and profit to landowners. New Westminster district would be a more desirable place to live in, more people would locate here, and land would rapidly rise in value. Personal property, houses and improvements would not rise, however; neither would incomes, except from land. It would, therefore, be unjust to place a heavier burden upon industry, while allowing the owners of land, who are enriched by every public improvement, to go free. I hope the candidates will be prepared, when they address the electors, to give a definite statement of their position on this question.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

New Westminster, Nov. 19th, 1889.

Election Points.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN: *Sir*—A few months ago it seemed to be the opinion among a certain clique, and with citizens in general, that New Westminster had had enough of legal representation in parliament, that no more lawyers should be sent to Victoria to represent us, and that our last legal dose was too bitter ever to be repeated. But now a change has come over the clique, and New Westminster must have a legal representative. And for why? possibly to assist in the passage of divers important bills that should not be passed without the closest scrutiny; bills that will give a monopoly to certain parties of important privileges in this city. One of these bills might be for an electric street railway; a good bill if it is the intention of the projectors to build the lines immediatly, but a gigantic monopoly and money making scheme if the proposed bill does not force the company to begin work forthwith. This scheme worked on the Sound. A company got a charter for an electric street railway, held the streets closed, and finally sold their rights to the highest bidder, clearing many thousands of dollars from a trifling outlay. Then it is likely the Coquitlam Water Works Co. may want an extension of time to take their pipes into Vancouver. And who would be more willing and interested in the success of those bills than Mr. Corbould and his particular supporters? It is quite plain that the Corbould party have lots of fish to fry in the private frying pan, and it is not at all unlikely that to successfully accomplish these important private ends the public interests would be left neglected and uncooked.

WESTMINSTER FIRST.

Anti-Humbug Answered.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—My attention was called to a communication which appeared in your issue of the 15th over the signature "No Humbug," in which the writer makes a cowardly and slanderous attack on myself and friends who are supporting Mr. Corbould's election as our representative to the local house. I am sorry Mr. Cunningham has got to such straits that he has to employ such men as Mr. Greer and "No Humbug" to do his dirty work. It is quite true I did support Mr. Bole in his election, and also quite true that I am now supporting Mr. Corbould, and in doing so am actuated by the best of motives, that is, the welfare and future prosperity of our city, and on the 25th Nov. will prove to Mr. Cunningham and his cowardly advocate that the electors are of the same opinion, that Mr. Corbould is the man to represent us in the local house. "No Humbug" accused me of being after the almighty dollar. Well I have no hesitation in saying that I am after that dollar, and don't you think that friend Tom has a strong leaning that way. In fact the whole Cunningham tribe are built that way. Now I would like to ask "No Humbug" if he remembers the time one of the Cunningham family misrepresented the city and district in the Dominion house; how he took a contract for supplying the poor Indians with blankets, and only escaped being heavily fined by resigning his seat and thus disfranchising this constituency? And again when we sent him to the local house was it not a repetition of his conduct in the Dominion house, only it was axe handles this time at one dollar each? I tell you, Mr. Humbug, this city has been Cunninghamed too much in the past and I am confident that on the 25th Nov. all right thinking and independent electors will share my opinion. The Cunningham faction always have had the government patronage in the past and can keep it in the future. I can live without government aid, thank heaven, and defy any person to rightfully charge me with doing a dishonorable act either in private, business or public life. Again "No Humbug" asks who are Cunningham's supporters; Echo answers, "who," for I tell you they are few and far between; and if Mr. Cunningham is wise, he will withdraw from the contest, and by doing so prove that he has the true interests of our fair city at heart. In conclusion I would say, if "No Humbug" has any more dirt to sling let him have the manliness to come out over his own name, or else attend to his book keeping in the swamp. Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space, I am yours, &c., E. S. SCOULLAR.

A Bogus Gold Brick.

A Port Townsend dispatch of the 14th inst., says: This afternoon two men who gave their names as Kearns and Hopkins, were arrested on suspicion of being burglars. Kearns is a smooth-faced young man about 22 years of age, and Hopkins is a middle-aged man. On searching them the police found a bottle of paint and false wigs in the possession of Kearns, who at once confessed their business as gold brick swindlers, and said they had been in the country among the farmers. He said a farmer named William Bishop, worth $100,000, had agreed to buy a brick, as well as their claim, which they had in Colorado, and from which the gold was taken, the purchaser reserving the right to take it to a jeweler, and have it tested. The ringleader is said to be young Kearns' father. Young Kearns was representing an Indian, and his duty was to pass himself off as the person who discovered the mine in Colorado, and the swindlers had to get his consent before the deal could be made. Young Kearns gave this information to a party who was placed in the cell with him, and because he thought the police had captured his father, who has the brick and has not yet been caught; but no doubt will be, as the police are on his trail.

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*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

VEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

(*From Daily Columbian, Nov. 13.*)

The Gladys arrived last night from Chilliwack with a heavy load of farm produce.

There was quite a heavy frost last night, but not sufficiently penetrating to injure garden flowers.

The morning train from Vancouver to-day had an unusually heavy load of passengers, many of whom attended the assizes.

THE COLUMBIAN is indebted to Dr. DeWolf Smith for a complete list of the physicians entitled to practice in this province.

Mr. L. P. Eckstein held a court of revision of the Dominion voters list at Vancouver on Monday and at Moodyville yesterday.

The Falcon arrived late last night from Nanaimo with a scow load of coal for James Wise. The coal is being unloaded at Mathers & Milligan's wharf.

The week of prayer at the Y.M.C.A. rooms has so far been a great success. Large numbers of young men have attended every evening, and displayed great fervor and attention.

Vancouver shows a brilliant record on the assize docket. Out of the twelve cases to be tried seven come from Vancouver, while the remaining five are scattered over the district.

A so called palmist is in the city and pretends to unravel anybody's past and tell the future. Palmistry is not a common handicraft, and the professors of it are both handy and crafty.

Sixty head of cattle arrived from Kamloops and the Nicola valley last night and were unloaded at the C.P.N. stock yards. They are fine beef cattle and up to the average quality received from the Nicola ranches.

A rousing meeting of Mr. Cunningham's supporters was held last night, at which reports were received showing that the canvass is progressing favorably. A general committee of fifty members was appointed and the work of organization fully completed.

The str. Dunsmuir left this morning for Nanaimo with a much mixed cargo, consisting of 20 head of cattle, 100 boxes of apples and a large crowd of salvation army soldiers. The latter held a prayer meeting on the wharf before the departure of the steamer.

Quite a batch of campaign communications appears in this paper to-day. The interest in the contest is increasing, and letter-writers evidently know where to put their communications to have them read. Our columns are open for short communications on all questions of public interest.

Residents of Sapperton would like to know why the extension to the Sapperton sidewalk, from the penitentiary to the new hospital, is not being constructed with more show of progress. The material has been on the ground for some time and is being scattered all over the road, with a possibility of some of it getting lost, to say nothing of obstructing the highway. The matter will stand looking into, and it is to be hoped construction will be pushed at once.

Gold Dredging.

Mr. Oliver, the assistant manager of the Fraser River Gold Dredging Co., is now located at Yale awaiting the arrival of the dredging machinery which is expected next week. Timber is being taken out for rafts and booms to be used in connection with the dredging operations, and it is expected that all will be in readiness for a start before the end of the year. It is not likely, however, that operations on an extensive scale will be commenced until spring opens.

A Silly Joke.

Last night about eleven o'clock many people were alarmed by the ringing of the school bell. The misguided boy or imbecile man who perpetrated the joke gave an imitation of the fire-bell and kept it up for a few seconds. Fortunately for him the crowd could not get hold of the funny fellow, as they had a good joke to tell him which might have injured his health. The school bell hangs where any ill-disposed person can get at it, and this is not the first time that citizens have been annoyed by the pranks of boys and others with it.

Siwash Creek.

The latest reports from Siwash creek, near Yale, are to the effect that a miner named Dunn struck a 15 oz. nugget last week. This reported find is not credited by those who know the creek. Work is being shut down for the winter, and the miners are returning to Yale and the coast. Many claims that were worked for all they were worth during the past summer will be abandoned to the next enterprising prospector who may fondly imagine the yellow dust mingles thick with Siwash sands. On the whole, mining on Siwash creek has proved a failure, and the rush that was made to it last spring is not likely to be repeated.

The March of Civilization.

The bar-tender in a well-known aristocratic bar was indulging in a reverie this morning, soaring off into the realms of Brownstudy, when a diminutive, shrivelled, yellow, cock-eyed son of the Flowery Kingdom shuffled into the bar-room; placing his foot on the nickel-plated footrod, and throwing away the stump of his fragrant Havana, he said, "I'll take a pousse cafe, if you please, mister," in perfectly good English. The bar-tender is a hale and stalwart man, but he gasped for breath and clutched his vest in the region of the heart, while his eyes bulged out like porcelain door handles. "To what?" he stammered. "I take a pousse-cafe, if you please," retorted his celestialship rather warmly. "Oh! lor, if this ain't the advance of civilization, I don't want a cent," murmured the stricken Caucasian as he jerked the liquors around in a lively style and set the expensive gum-tickler in front of the ravished Mongolian, who stumped up the two bits like a little man, and whisked off his liquor with the air of a veteran swigger.

Police Court Notes.

Fred. Puller pleaded guilty this morning in the police court to the charge of having stolen four dollars from Joseph Hawks, a logger, at the Merchant's hotel saloon yesterday. Prisoner explained that he took the money with no felonious intention, but he was going to return it. His honor thought this was a pretty steep yarn and said it would not go down. Hawks had been treating, and his honor said that loggers like sailors when they have been away from town a long time generally get pretty well "corned" when they pay a visit to civilization. Hawks was asked to give his evidence and as he stepped forward his honor remarked. "Why, Hawks you look as if you had lost your head." "Beg' yer pardon yer warship," hastily queried the plaintiff. "I say, you look as if you hadn't come to town to attend a revival meeting." "Well I guess not" rejoined Hawks amid the smiles of the court. Hawks, in his evidence, admitted that he had been as he had expressed it, "pretty well ginned up." He could not tell how he got into company with Puller but he knew he had to stand all his drinks. His honor advised Hawks to be a little more exclusive in his society. Puller, who is a little four foot high Englishman, gave an amusing account of how he came to meet Hawks. His story was, however, deemed too flimsy and he was sentenced to four months at hard labor. Puller was lately arrested on a charge of vagrancy, but left town on being released. His honor was in doubt whether to send Puller up to the assizes, but after some consideration allowed the first sentence of four months to take effect.

Personal.

A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, is in the city.

Chief of Police McLaren, of Vancouver, is in town.

A. B. Gray, of Victoria, is in the city on a business visit.

Attorney-General Davie is in the city and staying at the Queen's.

Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie arrived from Victoria this morning.

Mrs. Harrison, of Almonte, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. G. D. Brymner.

Mrs A. J. Tolmie, accompanied by Miss Tolmie, arrived from Victoria today.

Sir M. B. Begbie and Mr. Theodore Davie, attorney-general, are at the Queen's Hotel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Misunderstood.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—Mr. Cunningham came to our store and presented a book signed by my father; and I being busy at the time signed it without reading it. I did not authorize Mr. Cunningham to use it as he did, nor did I know that Messrs. Major and Gamble were mentioned in the book. When these gentlemen asked me to sign for Mr. Corbould they did not mention Mr. Cunningham's name. WM. MCRAE, Jr.

Schemes.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—Can you tell me if Mr. Tom Cunningham really expects people to believe what he says about the "schemes" and "designs" for the injury of New Westminster, entertained by men like Corbould and Major, who have twice as much at stake in New Westminster as he has? Cunningham's own supporters will laugh and say "Oh, the new comers, who don't know the men, will think *there is something in it!*" And yet the men who thus acknowledge that Cunningham is printing deliberate falshoods to catch votes, will keep on supporting him. R. L.

Mr. Greer's Candidate.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—In your issue of last night "Observer" strings out a woful wail against the election of Ald. Cunningham, if for no other reason than that he is supported by the great Samuel Greer. If Samuel Greer shoves himself forward unasked, and where he is not wanted, it can be no fault of Mr. Cunningham's, but so far as I can learn the great Indian lands owner is not so much in favor of Mr. Cunningham as he is bitterly opposed to Mr. Corbould, who, with the Hon. John Robson, it is said, owns 160 acres of land adjoining Greer's property, and which will prove immensely valuable if Greer can be ousted and possession gained by the C. P. R. so that the company can begin its long deferred operations on English Bay. By the way, Mr. Editor, how strange it is that none but Mr. Corbould's supporters can see opposition to the government in Mr. Cunningham's candidacy! And again, Mr. Editor, how exceedingly strange it is that the leading supporters of Mr. Corbould were nearly all bitter oppositionists six months ago. Truly time brings great changes, so great that even the political leopards of the royal city can change their spots with the same ease and freedom that they would their socks. ANTI-BOSH.

Another from Mr. Major.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir:*—Although Mr. Cunningham has evaded the point at issue between us, a reply to his letter in your last night's paper seems necessary.

His oily gammon about consideration for the governor-general, and so forth, is introduced to cover the real reason of his delay, which was two-fold. In the first place, he wanted to wait until the public had lost sight to a certain extent of the real point at issue; and, in the second place, he wanted to go around town and hunt up something which could be used as evidence.

Let us briefly refer to his witnesses. In canvassing Mr. W. E. Townsend, I told him distinctly that I asked him to sign for Mr. Corbould as an *opponent* of Mr. Cunningham. The Messrs. McRae had signed a requisition to the late Mr. Dickinson, and we told them that *he* had withdrawn in Mr. Corbould's favor. To Mr. Gilley, I said, as well as I can remember, *not one word* about the matter. He came along when some others were signing, and I believe Mr. Gamble called him and showed him the requisition, *which he signed. It is possible that he* may have so far misunderstood some fragment of the talk going on as to believe himself justified in making the noncommital and evasive statement printed in Mr. Cunningham's letter.

I say it is possible, because I have made no secret of the fact that Mr. Cunningham VOLUNTEERED to withdraw *in favor of Mr. Corbould, and took it* back; and that he acknowledged these facts in the presence of a witness. This is the point.

The vulgar, impertinent "bounce" of Mr. Cunningham's last paragraph, and its reckless misrepresentation of facts, are alike characteristic of the man. We waited upon him in his store, which can *be entered by any one without an invita*tion, because we felt that, as he had *volunteered* to withdraw in Mr. Corbould's favor, courtesy required us to let him know that Mr. Corbould was in the field, so that he might have a chance to redeem his word. It is painfully evident, however, that he is one upon whom courtesy is thrown away.

C. G. MAJOR.

Westminster, Nov. 13th, 1889.

Late Canadian News.

The railway committee of the privy council at Ottawa is called to meet on the 19th inst.

The creditors of Brown, Balfour & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., have accepted 43⅓ cents on the dollar, and the firm will continue business.

The Alantic fisheries protection fleet has been withdrawn for the season. The fishing is poor, but the prices for mackerel are very high.

The Northwest assembly meeting at Regina, N. W. T., has voted a want of confidence in the new advisory board by a vote of thirteen to eight.

Petitions for the commutation of the death sentence on Harvey, the Guelph murderer, to imprisonment for life, are being circulated in Toronto and largely signed.

It is considered probable that Premier Sullivan, of Prince Edward Island, will be appointed chief justice there, and Niel McLeod will likely be premier.

The West Lambton, Ont., nominations took place Monday. The candidates are Charles McKenzie, Liberal; R. Fleek, Conservative; John S. McRae, third party.

Andrew C. Drumm, who stole $60,000 from his uncle, Major Drumm, at Kansas City last fall, his wife, and his brother Oscar Drumm, were arrested at Toronto Monday night.

An important encyclical letter from the Pope on several questions of the day has been received by the Roman *Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of* Quebec to be read in the churches.

The changes in the Canadian Pacific time table are to take place on November 24th, but there will be no material alteration in the running time of the through trains, says a late Winnipeg despatch.

In the Ottawa police court, on Monday, young Hollingsworth, who pleaded guilty to robbing her majesty's mail, was sentenced to five years in the Kingston penitentiary. The police are in pursuit of two others.

General Sir Frederick Middleton arrived in Winnipeg at noon Monday. The general was to spend a couple of days in that city inspecting the schools, and then proceed to British Columbia to inspect the corps here.

A sad accident by poisoning happened a few miles south of Crystal City, Man., Monday morning. Mr. Joseph Marshall, a young married man, who came from London, Ont, last spring, and had been engaged in farming, was poisoned accidentally. He took what he supposed to be a dose of epsom salts, but which was in all probability oxalic acid. He lived only a few minutes after taking the poison. He leaves a wife and two children.

George Lovett recently got into trouble with the pastor of St. Matthew's Episcopal church, Toronto, by distributing at the door tracts that *were condemnatory of ritualism.* Last Sunday he and a friend did the same thing at St. Barnaby's Episcopal church. One of the ushers struck Lovett in the face, and a member of the congregation, said to be the editor of the *Dominion Churchman*, snatched the tracts from his hands. There was a good deal of excitement during the next few minutes.

Alaska Boundary.

Mr. Otto J. Klotz, D. L. S., of the interior department, has returned to Ottawa from his visit to Alaska. He *brings important data for the govern*ment, which will greatly facilitate the interpretation by the Dominion cabinet of the boundary as laid down by ex*isting treaties.* Mr. Klotz's work this year had no connection with the work done by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, on the Yukon. Speaking of the Alaska boundary, Mr. Klotz stated that there was nothing, of course, definitely arranged about it, but the United States had a survey up there this year. There were several United States surveys working from Mexico to Alaska, coast and geodetic surveys. Mr. Klotz is interested in the agitation going on for a triangular or geodetic survey of the Dominion on somewhat similar lines to that going on for many years in the states.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

(*From Daily Columbian, Nov. 14.*)

The assizes have attracted a large number of people to the city and the hotels are full to overflowing.

The str. Irving left for Chilliwack this morning with 5,000 feet lumber, 20 tons merchandise and a number of passengers.

The str. Princess Louise left for Victoria this morning with 40 head of cattle, 80 bales of hay, 200 sacks grain and a large number of passengers.

A team of horses attached to the City Brewery wagon, bolted on Columbia street this afternoon and spilled the driver, vehicle and numerous casks.

A sailing scow which left Saanich ten days ago loaded with brick for Vancouver has not been heard of since, and it is thought she has been lost in the Gulf. The fate of the crew cannot be ascertained.

The schooner Oriole, on a trip from Vancouver to this city, went ashore at Point Grey during the storm on Saturday night and stove a hole in her bottom. She will probably be floated again without much trouble. She was partially insured.

Mr. G. W. Rasure has received from his kilns at Yale a carload of the finest lime ever burned on the Pacific coast. It was burned from white marble, and is said to be of the most superior quality for finshing purposes. This is an opportunity that builders will not neglect.

"The Kootenay, B.C., Smelting and Trading Syndicate, Limited (Foreign)," is registered. The object of the company is to acquire mining lands in British Columbia and operate a smelter at Revelstoke. The capital stock is £40,000, divided into 3,990 shares of £10 each, with headquarters at Revelstoke.

The receipts of the industrial exposition held at Portland in October, amounted to $47,000, which is more than $20,000 over the expenses. The directors are pleased, as the result is much more favorable than they had anticipated, and they are preparing to add to the capacity of the building and *give a still grander exhibition next* season.

At noon on Tuesday, an old and respected resident of Victoria, Mr. Arthur Vipond, Sr., dropped dead at his own door, as he was going home to dinner. The cause of the sudden death was heart disease, with which the deceased had been affected for several years. Mr. Vipond was a native of Durham, Eng., and was fifty-seven years of age at the time of his death. He came to the province in '58, and was at one time steamboat inspector. He leaves a wife and a family of two, one son and a daughter, to mourn his sudden death. The deceased was universally respected in Victoria.

In the report of the Upper Canada Bible Society, under "British Columbia," we find the following paragraph: "The Rev. R. Jamieson felt constrained to resign the agency in this province, in consequence of advancing years, and in recognition of his important and valuable services rendered to the society without remuneration, the board of directors at Toronto has elected Mr. Jamieson a life member; and W. J. Armstrong, Esq., president of the branch at New Westminster, having made a special donation of $50 to the funds of the society, was also declared a life member.

The Coming Election.

Election matters are waxing more and more interesting and the active supporters of both candidates are getting down to organized work. All the carriages in Westminster and Vancouver have been engaged to carry the free and independent voters to the polls. Nightly meetings are held at which important questions are discussed, orders issued and reports received. Both sides are fairly well organized, but there is an almost total absence of that scientific election conduct displayed in the excitable east. For British Columbia, however, the contest is being hotly fought, and the prospects are *good for a splendid battle on the 25th.*

A Narrow Escape.

Just at one o'clock this afternoon, as the Atlantic Express was moving past the foot of Mary street, Mr. L. P. Eckstein came down to Front street in a dog cart, intending to cross to Surrey to hold a court of revision of the Dominion voters' list. The horse, a fiery little animal, became frightened at the train and acted in a very disagreeable manner, attempting to back on to the track in front of the locomotive. Seeing that prompt measures were necessary, Mr. Eckstein leaped from the vehicle and grasped the horse by the head, and with the assistance of a couple of by-standers managed to hold the animal in one position till the train sped by. No damage was done, but the accident came within a hairsbreadth of being very serious.

From Victoria.

Mr. J. G. Jaques returned from Victoria to-day, having spent a few days visiting the mossy capital and its surroundings. He visited the dry docks at Esquimalt and declares that one cannot even imagine the damage done to the Amphion. The damage to her hull is about 80 feet in length, at places only a large dent in the metal and again large holes big enough to stick a man's head through. A number of the ship's ribs and over 30 of the plates will have to be replaced. The work of repair is progressing very rapidly. Speaking of streets, Mr. Jaques says there is no comparison between the streets of the royal and capital cities, Westminster largely discounting the sad city by the straits both in respect to cleanliness and condition.

The Victoria *Times* is responsible for the following: A young gentleman of this city has lately been very attentive to one of the gentler sex who resides here, and as a token of his regard for her has at different times purchased presents of value for her. A day or two ago he drew considerable money from the bank, and not using it the day it was drawn, showed his extreme confidence in his true love by placing the whole amount in her keeping. To his dismay he learned early this morning that she had left on the Sound boat for the other shore. Advice was asked of a gentleman as to the best way to stop the damsel in her flight; but as it would be impossible to swear to the cash, and as she gave no receipt for it, the chances of recovering it are extremely doubtful.

Grip's Comic Almanac.

There are few people in Canada who do not see this entertaining annual. It has just made its appearance for the eleventh year; and in many respects the new book is ahead of any predecessor. The illustrations are abundant; and all of the contents of a very amusing character. A new feature is the calendar of "Remarkable Events," which runs through the year, and which, alone, is worth more than the price. In this department it is certainly entertaining and helpful to be told the day and year when pancakes were invented, when the half-holiday agitation was started, or washing day instituted, or stolen sermons first used, or Frank Smith was ruined by the street railway (Jan. 15, 2096), or mother-in-law joke invented, or Chicago morally reformed (A. D. 5969), or boot-jacks first used as a cat cure, or *the streets of Toronto finally fixed*, or Friday discovered to be an unlucky day,—information on all of which, as illustrations, may be found in the January calendar. And the other months are quite as communicative. This book contains 32 pages, and sells at all bookstores at the old price, 10 cents; or, send to publishers, Toronto, and receive the book, post paid, by return mail.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The convention began its first session in the Baptist church yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The smallness of members was largely compensated for by the earnestness of those who were present and the cosy room in which the convention met. The devotional exercises, from 9:30 to 10 a.m., were conducted by Mrs. Burkholder, of Victoria. The convention was then formally opened by the singing of the temperance doxology and repeating the Lord's prayer in unison.

The first business was the appointment of various committees. Mrs. Moore, of Victoria, and Mrs. Milligan, of this city, were appointed a committee on courtesy, to welcome visitors and introduce them to the convention. The president read a paper on parliamentary usage, after which the convention adjourned for lunch.

In the afternoon reports of superintendents of departments were called for. The first was from Mrs. Hall, of Victoria, on the subject of scriptural instruction in public schools. This *paper called forth considerable dis*cussion, and the ladies were urged to use their strongest influence in the election of proper trustees and teachers. The next report was on the work on railroad employees, given verbally by Mrs. C. L. Street, and discussed. A very interesting report on the department of franchise was read by Mrs. Gordon Grant, of Victoria, stating among other facts that the ladies of British Columbia have used largely the meagre privileges allowed them, and almost invariably their votes have been cast on the side of righteousness. Mrs. D. Robson reported on jail work; Mrs. Tate on Indian work; hospital work was reported on by Mrs. Burkholder for Victoria, and Mrs. Scouler and Mrs. Major for Westminster. The report of Mrs. Gordon Grant, of Victoria, on refuge home work, was read and discussed, the ladies feeling at the close of the discussion more like helping this important work than ever be*fore. The convention then adjourned* till 9:30 a.m. Thursday.

In the evening a most successful social was held at the Baptist church, and which was largely attended.

Bishop Sillitoe Honored

The reception held by his lordship the bishop and Mrs. Sillitoe, at the opera house last night, gathered together more church people than have *ever before assembled for social inter*course in Westminster. The occasion being the tenth anniversary of the bishop's consecration, and the establishment of this diocese, the event could not have been otherwise than successful, for the parishioners of Holy Trinity delight to honor their rector and bishop, who is as indefatigable as he is enthusiastic in church affairs, who not only points the way but sets the example, and who is always first and foremost in proposing and carrying out any matters which will prove of benefit and credit to his charge; and in all the works in connection with *his parish and diocese the bishop is* most ably and earnestly assisted by Mrs. Sillitoe.

The church workers of the parish, under the able direction of the Rev. H. Irwin, had transformed the opera house into a very handsomely decorated reception room. On the left hand side, near the stage, a large table groaned under its weight of tempting edibles, which were served out by the young ladies and gentlemen during the evening. The seats were arranged in a bewildering manner, but in such a way as to force people to be sociable whether they intended to be so or not. But the gathering was, without exception the most cogenial and free from restraint that has occurred in a long time. There was general intermingling of the people without distinction of persons, and, on the whole, it may be said that the object of the gathering, social and pleasant intercourse, was successfully attained

At 8 o'clock the reception commenced and lasted more than one hour. The bishop and Mrs. Sillitoe stood a few paces to the left of the main entrance and the church wardens introduced the parishioners and other visitors as they entered the hall. More than 300 introductions took place during the evening, and to every person introduced the bishop had a kind word to say. After the reception a short programme of songs, music, etc., was rendered, which was greatly enjoyed. Bishop Sillitoe gave a very interesting and instructive address on church work, what had been done in the past and what he proposed should be accomplished in the future. He pointed with pardonable pride to the wide extension of work that has taken place since he became bishop of the diocese ten years ago. The work had greatly increased, the field of labor had been enlarged, the staff of clergymen and lay workers had more than quardrupled, but the income to support and meet the great additional expenses had not kept pace with the work. His lordship concluded by saying it would be a lasting and delicate token of respect to the memory of the late lamented Robt. Dickinson if the bell tower, which for years the deceased had labored to build, was immediately taken in hand by the congregation and raised to his memory. After a hearty vote of thanks to Rev. H. Irwin, and the ladies, the national anthem was sung and the gathering dispersed, heartily gratified with the pleasure the evening had afforded.

The committee of management is indebted to Messrs Ogle, Campbell & Co., and Messrs Wintemute Bros. for the decorations used in ornamenting the Opera House, and without which great trouble would have been experienced in beautifying the building to the extent accomplished.

Personal.

John Boulton, of Vancouver, was in the city to-day.

Bishop and Mrs Sillitoe leave tomorrow afternoon for Kamloops and will be absent from the city till Wednesday next.

Rev T. Baldwin has returned to the city from Tacoma, Wash., where he has been attending revival services in connection with the Baptist church in that city.

VICTORIA NEWS.

McLeod Wins the Wrestling Match.--The Great Boat Race and Walking Match. The Amphion Enquiry.

Special to THE COLUMBIAN.

The wrestling match last night was won by McLeod, of Nanaimo, defeating Cameron easily. A large crowd of Nanaimoites was in attendance and went home jubilant this morning with their pockets full of Victoria's good money. McLeod will make a match with Quinn.

Great interest is being taken in the sculling contest over the harbor course between McLean and Bush to-morrow. If McLean wins he will probably make a race with Paine. Betting on the race is active at even money.

The first of the go-as-you-please *drew a small attendance. The score* is: Watson, 33 miles 1 lap; Taylor, 32 miles 5 laps; Morgan, 31 miles 1 lap; Hart, 29 mls. 7 laps; Irving, 26 mls.

The creditors of the late Columbia Milling Co. saved 42½ cts. on the dollar from the concern.

Track laying on the electric tramway will shortly be completed.

The naval enquiry into the Amphion disaster commences to-day.

Duly Incorporated.

On Friday last the five trustees appointed at Thursday night's meeting to incorporate the B. C. Agricultural Society engaged legal assistance and proceeded with the work, with the result that on Saturday the organization was duly incorporated under the name of the B. C. Agricultural Association. Notwithstanding the remarks of a New Westminster paper, this is the only incorporated B. C. Agricultural Association in the province.—*Times.*

Tacoma Saloons Win.

The $1,000 license on saloons recently passed by the council of Tacoma, has been vetoed by the mayor, who in support of his actions said: "I cannot give my expression or approval to any ordinance that seems to me unjust. I believe it to be my duty as a public officer to do what I can to prevent the passage of any law which seems to be an injustice, and I believe this $1,000 ordinance to be an injustice, and when a law is unjust it becomes tyrannical."

Visiting the Amphion.

The *Times* says hundreds of people visited Esquimalt on Monday to view H. M. S. Amphion in the dry dock. The road was fairly alive with pedestrians, every hack was brought into use and the stages were filled. A number of the Amphion's men were on hand to show visitors over the vessel, and the ship and her appointments, armament, etc., were greatly admired. The Amphion is a fine specimen of naval achitecture and shows up well in the dock. The injuries to her sides and one twisted propeller are the only things as a reminder of the treacherous rocks at Keelet bluff.

The Baptist congress convened at James street, Toronto, Tuesday afternoon. There were delegates from different parts of the United States and *Canada.*

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

(From Daily Columbian, Nov. 15.)

The str. Gladys left for up-river ports this morning with 30 tons of merchandise and 24 passengers.

The steamer Rainbow left for Victoria this morning with 15 passengers and a full load of farm produce.

The bay cities, Whatcom and Sehome will be lighted by electricity within the next thirty days, furnished by the Cornwall plant.

The market was almost bare of fresh and salt water fish to-day. The fishermen at Plumper's Pass are not catching enough fish at present to pay for the wear and tear of their fishing tackle.

The provincial W. C. T. U. annual convention, which began its sessions in the Baptist church in this city on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, concluded its work and adjourned at 5 p. m. to-day.

The money to be raised for the park improvements has been divided into two separate by-laws, the first $18,000 for Queen's park, and the second $12,000 for Moody Square and the Crescent. Both by-laws are sure to pass, as parks are popular in Westminster at present.

Mr. H. Webb, president of the Chilliwack Agricultural Society, called a public meeting for last Monday night to discuss the society's affairs, about which considerable dissatisfaction exists at present. The night was very stormy, and as only a few members put in an appearance, Mr. Webb adjourned the meeting till Monday, 25th inst.

A feature of the signing of the proclamation, on Monday last, admitting the new state of Washington into the union was that the names of the president and Mr. Blaine were signed with a pen of gold from the Washington mines, in a holder of ebonized laurel made in Washington for the especial purpose. The pen will be brought from the federal capital to Olympia and preserved.

Fur Shipment.

The first shipment of furs this season from Westminster was made this morning by W. H. Vianen, who shipped 280 fine skins, principally bear, mink, beaver and mountain goat. The Indians have brought a lot of furs to market during the last week, and from them it is learned that furs are likely to be plentiful and of extra good quality this winter. The Indians still adhere to their prediction of a few months ago that the coming winter will be very severe, and if this proves correct the quality of furs is certain to be over the average.

The Foot Ball Match.

The postponed foot ball match, Vancouver *vs* Westminster, will be played at Hastings to-morrow afternoon. The Westminster team will be made up as follows: Back, Bell; three-quarter backs, Whyte, Clarke and McLaren; half backs, Rev. H. Irwin and Woods; forwards, Mowat, McMartin, Lister, Corbett, Pickles, Miller, Hamber, Allen, H. J. Peele, Percy Peele, Pittendrigh and Bovill. The train leaves for Hastings at 1 o'clock, and all friends of the club are invited to go over and witness the match. Vancouver will put a very strong team in the field, and one that will be pretty hard to defeat. The Westminster team is a little weaker than a year ago, which adds considerably to Vancouver's chances of success.

Serious Accident.

A very serious accident happened to Mr. R. C. Armstrong, a well known rancher, at Chilliwack, a few days ago. He was attending a "raising bee" on David Kerr's farm and was standing on the plate, 22 feet from the ground, when a lot of rafters, piled against the side of the frame, commenced to slip, knocking Armstrong to the ground. The rafters fell in a heap all about him, and it was thought certain he would be killed. Willing hands soon removed the rafters and Mr. Armstrong was extricated in an unconscious condition. Dr. Henderson was sent for and arrived in about an hour. The necessary remedies were applied and in another hour the injured man regained consciousness. Examination proved that he had received numerous serious injuries, none of which, however, are expected to bear fatal results. At last accounts Mr. Armstrong was mending slowly, and the doctor feels confident that he will bring him round all right.

Nearly Drowned.

An old Englishman, name unknown, but who is supposed to be a rancher on one of the islands down river, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday afternoon at Vianen's slip. He had been drinking heavily, and returned to his boat in an almost stupified condition. How he got down the steps to the slip without breaking his neck is a mystery, but he got down and fell into the boat in a drunken stupor. His head lay over the side of the boat, face downwards, and partially covered with water when Mr. Vianen's little boy discovered him and gave the alarm. Help soon arrived and the inebriate was dragged from his perilous position, and only in time, for he was black in the face and would have been dead in another minute. Mr. Vianen removed the man to his net loft and covered him up with blankets. A few hours later he awoke from his stupor and commenced kicking up a shindy, declaring his intention of enjoying a regular spree. Mr Vianen told the old man what a narrow escape he had run, and how near he had gone to death while stupified with drink This information had a good effect, for the old man's face blanched and he immediately left for home promising never to touch liquor again.

Sam Greer's Pamphlet.

Mr. Samuel Greer, of English Bay, has issued the following card to the electors of Westminster:

"Without involving any political issue, I beg to make my first appeal to you and the country on Monday, the 25th, as a gross injustice has been done me by the Government of British Columbia and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in respect to my land on English Bay.

"Mr. Corbould has openly pronounced to the electors against my title. As a a railway lawyer, I could overlook his conduct, but as a politician I cannot.

"Believing that the commonwealth is master of the position, I will ask you for a verdict at the polls on Monday next by returning Mr. Cunningham, who is fully in accord with the twenty-three members who have already voted a crown grant for the land."

Mr. Cunningham and his friends look upon this pamphlet as an unwarranted piece of interference on the part of Mr. Greer, and as expressing sentiments with which they do not agree. Mr. Cunningham disclaims having expressed an opinion in Greer's case or of promising support to obtain for him a crown grant. The coming election has nothing whatever to do with lands on English Bay; the issues are purely local and no others will be introduced.

CITY COUNCIL.

The council met Thursday night at 8 o'clock for the transaction of business. Present—Aldermen Shiles, Reid, Keary, Calbick, Curtis, Cunningham, McPhaden and Jaques.

His worship Mayor Townsend in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the chief of police, stating that a better system of records was necessary at the police station and court, and suggesting that a new book, constructed on the plan of several forms enclosed, be procured for use in the police office as soon as possible. Received and clerk instructed to have the necessary book made.

REPORTS.

The water and sewerage, finance and park committees reported, all of which reports were adopted.

ACCOUNTS.

J. E. Sulley, $28; J. M. Whiteside, $38; Geo. Cunningham, $86.58; Marshal, Creighton & Co., $7.50; Thos. Ovens, $29.84; *Truth* Publishing Co., $14; mayor's expenses to Victoria, $100; telegraph, $5.88; A. M. Herring, $52; F. Crake, $42.60; R. J. Rickman, $28.40; Jas. Foster, $62.25.

On motion the plans of the fire hall were laid over for next council to deal with.

Ald. Jaques was surprised that Ald. Curtis should attack Ald. Reid behind his back in this way.

Ald. Curtis smiled as he rose and explained that Ald. Reid was the very man who had requested him to bring up this matter at the meeting.

Ald. Keary said he favored the adoption of the plans, but where was the money to come from?

Ald. Shiles wanted to know why the fire committee had not brought forward this question of a new fire hall long before now, earlier in the year when there was plenty of money to build it.

Ald. Cunningham said, he did not blame the fire committee as there were probably good and sufficient reasons why the hall had not been built. He dreaded one of those terrible fires that had lately swept Seattle and Spokane Falls out of existence. This work ought to be carried out at the earliest opportunity.

Ald. Jaques said every man at this council board had pledged himself to build this hall, and look at it now. $100,000 worth of property was at stake by not having that engine at the river side; the ten or fifteen minutes which must elapse before the engine could be run to the wharf would render all the efforts of the engine futile; it might as well be flung into the river.

Ald. Curtis said that if the salvation of the town depended on having this engine on the dock and having this hall built he would subscribe $500 himself towards it; but it was all nonsense, the engine could get up steam far better running down the hill than standing in the hall. It was a mere crotchet of the worthy alderman and ought not to be encouraged.

Ald. Jaques' amendment that the plans be laid over until next Monday night, was lost, and the original motion was carried.

Ald. Jaques asked his worship to instruct the clerk to take down the names of the "perjurers."

His worship called Ald. Jaques to order at once and said he would not tolerate such language.

Ald. Curtis remarked that it must be pretty poor whiskey that Ald. Jaques drank.

"Thank goodness it ain't the stuff you sell," rejoined Ald. Jaques.

Ald. Jaques' name was taken down as objecting to the resolution.

The water commissioners' by-law was read and re committed, Ald. Calbick in the chair. The by-law was read clause by clause. There was a discussion on the advisability of the council electing the water commissioners or allowing the people to choose them.

Ald. Curtis thought the council ought to elect the commissioners, as the people were scarcely competent to pick the right men.

Ald. Shiles agreed with this view and said there was a great chance for jobbery in this position, and what they wanted was a board of commissioners composed of good, sensible, business men.

His worship sustained the remarks of Ald. Shiles, and said there certainly was a good chance in this position for jobbery and boodling, and it ought to be supervised with the utmost care. This view was entertained by several of the councillors.

Ald. Jaques addressed the council on the water commissioners' bonds question

Ald. McPhaden said there was no chance of the commissioners handling any cash this year.

"I beg your pardon," said Ald. Jaques aggressively, "they will handle lots of cash this year."

"Well," said Ald. McPhaden "they won't make much out of it anyway."

Ald. Curtis said the money would be paid out the same as by the council or the board of works.

Ald. Jaques, "Well, you bet I haven't made anything out of that." (Laughter.)

The question of the commissioners' salaries next came up.

Ald. Jaques thought fifty dollars a month ridiculously too small for the work expected of them. If the men who took the position imagined they had nothing else to do but come up to the city hall and loaf around doing nothing they would be awfully fooled.

Ald. Reid said it was easy to amend the by law and make the salary $100 a month.

The original clause that the salary be $500 a year was passed as read.

It was moved by Ald. Jaques, seconded by Ald. Keary, in amendment that the nomination of the water commissioners be the same as for the mayor and aldermen and be left to the people. The motion was lost by a large majority. The mover and seconder asked that their names be taken down as in favor of the amendment. On motion committee rose and reported progress. Report adopted. On motion the rules were suspended and by-law read a third time. On motion the by-law was passed and ordered to be signed, sealed and published.

The water commissioners' election by-law was read a first time. On motion the rules were suspended and the by-law was read a second time. On motion the rules were suspended and council went into committee of the whole, Ald. Curtis in the chair. The by-law was read by clauses.

Committee rose and reported the by-law complete with amendments. Report adopted.

On motion the by-law was read a third time, passed and ordered to be signed, sealed and published.

The Queen's park and Albert crescent loan by-law was read a first time.

Ald. Shiles moved, seconded by Ald. Jaques, that the whole be included in one by-law; this motion was lost.

In amendment Ald. Curtis moved, seconded by Ald. Reid, that Queen's park be one by-law and the crescent and Moody square be another by-law. Carried.

Queen's park loan by-law was read a first time. On motion the rules were suspended and the by-law was read a second time.

On motion council went into committee of the whole, Ald. Jaques in the chair. The committee rose and reported by-law complete with amendments. On motion it was ordered to be signed, sealed and published.

Moody square and crescent by-law was read the first and second time. Council went into committee of the whole, Ald. Jaques in the chair. The by-law was reported complete with amendments and ordered to be published.

Moved by Ald. Jaques, seconded by Ald. Curtis, that the mayor be authorized to employ a person to sign debentures under a power of attorney. Carried.

On motion of Ald. Jaques, seconded by Ald. Curtis, the clerk was instructed to prepare the railway debentures.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Ald. Cunningham gave notice of motion that at next meeting of council he would introduce a by-law for the election of park commissioners.

It was moved by Ald. Shiles, seconded by Ald. Keary, that the following gentlemen be nominated for water commissioners for the year 1890: W. A. Duncan, T. R. McInnis, W. Wolfenden, H. V. Edmonds, Geo. Turner, J. C. Armstrong, J. C. Brown, Henry Elliott, C. G. Major J. W. Harvey. Carried.

During an informal discussion on the pound by-law, Ald. Curtis remarked that "Ald. McPhaden's cow captured the tart for climbing trees."

His worship said, "Yes she's a terror, I had to go to work and buy a special gate to keep the festive bovine out of my grounds. She opens gates like a human being."

A little before sunrise this morning, several of the aldermen began to feel the absence of something in the region of the vest, which they concluded only the matutinal meal, yclept breakfast, could appease. So, on motion, the council adjourned somewhere around three o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Other Fish to Fry.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir*:—It seems a trifle singular that Mr. Samuel Greer should obtrude himself upon the electors of Westminster with any of his land schemes. Westminster has no interest whatever in Mr. Greer, and neither can Mr. Cunningham have any interest in that personage if he is true to his "address to the electors." If Mr. Greer has any dirty linen to wash in conjunction with the C.P.R. he had better do it at home, by the sad sea waves on English Bay. The electors of Westminster are not born fools, and consequently will not allow the election to be made a part of Mr. Greer's schemes. We have other fish to fry than the smelts of English Bay, and when Mr. Cunningham goes to Victoria to attend to his parliamenatry duties he will find that the affairs of Westminster will occupy his whole attention. There are not many people in this city who can discover Mr. Greer has been done "gross injustice," but should it so transpire in the course of parliamentary proceedings that his claim is entitled to consideration, then Mr. Cunningham and every honest man should support it. ROYAL CITY.

(From Daily Columbian, Nov. 16.)

No police court this morning.

A heavy bank of fog rested over the gulf and mouth of the river this morning.

The Dunsmuir arrived this afternoon from Nanaimo with a cargo of sable diamonds.

Marshall Sinclair announces creamery butter and other nice things in a change of adv. in the usual place.

Mr H. V. Edmonds wishes it to be announced that he declines to accept nomination and to serve as water commissioner.

The large freight shed opposite the Cleveland Hotel is now occupied by Bell-Irving, Patterson & Co., for their merchandise.

A strong wooden rail is being put along the south side of Agnes street at places which are dangerous. This improvement was much needed.

The attendance at the week of prayer held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms has been large and the directors of that association are gratified with the result.

The str. Clara Port this morning took a scow-load of building lumber, 40,000 feet in all, to Mr. Page's place up the river, where he intends to erect a house.

Mr. James Wise's new house on Royal Avenue is a very worthy addition to the city's list of fine residences. The style of the building is imposing, and the interior is being decorated in a suitable manner.

The Parthia sailed yesterday afternoon from Vancouver for China and Japan with 850 tons of freight, principally flour and cotton; sixteen saloon passengers, and 150 Chinese. She will coal at Departure Bay.

A petition is being circulated for signatures, asking that the people be allowed the privilege of nominating the candidates for water commissioners, instead of this being done by the city council as called for by the act.

The directors of the Royal Columbian Hospital are indebted to Rev. H. Irwin for fifty bound books, to Mrs. C. G. Major for two volumes of the "Leisure Hour," and to the church workers of Holy Trinity for a lot of cakes for the patients.

The Episcopal palace on Clement street is beginning to loom up as an ornament on the landscape. Some very pretty painter's work is being executed in the interior, the prevailing shades being dark red and green. The effect is pleasing and rainbowesque.

The receipts of game of every kind during the past week have been fully up to the average. Duck have been rather scarce, but it is expected that when the winter sets in they will be more plentiful. Considerable numbers of geese are being received, and grouse and partridge have not been scarce.

The fumes of opium, presumably burning, were quite perceptible along Columbia street near the postoffice and behind the Chinese quarter this morning. It is said that seven thousand dollars' worth was received the other day, and opium is such a remunerative drug that the disposal of this quantity in retail will just about double the purchase price.

The first name on the new police book was entered yesterday and is that of Qwong Lung. Mr. Lung, as might be expected from his name, had a great deal to say for himself, but in spite of his asseverations the court fined him $5 and $2.50 costs for obstructing the sidewalk by the erection of a verandah. The said verandah was ordered to be removed within three days.

Mathers & Milligan's fine new wharf and shed are almost completed. The building is a credit to the city as well as an ornament to our river front. The building is constructed in the most substantial manner in every part, and is fitted with commodious offices, and oens and stalls for live stock. Convenient approaches lead to the wharf from Front street, and on the river side there is the best of accommodation for shipping.

An Escaped Lunatic.

Campbell, the lunatic who caused some disturbance a short time ago, while being taken from the temporary asylum at the provincal jail to the asylum proper, this afternoon, broke away from the guards and dashed down Columbia street. The Chief of Police caught him and took him into Cunningham's store, where the lunatic raised an awful rumpus and said he would not go until he had seen a magistrate. Then he called for his wife, said he was not insane, and so on. He was finally lugged off to the asylum between two keepers, making a vigorous resistance which culminated in his being hoisted into an express wagon and so taken to his destinaton.

The Foot Ball Match.

The foot ball team chosen to play against Vancouver, at Hastings this afternoon, left on the 1 o'clock express, accompanied by a large number of friends. The opposing teams were made up as follows: Westminster—Back, Bell; three quarter backs, Whyte, Clarke and McLaren; half backs, Rev. H. Irwin and Woods; forwards, Mowat, McMartin, Lister, Corbet, Pickles, Miller, Hamber, Allen, H. J. Peele, Percy Peele, Pittendrigh and Bovil. Vancouver—H. H. Mackay, full back; A. B. Williams, R. P. Woodward, — McGregor, three-quarter backs; C. Woodward, J. O. Benwell, half backs; R. M. Fripp, — Dawson, G. Rounsefell, R. G. Harvey, R E. Palmer, F. Robertson, C. Campbell, P. Evans, J. Malcolm, (Capt.), forwards.

The semi-annual statement of the Bank of Montreal shows that after the payment of 5 per cent. dividend on the first of December, there will be over $700,000 to carry forward.

The Powell Block.

Should this fine weather continue for a week the Powell building will be safely roofed in. The bricklayers have finished the walls and are cementing all projections and parapet walls which are exposed to the weather. Mr. James Kennedy, who is architect and sole conductor of the work, says that he has had great satisfaction with Dr. Powell's financial agents, Messrs. Tatlow & Spinks, Vancouver, as they have been very punctual in answering all requisitions for money to pay the contractors as the work progressed. The weather has been very favorable for building operations this fall. Otherwise, the Powell building, which was started rather too late in the season, might have suffered damage. It is, perhaps, the most substantial, and, when finished, will be second to no building in the province.

A Fine Ship.

The fine barque, Ullock, of Liverpool, 779 tons burthen, Capt. Christie, arrived this morning at the R. C. P. M. Co.'s wharf, having been towed up from the gulf by the steamer Active. The Ullock is a new, iron barque, drawing 18 feet of water when loaded, and carries a crew of about twenty all told. She is in ballast at present and her Plimsoll mark stands eight feet out of the water. The Ullock will take a cargo of about 625,000 feet of rough and dressed lumber, probably for Australia, and will carry nearly all of it under hatches. She is a very finely finished craft and has the symmetrical "Clyde" lines, and looks like a fast sailer. Her accomodation aft is rather elegant for a trading vessel, and passengers would evidently have a good time of it, in so far as comfort went, if they shipped by the Ullock. The Ullock came last from Tacoma, W. T.

The Boy and the Bun.

It was a little after lunch-hour and a party of gentlemen were holding down chairs in front of and around the entrance to a well-known hostelry, on Columbia street. They were smoking and taking a little constitutional exercise with the tooth-pick. They were rather sad as nothing was being said one way or another, and it seemed as if fate had sent around a large party of Siwashes to cheer them up. Among the Siwashes was a boy carrying a paper bag full of buns. Just as he got opposite the party this juvenile fished a bun out of the bag and opened his mouth; the bun was large, but it seemed lost in the gloom of that mouth. The whole party of misguided whites, probably keenly struck by the situation, burst into a roar of laughter and kept it up for some time. One of the party remarked that there was a good excuse for laughing as what they had witnessed was "a jawful sight." This remark restored the previous gloom of the party and the funny man felt that he had committed himself badly.

The Caledonian Dinner.

The Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society of this city are going to have one of the finest annual dinners in their annals, this year. A committee, every member of which is well known for his executive ability, has charge of the arrangements, and nothing that can conduce to the complete success of the occasion is being left undone. The dinner itself is in the hands of the Queen's Hotel, and so nothing further need be said about it; its excellence, in the care of such prandial artists, is a foregone conclusion. The price of the tickets has not yet been settled, but that is a minor consideration, at least to the Caledonians, whom no earthly power can restrain from meeting once a year and "trenching the gushing entrails" of Scotland's pride and boast, the Haggis—such dishes are worthy of capital letters—and round the festive board partaking of the same, in all its glory, "rich, reekin', rare." Friday evening, November 29th, has been chosen by the committee as the night best suited for the meeting; the 30th falls on Saturday, which is inconvenient for many people who will attend the banquet. It is expected that at least a hundred will gather at the dinner, and as on former occasions it is expected that all who can will don the "garb of auld Gaul,"—"the fire of old Rome" will be supplied when the punch comes on. A rich and varied programme of songs, speeches and recitations is being prepared, and without doubt Friday, November 29th, will be one of the jollicst ever known in this city.

"Hurrah for Westminster."

New Westminster muscle has again brought the Royal City to the top of the heap. This time it is the sculling championship of the province that has been added to our laurels. The great Bush-McLean boat race, which has been the chief topic of interest during the last few weeks, has at last been decided, and in no uncertain manner. Bush rowed in a 105 lb. boat, while McLean's weighed 155 lbs., which was far from being an advantage. The race was rowed on the Arm, the course being a fairly good one, but a little narrow at some places. The betting on the result was nearly even, but inclining slightly in favor of McLean. The men got away well together, but Bush made the speedier start and was soon in the lead, which he maintained for some distance. At the railroad bridge McLean overhauled his opponent, but the boats fouled, the Royal City man losing an oar and displacing his sliding seat. Before he had recovered his oar and seat Bush had got a start of about 100 yards, which would have discouraged most men, but not so with McLean. He settled down to work and pulled a long, sweeping and beautiful stroke, overhauling his opponent very gradually until at the turning point the men were equal, and a few moments after rounding McLean was in the lead. This he maintained to the finish, crossing the line ten lengths ahead. As he passed under the railway bridge on the return trip, he shouted, "hurrah for Westminster," a cry that found little echo from the spectators on the bridge. A large amount of money changed hands on the result.

SIWASH CREEK MINES.

The Rich Strike Made by James Dunn Gives Great Results.

Mr. James Dunn, who made the lucky strike on Siwash creek, near Yale, last summer, was in the city today and gave us a call. Mr. Dunn left camp on Saturday last to visit the coast and purchase supplies. Mr. Dunn holds two claims, a placer and a mineral, and is working both. The placer claim is rich, but very hard to work owing to the roughness of the bottom of the creek, which is literally a bed of boulders. Mr. Dunn is washing with sluice boxes, but these do not give satisfactory results, and he will build a large flume next summer, when the gravel will be much more cheaply and easily handled, and thus yield richer returns. In a little less than three months he took enough gold from the placer claim to pay all running expenses for the rest of the season. While prospecting on June 4th Mr. Dunn had the good fortune to strike a rich, gold-bearing ledge, showing on the cropping three feet of solid ore, with a foot of black pulp on each wall. The ledge has been traced the full length of the claim, a distance of 1500 feet, and as far as it was traced it gave the same evidence of richness. The claim has been tunnelled on the southeast end a distance of 40 feet into the mountain, and when another 25 feet have been run it is expected the ledge will be tapped, which, when reached, will prove whether or not Mr. Dunn has a bonanza in his claim.

Dr. Bredemeyer, of Vancouver, and Thos. Price, of San Francisco, and a Denver, Col., expert, have made, in all, eight assays of the quartz from this claim, the lowest assay showing $301 to the ton and the highest $1100. These figures are immense, and should the ledge on development pan out as richly as the croppings, the value of the mine will be something enormous. Mr. Dunn has 12 tons of ore on the dump, which will be crushed by J. P. Rodick, who intends putting in a 5-stamp crusher in the spring. The crusher is at present lying at Seattle awaiting shipment.

The trail to the mines is very rough, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting in supplies and machinery. If the government will assist, even in a small way, in improving the trail, the benefit to the miners would be very great indeed. Hon. Mr. Vernon is the member for Yale district, and it is to be hoped he will see that his constituents on Siwash creek are not forgotten when the appropriations are made.

The samples of ore brought to THE COLUMBIAN office by Mr. Dunn showed the rich native gold visible to the naked eye, but when put under a microscope its richness was more easily discernible. If the ledge holds out as rich as the croppings exhibited by Mr. Dunn, the mine will certainly prove an immensely valuable property. Tunnelling will be steadily maintained throughout the winter, or until such time as the ledge is struck.

Speaking of the 15 oz. gold nugget, said to have been struck by a miner on Siwash creek a few weeks ago, Mr. Dunn says there is no truth in the story. The largest nugget found this season was about 2 ozs in weight.

Personal.

J. E. Gaynor returned to Harrison Hot Springs yesterday.

Bishop and Mrs. Sillitoe left for Kamloops yesterday afternoon.

Miss O'Conner has gone over to Vancouver where she will be the guest of Mrs. F. X. Martin for a few days.

L. P. Eckstein has returned to the city from Surrey, where he held a court of revision of the Dominion voters list.

J. B. Kennedy, of the Brunette Saw Mills Co., has left for a trip to the South and will be absent a few weeks.

Dr. Brydone Jack, of New Brunswick, brother of Mr. A. C. Brydone-Jack, of this city, has taken up his residence at Vancouver.

We regret to learn that Mr. Peter Grant, of H. M. customs, is confined to his bed through illness. Mr. Grant's indisposition is not serious, and his many friends hope to see him out again in a few days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Think It Out.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN — *Sir*,—What are Scoullar and party after now? Were we not disfranchised by this party at the last provincial election? Are we, as independent electors, going to be 'played' bamboozled by a ring which has no other motive than personal aggrandisement? God help the poor men of this community unless they begin to think. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." Scoullar says we want Corbould because the government wants him. What has changed this individual and his party? Is it the almighty $, or is it the general welfare of the community? Run your thoughts back to the time when Bole was the champion of this party, and what for? To serve the true interests of this city? Echo answers "No!" It is all hypocrisy—a synonym for the devil himself. Who are the men backing Cunningham but true supporters of the government, and the true men of this city? Poor man, independent man, look out! Open your eyes, or be quick to sell out, lest you think too late. Respectfully,

NO HUMBUG.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

THE political contest in this city, although almost wholly of a personal character, is eliciting more interest and calling out more active effort on both sides than, perhaps, any similar occasion in the history of Westminster, and by far the largest vote yet polled in the city is certain to be cast on Monday, the 25th inst. One is constrained to ask, What is all the fight about? No political or other principles that we can see are involved. Two of our citizens, both men of prominence in different ways, have entered the lists to contest for the recently vacated position in the local house. Both are avowed government supporters. In this connection, we may be mistaken, but we imagine that Mr. Cunningham's support would have a more perceptible tinge of independence about it than that of his opponent. We would not be understood, however, in this expression, as taking any stock in the nonsensical notion started by a correspondent that, because Mr. Sam Greer, a deadly opponent of the government, has seen fit to gratuitously electioneer for Mr. Cunningham, out of aversion to Mr. Corbould, therefore Mr. Cunningham must be really an opposition candidate, instead of, as he declares, a government supporter. Ordinary fairness would dictate that both candidates should be allowed to stand on their own merits and professions, and, at the very least, that no strained and false constructions should be put upon circumstances which admit of an obvious explanation. Either candidate, as far as we can see, will make a good representative for this city, and both are undoubtedly prepared to give the present provincal administration a fair support on its merits. The fact that only two are running, that both men naturally have their friends and partisans, and that personal matters anyway are not the least interesting to the average human mind, must account for the large degree of interest that is being manifested in the contest. By encouraging the fullest public discussion of the comparative merits or demerits of the two candidates, within fair, reasonable and decent bounds, we trust that when polling day arrives the electors may be able to judge intelligently and cast their votes for the best man. Of one thing we may remind the lucky candidate, in advance, whoever he may prove to be, that his trouble will only begin on the 25th of November. Westminster is a stern and critical mistress, as past experience has shown, and the "obedient servant" who aspires to serve her must mind his P's and Q's, and show no signs of defection or remissness—he mustn't even blunder palpably—or off goes his head. On the whole, there will be some consolation for the man that "gets left."

THE four new states, Montana, the two Dakotas, and Washington, have now all been formally admitted into the union, Washington being the last to be gathered in; on Monday last, Nov. 11th, President Harrison and Secretary Blaine signing the proclamation with a pure gold pen, made from Washington ore, too, (there's sentiment for you), that constituted the final act in the process of evolving the state of Washington from Washington Territory. The United States, which only numbered thirteen (an instance, by the way, in which the unlucky number superstition has failed to connect) when the plucky Bostonians dumped Georgius Rex' tea caddies into the harbor and precipitated that little unpleasantness, a trifle over a hundred years ago, that eventuated in Washington's crossing the Delaware and several other memorable incidents, now proudly boasts forty-two fully fledged states (beside the District of Columbia) and the raw material for at least seven more in the remaining territories of Wyoming, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Indian Territory and Alaska. And still the voracious "bird of freedom" is screaming for more real estate, and is seriously contemplating singeing the tip feathers of one wing in the tropical atmosphere of the West Indies and cooling the extremity of the other in the "open polar sea." To this ambitious project, we would say, simply but emphatically, Don't. Every disinterested person must be proud of the big republic as she is, which is quite large enough for successful management, but if the eagle's screams for more territory are heeded, and Uncle Sam begins to tread on his neighbors' corns, bad feeling and tribulation will take the place of the present friendliness and serenity. We wish the "biggest republic on earth" much joy, satisfaction and strength, in all that goes to make a perfect commonwealth, in its new acquisitions to full statehood, and to what we may call our sister state of Washington, especially, we extend hearty congratulations and cordial greetings on the auspicious occasion of its newly acquired dignity.

IN writing of the Prince of Wales in his Christmas number of "Our Celebrities," Mr. Clement Scott says "he has had the conspicuous advantage of a great example and a training for a career of public usefulness such as few men in high places ever come to possess; yet it must never be forgotten that the position of the Prince of Wales has been from youth to manhood one of exceptional difficulty. He has had position, but no power; he has been called upon to direct and influence, whilst at the same time it was his province to obey. His has been a rule without a sceptre, and a little kingdom without a crown." The result has been a "reputation that has belonged to none of his predecessors in the illustrious line of English princes. * * * Almost a martinet in matters of discipline and etiquette, and an acute student of ceremonial, learned alike in heraldry and pageantry, the Prince has well sustained the high traditions of the English court and the dignity of the various orders over which he presides and the state functions that he administers. But strict, as he is keen, to detect the slightest flagrance of established precedent, with a sharp eye that is down at once on any accidental error or unpardonable solecism, there is no more popular or jovial figure in the throne room; no face that so lights up in instant recognition of dignitary or friend; no royal personage more welcome on the battle-ship or parade ground by the officers and men who hold him in such high esteem. The Prince is at home elsewhere than at the court, or in military or naval circles. Down at Sandringham among his model cottages, thoroughbreds and shorthorns, a true type of the merry English farmer; at Marlborough House, the centre of the great world of commerce and science; now making a speech at the Royal Academy on art, now showing his fine spirit of liberality by directing a fund for the noble hearted Catholic priest who died among the lepers; now bestowing his patronage on all that is most worthy in the English drama, or in the amusements of the people; a courtier without anything but proper pride; a diplomatist without the seals of office; a politician without prejudices; a sportsman, whose love of sport does not wholly engross his mind; an agriculturist, who puts his theories into admirable practice; a faithful son; a good father; and a staunch friend—what wonder that the name of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is received with acclamation in every society in which Englishmen are wont to congregate?"

When the action of the council at its special meeting on Thursday night, in nominating ten men for water commissioners for the ensuing year, comes to be properly understood, it will be found that a wise precaution was taken in the public interests, and that, although the action may be considered by some as trenching upon the privileges of the ratepayers, it was done with the best of motives and for the protection of the interests of the citizens. The council was perfectly within its powers in doing as it did, and it is important to note that the great majority of the board was in favor of the action. It will be seen that the council has merely nominated ten men, from whom the ratepayers will have the opportunity of electing three for water commissioners, next month, cotemporaneously with the civic elections. Every one will agree that, while other good names might be mentioned, the nominations made by the council are of the best, and three good and safe men are thereby assured of being chosen for the important positions of water commissioners, which might not be the case if interested parties had the opportunity to elect nominees of their own. The council, we repeat, has acted in the best interests of the city in this matter, and deserves the thanks of the citizens instead of censure.

A Philadelphia doctor is credited with saying, recently: "We (the medical faculty) know now that consumption is a contagious disease, and we know how the contagion is spead and how ordinarily it may be prevented; and if people generally would be as careful to avoid this class of contagious diseases as they are others which are not so dangerous, the public health would be vastly improved. In fact, it has been already by what little has been done in this matter." The doctor did not, however, go on to say what had been done in this matter, and it is fair, therefore to suppose that the same methods should be adopted to avoid contagion from consumptive cases as in other contagious diseases. The idea that consumption is contagious is, as most people know, no new thing. Ten years ago Professor Gardiner, of Glasgow University, an authority on this disease in its different forms, said: "As a faculty we are not sufficiently acquainted with the disease and its workings to declare absolutely that it is contagious, but in my mind, judging from long experience, I have not the slightest doubt, and I am convinced that this disease has frequently been transmitted from husband to wife and *vice versa*, and from a patient to a friend in the habit of occupying the same bed, or even the same room continuously." The professor invariably insisted upon having the room ventilated from the outside, for a few minutes at a time, several times a day even when the patient was entirely confined to his bed. No one who has had any knowledge of the working of consumption can doubt but that the Philadelphia doctor and the Glasgow professor are right. Most of us can tell of whole families swept away by this dreadful scourge, it was the will of God; consumption was in the family, and each individual member was doomed to an early grave; hands were folded in hopeless resignation; sister nursed sister in close, hot rooms, from which, as a rule, the fresh air of heaven was carefully excluded, and one after an other, notwithstanding what seemed the most careful nursing, passed away. Of course it is not for a moment asserted that consumption will disappear, but now that the medical faculty have declared, or practically sanctioned the assertion that it is a contagious disease, the prospects of a decrease in the number of its victims are much greater, and if the relations of patients, and especially those relations predisposed to the disease, can be brought to look upon consumption from the contagion point of view, still better are the chances for an abatement of this scourge.

THE convention of the W. C. T. U. in this city reminds us of the immense strides which temperance has made in public favor during the past two generations. At the beginning of the century, even within the memory of men yet living, hard drinking was considered not only no disgrace, but a positive qualification for good society. Indeed, a man of sober inclinations, was often placed in a very awkward position by the very fact of his sobriety. In the days of three bottle men, the person who refused to make a beast of himself was often put to positive outrage by people who did not know the difference between hospitality and ill manners. Thus Dean Ramsay relates how a London merchant stole away from the table of his host and went to his bedroom when the drinking became furious. But the guests followed in a body, exhibiting bottles and glasses at the poor fellow's bedside, until in desperation he cried, "Sir, your hospitality borders on brutality."

Early in the century it was customary, even at the houses of the aristocracy, when the time came after dinner for the bowl to be introduced, for a jovial member of the company to propose as a toast "The trade of Glasgow *and the outward bound*." The ladies at once took the hint and moved off to the drawing room. In those days, and many years later, the man who refused to drink wine and preferred water was generally considered a lunatic, and very few even of the sober had the moral courage to act up to their convictions, and abstain. The fact is, hard drinking seems to have been regarded by our forefathers as a sign of manliness and a certain dignity seemed to attach to the powers of a deep potation. To-day all is changed, and the man who would dare to thrust himself in a drunken state into the presence of ladies would at once, rightly, be deemed unfit to associate with respectable persons.

It is not merely that drunkenness is no longer regarded as respectable, but public sentiment has so veered round on the question that even the moderate use of intoxicants is rapidly decreasing, and to-day there are probably fewer drinkers in the world than ever before. That a change, so very decided, should have come about, in the ingrained habits of people, within so comparatively short a time, is certainly somewhat remarkable. We should naturally expect that so pronounced a revolution in the habits of a race would take many generations to effect. That the change is appreciable is evidenced by the fact that the English chancellor of the exchequer finds, year by year, a growing decrease in the revenue from strong drink. Total abstinence has long ceased to be a peculiarity, and it almost looks as if in some places it will develop the other extreme and become a rage, a fashion. In London, England, there is a large temperance hospital, and medical men seem year by year more emphatic in their strictures on the habit of drinking even in moderation. In fact, Dr. Norman Kerr, a great authority, goes even so far as to assert that the moderate drinker does himself more injury in the long run than the man who now and again gives way to periodicial "sprees." In short, it may be asserted that civilized opinion has completely changed since the commencement of the century, and that to-day the total abstinence cause is in the full tide of a short but decisively victorious career.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Farmer Squashead (observing a metropolitan daily on the counter of the village store)—"What! Ain't that paper busted up yet? Why, I quit takin' it fifteen years ago."

When Wilberforce was a candidate for parliament his brilliant sister offered a new gown to the wife of every freeman who would vote for her brother, on which a cry was raised: "Miss Wilberforce for ever." She replied: "I thank you, gentlemen, but I cannot agree with you. I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for ever."—*Ex.*

The Amir of Afghanistan sleeps in a plain tent, eats but one substantial meal daily, with fruit as his only other refreshment, and rarely smokes more than two cigarettes in the day. He is passionately fond of field sports, and is a first-rate shot. His rifle rarely leaves his side, and often when he is holding his durbars in the open air he will take up his gun and shoot at any bird or beast which comes within range.

Dr. A. T. Pierson, in some pithy practical hints on pulpit oratory, says that to be winning is to be wise, but it must not be overdone. He has a friend, an evangelist, who got into the habit of calling his audience "dear souls." Inadvertently he would say, as he passed from place to place, "dear Belfast souls," "dear Dublin souls"—and before he knew it he was saying, "dear Cork souls!" which convulsed his Irish audience.

St. Petersburg is a good place for an international prison congress, remarks an exchange, and it is to be hoped the Russian government will learn something to its advantage at the gathering of prison reformers to be held in that city next year, on the date of the 100th anniversary of the death of John Howard. The Russian government has offered a prize to authors of all nations for the best essay on "The Part Taken by John Howard in the History of Prison Reform."

It is not the intention of the promoters of a bridge accross the English channel to allow the scheme to vanish into the crowded chamber of ambitious but unattempted engineering projects. It is to be pushed in France first. The scientific men of Paris have been gravely discussing it, and the matter will be brought before the French chamber at its next meeting. What the island on which one end of the bridge must rest will say still remains unknown. There is a lamentable disposition in England to decline to treat it as a serious proposition. But ridicule or apathy do not dismay modern engineers.

Dr. Peters, the German explorer who has lost his life in Africa at the hands of hostile natives, could not have encountered any difficulties greater than the English explorers, past and present, had before them. The fact that Dr. Peters was killed is some evidence of the dangers which have to be risked in opening up the Dark Continent. The German East African Company, of which he was the principal practical promoter, was formed a year or two ago in consequence of a treaty between Germany, Britain, France and Zanzibar, and controlled an area of territory 600,000 square miles in extent, some of it being fit for European settlement.

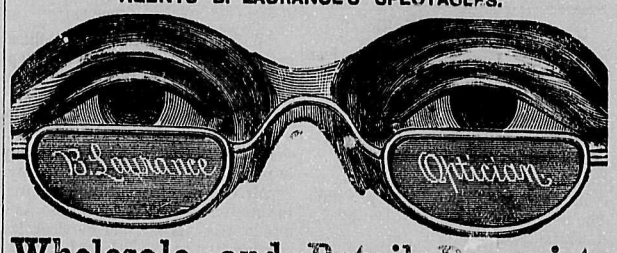
The Coasting Laws.

The attention of the minister of customs was drawn to-day to the protest of the British Columbia Board of Trade against the recent order to enforce the coasting laws in British Columbia. Mr. Bowell stated that in directing the order to issue, he had acted upon the resolution passed by the Victoria board and forwarded here by the secretary with the request for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of the coasting laws. The interdict against American vessels carrying to British Columbia ports bonded bonded goods arriving at Seattle or Tacoma, was simply an enforcement of the law as interpreted by the United States government when it prevented goods forwarded from St. Paul and Minneapolis for Washington Territory via the Canadian route, being carried from Victoria in British bottoms. The minister added that the Canadian coasting regulations hitherto had not been vigorously enforced in British Columbia, but after the urgent representations of the Victoria board he had no alternative but to act promptly.—*Empire.*

The C. P. R., says a Montreal despatch, are making important provision for the better accomodation and comfort of passengers by their second and colonist cars across the continent, namely, furnishing at nominal cost, bed and bedding, and cooking utensils in cars, together with a porter to attend to them.

D. S. CURTIS & CO.

AGENTS B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES.



Wholesale and Retail Druggists

NEXT COLONIAL HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

BON MARCHÉ.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in New Dress Goods, Jackets, Paletots, Dolmanettes, and Ulsters.

A Large Assortment of MEN'S SUITS from $7.00.

WALKER & SHADWELL,

dwsel0tc COLUMBIA STREET.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

JUST RECEIVED,

A CAR-LOAD OF

Pell, Rice Coil-spring & McLaughlan

BUGGIES

—ALSO—

DUPLEX, HANDY, BRADLEY & OTHER

Democrat and Express Wagons!

☞ The Best and Cheapest Rigs ever offered for sale in British Columbia. ☜

dwap5tc Reid & Currie.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

W. & G. Wolfenden,

Cor. Columbia and Mary Sts., New Westminster.

The above named firm having fully decided to retire from the Dry Goods Business and confine their attention to the Grocery Business for the future, now offer the whole of their

Choice, New, Well Selected and Well Bought Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at

Cost Prices for Cash.

A rare chance is now offered to intending purchasers, as the stock consists of goods just suited for the present and coming season. All fresh and in prime order and purchased in the best foreign markets at rock ttom prices.

Sale to commence on Monday, the 16th instant, and to continue until the whole of the stock has been closed out. REMEMBER THE PLACE: Corner of Columbia and Mary Streets.

W. & G. WOLFENDEN.

ROYAL CITY

Planing Mills Company, Ld.

RICHARD STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

Shingles, Shakes, Laths, Pickets,

SALMON BOXES, NET FLOATS, TRAYS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Wood Furnishing for Canneries.

Doors, Frames, Windows,
Mouldings, Balusters,
Blinds, Brackets,
Railings, Newels.

PLAIN AND FANCY AND ALL KINDS OF TURNED WORK.

no19dwly

FOR THE COAST.

A Hudson River Racer Purchased by the Northern Pacific for this Coast.

Mrs. Besant Loses Her Great Libel Suit, by a Disagreement of the Jury.

The British Government and the Holy See will Swap Privileges in Malta.

A RACER FOR THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamboat City of Kingston, one of the swift Hudson river boats, it is reported, has been sold to the Northern Pacific Co. for use on the Pacific coast. The price is $175,000 She sails to-day for the coast, via Cape Horn.

YOUTHFUL GAMBLERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Eight Harvard college students were convicted of gambling yesterday and each fined $25.

THE WHITE CAPS.

GALESBURG, Ills., Nov. 15.—The town is being territorized by white caps. Yesterday they attempted to burn the residence of Attorney G A. Lawson, one of the finest in the place. Many well known citizens have received threatening letters from the bands.

PAID THE LICENSE.

TULARE, Cal., Nov. 15.—Five of the twelve saloons which closed last week because of the new liquor license law, opened this morning, having decided to pay the same.

COLDER THAN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Despatches from central and southern California this morning report the first frost of the season.

WHALERS ARRIVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The whaling bark Andrew Hicks arrived from Fox Island last night with 3,800 pounds of bone, and whaling steamer Thrasher came in this morning with 750 barrels of oil and 12,500 pounds of bone.

MRS. BESANT LOSES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The suit of Mrs. Besant, the socialist writer and agitator, against Rev. Mr. Hoskyns, of Stepney, for libel in stating in the election board circular that Mr. Besant regarded chastity as a crime, and unbridled sensuality as virtue, ended to-day in the disagreement of the jury. The judge charged strongly against the plaintiff.

SWAPPING FAVORS.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—It is reported that the mission of Sir John Simmons to Rome is to offer to the Holy See the re-establishment of an ecclesiastical court in Malta, as it existed at the time of the grand masters of the Maltese order. In return the British will ask that the Catholic bishop of Malta should be raised to the rank of a metropolitan, and made primate of all Catholic apostolic missions and vicarates in the English possessions in Africa.

A LYING RUMOR.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A report was suddenly sprung upon the city this morning that Jules Ferry was dead. It caused much excitement, but was not generally credited Inquiry was made in the proper quarters and it was ascertained the rumor was wholly unfounded.

BURKE'S ANTECEDENTS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 14 The *Daily News* has discovered that Burke, the Cronin suspect, lived here for several years under the name of Delaney, and was very active in Clan-Na-Gael affairs. It is alleged he came here from Hancock, Mich., and soon after his arrival here a number of prominent republican Irishmen took a great deal of interest in him, and tried to get him a position in the postal service. He was an ardent Blaine man, but they failed and he soon went to Chicago.

WILL REFUSE A PEERAGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Mail and Express* London cable states that Sir Jas. Hannen will decline to accept the peerage which it is understood Lord Salisbury will offer him for his services to the conservative party in his conduct of the *Times* case against Mr. Parnell. His reason for this is that his elevation to the peerage would injure the prospects of his eldest son, Chitty Hannen, who is registrar in the probate court, of which Sir James himself is president. Mr. Hannen is looked upon as a rising barrister. Sir Henry James is suffering from a cold and is quite hoarse, but it is not likely he will ask the court to adjourn on his account.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Mr. C. C Colby, M. P., who is at present in England, has been summoned to Ottawa to enter the cabinet. He will, it is understood, hold the presidency of the council, succeeding Sir John Macdonald, who takes the portfolio of minister of railways. Mr. Colby thus fills the vacancy in the cabinet in the representation of the Protestant element of Quebec, caused by the death of the Hon. John Henry Pope, late minister of railways. Mr. Colby sails from England for Canada next Saturday. Mr. Charles Carroll Colby was born at Derby, Vt., in 1827. He was descended from ancestors who emigrated from England to New Hampshire before the American revolutionary war. He came to Canada with his parents in 1832. He married in 1858, Miss Harriet Child, of Waybridge, Vt. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1855. He is a director of the Massawippi Railway; of the Crown Mining Co., and of the Waterloo and Magog Railway. He was vice-president of the Quebec temperance and prohibitory league, 1872. He was first returned to parliament for Stantsead P, Q., at the general election 1867; re-elected by acclamation in 1872 and again in 1875; re-elected in 1878 and 1882 and at the last general election in 1887, He is a Liberal-Conservative and resides at Stanstead, P. Q.,

The *Citizen*, the government organ, hints that if the Mormons in the Northwest carry out the declarations in favor of polygamy, parliament will be asked for legislation on the subject at the next session.

TITLED CRIMINALS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *World's* London cable quotes Labouchere's *Truth* as follows: "Law must be equally administered, if not in Ireland at least in England. A short time ago several telegraph boys in the neighborhood of Cavendish square were found to be spending more money than they earned; an enquiry was made by the postal authorities and it was discovered that the boys were supplied with money by a band of "gentlemen," who met at a house on Cavendish street. Fuller investigation disclosed what took place in these gatherings of "gentlemen" of England, but it is of course impossible to more than briefly mention what occurred. The revealed facts are in the hands of the home office in Scotland Yard, but as some of the greatest hereditary names of the country are mixed up in the scandal, an effort is being made to secure immunity for the criminals. Indeed, I am credibly informed that the home office is throwing obstacles in the way of prompt action on the part of Scotland Yard and trying to get the persons concerned out of the country before the warrants are issued.

The fall of Louis Philippe de Praslin was caused by his having murdered his governess, but the Duc's crime compares favorably with that of these titled miscreants. Very possibly our government of the classes is of the opinion that the revelations which would ensue were the criminals put on trial would deal a blow to the reign of the classes, and to the special influence of the aristocracy. Let them, however, understand that they will not be allowed to protect their friends. It would be really too monstrous if crimes which, when committed by poor, ignorant men, lead to sentences of penal servitude, were to be done with impunity by those whom the tory government delights to honor. The names of the telegraph boys are known; the name of the person who let the house in Cavendish street is known, and the names of those who frequented it are known. I warn Mr. Matthews that if he does not take action in this matter there will be a heavy reckoning when parliament meets. It is full time that the severest examples should bring home to all minds the fact that there are certain foul crimes, too prevalent of late by all accounts, that we cannot tolerate amongst us, unless London is to be regarded as a disgraceful city and held up to the opprobrium of modern civilization. I have no sort of sympathy with vigilance committees and other such private censors of morals, but between their prying action and the home office's action in impeding the police and warning high born criminals to get out of reach of the jurisdiction of British courts in order to save them from prosecution, there is a wide difference.

The *World's* London cable states that there are only three names safe to mention now, and they are, Lord Arthur Somerset, Lord Ronald Gower and Lord Errol, Equerry to Prince Albert Victor; but the names of more than eighty prominent persons are in possession of the police and the home office. A prominent Scotland Yard man is quoted as saying that under the existing laws it is practically impossible to secure the conviction of the guilty parties in this scandal.

FROM VICTORIA.

Large Sale of Nelson City Lots---Practising for the Foot Ball Match.--The Salvation Army Shelled at Their Barracks--Another Boat-Race--The Saanich Agricultural Society's Meeting.

Special to THE COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, Nov. 16. — Fourteen thousand dollars worth of Nelson City lots were sold by auction yesterday.

The Victoria foot ball team is practising for the game with the Westminster team, to be played at Westminster next Saturday.

The Sardonyx sailed for the north yesterday morning.

The salvation army feel deeply hurt and smell rather gamy to-day. The cause was the attack made upon them last night by a lot of roughs. The hoodlums met the army at the entrance to the barracks; the army was arrayed in holiday attire of bright red. The roughs were armed with decayed eggs. The results were some dirty uniforms disgusted army people, a vile odor and the probability of some arrests.

The Parthia passed out for the Orient at 12:30 this afternoon.

McLean and Murray have made a race with Law brothers, to be rowed on the harbor course Nov. 30. The race is for $500 a side. The *Times* holds the stakes.

The Saanich agricultural association held its annual meeting last night and elected officers. F. Sandover was elected president.

A Bad Explosion.

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion, caused by the accumulation of foul air, occurred in the new 12-inch gas main on Wharf street. The main, of half-inch cast iron, which had never been used, was burst in a dozen places, throwing the stones and mud from the road in all directions and causing those who were in the neighborhood to run in terror from the spot. A couple of laborers narrowly escaped injury by the flying stones, while the outrush of sewer gas was for a moment almost overpowering. The pipe has been twisted and strained all the way from the Occidental Hotel to Bastion square, and must be replaced throughout. The accident involves a loss of about $1500.—*Thursday's Colonist.*

FOG SIGNALS.

The Dominion Government Decide to Establish Proper Signal Stations on this Coast.

The Reported Elopement of Lillian Russell is Denied by Her Father.

A Successful Revolution in Brazil Converts the Monarchy into a Republic.

AT LAST.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—The marine department will make a survey of the channels of the British Columbia coast, with the object of placing fog whistles and signals at dangerous places.

THE FALL OF TROY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—William Troy, who choked and robbed a woman of $275, was sentenced to twenty years in the state prison to-day.

A HEAVY GALE.

EUREKA, Cal., Nov. 16.—A heavy gale is prevailing here this morning, and the bar is very rough. A three-masted schooner has capsized. The mate of a tugboat has been washed overboard and drowned.

SUBLIMELY RIDICULOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Tommy Warren, the featherweight prize fighter, who fought a "fake" battle of nearly five hours with Frank Murphy, the Englishman, at the California Athletic club a few months ago, and for which neither received a cent, sued the club to-day for $900.

HOODLUMS IN COUNCIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the directors of the California Athletic club last evening, it was agreed not to communicate directly with Sullivan, but to make arrangements for a meeting between Jackson and Kilrain.

THE STALLION RECORD.

NAPA, Cal., Nov. 16.—The stallions Palo Alto and Stamboul will this afternoon attempt to lower the world's stallion record of 2:12, now held by Axtell.

NOT SETTLED YET.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—Last night, at Ophir, Toole county, Charles Wyman shot and killed Joseph Kelly. The trouble grew out of a law-suit which began a month ago.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—At the Cronin trial to-day Clancey, a reporter of the New York *Herald*, testified to a conversation held with Sullivan the day after Cronin's body was found. Sullivan said he could not see the body, but seemed frightened at the news. Longnecker then said that the state had presented its side of the case.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16.—A report is in circulation here to the effect that the question of the future form of Brazilian government will be submitted to a plebiscite. The minister of marine has not been killed, as stated in a previous dispatch. He was seriously wounded, however, having been shot by a rebel soldier.

DOM PEDRO DEPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Latest advices from Rio De Janeiro are that the Emperor Dom Pedro has been deposed and Senor do Tonzea proclaimed president. The latter has issued an address urging peace and order among the people, and guaranteeing the safety of the Imperial family. The killing of Baron Ladario, minister of marine, is now denied. Private cables at one o'clock this morning stated that all was quiet.

NEED NOT STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov 16.—The strike of the journeyman bakers for a reduction of hours, which was inaugurated to day will probably be of very small dimensions. Half of the master bakers have already conceded the demand of their employees.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The committee of five engineers appointed to report on the Panama canal, will sail for the isthmus on December 10th.

BUXTON BREWERS STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The maltsters at Buxton have struck for higher wages.

A RISE IN ORANGES.

BELFAST, Nov. 16.—A statue of William III. was unveiled here to-day in the presence of 30,000 Orangemen. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by the wife of Major Saunderson, the Orange leader.

NEW LIBERAL PLATFORM.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The progress of the liberal party toward genuine and far reaching reforms and the acceptance of a great part of the radical and socialist programme, seems to be astonishing some leaders. Mr. Gladstone is the exception to this, for he has long known that some of the points made by the more noisy and radical sort of reformers are good, and ought to be adopted in some measure by the nation, only it is difficult to separate good from bad when they are jumbled together in the fiery imaginations of fanatical agitators. Sir Wm. Harcourt has already announced his wholesale approval of the new liberal programme, which embraces reforms in all directions where needed, and rejects and repels violently the purposes of socialists and radicals. The new platform includes the transfer of rates from tenants to owners of the soil, which seems to find favor with moderate men of all parties; equal taxation of real and personal property; enfranchisement of leaseholds, and a one man, one vote, system of suffrage. Lord Roseberry, speaking at Bristol, declared himself in favor of drastic reform in the house of lords and the extension of the powers of county councils, so as to develop their democratic character and make them more truly than ever direct representatives of the people.

The liberal union has prepared a party platform which will be offered for the approval of the National Liberal Federation at its coming meeting. This platform will be the basis of the party fight at the next general election. It is understood that the platform contains planks referring to the housing of the working classes, the extension of the factory acts, triennial parliaments, abolition of taxes on tea, coffee and cocoa, taxation of ground rents and land values, payment of salaries to members of the house of commons, and giving to the county councils power to control the police, liquor traffic and gas and water supplies. The platform also gives home rule to Ireland in so far as special reference to it is concerned, but the reference suggested is that home rule is the central and most important point, and that Irishmen may confidently rely upon the Liberal party to pursue the path of justice to them unflinchingly. The *St. James' Gazette* warns the conservatives that the Irish question, of which the country is heartily weary, will be put out of sight for a time, and that the radicals may sweep the polls under the social reform banner.

BHOWNUGGER ACCUSED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.—Charges of a scandalous nature preferred against the Maharajah of Bhownugger have become so numerous that it is reported the government will order an enquiry covering both the political and private life of the accused monarch. The offences alleged are of the most revolting character.

RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE.

ODESSA, Nov. 15.—Two trains on the railway running from this city to Rinzan, collided yesterday, and several passengers on both trains were injured, and eight carriages wrecked.

WELCOMED HOME AGAIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The emperor and empress arrived this morning. They received a warm welcome from the press and the people.

CARGO ON FIRE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—While the Guion steamer Alaska from New York was unloading at the Alexandria dock to-day the cargo took fire, and a hundred bales of cotton were damaged. The vessel was not damaged.

TROUBLE WITH SPOTS ON IT.

HOPKINSVILLE, Nov. 15.—There is great excitement in Webster county over the reappearance of the terrible spotted fever scourge which raged in that county last winter.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The gross earnings for the Union Pacific's entire system for Sept., were $3,818,524. Being an increase over the same month last year of $207,976. Net earnings, $1,617,163, an increase of $204,989 for 9 months ending Sept. 20. The gross earnings, $28,168,724, show a decrease for the same period of last year of $406,527. The net earnings, $10,566,462, show an increase of $250,451.

A MALICIOUS SLANDER DENIED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—E. Leonard, father of Lillian Russell, denies that she has eloped with J. Wright Samform. He says his daughter has been compelled to cease singing, very abruptly, on account of her throat, and therefore she went to New York.

A MEXICAN BLIZZARD.

DAYTON, N. M., Nov. 15.—Don Baca, a prominent Spanish sheep raiser in this vicinity, has just arrived. He gives a sad account of the late blizzard in his section. Five Mexican sheep herders perished in his neighborhood. The bodies of four were found. The ground was completely covered with snow from Dayton to the Canadian river, a distance of 125 miles. Many Mexican families are in a destitute condition, being unable to get out to lay in a supply of food on account of the heavy snow. Senor Baca says several men are missing and that other bodies will be recovered as the snow melts.

AN OIL FIRE.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Nov. 15.—A fire started this morning in a Demopolis oil well and is now burning fiercely. The loss may be more than $200,000; insured for $55,000.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—About 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the hold of the steamer Hawaii, which had been chartered by the Oceanic Steamship Co., and had just finished loading for Honolulu, for which port she was to have sailed to-day. Two tugs came to the steamer's assistance and soon extinguished the fire, but not before the entire cargo had been ruined by water. The loss is about $25,000.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Lieut. Gordon, commodore of the fisheries protection service, has been ordered to Washington to give evidence before the international marine conference on the subject of sound signal requirements of fishing vessels at sea.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—On account of the prominent manner in which the dangers of the British Columbia coast have been brought to the notice of the Marine department by the recent accident to H. M. S. Amphion with the Governor-general on board, the Marine department will make a careful investigation and survey of the coast channels with the object of placing a number of fog stations and signals where they are so urgently required, thus making the navigation as safe as possible.

The true inwardness of Premier Mercier's supposed act of justice to the Jesuits by compensating them for their confiscated estates has come to light. By their accepting of their share of the $400,000 the Jesuits ceded all their rights to the Quebec government. It now transpires that the Champ de Mars in Montreal, valued at $2,000,000, and at present held by the Dominion government, belonged to the Jesuits before their suppression. Mr. Mercier proposes to recoup himself handsomely by taking legal proceedings against the Dominion government with the object of recovering the property to the province of Quebec.

STOVES! STOVES!

GO TO

E. S. SCOULLAR & CO.

FOR

Cheap Cooking Stoves & Ranges!

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS:

Water & Granville Sts., Vancouver, Columbia St., New Westminster

OR TO

SAMUEL MELLARD, - CHILLIWHACK,

Whom we have appointed our sole agent for our celebrated Stoves in that district. Mr. Mellard will supply our Stoves at New Westminster prices. dwno1y1

"Bryan O'Lynn is Not Dead Yet."

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

The steady rush of purchasers at ROUSSEAU'S Boot and Shoe Store shows that our straight-forward way of doing business has given the people

Perfect Satisfaction.

We offer no unreasonable inducements; our object in advertising is to give a truthful description of our resources. We have the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever exhibited in the Province. Call and see it before purchasing elsewhere.

Ladies' Kid Button Boots	$2.00	Men's Lace Boots	$1.50
Misses do do	1.75	Boys' do	1.25
Children's do do	1.50	Youths' do	1.00
Infant's do do	.50	Wigwam Slippers	1.00

These goods are all made in the latest styles and manufactured from the best home and imported goods. All marked in plain figures. Strictly one price at

JAMES ROUSSEAU'S,

81 COLUMBIA STREET, : : : : : : : : : : NEW WESTMINSTER.

dwtc

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.

wdwly Scoullar-Armstrong Block, Columbia St.

C. McDONOUGH,

(LUNDBOM'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET)

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Constantly on Hand an Extensive Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

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. dwjestc

CREAMERY BUTTER!

IF YOU WANT A TUB OF GOOD CREAMERY BUTTER, go to SINCLAIR'S. 50 tubs of the choicest just received. Also, a lot of nice Eastern Township, with the usual supply of Home-made, all of which will be sold cheap.

Remember the place.

Marshall Sinclair,

dwtc COLUMBIA STREET.

JAMES D. RAE

[SUCCESSOR TO D. McPHADEN]

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Groceries and Provisions

FEED, &C.

Coffees Roasted and Ground on the Premises. Fine Teas a Specialty.

dwly COLUMBIA STREET

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

FALL ASSIZES.

(Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie, presiding.)

Thursday, Nov. 14 (continued).

Regina *vs.* Brennan, cutting and wounding G. W. Rasure, at Yale, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Hammersley addressed the jury for the crown. The prisoner had committed the crime in a vindictive manner and showed that he bore ill-will and intended to do malicious injury. Witnesses, who saw the whole fracas, would testify, and there would be no unsatisfactory circumstantial evidence to listen to.

G. W. Rasure was sworn, and said he lived in Westminster. On August 12th last he was at Yale and saw the the prisoner in the morning; had had a conversation with him about some money for work done at the limekiln; witness told prisoner he would have to look up his books and see what was due him for wages. Prisoner had got drunk and allowed a kiln of lime to spoil, and this, witness thought, ought to be paid for. They went down to witness' house and witness asked prisoner to knock off $20 and call itsquare, on account of the spoiled lime; prisoner refused and went away. Witness saw him again in the evening when he (witness) was going to get the train; prisoner asked if he could speak to him a few moments and wanted witness to step behind the station; witness refused to do so, and said, "whatever you've got to say, say here." "Well," said prisoner, "will you settle with me before you go away?" Witness said, "No, Mike, I can't;" the prisoner then said, "Well, d——n you, you'll never get away from here alive," and with that started to strike witness; witness struck prisoner in the face with his fist as he came on and prisoner sent the blade of his knife through the biceps muscle of witness' right arm; witness then turned to pick up a rock to defend himself. Prisoner made a savage stab at him, but missed him. Some people who were there then stepped up and advised witness to run at once as prisoner had a knife and would cut him; he did so and prisoner, seeing a man coming down the mountain with a gun, ran and demanded it so as to use it on witness. The prisoner had about $65 coming to him for wages; prisoner had ceased working for witness some time before the affray. Prisoner had always discharged his duties at the limekiln to witness' satisfaction until he got drunk and allowed the lime to spoil. There had been no hard words between them until the morning of August 12th. Prisoner had been seeking a settlement of his account; witness said to him, "I'll do what's right by you, Mike, and let us be friends." Prisoner seemed to agree to this, but he refused to knock off the $20. Witness had said to Brennan during a dispute about the money, "If you think you can lick me, you'd better start in right now," but prisoner refused to accept the invitation; witness had said this repeatedly to Brennan. Prisoner had promised before witnesses to make up the loss of the kiln if it were destroyed through his getting drunk. Witness had not seen prisoner drinking on the day of the assault, and he seemed to be as sober as he was in the prisoner's dock. Prisoner had not asked witness to give him four or five dollars until witness' return, when witness was leaving Yale. Witness had used some pretty rough language to prisoner on the occasion of that fight, and had told prisoner to keep off or he would hurt him and called him the most opprobrious names as witness attacked him. He struck prisoner three times with his fists and knocked him over against the platform at the depot. After witness and prisoner had been separated, prisoner came running at witness to attack him again; prisoner did not get the gun from the man he had seen with it. Brennan did not use any rough language; it was a very cool piece of business.

Witness said he was not in the habit of carrying a revolver unless in the country. He was a limekiln owner, a gold miner, and bought and sold horses, and sometimes preached the gospel.

"You're what they call a muscular Christian?" said his lordship.

"Yes, sir; a practical Christian," returned witness.

Mr. Atkinson asked witness if he had not been engaged in some pretty rough scenes in the States, in which several men had lost their lives?

Witness said he would not answer this question unless the court compelled him to.

His lordship said the question was totally irrelevant.

Mr. Atkinson attempted to rise after he had resumed his seat, but his lordship said, "I will not allow you to rise again, sir; sit down."

Witness' clothes, with the cut made by the knife, were shown the jury; witness also bared his arm and showed the scar on his biceps. The knife was also shown; a small, sharp, butcher's skinning knife. Witness said he had to work for his living and had to take a man with him across the mountains to saddle his horse for him after he received the wound, but he had used the arm even when it pained him.

Wm. Dodd, constable at Yale, next walked into the box and told the story of the fight at the station platform at Yale. Witness took the knife from prisoner; prisoner went round the corner of the station and begged a man who was coming down from the mountains for the rifle he was carrying, as he wanted to shoot Rasure. Prisoner was using threatening language against Rasure, saying, in effect, "I wish I could kill you."

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson—Rasure had a piece of iron in his hand, holding it above his head, and saying, "keep him (prisoner) away from me or I'll kill him" when witness was conducting Brennan from the station. Witness could not say who struck the first blow in the fight. Rasure had picked up the iron to defend himself.

Geo. Risteen was the next witness—Is a conductor on the C. P. R., and arrived just in time to see the prisoner with a knife in his upraised hand about to stab Rasure. Witness called to Rasure to look out for himself as prisoner was going to stab him. Rasure ran and picked up a rock. Was not close enough to hear the language used by the disputants.

To a juryman: Had not seen the knife until he saw it in prisoner's hand.

John Craig, section foreman on the C. P. R., sworn, said: Was on the platform at Yale and saw Rasure and Brennan close together and apparently fighting; heard Risteen call out to Rasure to beware of the knife in Brennan's hand. Had heard Brennan remark in the morning that if Rasure did not settle up with him he would cut the heart out of him. There was a knife in Brennan's belt when he made that threat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson: Brennan was slightly intoxicated the morning of the affray. Witness had taken a drink with prisoner. Thought prisoner's remark about cutting Rasure a mere idle expression.

His lordship: "Barking dogs don't bite, eh?"

Witness: "That's what I thought, your lordship."

Samuel Shepherd, schoolmaster at Yale, next filled the stand, and being sworn said he had been talking to Rasure when Brennan accosted Rasure and asked him to step aside. Witness shortly afterwards heard cries of "knife," "Rasure," etc.; he ran back and saw Brennan walking towards Rasure rapidly. Rasure picked up the piece of iron, but witness told him to put it down again, which he did. Witness turned up Rasure's sleeve and found a wound on the lower part of the biceps muscle; he bound up the wound with his handkerchief. There was no doctor in town so witness did what he could to bind up the wound.

Cross examined by Mr. Atkinson: Knew that Dr. Pearce was away from town; was present at the police court examination, but was not called. Dr. Pearce had stated that the greater part of the wound was only skin deep.

When counsel for defense asked the question as to this piece of evidence, the counsel for the prosecution made strong objections.

Witness thought the wound more than skin deep, the blood was pouring out of the centre of it and it seemed quite deep there.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Atkinson addressed the jury for the defence. He was glad the case for the defence would only occupy a few minutes. The dispute between the two men had arisen about some money. This difference of opinion certainly did not call for the use of deadly weapons; and the combat that had occurred would not, he was happy to say, be overlooked by the authorities of this or any other country. Brennan sought Rasure on the night of the fight for the purpose of asking him for the money, and not to attack Mr. Rasure. Mr. Rasure had attacked him and struck him first. The evidence had gone almost exclusively to prove the guilt of the prisoner in the dock, but when the witnesses for the defence were heard he would ask them to weigh the two evidences carefully and he thought they could have little difficulty in bringing in a verdict of not guilty.

Daniel McQuarrie, first witness for the defence, stated that he had been coming down the road toward the station and saw Rasure and Brennan in close confab. He heard Brennan say, "You can't go on this train till you pay me." Rasure shouted: "Get away from me or I'll hurt you, you ——," calling him an unmentionable name. Rasure was the aggressor, most decidedly. Witness was a few feet from the combatants when Rasure struck Brennan, and heard all that passed. Rasure ordered Officer Dodd to arrest Brennan after the fight. Brennan was some distance away when Rasure picked up the iron to strike him. Did not hear Brennan make use of any threatening language toward Rasure. It is customary for miners and farm laborers to carry knives, as witness explained, for cutting pork and "eating beans."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hammersley: Brennan did not follow Rasure up after striking him. Witness did not interfere when Rasure was stabbed; it was done so suddenly. Brennan was between the train and Rasure when asking the latter for his wages. Did not hear Brennan use any threatening language.

His lordship enquired of witness in what tone of voice he had been conversing and, witness in an ordinary tone of voice. This disagreed with Dodd's evidence and and his lordship asked witness if Dodd was lying. Witness retorted that he didn't know what other people swore to, but he knew what he was talking about.

Jas. Reynold's next stepped into the box and said he had been employed at Rasure's lime kiln. Brennan was foreman. Witness had seen Rasure with a revolver; he was trying to sell it.

Witness had a conversation with Rasure in which Rasure said he could have killed Brennan had the latter not used the knife, as he (Rasure) was the better man.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Atkinson finally addressed the jury for the defence. The affray which took place at Yale on Aug. 12th the law could not sanction. As to who was the principal in it he would not stop to argue. He would ask them first to notice that he admitted that the mode of settling the dispute was not sanctionable by law. Nothing could justify men in resorting to weapons to settle a dispute. On numerous occasions, as has been told by Mr. Rasure, there had been unsatisfactory meetings about the money; and every time they met they parted worse friends than before. Mr. Brennan is a hard-working man, and has to earn his bread by arduous labor, and at his time of life it is only natural that he should expect prompt settlements for his work. Mr. Rasure was leaving Yale for some time, and Brennan went boldly up and asked the man who was in his debt to settle his account. And Rasure said, "Go away from me," and flew off in a temper and used the most exasperating language; enough to raise the highest anger in any man. He called the prisoner foul names and struck him heavy blows in the face, one, in particular, a very heavy blow. There is nothing to show that the assault was commenced by Brennan. In a misguided moment Brennan drew his knife, stung by the vile epithets of Rasure and by his hard blows. The grand jury had thrown out all the counts in the indictment except that of intent to do grievous bodily harm. Now, if Brennan had an intent to do this grievous bodily harm, he must have gone to the station that evening with such intent in his heart. But the evidence produced does not show this at all. There is no evidence of a threat spoken by Brennan; during even the affray itself he used no threatening language. The expression made in the forenoon by Brennan was a mere idle expression, which meant nothing and was not worthy of notice; for, had the prisoner really wished to carry out his threat he had abundant opportunity to do so, and most certainly would not have chosen such a public place to do it as the railway station. The prisoner has hitherto borne a good character, but has in this instance allowed his better judgment to be carried away by his feelings against Mr. Rasure; and he had always been a good, law-abiding citizen and he is besides an old man. On those consideration he would ask the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Hammersley addressed the jury for the prosecution and claimed that Brennan was the aggressor. Had he not left that saloon and got between Rasure and the train he would never have been in that docket to-night.

The expression that he "would cut Rasure's heart out" was no mere idle expression; sometimes idle words, like straws, show which way the stream flows.

McQuarrie's evidence was entirely unsupported and was at variance with three other witnesses. Dodd did not see the occurrence as McQuarrie saw it; in fact the two accounts are totally different. On the question of justification he would say nothing, as he thought that twelve Englishmen in a jury box would never think any man right who drew a knife on another. He did not believe Mr. McQuarrie's evidence. He thought it the jury's duty to put a stop to such work in this country. Those desperate affrays often terminated fatally and should be sternly put down. Brennan had shown the utmost malice; he had asked for a gun and gave evidence of trying to do his worst to Rasure.

His lordship said that as the defence seemed to rest mainly on the plea of self defence, and that as this law was not very well understood he would shortly explain the same, which he did by reading the precepts from the legal volume before him. His lordship then completely smashed the evidence of McQuarrie by saying, "There is a wound; how was it made? If we are to believe McQuarrie it was not made by Brennan, for he says that Brennan did not draw the knife until after the assault, and he assures the court that the combatants after Rasure's blows never came within ten feet of one another." The question of justification of the act was for the court to decide and not for the point of the knife. No amount of personal abuse can justify a blow. When a man is injured by epithets or abuse there is law for the case. His lordship told a very interesting anecdote as to the origin of the Coventry act, relating to disfiguring, and explained that it was an equally serious offence with maiming. If they believed the witness McQuarrie, of course they must find a verdict of not guilty, otherwise their course was clear enough.

Jury retired at 6:15.

Friday, November 15th.

Court resumed its sittings at 10:15 this morning. All the seats in the auditorium were occupied with a mixture of white, Mongolian and Siwash humanity; and smoking was the rule, not the exception. The legal fraternity were to the fore, escorted by volumes of legal lore and blue papers and red tape galore; and the "old barn," as someone irreverently dubbed Justitia's shrine, was as cold as a catacomb, if a little more lixely. The press were very much impressed by being shoved, as usual, behind the little table in front of the prisoners' dock. Fortunately none of the pensive fraternity are corpulent, so they suffered little from being "cribb'd, cabin'd and confin'd."

The petit jury having duly answered the roll call, the case of Regina *vs.* Rossiter was called, but the prisoner having left the country, Mr. Davie asked that his recognizances be estreated.

His lordship said there appeared to be a misapprehension abroad as to the nature of recognizances, and that if the recognizances were forfeited that was all there was to say about it. But the crown did not recognise this manner of commutation.

Regina *vs.* Chou Chou was called, and the crown entered a *nolle prosequi* and the prisoner was released on his own recognizances.

The case of Reginia *vs.* Jim, an Indian, for murder, was next called, Mr. McColl for defense. Mr. Moresby interpreted in Chinook for the prisoner, but was relieved later by Felix, an Indian.

Mr. Theo. Davie, attorney-general, for the crown, addressed the jury, and sketched the history of the case, and said that if the witnesses were to be believed there could be no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. Mr. Davie read Jim's statement taken at the police court trial. Jim said he was a bitter enemy of the white men as they had hanged a cousin of his some twenty years ago for the murder of a man named Mountaineer Perry.

Officer John McLaren, of Vancouver, first took the stand and testified. He was sergeant of Vancouver police on the 1st of July, 1888, and was going along Cordova street, when he received certain information which induced him to go to a place near Spratt's cannery, at Coal Harbor, where he found the body of Jackson, the throat being cut from ear to ear. Jackson was a whiskey-seller to the Indians, and a worthless character who spent most of his time in jail. There were no evidences of a struggle having taken place near the body. He found several pieces of silver money near the body. The body was examined by Dr. Beckingsale and another medical man at Hart's undertaking establishment. The spot where the body was found is a very concealed spot. One might pass and repass the place for a lifetime and never discover it. The body was lying close to high-water mark on the gravel.

Cross examined by Mr. McColl—The weather had been dry the day of the murder.

By his lordship—There were no marks of a struggle around the place; no footmarks could be seen on logs or gravel.

By a juryman—There was very little blood around the place to indicate that the man had been killed at that spot.

By his lordship—It looked as if the man had been killed just where the body lay. The blood was under the neck of the body.

By a juryman—The body was lying with the head toward the bank.

Leon, an Indian, was the next witness. Remembered the 1st of July; was at Vancouver. Was in a canoe that day; there were in the canoe, Charlie, Tom, and the witness. They had been invited to Vancouver by their friends. They afterwards went up to Spratt's cannery after having returned from an excursion to False Creek. Charlie had left them at Vancouver. The two found him and the canoe at the cannery. There were two Charlies and the one who is now living was the one who was in the canoe. There was a crowd of Indians at the cannery, all drunk. Jim, the prisoner, was there, too, and he was also under the influence of liquor. Jim had a knife in his hand holding it behind him. Witness happened to go behind prisoner when the latter put the knife in his pocket. There were five people in the party altogether. Witness went away in about ten minutes, accompanied by Charlie, the witness now living, and Jim, and they went away in a canoe. Witness said nothing to Jackson that day. While the Indians were at their camp together Jackson went and got a sack of whiskey in bottles, five in all. None of the bottles were opened before the three mentioned above went away, but Tom bought one bottle from Jackson. Jackson was drunk and was sitting on the ground. Jim and Charlie, the accused, were not very drunk. The place where they were sitting was between the railroad track and the beach; there were bushes all around the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. McColl—Lives on the Inlet, four miles above Vancouver, toward Port Moody. On the day in question witness and companions left Vancouver at 4 in the afternoon and started to drink when they got to the camp. The knife which he had seen in Jim's hand was an ordinary clasp knife.

By a juryman—How long was it from the time they got drunk and when they got sober?

Witness said he did not wait long enough to see.

The jury found a verdict of manslaughter without leaving the box. His lordship directed them to do so.

Mr. McColl asked that the lowest possible punishment be inflicted. The prisoner was under the influence of liquor supplied by the victim himself. The murdered man was a worthless character and was well known to the police. Jackson knew very well that when he gave the Indians the liquor their worst passions would be aroused; he invited his own destruction, like a man going into a den of wild animals with a piece of raw beef in his hand; he takes all the risks and cannot complain if the animals turn upon him.

His lordship in summing up said that according to English law it is no excuse for a criminal that he was drunk when he committed the offence. In this case the plea of drunkenness would destroy the case for the defence; that of adultery being much the stronger and mitigated the crime from murder to manslaughter. He would under all the circumstances sentence the prisoner to one year at hard labor.

Mike Brennan found guilty of unlawful and malicious wounding and recommended to mercy, the prisoner was brought into the dock to receive sentence reserved from yesterday. Mr. Atkinson, counsel for the defence, was sent for and on his arrival said he had no idea the case would be called so early in the day. He had spoken to a number of gentlemen in the city who were willing to come forward and testify to the previous good character of the prisoner, but owing to this sudden procedure of the court he was unable to produce them.

He would therefore ask his lordship to take into consideration the disputes which had occurred between Rasure and the prisoner, the fact of Rasure having made use of the vilest language and epithets toward prisoner, and even struck him first in the lamentable affair at the railway station. In view of all those extenuating circumstances he would ask his lordship to mete out as light a sentence as would satisfy the ends of justice.

There was an ominous frown on his lordship's brow as he said that testimony, however respectable, as to prisoner's previous good character was of no avail; nothing can be more dreadful than the offence of which the prisoner has been guilty, the offence of the Indian lately before us, that of cutting the throat of a whisky seller, is a mere trifle compared with this; he could sentence prisoner to three years, but out of respect to the jury's recommendation to mercy he would send him to the penitentiary for two years.

This case ended the assizes and court adjourned *sine die* at two o'clock.

WESTMINSTER WINS.

McLean Beats Bush Easily by About Ten Lengths.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, Nov. 15.—McLean won the boat race easily by about ten lengths. From four to five thousand dollars changed hands.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

An English fish culturist has found that a six-pound eel contains about 9,000,000 eggs.

The use of fine saw-dust—which may be treated with medicaments or antiseptics—has been proposed as a clean and comfortable dressing for wounds.

Measurements of a quarter of million of soldiers have shown that males do not reach adult age until about 28, and Prof. Shaler's observations at Harvard prove that full mental power is not reached before 25.

The simple method of treating drunkenness practiced in Norway and Sweden is reported to be very effective. The inebriate is placed in confinement, and fed only with bread soaked in wine, which in eight or ten days creates a positive loathing for strong drink.

A German authority affirms that oaks are more frequently struck by lightning than beeches because the leaves of the beech are covered with a fine down which is a better conductor of electricity than the smooth leaves of the oak. Experiments with electrical machines confirm the theory.

A DICTIONARY OF ELECTRICITY.—Electrical progress has been so rapid as to develop a bewildering vocabulary not found in the latest revisions of the great dictionaries. This multitude of new words is a source of much preplexity, and many a puzzled newspaper reader will be glad to know that a "Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases" has been prepared by so eminent an authority as Prof. E. J. Huston, of the Franklin Institute, and is published by the W. J. Johnston Co., Ll'd., of New York. The work includes about 2500 words, terms and phrases, whose definitions are made clear by many illustrations, and by a general statement of the principles of electrical science on which the definitions are founded.

PIN HOLE PHOTOGRAPHY.—In a British Association paper, Lord Rayleigh stated that the first camera was a pin-hole camera, and that it was shown in 1880 that a simple aperture is as effective as the least possible lens in forming an image, provided only that the focal length is sufficiently great In some recent experiments the focal length was about nine feet and the aperture one-sixteenth of an inch, and photographs taken on gelatine plates of a weather-cock seen against the sky showed an amount of detail not materially less than that seen by direct vision. It cannot be claimed, however, that photography without a lens is likely to be of more than scientific interest, as in most cases the use of a lens is a vast improvement.

Unfair Criticism.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Sir.*—I do not often take exception to your reports of my doings at the Council meetings, but as the *Truth* has, in its usual charitable (?) way, tried to make a point against me, I feel, in justice to myself and friends, I should explain what my position on the said water commissioners by-law really is.

If I said the people were "scarcely competent," etc., I confess I put my meaning in an awkward manner. I think I explained that as the council had given the whole water works matter full consideration, they would be better able to judge as to who would be fit and proper persons to act as commissioners.

It will be generally conceded, I think, that the council nominated ten, any three of whom could be safely entrusted with a matter of such importance. Of course, there are other good and true men in the city who might have been nominated, but to leave the nominations entirely an open question, would be, to say the least, dangerous. The council had no other wish than to protect the interests of the citizens, and took the method adopted as a safeguard against any possible mistake.

To make a general attack upon my fellow-citizens is not my style of doing business—neither do the majority of them think it is. Gratitude is a virtue I hope I possess. The electors have repeatedly done me honor, and since 1881, when first elected to the council, I have never betrayed the trust reposed in me. I am actuated by none but honest motives, and I defy any one to prove to the contrary. Perhaps when *Truth* becomes better acquainted with me, it will criticize my public actions more fairly.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. CURTIS.

The death of Andrew R. McKinlay, head of the firm of A. & W. McKinlay, Halifax, N. S., is announced by cable from England, whither he went in search of health. Deceased was a retired colonel of the 63rd Rifles.

Dr. Kent expelled.

At a meeting of the board of management of the Y. M. C. A. held Friday, the following report was presented:

To the Board of Management of the Y. M. C. A.:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed by you to investigate charges of misconduct made against Dr. Kent, beg to report that we have investigated said charges and consider them sustained. Dr. Kent was requested to attend the meeting of our committee, but declined to do so.

We therefore recommend that Dr. Kent be expelled from the Association, and that a resolution be passed expressing the continued confidence of the management in Mr. Davie, who, on Sunday last, acted simply in the discharge of his duty.

New Westminster, B. C., Nov. 14, '89.

C. H. CLOW, Chairman.
A. E. RAND, Secretary.
C. E. HEARD,
MARSHALL SINCLAIR,
A. C. BRYDONE JACK,
D. S. CURTIS, *President.*

The above report was, on motion, unanimously adopted, and the recommendation therein contained acted upon, Dr. Kent being expelled from the Association. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the board of management of the Y. M. C. A. hereby express their continued confidence in Mr. C. E. Davie, the general secretary of the Association, and the approval of his action towards Dr. Kent on Sunday last.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention ended Friday afternoon, having accomplished in three days a very considerable amount of work. In the forenoon the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mrs. Jas. Cunningham, president; Mrs. C. L. Street, corresponding secretary; Miss B. S. McDougall, record. secy.; Mrs. D. McGillivray, treasurer. In the afternoon the remaining business was disposed of, and the convention adjourned to meet at Victoria next year, on a date to be fixed by the president.

The mass meeting at the Methodist church Friday night, under auspices of the W. C. T. U., was largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Vancouver, and Mrs. Gordon Grant, of Victoria, with telling effect A short programme of singing brought the meeting to a close.

Following are the resolutions reported and adopted by the convention:

That we deprecate the opening of saloons on the Sabbath day, and urge upon local unions to use their influence with the authorities in their respective localities to close these places of business from Saturday night until Monday morning.

That we deplore the increasing use of tobacco and other narcotics and urge a more wholesome education and stringent legislation relative to these evils.

That whilst this convention fully appreciates the action of the board of education in allowing scientific temperance instruction to be introduced into our public schools, they most respectfully ask that both this and band of mercy literature be made studies required of the pupils in their education.

That in order to provide a permanent fund for the support of our provincial reform house, a published report of the work done be circulated, and yearly donations be solicited through local superintendents of social purity, as soon as practicable.

That we recommend to every member of the W. C. T. U. to sustain that political party which has had the courage to form a platform embodying among its principals the prompt and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the honest and vigorous enforcement of all other laws for the repression of vice and intemperance; also of the extension of the franchise to women.

That we recommend that a committee be appointed to wait upon the president of the Knights of Labor and obtain if possible the co-operation of that body with our W. C. T. U. temperance work.

Resolved that we recommend that the social purity department in our local unions take up the work of a woman's protective agency, and also that they adopt Dr. Brushnell's pledge for white shield work.

That the minutes of convention be printed within ninety days of date of closing.

That we acknowledge with grateful appreciation the assistance given the W. C. T. U. by the ministers of the province who have so ably and willingly at all times aided us by their counsel and presence at our meetings and on other occasions.

That all local unions be invited to give one entertainment during the year, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to replenishing our W. C. T. U. provincial treasury.

That the cordial thanks of this convention be tendered the ladies of New Westminster who have so hospitably entertained the delegates during their stay; to the officers of the Baptist church for placing their edifice at the disposal of the convention; to the singers who have added increased interest to our evening meetings, and to all others who have assisted in making the convention a success.

That the sympathy of the sisterhood of the W. C. T. U. in this province be conveyed to our sister Mrs. Hemlaw in her sad bereavement assuring her that our prayers will ascend to our Heavenly Father that He will give her all needful grace to comfort and sustain her.

That our thanks be tendered to the C. P. N. Co. for reduced rates of travel granted to our delegates.

Henry Rogers, of Toronto, has taken action for $15,000 against the Canadian Express Company for the death of his son, an express messenger in their employ who was killed by an explosion of fire works in one of the company's cars.

A mill dam at Alton, Peel county, Ont., burst Wednesday morning and two lives were lost. Six mill dams and four bridges were carried away, and houses and dwellings were wrecked. Many thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

To an outsider it would appear to be tacitly conceded among our neighbors in the big republic that the fight as to which city shall be the site for the great world's fair in 1892 is practically between New York, the commercial hub and largest metropolis in the United States, and Chicago, the great hub of the west, which now boasts proudly of being the second city in the union and aspires to be sometime the first. Latest accounts are to the effect that New York, which made a commendable splurge at the start and had high hopes of carrying all before it by force of numbers, wealth and the prestige accruing to the largest American city, has begun to lose its grip, so to speak, and the metropolis of Illinois and the west is just now on top and jubilant. New York has lost ground by internal strife about selecting a suitable location within the city or its environs for the site of the proposed great fair. Chicago has had no such trouble, and the western city has got ahead of its rival by the exercise of greater foresight and shrewdness by sending an authorized representative to study the Paris exposition with a view to utilizing the experience thus gained at the eleventh hour, has awakened in the American enterprise. Mr. Jeffrey, late manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, has for some time been on the ground with an able corps of assistants working actively, systematically and intelligently in the interests of Chicago. New York sees the necessity for some such action and is making frantic efforts to secure desirable information, but, as the great Paris exposition is now in the dissolution stage, it is a little too late for effective work in obtaining pointers. Chicago is well to the fore, too, in guaranteeing funds and in pushing its claims with congressmen, it being stated now that the "pushing" committee that has the matter in hand has enlisted in support of its cause a majority of the members of Congress. If this be a fact, and if, as is probable, congress will have the final word in the controversy, then Chicago may be said to have virtually won the fight already. A Toronto paper says Canada is specially interested in seeing the choice fall upon the great metropolis of the west, for her railway and steamship lines would as a result secure a large share of the transportation business created by the fair and many visitors from foreign countries could very conveniently take a run through Canada, east and west, all of which would not be the case with New York as the site of the fair. We have in former articles shown that this province has some interest in Chicago securing the great world's fair for 1892, and, as things work now, our side is go to win.

Louis the eleventh, it is said, made good political use of his barber, and history repeats itself in the election of M. Lachize, the new French deputy for the second circumscription of Ville-Franche. This tonsorial artist, it is said, speaks as well as he shaves, and quite recently was the leader of a strike among the hair dressers of Paris.

It is very interesting to note that another barber, Jacob Ochs (who by the way is an American), contrary to the usual custom of his *confreres*, does not believe that, once the hair leaves a man's cranium, it can ever be restored. Most of those who have the misfortune to show a white patch when they take off their hats know to their sorrow the insinuating overtures made by the average barber with a view to selling his particular specific for securing a fine new crop of nature's covering. There was once a man who vowed he could make hair sprout from a paving stone, but whether he succeeded in so doing is problematical. Rosemary, bay-rum, castor oil and whisky (outward application only) have all been declared infallible remedies for the defect which even Cæsar, great as he was, had to put up with, but, so far as we know, bald-headed men remain so to the end of the chapter in spite of the fact that most of them deluge themselves at various times with washes and decoctions which, in moments of weakness, they are prevailed upon to squander their loose cash in.

The fact seems to be that we are entering upon a new development of the Darwinian theory. We all know that when the lower species of animal life finds no use for some particular portion of its being, gradually that part of itself grows beautifully less until, in the course of ages (a mere trifle to the thoroughgoing Darwinian), the part which is of no account ceases to be. Thus, those of us who are bald-headed may console ourselves with the thought that, perhaps, we are the higher developed mortals after all, in spite of the fact that the vulgar multitude [illegible] general this [illegible] the bald-headed man with a certain lack of respect due, no doubt, to a want of scientific knowledge. Whether this be a correct view of the matter or not, it is a sure thing that bald-headedness is on the increase and it is equally certain that man in his vanity spares no effort to restore the downy locks, going to the length sometimes of donning a wig.

A young man, taunted with the fact that he could not grow a moustache, met the ill-natured remark by saying that he had a habit of biting off the roots inside. This may or may not have been true, we leave our readers to decide, but such an excuse for bald-headedness could hardly hold good, and, therefore, we are forced to the conclusion, if we are to retain a vestige of proper pride, that what at first appears to be a defect is in reality nothing more serious than the gradual shedding of superfluous matter in accordance with the development of species.

Our esteemed Nanaimo cotemporary, the *Free Press*, prints a really good article occasionally, and the following is such an able and comprehensive setting forth of the subject under discussion that we make no apology for reproducing it in these columns in full: The recent unfortunate accident to her majesty's ship Amphion while conveying the Governor-General from Victoria to Vancouver affords the *Colonist* an opportunity to draw attention to the supposed advantages of Victoria and Esquimalt as the terminal point of ocean navigation, and at the same time create a number of fictitious dangers that beset the water highway from the straits of Fuca to Vancouver and Nanaimo. Our cotemporary claims that the dangers (?) that beset that route show clearly that ocean going vessels should not proceed beyond Victoria. No doubt the wish is father to the thought, for in that case then all the shipping that comes for and takes away our natural exports of coal, lumber and fish would have to pay tribute to that would-be toll-gate on the world's highway—the city of Victoria. While admitting the right of the *Colonist* to stand up for its own locality, we do not admit that it has the right to injure and traduce the other cities of the province in so doing. Our contemporary speaks without facts when it alludes to the dangers (?) that are said to exist on the highway from the ocean to the exporting ports of Nanaimo, Departure Bay, Union, Vancouver and New Westminster. Let us take the facts of the last ten years. During that period there have been more wrecks in Esquimalt harbor and the approaches thereto than there has been in the highway from Race Rocks to the Gulf of Georgia. This may be an unpleasant statement for our capital contemporary to swallow, but it is cold stubborn facts, nevertheless. Without going into details as to the merits of the route to the sea, in this article we will confine ourselves to the circumstances surrounding the accident to the Amphion. The Amphion leaves Royal Roads in one of the densest fogs experienced in these waters, and, although the commander and officers cannot, on account of their recent arrival in these waters, have but a very limited knowledge of the channel and currents, the vessel steams away at 17 knots an hour but has "slowed down" to 15½ knots an hour. The reader will say a pretty good speed to go in a dense fog, especially where one is not thoroughly acquainted with the route. Mark the sequel, and we quote the report of the *Colonist*. The Amphion succeeded very well in returning *until the vessel came to the vicinity of Esquimalt harbor and there they had the greatest difficulty in correctly locating the position of Esquimalt harbor.* Is that not sufficient evidence that there was as much difficulty if not more in making Esquimalt harbor than there was in navigating the water way of the Gulf of Georgia. In the same fog Pilot Urquhart experienced no difficulty in taking the China Steamship Parthia to Vancouver. We contend that the navigation from Cape Flattery to the Gulf of Georgia presents no serious difficulty to those acquainted with the way, as evidenced by the many hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping that have successfully loaded at the coal centre of Nanaimo and with lumber and fish on the opposite side of the gulf. The percentage of disaster on this water route, which the *Colonist* makes such a bold attempt to decry, is less than it is on the open ocean between Vancouver Island and California. That being the case, the danger of the route becomes the pure imagination of the fertile brain of our cotemporary, when it takes this mode of building up its own "illahie" at the expense of the other portions of the province. But it was always thus with the capital, for it appears bred in the bone and born of the flesh. The great strides made by the cities on the gulf has been a source of anxiety to the capital, for it finds that as the other cities advance, they become more self reliant and do not draw all their supplies from the capital, but direct from the manufacturers. If the route between Nanaimo and the sea was even half as dangerous to shipping as the *Colonist* endeavors to make believe, it would be a serious blow on the coal, lumber and fishing industries, for vessels would require a much higher freight than at present. By the bye, perhaps our contemporary is not aware that according to distance, freights are just as low to Vancouver and Nanaimo as they are to the so called safe harbor of Esquimalt, we will not say Victoria, for that can hardly be entitled to be classed among the harbors of the world. Build up your town, neighbor, but in doing so do not falsely traduce your rapidly growing rivals, by a bold but transparent attempt to place rocks, shoals and tortuous channels where there is comparatively clear and unbroken water. In a few days we may be able to give an approximate estimate of the number and tonnage of the ocean going vessels that have safely used this route for the past decade.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are 25,000 Mormons in Idaho, and it seems as though they are going to stand between the balance of the people and self-government, for Idaho badly wishes to be a state and knows that the presence of these people will prejudice congress against her admission. But how to get rid of them is a worrisome question.—*Am. paper.*

"The true manner of judging of the worth of amusements is to try them by their effects on the nerves and spirits the day after. True amusement ought to be, as the word indicates, recreation—something that refreshes, turns us out anew, rests the mind and body by change, and gives cheerfulness and alacrity to our return to duty."

Many things are reversed in Australia. It is summer there while it is winter in America. Trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; fruit has the stone or kernel outside; swans are black; there is a species of fly that kills and eats the spider, and a fish called the climbing perch walks deliberately out of the water and, with the aid of its fins, climbs the adjacent trees after the insects that infests them.—*Ex.*

"Useless and hurtful memories can be crowded out by filling the mind with better things. Much of such recollections are mere idle reveries that can be swept away by the fresh breeze of enthusiasm, activity and duty. Happy memories, kindly feelings, noble ideas, generous plans, may so fill the heart and employ the mind that there will be neither room nor place for mournful and futile reminiscences."

The *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul and Minneapolis published a mammoth edition of forty pages from its new office in St. Paul the other day. This new office is claimed to be the finest and most complete newspaper building in the world. It is certainly massive and elegant. In making a secure foundation 600 piles were driven deep into the ground, and these were covered by a bed of concrete from six to ten feet thick. On this was erected a building of brick, stone and iron, absolutely fire-proof, thirteen stories in height. All of the appliances are in keeping with the grandeur of the structure. And the grand journal of the Northwest is worthy of its quarters.

Regarding the schoolboy strike in England and Scotland, London *Youth* says: What the working-class parents ought to do, is to go in boldly for making the "half-time" system universal. They will never have a better opportunity than they have now. With the half-time system established, the Education Acts will become what they were intended to be, a blessing, instead of what they now in practice are proved to be, a grevious curse to the poor. With the half-time system, the parents get some comfort and use of the boy, and the boy gets some use of his legs and arms and lungs, and some chance of growing up into a healthy man and a useful citizen. Three hours a day are as much time as a boy who will have to live by bodily labor, and who therefore wants some sort of a body to work with, can afford to spend shut up in school.

A boat and several trunks and chests have drifted ashore at Port Maitland, N. S. No bodies have been found. It is feared that a vessel has gone to pieces and all the crew are lost.

There is some excitement among the Queen's Own, of Toronto, on account of an order issued by Commandant Col. Hamilton, virtually censuring Major Delamere, next in command, because that officer, who has practically been in command for several months, on Sunday, Nov 3rd, without consulting Hamilton, cancelled an order for parade to church on account of bad weather.

FALL ASSIZES.

(Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie, presiding.)

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Mr. Justice McCreight entered the court at 11:45 and was received with the usual honors.

The roll of the petit jurors and grand jurors was called, the latter jury being composed as follows: J. C. Armstrong, John Armstrong, John Austin, E. C. Britton, Hugh Burr, John Devine, T. Errington, T. W. Gray, D. B. Grant, H. Hoy, D. Johnson, E. H. King, J. A. Laidlaw, G. W. Weeks, A. C. Wells (foreman).

Following docket was presented:

John Ward, for house breaking and robbery at Vancouver.

Mike Brennan, for cutting and wounding at Yale.

Jim, an Indian, for murder at Vancouver.

John Rossiter, for larceny at Vancouver.

Chu Chue, for cutting and wounding at Vancouver.

Ah Sing, for attempted murder at Chilliwack.

T. B. Spring, for larceny at Vancouver.

Bradley, for having stolen property in possession.

Martha Faber, for larceny at Vancouver.

H. Dominy, for wounding with intent.

Ching Chow, for larceny at Port Moody.

James Cavanagh, for sodomy at Westminster.

His lordship then reviewed the principal cases at length, and congratulated the grand jury on the fact that few of the cases were of a very serious nature. He explained that between 20 and 30 cases had been tried under the Speedy Trials Act, which showed that crime was not diminishing. On concluding his address his lordship announced that Chief Justice Begbie would preside over the present sitting of the court of assizes.

The grand jury retired and the court adjourned till 2 p. m.

Promptly at 2. p. m. Chief Justice Sir Matthew B. Begbie and Mr. Justice McCreight took the bench, and the clerk announced that the grand jury had returned a true bill in the case of Regina vs. Ward, for robbery.

The prisoner, John Ward, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Davie, for the crown, said he regretted that the principal witness had left the country, and he thought the only course for the crown was to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The prisoner was discharged.

Regina vs. John Bradley, for larceny, was called and the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

His Lordship Chief Justice Begbie informed the prisoner of his privilege of challenging any of the petit jury whom he thought prejudiced, but Bradley did not take advantage of the same. One of the jurors "affirmed," and after some discussion and assuring his lordship that he believed all the bible contained, kissed the book like the others.

Mr. T. Davie and Mr. St. George Hammersley appeared for the crown. Mr. Hammersley addressed the jury and briefly recapitulated the charge, describing the various items of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner as has been reported in these columns when the case appeared in the police court some days ago.

Mr. J. W. Harvey, sworn, said he was manager of Ellard & Co's. drygoods establishment, and had missed some goods on the 31st of Oct. The mark had been removed from the piece of black goods and it could only be recognized by the patterns.

H. Gordon, next called, is employed at Ellard & Co's and missed three pieces of goods from the door, and believed the piece produced in court was one of those stolen.

The chief of police was next called and told what he had done towards the arrest of the prisoner.

The prisoner asked the witness if it was not his duty to arrest suspicious characters; the chief said it was. "Then why didn't you arrest me when you saw me loitering around that door?"

"Because I could get a better opportunity later."

Officer Carty, called, described the arrest of the prisoner; the witness said he had seen prisoner going down into the swamp, and as only hard characters went there he followed him.

His lordship, "Only hard characters go down there?"

"Yes sir."

"Oh ho, and so you went there too." (Laughter).

Constable Smith next took the stand and showed that he had found a piece of cloth in the stove in the main cell of the lock-up, occupied by prisoner. This piece was found to match the main piece and there had been no other prisoner in the cell between the first and second arrest of Bradley.

Mary Monterey next occupied the box; she remembered the prisoner, and he had offered her the goods produced in court at a very low price; but she was afraid to buy it.

W. Moresby, next on the stand, related what he had done towards the arrest of the prisoner and the recovery of the goods.

The prisoner said all he had to say was that he knew nothing whatever about that piece of cloth until it was shown him by the officer.

His lordship summed up briefly the case from beginning to end. He traced the crime from its commission, and said that Mr. Moresby had shown a degree of intelligence not often found in a white man, as the noticing of the rotten wood on the prisoner's shoulder might only have claimed the attention of an Indian hunter. The goods were also found in contiguity to the prisoner, and if he was not guilty he was a very unfortunate man.

The jury then retired and returned with a verdict of guilty at 3:55. The prisoner when asked if he had anything to say, said he was not guilty His lordship said he was surprised to hear him say so, as he was certain he had stolen those goods as if he had seen him do it. He was setting the court and jury at defiance. His lordship could give him seven years for this and asked him to own up, or he would be compelled to deal severely with him. His lordship humorously commented on the loss to society in the person of Bradley, and then sentenced him to one year at hard labor.

Michael Cavanagh, for sodomy—The prisoner complained that he had no counsel to defend him, and Mr. McColl, at the request of his lordship, undertook the defense.

Mr. Hammersley, for the crown, said that the case was fortunately likely to be short, as it was terrible in the extreme. He would call such evidence as would prove the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. McColl objected to the proposal of Mr. Hammersley to call the victim of the assault, Herbert Roberts, on the ground that he was insane and therefore unfit to give evidence.

Mr. Hammersley was directed by his lordship to confine himself to the charge and shortly explained the nature of the crime.

Herbert Roberts took the stand, and a discussion as to the admissability of witness's evidence took place. The witness said he believed a person who told a falsehood would be punished by no one ever believing him again; he finally said that one who lied would go to hell.

His lordship said a man was much more likely to cook his evidence who came into court with an idea that he knew how everything would go than one who did not think so.

Mr. Theodore Davie examined, and the witness said he had seen prisoner at the jail, three weeks ago, in the kitchen; from this point the evidence was so completely disgusting as to be perfectly unfit for even hearing. No one could doubt the veracity of the witness and his recitals were heard in deep silence.

The jury retired at 5:20 p. m. and returned at 6:35 with a verdict of guilty of the attempt to commit the offense.

His lordship said that the jury had given the case a most patient investigation and had taken a very merciful view of it.

The prisoner had nothing to say, but threw himself on the mercy of the court.

His lordship said that to sentence a man of prisoner's advanced age to ten years would be tantamount to sending him to prison for life. The offense was one of the most serious on the whole penal code, and he hoped that in sentencing him to four years in the penitentiary he would endeavor to mend his ways and behave himself better.

The grand jury came in about 6:30 p. m. and presented true bills in Regina vs. Spring, Jim (murder), Rossiter, Brennan, Ching Chow; and no bills in the cases of Regina vs. Brown, and Dominy.

His lordship hoped the grand jury would finish their business to-day, and explained to them that until he left the city they were liable to be summoned at any time before the court.

The court adjourned at 7 o'clock.

Thursday, Nov. 14.

Court resumed its sittings this morning at 10:10 o'clock, and the petit jury having answered to their names, the case of

Regina vs. Ah Zing, assault with intent to disfigure and disable one Ah Sam, was called. Mr. McColl appeared for the defence and pleaded "not guilty" for his client.

Mr. Hammersley charged the jury on behalf of the crown, and summarised the salient points of the case, and said he would produce evidence to prove satisfactorily that the prisoner was guilty.

Ah Sam, the victim, was first sworn, and his evidence is an epitome of the whole case. Witness was engaged as a cook in a house at Chilliwack, and on the day of the assault, October 6, Ah Zing entered the house, and with the salutation, "I'll hit you," picked up a hatchet and struck witness on the face with it.

Witness and the prisoner had had no quarrel. Witness wanted to get his brother to go with him to the mill at Chilliwack, and prisoner objected on the ground that witness's brother might leave the country, as prisoner, witness's brother, and another man were partners in a farm, and were $100 in arrears on the same, and prisoner was afraid witness's brother was going to run away on that account and leave prisoner and the other man in the lurch.

After an almost interminable jabbering of Chinese, the witness went around and showed his injured cheek to the jury; one of the latter seized him by the ear and slewed his head around in summary fashion, to the great amusement of the court.

The Chinese witnesses were sworn by the burning of paper.

Ah Yuen, who separated the combatants, gave his evidence, and said he saw prisoner with the hatchet in his hand after he separated witness and prisoner during the fight; there was blood on the axe and witness's face bleeding.

Dr. Beckingsale, sworn, said he had examined the wound on Ah Sam's face and thought it might have been caused by a blow of a hatchet.

Mr. Hammersley addressed the jury for the prosecution, and said that Chinese ideas as to the seriousness of the brother of witness, Ah Sam, attempting to run away, were most probably very different from ours. He thought the jury would admit that it had been clearly proved that the assault had taken place as described by the witnesses. The prisoner had shown callousness when charged with the crime by saying he did not care. There could be no reasonable doubt that the prisoner had committed this assault, and the jury ought to have no hesitation in bringing in a verdict of guilty.

Mr. McColl, for the defence, said he thought the prosecution had done all it could to make the case as black as possible. He thought the case might very well have been settled by the magistrate at Chilliwack instead of wasting the time of the court with such a trifling case. He thought it odd indeed that a murderous assault should be committed for such a ridiculous motive as that the prisoner wanted to preserve the partnership in the farm. It was not likely that such a thing would take place on such a trifling matter. It was upon the unsupported evidence of Ah Sam alone that this charge was made. Ah Yuen had tried to get out of owning his statements made to the magistrate at Chilliwack, by saying he had a poor memory. No one can tell how much truth there is in a Chinese case, and he would ask them to bring in a case of not guilty.

Mr. McColl wished to read a certificate of character, but his lordship would not permit it to be read, taking for granted the previous good character of the prisoner.

His lordship summed up and asked the jury if they could hear without a feeling of indignation that there was no corroboration in the charge of the prosecution. There certainly was the most undeniable corroboration; nothing could be more convincing than the evidence they had just listened to.

His lordship explained to the jury that maiming meant the depriving a man of any member useful in war. There had not been any evidence to show that the prisoner intended to spoil the personal beauty of witness, although he would have had hard work in trying to do so. (Laughter).

The jury retired at 12 o'clock, and returned with a verdict of guilty, and his lordship sentenced the prisoner to one year.

Court resumed work at 1:25 and Mr. McColl notified his lordship that *nolle prosequi* had been entered in the case of Regina vs. Martha Faber.

The case of Regina vs. Ching Bow, for chicken stealing next came up. Mr. Leamy, who was counsel for prisoner, did not appear. Mr. Hammersley said that Mr. Leamy had declined to act in the case, and had gone out of town. The jury was duly sworn, and Mr. Hammersley explained the charge to them.

Wan Sung Zu was the first witness called. His lordship passed some heavy strictures upon the clerks whom magistrates employ. He said many of the documents were a mass of indistinguishable hieroglyphics which might mean anything or nothing. He had seen children of nine years old who would make much better clerks than the men who filled that position at the present time. Victoria beat anything he ever saw for bad writing and illiteracy but he would admit that this Port Moody indictment easily carried off the palm for stupid, meaningless imbecility. His lordship said a prize ought to be offered for the stupidest clerk. The witness Wan Sung Zu getting tired of the laborious work of interpreting threw the court into great merriment by stating his own case in excellent English. He had fired a gun to scare the thief (prisoner) away, and the latter had dropped the chickens, which were in a bag, and made a rapid exit from the yard. The bag was found next morning where prisoner had relinquished it. The appearance of witness as he reeled off speeches in "pigeon English" and Chinese, accompanied by the most profuse gesticulation, was ludicrous in the highest degree. The witness said it was of no use arresting the prisoner the night of the theft when he could get him the next day.

The chickens were found in the prisoner's house.

Allan Noon, a small boy, testified to having found the sack and stick, and gave his evidence in a straightforward manner in every detail. The prisoner kept up a continuous broadside of Chinese volubility and could scarcely be quelled.

The prisoner in his statement informed the prosecution that they had no case as they ought to have arrested him during the night. This new chapter in legal procedure was received with smiles by the lawyers, who also were much impressed thereby. The prisoner said he had been arrested in Vancouver and taken back to Port Moody, tried before the magistrate there and fined $20, or, in default, six months' imprisonment. He paid the $20 and supposed he was free, but found he had been sent up for trial. His lordship sent the court into spontaneous convulsions by reading, and spelling as he read, that indictment from Port Moody. There were 54 words and 19 mis-spelt. His lordship said the man who wrote it would have a poor show at a spelling bee.

Mr. McColl fully explained how it was that prisoner was dealt with as he was by the magistrate at Port Moody. It was a mistake on that gentleman's part in interpreting the law. The first proceedings were quite nugatory.

His lordship summed up and charged the jury as to their verdict, his remarks being very humorous and provoking unlimited smiles. Jury retired at 2:30 and returned with a verdict of guilty. His lordship said they were quite right. The prisoner had nothing to say. His lordship said they were the dearest chickens he ever bought, and he would give him a month for each. His lordship said Mr. Butchart might be a very good magistrate notwithstanding his Chaucerian English; the men who made the Magna Charta could not write their own names, but they knew very well what they were about. Mr. Butchart ought to have a good clerk to help him in his literary work.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will take the members of the Montreal city council to Winnipeg, Duluth and Minneapolis next week on a trip.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

THE *Times* says that an editorial which appeared in this paper on Wednesday last, in reply to its shameless and stupid attack on the electors of this city as a body, is "painfully pointless." We can understand why our cotemporary should say so; the expression is peculiarly appropriate: the "painful points" have evidently penetrated our cotemporary's pachydermatous sheathing and broken off and are now rankling beneath the surface; hence the feeling groan emitted as above. Seriously, when it comes to be considered, there were quite a number of points in the article in question, and, as the *Times* has been literally turgid with abuse and calumny of this constituency even since our first operation, and has been poisoning its circulation by another infusion of *Truth* (?), we shall sharpen up the "painful points" and give our suffering cotem. another dig, for its own good of course. One new point we may note to begin with, and that is, that the *Times* in its last attack has abandoned all attempt to return to the arguments (?) which we pricked, but contents itself with a longer quotation from *Truth* and a simple reassertment of its former calumnies.

Upon what does the *Times* base its whole windy hurrah? it will be worth while to inquire. Upon the simple fact that no avowedly opposition candidate has been found to come forward at this time and contest for the vacant seat in the provincial parliament. This is certainly a significant fact, and requires cool and dispassionate investigation before rushing into hasty and foolish conclusions. We care nothing for the *Times'* theories on the question, which, being ready made and always to hand, that journal tries to fit on, like an old cap, to all imaginable cases and circumstances, whenever provincial politics is concerned. We have the fact. What, without prejudice or favor, is the obvious and actual explanation, upon inquiry into all the circumstances bearing on the case? In the last general election, in July of 1886, Mr. Bole, the opposition candidate, polled 212 votes out of a total registered voting population of 460 in this city; his opponent, Mr. Ferris, only secured 37 votes. Mr. Bole was at the time of the election referred to at the flood tide of his popularity; he was to be the "coming man," the Napoleon under whom the demoralized opposition ranks were to form up, and before whom all opposing forces were to dissolve and wheel into the triumphant procession. But James Bay proved a Waterloo. On the other hand, Mr. Bole's opponent was not a popular man, and, while the former got many votes, on personal grounds, that otherwise were favorable to the government, the latter received just barely the support of the staunchest government electors, and the great bulk of the government voters disfranchised themselves altogether on the occasion in question. We are thus particular about analyzing these matters of recent history because the *Times* in its article rested the weight of its contention on the assumptions that this constituency was an opposition preserve, and that Mr. Bole had been elected by acclamation (?) because of his pronounced hostility to the government.

We have, then, as the legitimate opposition strength in this city, three years ago, 212 votes, *minus* at least one-third on account of the circumstances outlined above, or less than an actual voting strength of 150. Since 1886 the number of registered voters for this city has increased from 460 to nearly 1000. We are perfectly safe in saying that the so-called opposition party has gained no following or prestige in the meantime, but rather lost, and the administrative party, although by no means perfect in every respect, has gained correspondingly. If the *Times* must vent its blackguardism on some object because no one has been found to elevate the opposition banner in this city, let it confine its remarks to its own flock. But we opine that neither raillery nor persuasion could induce a man or a body of men to court certain and overwhelming defeat on behalf of principles so indeterminate and a cause so utterly weak and worthless as that of the present nominal "opposition" in this province.

THE sweet, guileless simplicity of the advertiser for a husband or a wife, as the case may be, is remarkable. Thus, there is, "Advertiser, age 26, going into business, wishes to correspond with female with means, or young widow." The gentleman evidently thinks that because a woman has been married once, there is some guarantee that she will make a good wife; so, although he requires a premium, so to speak, with a "female" (presumably meaning a spinster), he is quite willing to forego any such inducement in the case of a widow. It is interesting to note the distinction he draws between a female and a widow. Many before him have held this distinction, but with a difference, scarcely flattering to the "relict of the late departed." Thus, Mr. Weller, sr., who, it is generally conceded, had some grounds for his opinion, was most averse to "widders," both as a class and individually, and we all have read his pathetic advice to his hopeful son, to have nothing to do with them. In these matrimonial advertisements two or three very remarkable things are generally discernible. The gentlemen seeking wives are invariably of the bluest blood and generally wish to meet with partners who are "good looking, young, domesticated and with some means." The ladies who seek mates are all that the most exacting swain could desire, veritable goddesses; but, alas, alas, with very few dollars. And so it happens that time and again we see the same pathetic appeal from "Juliet, 21 (always 21, although the advertisement may run for years), highly connected, loving disposition, dark, generally considered good looking, seeks a husband." Sometimes the lady adds by way of postscript, "Elderly gentleman not objected to, with a little money." This frank open avowal of a desire for "a little money," or "means", seems to pervade the whole run of matrimonial advertising, and seems to imply that the individuals seeking partners are not, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, but rather make no secret of the fact that they are stone broke. It would probably be interesting to follow up the sequels to some of these matches which are made through the medium of the press, but it might prove that the interest would be of a tragical nature. Whether it is so in most cases is an open question, which, of course, in the nature of things, does not admit of satisfactory solution. Undoubtedly some of these marriages are happy enough, but that the greater percentage are anything like tolerable seems generally considered to be doubtful. Where the question of money is so pushed to the front as in most of these advertisments, considerations of affection are probably little thought of.

THE premier and provincial secretary addressed a public meeting in Kamloops last Friday night, in which he touched upon the principal questions of the day affecting or belonging to provincial politics. On the railway belt minerals question, which was first taken up, Hon. Mr. Robson stated that there was every reason for believing that the provincial government will very soon have the practical ownership and absolute administration of all the metals (excepting coal) within the railway belt. Adverting to the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway—a question of considerable interest to Kamloopians—the premier informed his hearers that, although the provincial money bonus of $200,000 passed by the legislature two sessions ago, and to be paid on completion of the railway, was still in force, negotiations were in progress for the purpose of subsistuting a limited guarantee of interest for that large money payment, the province to receive the Dominion cash bonus of $163,000, and also other substantial securities which it was hoped would clear the provincial treasury of any ultimate disbursement on that account, while securing the immediate construction and continued and efficient operation of the road, as well as the placing of steamers upon Okanagan Lake. With respect to the proposed wagon road between Sproat's Landing and Nelson, to enable the products of the mines to be taken out for reduction, Mr. Robson assured his hearers that the government keenly realized the importance of the matter, but hesitated to undertake the construction of a costly wagon road over a line which they had the earnest assurance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would be covered by a railway next season—in fact just as soon as it would be possible to build a wagon road. In pursuance of their earnest desire to make good their assurances, the railway company had now a survey party in the field; as a precautionary measure, however, the government were also having a survey made with the view of constructing a wagon road should the railway company fail to build a railroad. On the important question of a readjustment of the representation, the premier said: "I trust you will pardon me if I treat this question in a somewhat gingerly manner. There seems to be an impression that the time has come for a slight increase in the representation, and that it should be made upon a basis which would have some regard for population. Just how this is to be accomplished in order, as far as possible, to meet the reasonable views of both sections, I shall not know attempt to indicate; but it must be obvious that changes have taken place and new communities have sprung up during the past few years which call for some aditional representation, and it is earnestly to be hoped that when this question comes to be discussed by the legislature it will be in a spirit of moderation and fair consideration for all sections of the province," a wish to which all true well-wishers of the province will say amen. It seems probable, Mr. Robson continued, that whatever measure of representation is adopted, shall include the dividing of some of the more unwieldy electoral districts into convenient ridings.

UNDER the heading of "How British Trade is Pushed," an exchange has the following interesting article: An enterprise full of interest for its daring attempt to promote trade in the face of apparently insuperable physical obstacles, and for the repeated failures that have been unable to quench the ardent zeal of those engaged in prosecuting it, is the scheme to establish a regular sea route between Great Britain and the Siberian coasts. Since the famous navigator Nordenskjold, by his investigations ten years ago, proved that safe navigation through the ice floes of the Kara sea was scientifically possible, an English explorer, Captain Wiggins, backed with slender capital but indomitable perseverance, has been laboring to establish the commercial feasibility of the route. Several expeditions have been undertaken, but, hampered by insufficient means, they have all failed of practical effect in carrying a ship-load of British goods to the Siberian merchants and receiving in exchange the products of that immense region. News has reached England that the expedition of this year has been unsuccessful like its predecessors, but notwithstanding this disheartening result a satisfactory offset is the knowledge that lack of funds alone was the cause of the failure. These expeditions to the mouth of the Yenisei river have been undertaken by private enterprise, a few enthusiastic friends of Captain Wiggins, with confidence in the final issue of the project, being willing to furnish funds in spite of the adverse criticism of experts and merchants. Enough money, however, was not forthcoming to provide the vessel this year with a tender that could proceed up the river when the ship got at the mouth, and obtain lighters to convey the goods to the towns inland. The district at the mouth of the Yenisei is poor and unpromising, and it is necessary to have river communication with the upper country before any business can be done. One boat, indeed, was to meet the Labrador, Capt. Wiggins' vessel, but owing to imperfect communication and contingencies caused by the extreme difficulty of fulfilling all arrangements previously agreed upon, the two failed to connect and all the efforts of the present season have come to nothing. The promoters are still undaunted. They have succeeded in interesting the Siberian traders, who are now convinced of the possibility of opening up regular communication and a remunerative traffic that will develop the resources of the region. Owing to the heavy overland freights, mining machinery and other manufactures are practically excluded, and are needed for the gold mines and agricultural operations carried on in what is said to be a fertile land when once the interior is reached. The products of the region, such as graphite, will, it is believed, find profitable markets in Europe. The Russian government, while reserving the navigation of all Russian rivers for native-owned vessels, have been unusually gracious in granting for a limited period permission to these English explorers to send a small vessel up the Yenisei, pending the provision of native boats to do the service, but whether the same official approval will extend to the venture when it becomes a definite and rapidly growing trade is still a matter of doubt. But the principal feature of the enterprise which will impress outsiders is the pluck and perseverance with which it is promoted in spite of heavy odds. It is just like British persistency to carry to a successful conclusion what others have been obliged to relinguish, for the Siberian sea route had been previously advocated by both Russians and Germans before the British took it up. Such energy as has been displayed in this case proves how futile it is to quote geography as conclusive argument against the establishment of a profitable trade between places divided, naturally, perhaps, by distance and extreme difficulty of communication. Industry, courage and enterprise can overcome all such obstacles if human effort will but exert itself to the full.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Dom Pedro, the Dethroned Emperor, is Given 24 Hours to Leave Brazil

And Takes His Departure Forthwith for Lisbon in a Man-of-War.

The London Bakers Win an Advance in Wages and Bread is Dearer.

THE EMPEROR SACKED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—The emperor was given 24 hours to leave. He sailed on an ironclad and was escorted by another war vessel. Viscount Pretet, former minister of the interior, and Senor Mayunn, a leading banker, have been arrested and imprisoned.

DOM PEDRO LEAVES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—The emperor has sailed for Lisbon. He was notified by the provisional government of his deposition, and informed that the civil list would be continued. He was treated with the utmost courtesy. Bahia opposes the new *regime*, but most of the other provinces recognize the republic. Doctor Barboza, the new minister of finance, announces that all contracts made by the late imperial government will be maintained by the new government. The city is tranquil, but business is at a standstill.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

LISBON, Nov. 18.—The Oporto *Commercio Do Porto* has a cablegram from Rio de Janeiro, stating that the former prime minister has been ordered to leave the country.

CONGRATULATIONS.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Signor Verdi has received a telegram of congratulation from King Humbert, Prime Minister Crispi, and leading officials and citizens, all over Italy, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his first opera

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Daily News'* special from Paris says: The republican council at Rio de Janero some time ago, ordered a number of republican flags made in this city. The banners were the same as the former Brazilian flag, except that the imperial crown was replaced by the Phrygian cap It is learned that one of the causes leading to the revolution was the severity of themeasures resorted to by the government to secure victory in the last elections, many people being arrested and imprisoned on trifling pretexts.

THE GREAT BURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The prediction made a week ago that the bakers, under the leadership of John Burns, would obtain the concessions which they demanded from their employers, has been fulfilled, and thousands of journeymen bakers are congratulating themselves upon a marked improvement in their condition. Boss bakers are trying to shift a part of the concessions upon the general public by raising the price of bread half a penny per loaf. The consumers vigorously object to paying more than the accustomed price, and it is claimed by large buyers, who have looked into the matter, that the half penny acutally covers the entire cost of making the loaf of bread, and is therefore much more than would suffice to recoup the boss bakers for the additional expense to which they are subjected by reason of the increased wages of employees. It is probable that the opposition of the public and natural effect of competition will soon bring about a reduction in the price of the "staff of life" to old figures.

OMNIBUS LINES STOPPED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The strike mania continues to spread, and one of its most conspicuous manifestations is the stoppage of several omnibus lines by reason of conflict with the employees. Private owners of cabs and other vehicles are meanwhile reaping quite a harvest by carrying the former patrons of suspended lines. The fares charged by these temporary transporters are higher than the regular rates, and there is, of course, much grumbling over the irregular and costly service rendered.

THE DEFUNCT LEGATION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Brazilian legation in London is still without official information concerning the situation in Rio de Janeiro.

SQUARING ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The accounts of the managers of the recent dockmen's strike have been audited, and show a surplus of $25,000, which will be disposed of according to the wishes of the donors as nearly as these can be ascertained. The total receipts were $240,000, of which $155,000 came from Australia, and only $20,000 was contributed by British Unions.

QUITE A SURPRISE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamer Platte arrived to-day from Rio de Janeiro. Her captain was surprised to learn of the revolution in Brazil, and states that when he sailed, Oct. 27th, there was no sign of any disturbance in the politics of the country.

ST. LOUIS WINS.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18.—Five thousand people attended the baseball game, here to-day, between the St. Louis Browns and Boston team, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Score: St. Louis 8, Boston 2.

A FAMILY FROZEN.

VIROQUA, Kan., Nov. 18.—Two men came in this morning from Kenyon ranche, situated on the neutral strip, for 5 coffins, in which to bury the bodies of the Fenn family, consisting of father, mother and three children, who perished in the terrible blizzard which raged throughout the West, two weeks ago.

THE CABINET-MAKING TRADE.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 16.—The Roumanian cabinet has resigned. General Mano has been selected to form a new cabinet.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Brazilian houses here have advices that shipments will not be affected by the revolution. There is some anxiety on the Brazilian monetary situation, owing to the inflated condition of Brazilian paper currency. The report of the revolution in Brazil is followed by a report of another in Venezuela, which has caused a vast amount of excitement among the merchants engaged in the South American trade. These reports caused a great crowd to gather in the coffee exchange this morning. At the call prices advanced a little over the closing prices of yesterday.

FOR LIFE.

BESSEMER, Mich., Nov. 16.—Reymund Holzhay, who confessed to the robbery of the stage and the murder of Banker Fleschman, was convicted this morning and sentenced to prison for life at hard labor.

ARMY AND NAVY REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The National Bank of Brazil sends a cablegram that the revolution was effected quietly. The New York and Brazilian coffee houses have been cabled that the army and navy are for the republic. The Brazilian minister at Washington said this morning that it was his opinion that the revolution originated between members of the army and navy who took advantage of the fact that so many prominent leaders were out of the country, five of them being here in attendance upon the maritime conference and the Pan-American congress. The two delegates to the maritime conference are from the Brazilian navy and are undoubted leaders thereof, and the minister believes that if they had been in Brazil the revolution would have been stopped before it got fairly started.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—The Dominion government is advised that the British Columbia sealers were asked to subscribe to a fund to make a test case before the United States supreme court in regard to the seizure of the American schooner Sylvia Handy for sealing in Behring sea.

The governor general reaches Ottawa to-morrow.

The rumor is again revived that the Hon. G. E. Foster, the minister of finance, will retire from the cabinet before parliament meets and be succeeded by Sir Leonard Tilley, the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

Mr. D. W. Gordon, M.P., who is here, says: "I am quite satisfied that all objections would be dropped if either Nanaimo harbor or Burrard Inlet were offered for a naval anchorage instead of Constance Cove, and both these places would be very glad to have the Pacific squadron stationed there."

Extensive Robbery at Cache Creek.

About 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Tom Sing's store at Cache Creek was broken into and property to the value of $1,080 stolen. Following is a description of the property taken: Bank bills to the amount of $713; silver coin, $13; 1 package amalgam dust, $31.50; 1 do, $22.50; 2 five-dollar gold coins—one of which had a little loop or ring soldered in the rim to attach to a watch chain. Also cheques drawn on the bank of B. C. of the following numbers and amounts: No. 013309, in favor of C. Semlin, endorsed by J. Irwin and signed by Alf. Flett, for $40; No. 013541, in favor of J. Irwin, endorsed by J. Irwin and signed by A. Flett, for $60; No. 86692a, in favor of Richard Phare, endorsed by R. Phare and signed by Vieth & Borland, for $200. No trace of the property has yet been found, but word has been sent in all directions to prevent negotiation of the cheques, and if possible to trace the dust and coin.—*Sentinel.*

British Columbia Poachers.

A despatch from Port Townsend says: Information has been filed with the collector of customs at that port that British Columbia fishermen are trespassing on American waters and catching fresh salmon for the salmon canneries on the Fraser river. The British steamers anchor just inside the British line, near Point Roberts, Whatcom county, and send small fishing dories into American bay, a mile distant, where the salmon are plentiful, and load the boats. The fish are then taken to the British Columbia canneries. South of Point Roberts the American waters are abundantly supplied with fish. Several Puget Sound canneries depend on this section for salmon. Occasionally British steamers are bold enough to venture into American territory and catch a load of fish and returun unmolested. The fishing grounds are one mile from the British line.

The customs authorities are powerless to interfere with the small British fishing dories, as the customs force is too small to permit of an officer being stationed to intercept the British steamers. The Puget Sound cannerymen are strongly protesting against foreign competition, claiming that from six to ten steamers with full crews obtained their full supply from Point Roberts last summer, and have virtually driven Americans out of their own waters.

It is proposed to ask parliament next session for an act to incorporate the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co. for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Canadian Pacific Railway on Bow river at Calgary to Edmonton, with power to extend southerly to the international boundary, and northerly to the Peace river.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York. 3fely

REMOVAL.

HERBERT G. ROSS,

General Commission Merchant,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM the Hamley Block to next door to Johnston's Boot Store, and is prepared to handle all kinds of Goods and Produce on commission. dwnw8m1

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

CAPITAL (all paid up), - $12,000,000
REST, - - - 6,000,000

Head Office, - Montreal.

SIR D. A. SMITH, K. C. M. G.—President.
G. A. DRUMMOND, Esq.—Vice-President
W. J. BUCHANAN—General Manager.

HAVE BRANCHES IN LONDON, Eng.; New York, Chicago, and in all the principal cities and towns in Canada. Interest allowed on special deposits.

C. SWEENY,
MANAGER, Vancouver.
GEO. D. BRYMNER,
SUB-AGENT, New Westminster.
wjel3m3

M. A. McRAE

—HAS ON—

Exhibition

The finest assortment of

English Tweeds, Worsteds, Fancy Pantings, &c., &c., just

Arrived fm London.

A call solicited. Armstrong Block, New Westminster. dw mh28tc

WM. McCOLL,

CHOICE

Family Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

—ALSO—

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND FURNISHINGS.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

LUNDBOHM'S BLOCK,

Columbia Street, New Westminster
n0ldwly

SYRUP of FIGS

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For sale in 75c bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

(*From Daily Columbian, Nov. 18.*)

Seventy men attended the service at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon.

Mr. James Cunningham received a carload of nails from Montreal to-day.

Geo. Gallion, a stowaway on the Louise, was sent to jail to-day for 30 days.

Mr. James Best is building a handsome addition to his house at Port Haney.

The Yosemite took down 6000 cases of the B. C. Packing Co.'s canned salmon to Victoria to-day.

The Louise left this afternoon for Victoria with 65 head of cattle, a heavy cargo of farm produce and a number of passengers.

A new crosswalk is being laid across Columbia street at the west side of Begbie street. This will prove a great convenience to pedestrians in that quarter.

Nothing has been heard of what befell a small schooner that was noticed beached within high water line round the point from the North Arm. It is thought that she must have been destroyed in the gale.

A serious break is reported in the Capilano Water-Works Co.'s pipe line across the Narrows at Vancouver. The break is not far from the south shore, and it is expected there will not be much difficulty in repairing it.

A slight accident occurred to the machinery of the steamer Delaware on Friday evening last, at Vancouver, and she will be detained a few days longer for repairs. Capt. Insley is greatly pleased with the speed the steamer developed on her trial trip.

Charles Sexsmith's schooner "She" was tied up to the Lulu Island wharf yesterday when the storm came on. When the full fury of the hurricane struck her she was torn from her lashings and dashed upon the shore, where she was smashed to atoms by the sea.

The resolutions of condolence, on the death of the late ex-Mayor Dickinson, passed lately by the magistrates of New Westminster at a meeting held in the court house, have been beautifully engrossed on vellum by Mr. Fred. Turner, and will be presented to Mrs. Dickinson and family this week.

It is reported that several houses were blown down on Lulu Island yesterday during the severe storm which raged throughout the afternoon. No positive verification of this has been received, but it is most probably true, as the island is exposed to the sweep of a gale from the quarter in which yesterday's wind blew.

The Salvation Army received a volley of ancient eggs as they were entering their barracks on Fort street, Victoria, Friday night. The crimson pajamas of one of the staff officers were the target for the greater number of the disagreeable projectiles. The outcome of the affair, in which fortunately no one but a few hoodlums were concerned, will probably be several police court cases.

The Irving arrived yesterday afternoon with an assorted cargo of farm produce and a number of passengers. Her cargo consisted of 253 bales of hay, 165 sacks potatoes, 6 sacks of onions, 45 sacks of grain, 6 coops chickens, 100 sacks oats and a number of smaller items. After discharging cargo the Irving went down to the British Columbia Packing Co.'s Cannery and brought up 6000 cases of salmon.

Messrs. Cross & Poingdestre, Columbia street, have in their window an interesting Indian curiosity. It is a stone pipe, or calumet, presented to Mr. Cross by a chief of the Blackfeet Indian tribe, named Spotted Tail, in the Canadian Northwest Territory. The pipe is made of what looks like black slatey rock, and is engraved with some strange devices, emblematical of the chase and the war path. It has the appearance of great age and most probably is a relic from the traditional times of our native races.

Ran Aground.

The steamer Clara Port, when at Pitt Lake on Saturday, ran aground in an awkward position and was unable to extricate herself. The str. Emma, which was in port at the time, was sent up yesterday to her assistance and succeeded in bringing off the Port, when the tide rose, without any serious damage. This is the second time the Clara Port has come to grief in Pitt Lake, but luckily the present accident was not so serious as the former. There ought to be a survey made of Pitt Lake for the benefit of mariners.

Social Club.

At a meeting of some of the members of Holy Trinity church, on Friday evening, a social club was formed, commencing with a membership of 40. A suitable room is to be procured and furnished as soon as possible, and it will be kept well supplied with magazines and other reading matter. The officers of the new club are: Bishop Sillince, president; Rev. C. Croncher, H. F. Clinton, and W. J. Walker, vice-presidents; Rev. H. Irwin, treasurer; J. Pelly, secretary. There is a bright future in store for the new club.

Important Land Sales.

Mr. T. J. Trapp is advertising some important land sales, which, no doubt, will attract wide attention as the demand for eligible property is continually on the increase. He has for sale the fine homestead of Mrs. A. M. Johnstone, of Mud Bay, containing 272 acres of excellent land, together with outbuildings, stock, and implements. This is a rare opportunity. Mr. Trapp will also sell by auction on Saturday evening lot 17 block 7, containing 12 lots; 4 lots in suburban lot 25, block 6; and several 5 acre lots at Port Kells, peculiarly adapted to fruit growing.

The Latest Addition.

The smart little steamer "Nellie Taylor" has been purchased by Mr. W. H Vianen from her former owners in Vancouver. Mr. F. Davis, Mr. Vianen's assistant, and Louis Odin went over to Vancouver on Saturday to bring round this latest addition to the Westminster fleet. They started from Vancouver as the tide was coming in, and although the Nellie has remarkably powerful engines for a boat of her size, they struggled one hour and a half in the Narrows against the tide, which was seething and boiling like a rapid. The thirty odd miles from Vancouver to Westminster were done in good time, and the steamer just arrived in time to escape the storm which raged yesterday. The "Nellie Taylor" is a four-ton wooden harbor tug, with engines of six horse-power. She will be fitted up by Mr. Vianen in first-class style, and will be employed partly as a freight and partly passenger boat.

Vancouver Wins.

The foot ball match on Saturday afternoon at Hastings, Vancouver *v.* Westminster, brought to light the fact that the terminal city is playing a team this season that discounts anything that she has produced in the past. On the contrary, Westminster is weak, very weak, having lost not a few of her very best players. When the Westminster team left for Hastings on Saturday the members expected to come home beaten, but they never imagined the load would be heaped on so heavily. Yet they have the satisfaction of knowing they succumbed to a stronger combination, and consequently take their defeat as cheerfully as could be expected under the circumstances. The match commenced at 3:30 o'clock, and from the first Vancouver played an aggressive game. The superiority of the terminal team and the weakness of the Royal City team were soon plainly evidenced, and though the latter played pluckily throughout, the match proved a walk-over for the former. When time was called the score stood five goals and three tries for Vancouver, against a blank score for Westminster. The match with Victoria takes place on Saturday next, and it is to be hoped that the Royal City team will be able to make a better showing on this occasion than on Saturday last. The prevailing opinion is that lacrosse has taken away much of the interest in foot ball, and that the latter game has lost much of its old time popularity in this city.

CHARLIE STEWART DROWNED.

Supposed to Have Fallen from the Wharf While Intoxicated.

Last Saturday Charlie Stewart, an Indian, who has been in the employ of Mr. Charles McDonough for the past fourteen years, became intoxicated and wandered down near the docks at the foot of Mary street. He was last seen on the dock at that point at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, and it is generally believed that he must have stumbled and fallen off the wharf into the river and been drowned. Stewart was not a robust man, and the condition in which he was in at the time must have made it impossible for him to hang on to the slimy piles or even shout for assistance. The body was being dragged for from an early hour this morning, and about 11:30 it was recovered from its resting place near the foot of the wharf piles. The Indians took charge of the corpse, wrapped it up in a clean blanket and covered the face with a cloth. Then they gave themselves up to the most violent grief and sat around the temporary bier sobbing and moaning in a most dolorous manner. It is probable that an inquest will be held.

Stewart was a faithful and honest servant, and was highly esteemed by his employer and all who knew him. He was not habitually addicted to drunkenness, although he broke out at long intervals and got on a "spree." He was about thirty years of age and married. His loss is deeply regretted by Mr. McDonough and a large number of friends both native and white.

Othello on the Warpath.

Philip Cummings (colored) has the instincts of the gayest kind of Lothario and the complexion of Othello. Philip earns his living by fishing and sometimes varies the monotony of the piscatorial art by getting, as he expressed it, "on a bender." Yesterday Mr. Cummings procured two large bottles full of liquid tribulation, and sallied forth to decorate the peaceful wigwams of the guileless Siwash, a brilliant vermillion tint. He is fond of the ladies, and succeeded in rendering three of them intoxicated to a painful degree with the old rye. Tommy, a Siwash gentleman, with proclivities looking to "the flowing bowl," also succumbed to the genial influence of Philip by getting speechlessly drunk. At the police court this morning all the participants in these merry makings stated their case to the magistrate. Part of the evidence against the gallant Phil. is unfit for publication, but was provocative of broad grins in court. His honor said that Tommy was evidently "one of the boys," and hinted that his head looked too small for his hat. Tommy certainly did look "tough," and admitted that he had played "glugity-glug" with the deadly fire-water to a frightful extent. The evidence against Cummings was, naturally enough, very black, and his honor in sentencing him to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, without the option of a fine, said that he was determined to put down this iniquitous traffic of supplying whiskey to the Indians. Cummings was before the court on a charge of theft of forty dollars about a year ago, and got two months in jail. Mr McTiernan, who was present, said that one of the best Indians in the country, Charlie Stewart, had lost his life on Saturday night through some scoundrel supplying him with liquor. The three other charges against Cummings, the same as the one he stands convicted of, will be noted against him.

A BIG BLOW.

An Old-Fashioned Hurricane Blows Over the Royal City But Does Little Damage.

On Saturday morning Capt. Peele, of the Signal Service, announced that a big blow would reach the coast some time on Sunday, coming from the southeast. As usual the majority of people were rather sceptical, and preferred waiting to see the storm before believing it would come. It came, however, passed over, and left its mark behind. About 1 o'clock the bank of clouds that had been darkening the southeast horizon all the morning, began to move with increased rapidity, and about 1:15 p. m. a gale of considerable strength was blowing over the city. By 1:30 o'clock the gale had increased to a hurricane, and the air presented a very spotted and dirty appearance. Leaves, straw, dust, small sticks, old clothing, etc., were carried aloft and whirled into space in a surprising manner, and more weighty objects, against which the wind cast its full force, were thrown down in a twinkling, and in some instances carried away bodily. The storm lasted about two hours and then continued to abate until sundown, when the wind fell, and was followed by heavy rain an hour afterwards.

The damage done was considerable on the whole, but trifling in individual cases. A number of signs were blown down and shop windows broken on Columbia and Front streets. Capt. Peele's flagstaff was thrown to the earth; and had this accident happened on a week day when several carriages are usually standing in front of the Colonial, serious damage would have occurred to either horse or vehicle, or both. A portion of the tin roofing on the new Bushby block was torn from its fastenings and deposited on Columbia street, one piece making a savage dart at several pedestrians in its descent, which caused them to make some very eccentric moves not laid down in the streets and sidewalks regulations by-law. The telephone and telegraph wires were badly used by the wind, being crossed and tangled up in a manner more aggravating than the "Fifteen puzzle."

Down in the swamp a Siwash was sitting in his shanty watching his Sunday dinner, which was boiling on the stove. The wind came along, found an entrance under the cabin, lifted it like a balloon and deposited it safely on the other side of the railway track, leaving the Siwash unharmed, but terribly frightened, in front of the stove. The str. Stella tried to effect a landing during the storm at the R. C. P. M. Co's. wharf, but failed, and had to take refuge a short distance down the North Arm. Several lumber piles in the Royal City Mill yard came to grief, and for a time the boards were tossed about by the playful hurricane like so many straws.

The arch on Park lane, which it was intended to remove to the entrance of Queen's park, was blown down and badly smashed. Mr. and Mrs. Riske were driving towards the arch, and were within a few yards of it when it fell. Their escape was truly providential. Mr. H. V. Edmond's fine new stable was blown off its perpendicular, and would probably have fallen had not props been placed against it. Many fences were blown down, and a great many trees also succumbed to the fierceness of the storm. The iron chimney on the Orange Hall was lifted from its socket and deposited on John street, and King William himself showed symptoms of moving from his elevated position and seeking a less exposed stand. But although he bowed and bent and performed many astonishing gymnastics, he weathered the gale without accident.

The most serious accident of all occurred at the penitentiary. Between 600 and 800 feet of the middle and eastern walls of the grounds were blown down, including several of the sentry boxes. It is very fortunate that this accident occurred on Sunday, otherwise some of the guards on sentry would probably have been injured; and besides the convicts working in the fields would have had an excellent opportunity to escape which many would not have been slow to make use of. The thunder of falling trees, in the forests in rear of the city, and on the opposite side of the river, was frequently heard above the howling of the storm.

On the river the water was lashed into turbulent waves, which ran quite high, endangering small craft that were out when the storm rose. One boat, containing a party of youthful hunters, was capsized and the occupants thrown into the water. They managed to hold on and reach shore safely, but lost all their guns, shooting bags, etc., and one dog. Several barrels were blown from the deck of the steamer Irving on her down trip, and the storm was blowing so fiercely that no attempt was made to stop the vessel and pick them up again.

The telegraph wires between the junction and Vancouver were badly demoralized by the storm, and in many places they were torn down and broken. A large gang of men was at work to-day repairing the breaks.

Personal.

J. Kirkland, reeve of Delta, is in the city.

Thos. McNeeley came up from the landing this morning.

James Best, of Port Haney is in the city visiting his friends.

E. A. Wadhams and Miss Wadhams, of Ladners, leave to-morrow for Ottawa, where they will visit for some weeks.

(*From Daily Columbian, Nov. 19.*)

No police court this morning.

The Irving left this morning with a large general cargo and a number of passengers.

The steamer Stella leaves this port to-morrow for Howe Sound to bring down a boom of logs.

Flags were flying at halfmast in many parts of the city to-day out of respect to the memory of Capt. Grant.

Mr. George Black announces a grand turkey shoot at Hastings on Saturday, 23rd inst. Seventy-five birds will be shot for.

Messrs. W. Bovill and Ross have opened offices on Columbia street in the store formerly used as an oyster restaurant.

The barque Ulock is having her ballast trimmed aft for the accomodation of the cargo the loading of which will be commenced to-morrow.

It is reported that the road to Ladners is impassable owing to the large number of trees thrown across the highway during Sunday's storm.

A land-slide near Spuzzum has caused the detention of the Atlantic Express. The train will likely go forward some time during the night.

Ducks are beginning to be more plentiful in the market, and quite a number of mallards have been received. The smaller game still keeps rather scarce.

Mr. Corbould has called a meeting of the electors, at the Oddfellows' hall, for Saturday night at 8 o'clock, to which Mr. Cunningham is cordially invited.

Mr. W. Vianen has in his store two of the finest bear-skins received in a long time. One is a cinnamon, the other a black bear, and the fir is thick and prime in quality.

Dr. R. L. Walker will deliver a very interesting lecture to-night at the Y. M. C. A. to young men, on the subject "How to keep well." This lecture should be very largely attended.

Capt. Peele was noticed operating on the fallen flagstaff with a saw. The pole cost originally about $60, and although badly scorched at the time of the fire opposite the present Bushby block, is still a valuable stick of timber.

It has been decided that for the winter months the regular weekly meetings of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the residence of Mrs. James Cunningham, Agnes street, on Wednesday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The improvements to Mr. A. Ewen's house corner of Carnarvon and Begbie streets are of the artistic order and give that part of the town quite a distinguished appearance. The house will be ready for occupation in a week or two.

The str. Leonora of Vancouver, which has been engaged for some time at the work of the Mission bridge, passed down this morning for Vancouver. She had two large scows alongside, and went out by way of North Arm.

The Royal City Planing Mills Co. shipped to-day three cars of building lumber to Banff, where extensive alterations and additions will be made to the hotel. About a dozen more cars of lumber will be sent by the R. C. P. M. Co. to Banff.

The Irving's crew handled 8,000 cases of salmon twice over, making 16,000 cases, between Sunday night and Monday morning. Each case weighs 72 pounds. So the amount of labor done by such a comparatively small force of men was prodigious.

Mr. W. D. Ferris, coroner for New Westminster, is now living in Victoria, and that important post is vacant. The lamentable occurrence which happened on Saturday night, and which certainly called for the investigation of a coroner's jury, makes it very evident that the vacancy should be supplied at once.

There were thirteen students at the book-keeping class last night at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. All these classes are coming more and more into favor with the young men around town. It is a fine chance for any one desirous of gaining a knowledge of the branches of education taught, and much cheaper than private tuition could possibly be.

Muscle and Music.

That irrepressible society, the Y. M. C. A., is to the fore again with an entertainment for Wednesday evening in the opera house. The "show" will be of a peculiar kind and will consist of a judicious mixture of athletic performances and music. The gymnastic class, many of the members of which have attained a proficiency in various lines, highly commendable, will, in conjunction with the string-band, carry out a programme of entertaining selections. The entertainment will rest solely on its merits and the performers will give a show well worth seeing.

A Little Surprise.

The cohoe salmon run was supposed to have ended a couple of weeks ago, but Vianen's fishermen surprised themselves by making very handsome hauls last night. Only two boats have been at work on the river for several weeks, and the returns were so light that Mr. Vianen contemplated withdrawing them for a few weeks. Last night, however, a small run was struck and the boats averaged a catch of 125 fish each. The catch was unexpected and is thought by the fishermen to be the tail end of the run. As long as the fag end holds out Mr. Vianen will salt the catch.

Potato Exhibits Wanted.

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, of the C.P.R., has wired Mr. Thomas Cunningham, president of the British Columbian Agricultural Society, requesting that samples of British Columbian potatoes should be forwarded immediately to Toronto to be added to the British Columbia exhibit car which is being exhibited throughout the eastern provinces. Mr. Cunningham has a letter in this issue asking that samples of potatoes be sent to him immediately and they will be forwarded free of charge, and properly labelled with the grower's name, to Toronto. He also recommends that samples of winter apples should also be sent.

The Southern Railway.

To Blaine the Westminster Southern Railway is now an assured thing. The survey preparatory to slashing and grading has been made through Blaine, and the contract for slashing and grading has been let from the boundary line to Blaine, and in a few days the contract will be let for slashing and grading from Fairhaven north. The railway company has received 312 acres of land from the citizens of Blaine and surrounding country as a bonus. Capitalists are beginning to buy up tracts of land between Fairhaven and the boundary for speculative purposes, and Westminster may expect to receive a visit soon from these gentlemen. There is lots of room in the royal city for the safe and profitable investment of foreign capital.

Killed at Work.

Walter MacDonald was clearing land at Vancouver, Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, for a real estate firm, and was engaged boring the roots of a dead tree for the purpose of firing it, when the wind, which was rising at the time, blew the tree over on top of him and left him unconscious. Dr. McGuigan was called in about 12 o'clock, and on his arrival at the place of the accident had much difficulty in getting at the man on account of the number of trees falling around. He was ultimately got out into the road, and it was there found that his skull had been fractured at the base. Bloody froth was issuing from his mouth and blood coming from his ears, and he was still unconscious. He was removed to the city hospital, and died there yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. An inquest was held in the afternoon.

A Plucky Rescue.

On Sunday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, four men left the Bon Accord cannery in a sail boat for up-river. The wind at that time was blowing a heavy gale, and it had not got far out when it was found necessary to take in the mainsail, leaving the jib flying to give the craft way and keep her steady. A tremendous gust of wind came along, caught the little jib and before the men well knew what had happened they were struggling in the water alongside their capsized boat. The men managed to lay hold of the boat, and clung to it with all the desperation that men in such circumstances would naturally feel. Mr. T. Kelly, foreman for Bradshawe & Lemon, was watching the progress of the little craft from the shore, expecting the accident that finally occurred. No sooner had the boat gone over than he sprung into a fishing boat, and, regardless of the momentary danger of being swamped by the raging waters, pulled in the direction of the disabled craft, and after a hard struggle reached it. The water was very cold and the men were rapidly becoming numb, and certainly could not have held on much longer. Mr. Kelly had considerable difficulty in getting the men on board, but this was finally accomplished and all reached shore in safety. Every credit is due Mr. Kelly for his prompt and courageous action. Hesitation or want of nerve, for even a few minutes, would have resulted in the loss of four lives.

The Cow Nuisance.

The cow nuisance has reached a point when either the council will have to do something to amend it, or the public will take the case into its own hands, and the owners of cattle, hogs and other unrestrained ramblers of the streets, will suffer severely. One gentleman stated this morning to a COLUMBIAN reporter that he was going to put up barbed wire fences around his place and construct a barbed wire V, into which he would drive the stray animals with dogs and give them such a scraping that they would never return. Many other complaints have been made about cows disturbing the sleep of whole families by coming stamping along the sidewalks, banging gates open, crashing through the shrubbery even climbing the front steps and attempting to browse on the door mat. The comic side of the question has passed long ago, and the matter is looked at by everybody (except, of course, the cow-owners) as an unmitigated nuisance that ought to be stopped at once. A great many of the people are anxious to know just when the pound by-law will be passed, and some say that it will not come to pass until there are fewer cowboys and milkmen at the board. Many and frequent are the enquiries made as to the price of barbed wire, and no doubt when that kind of fence is put up the nuisance will be somewhat abated. But who is to pay for all the damage and heavy expense? The passing of the pound by-law is the only solution of the question.

COMMENDABLE.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

Rev. Mr. Bovile, Baptist minister of Hamilton, Ont., has refused to accept exemption from taxation, on the ground that he does not believe in ecclesiastical exemption.

Senator McInnes' Lecture.

Although Senator McInnes expected merely to give an informal talk on his travels to the young people's association of the Presbyterian church, the old church building was crowded last night to listen to what turned out to be an interesting and instructive lecture. Rapidly sketching his trip from Paris, accompanied by Mrs. McInnes and their two sons, through France and Switzerland to sunny Italy, the senator touched briefly upon the peculiar and respective charms of Genoa, Pisa, Caprera, and Naples, and gave a grrphic account of the ascent by himself and party of Mount Vesuvius, 4,500 feet above the Bay of Naples at its foot, and of the further ascent of 300 feet to the top of the cone and the peep—just one awe-struck, fascinated look—over the edge into the terrible seething caldron thousands of feet below. The ancient ruined cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were interestingly described and a sketch given of some of the wonderful relics exhumed, showing that the people of ancient Pompeii possessed a civilzation in many respects similar and in some surperior to ours. The difficulty, almost impossible, of obtaining a drink of water throughout France, Switzerland, and Italy—wine being the common drink of all—was touched upon, and the senator related a humorous incident about procuring a drink at great cost from a very mouldy looking vessel, while examining the ruins of Pompeii, which he afterwards ascertained had been drawn from a well, about two thousand years old, in the temple of Isis. Senator McInnes stated in conclusion, that his visit to Italy had been the means of correcting several wrong impressions that he had entertained concerning the people and the country. The Italians, were not, as might be judged from some of the mixed specimens that come to America, a small people, with invariably black hair and eyes, but were of medium height, more than average weight, and many had brown eyes and hair. The "Italian skies" were rather disappointing, as ours were more intensely azure, but there was an indefinable influence in the atmosphere which the senator believed would have turned him into a poet or an artist if he had made a protracted stay. Italy was a splendid agricultural country, contrary to the general impression, and the lecturer believed that, under the good government of such rulers as the late Victor Emmanuel and the present King Humbert, a great future, that should excel its glorious past, was in store for Italy. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Senator McInnes at the close of the lecture, and it was announced by Rev. Mr. Scouler, chairman of the meeting, that the conclusion of the lecture, treating principally of Rome and Venice, would be given next Monday evening, beginning at 8:30 o'clock.

Death of Capt. Angus Grant.

Capt. Angus Grant, one of our most well known and respected citizens, died this morning after a lingering and very painful illness, extending over several weeks. He was taken ill about six weeks ago, and from the first there was little hope of his recovery, although at times he showed signs of mending. Early this morning he grew worse and his condition steadily became more serious until nine o'clock when he quietly passed away. The deceased was genial in disposition, openhearted and frank in his manners, and a great favorite with his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom his death is deeply regretted. He leaves a widow and twelve children to mourn his loss, and they have the warmest sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement.

Capt Angus Grant was born at Port Hawkesbury, Straits of Canso, N S, on Nov. 8th, 1829. When only 14 years of age he went to sea, which calling he followed for many years. Being of an active and energetic disposition he worked hard for promotion, and at the early age of 21 years of age he was in command of a fine vessel. He was the first native of the Straits of Canso to take a vessel across the Atlantic, which was no small honor. During the time he followed the sea Capt Grant visited all the principal ports in the civilized world, experienced many difficulties and dangers, but weathered them all safely. In 1854 he married, and shortly afterwards entered into mercantile business at Port Hawkesbury, where he soon became a leading citizen. He was at one time postmaster of that town, a justice of the peace, notary public, and agent for American Lloyds, and he always took an active part in the politics of the country. During the time Capt. Grant was in business he controlled a shipyard and built a large number of vessels, schooners, brigs and barques. He was a most successful wrecker, and his fame in this line was so great that his services were sought from one end of the coast to the other. He had the honor of commanding the first company of volunteers raised in Inverness county, N. S. Capt. Grant moved to British Columbia in 1882 with his family, took up his residence in New Westminster, and has lived in the city ever since. Shortly after his arrival he was given command of the snag boat Samson, the command of which he retained until his death. To the deceased belongs the credit of discovering the new channel across the Sandheads, in the improvement and deepening of which he took great pride. Capt. Grant was one of the most important witnesses in the Halifax Fisheries Award. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and always took a great interest in the workings of the order. Besides the many near relatives left to mourn his loss, are Mr Peter Grant, of H. M. customs, and Capt. C. D. Grant, brothers of the deceased, and both very popular citizens.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1889.

Late Despatches.

EDMUND YATES' CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—All the stories about the betrothal of the czarewitch are the flimsiest fabrications. The emperor of Russia intends his eldest son to marry the Princess Hellene of Montenegro, a very beautiful and clever girl, who will be 17 next January.

A PRICELESS GIFT.

The sultan presented Emperor William with the famous sabre of Sultan Murad 4th, which originally belonged to Emperor Frederick of Hapsburg, who reigned during the early part of the 14th century. It is a cross-handled sword of great length, with the handle and sheath of silver superbly chased. The Damascus blade is engraved with German inscriptions and the imperial eagle is carved upon the handle. In the sixteenth century the sabre, which was an heir loom in the Hapsburg family, was given by Emperor Mathias to Count Hunyadi of that day, who was killed in battle fighting against the Turks, who captured the weapon. For more than three hundred years it has been a prominent object in the imperial armory of Constantinople.

A FAMILY SKELETON.

The queen was greatly annoyed a few months ago on the publication of the second volume of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's memoirs, and found that her brother-in-law had printed without her permission a confidential letter which Prince Albert wrote to him when relations between the court and Lord Palmerston were seriously strained, in which his royal highness very sharply criticized the proceedings of the foreign secretary and referred to him altogether with asperity. The relations between Prince Albert and Lord Palmerston were subsequently so cordial that it was a great pity that this letter was published, but the duke probably remembers the peremptory manner in which Lord Palmerston was in the habit of dealing with the small states of Germany, of which his royal highness constituted himself champion, and was glad of the opportunity to recall the fact that the prince did not always express the confidence in Lord Palmerston which he professed during the last seven or eight years of his time. The queen is said to have protested vigorously against the publication of any more of Prince Albert's correspondence with his brother-in-law.

HANGED.

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 13.—Jos. Hilman was hanged in the jail here at 10:20 this morning for murdering a Jewish pedler, Herman Siedam, Nov. 9th, 1888, for the purpose of robbery, but only got $14.09. On the scaffold Hillman, although only 20 years old, exhibited unusual nerve, said: "My dear friends, all I have to say is that my wife had nothing to do with it; I am the only Hillman that did anything; I have forgiven all and hope to meet you in heaven." When the rope was cut the knot failed to slip, and the boy hung in mid air, struggled terribly, tried to speak and groaned. Hangman Vanheser released the body within six inches of the scaffold floor and adjusted the knot. After hanging thirty minutes the body was cut down and given to the undertakers.

Admiral Heneage.

Rear-Admiral Heneage, commander-in-chief on the Pacific station, is now at the top of his list, and may any day be promoted to vice-admiral. He will have to give up his command at once, which, however, he has held for over two years, which is something over the average, and it is reported he will be succeeded by rear-admiral C. F. Hotham, C.B., at present acting as junior sea lord of the admiralty. Admiral Hotham is by far the youngest flag officer in the service, being only 45 years of age. Only one more captain can be promoted this year, as seven is the authorized number, and six have already obtained their flags. *London World.*

Hospitable Canners.

Last evening the British Columbia salmon canners, represented by Messrs. T. E. Ladner, D. J. Munn, E. A. Wadhams, J. A. Laidlaw, Alex. Ewen, H. Harlock, S. A. Spencer, Robt. Burns, D. R. Harris, M. Strouss, and R. Draney, entertained their agents at dinner at the Poodle Dog, the spread being the best which Mons. Marboeuf can provide. The company surrounded the tables at 9 o'clock, Mr. T. E. Ladner filling the chair, and Mr. E. A. Wadhams the vice-chair, and the guests being Messrs. R. P. Rithet, Robert Ward, Thos. Earle, M. P., Hon. J. H. Turner, Capt. John Irving, and M. T. Johnson. A splendid repast was disposed of, and afterwards several hours were agreeably spent in toast, song and sentiment.—*Wednesday's Colonist.*

The North Arm Bridge.

This structure will be completed in a few days. Possibly no bridge in the country has been so severely criticized as has this one. Many condemn it, not knowing whereof they speak, whilst others equally as ignorant pronounce it a perfect structure. Before the job is taken over by the government it will be thoroughly inspected and tested. The completion of the bridge will prove a great boon to the settlers of Richmond and an advantage to the traders of Vancouver. The road leading from Granville street has of late been in a deplorable condition, but the city council and the Canadian Pacific having agreed upon a joint expenditure for putting it in proper order, in a few weeks the North Arm road will be one of the best in the country.—*World.*

Columbia and Kootenay Railway.

To-day a party under Mr. D. A. Stewart, C.E., will start for Revelstoke to survey the route for the Columbia & Kootenay Railway. The proposed railway will run from Sproat's Landing to Nelson, and with steamboats on the Columbia river will form a connection via Revelstoke, between the Canadian Pacific Railway and a district which promises to become one of the richest mining camps in British Columbia. The C. P. R. Co. realizes the importance of opening up the mineral districts of the province by branch lines, which will draw the traffic to its main line and retain for the merchants of the cities of British Columbia a trade which though legitimately theirs would otherwise be diverted to the, at present, more accessible supply points on the other side of the boundary line.—*News.*

The Alaska Railroad.

Messrs R. Wallace, W. T. Quinn, E. D. Carter and J. W. Burdick, the four American gentlemen who spent the greater part of last week in the city, returned south yesterday. While here the gentlemen were engaged every day on some business, the nature of which could not be ascertained. Mr. Wallace, who appeared to be spokesman of the party, talked of nothing but the Kootenay mines and the proposed railway to Alaska through British Columbia. He had several consultations with Mr. Walter Moberly, C. E., who has taken a lively interest in the railway project since its inception, but with what object Mr. Walter discussed the subject with him is yet a secret. Mr. Wallace informed a *Free Press* reporter that the district along the route as mapped out for the railway is without doubt the richest mineral and agricultural section of the whole continent, and he stated positively that the line would be constructed before the year 1900. Mr. Wallace said that there were few men who had any conception whatever of the richness of the mineral belt that extends from the north west corner of British Columbia to the Kootenay district, nor of the agricultural capabilities of the same strip of country.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

The *Mail*, after remarking that while Lord Dufferin's western trip cost Canada $45,000, Lord Lansdowne paid his own expenses, says that while it is too early to enquire where the burden of Lord Stanley's continental trip will be placed, it is not too early to say that the journey has been quite pleasant and withal an expensive one.

The *Globe* contradicts the announcement of the impending dissolution of the Ontario house, and says it is authorized to state there will be another session first.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—My daughter had a severe cold and injured her spine so she could not walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physician; he pronounced it inflammation of the spine and recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT to be used freely. 3 bottles cured her. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for a broken breast; it reduced the inflammation and cured me in 10 days. I would recommend it to all ladies who are suffering from the same severe trouble. MRS. F. SILVER.

Hantsport.

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*

FOR SALE.

TWO OR THREE NEW MILCH COWS. Apply on the premises.

WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Ladner's Landing.

Nov. 6, 1889. wnov13m1

Samuel Mellard.
HARDWARE
MERCHAN
WESTMINSTER STREET,
CENTREVILLE, B. C.

Dealer in Cutlery, Earthenware, Books, Stationery and Medicines.
Land Agent, Conveyancer, and Notary Public.
Agent for "The Columbian."

Post Office Address, Chilliwhack.
wje20tc

Notice of Dissolution

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned under the firm name of Comerford & McDougall, Merchant Tailors, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All accounts owing the late firm are to be paid to J. A. McDougall, and all claims against the said firm will be settled by him.

T. COMERFORD.
J. A. McDOUGALL.

New West., Aug. 31, 1889.

Mr. J. A. McDougall

WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS under his own name, at the same store, on Columbia street, next to F. Crake's. A continuance of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. dwse5tc

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

JAMES ELLARD & CO.

Will Sell their Remaining Lot of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

Winter Cloaks,

Jackets, and

Mantles,

AT COST FOR CASH.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

LONDON HOUSE,

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

dwoel3tc

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Hall's Bazar Adjustable Dress & Skirt

FORMS

And Have a Stock on Hand.

Ogle, Campbell & Freeman

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

MASONIC BLOCK, NEW WESTMINSTER.

dwtc

F. CRAKE,

Practical Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweler & Optician.

OPPOSITE THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.

BEST QUALITY. EASTERN PRICES.

A full line of **Spectacles & Eye-Glasses** in steel, rubber, silver and gold frames. The finest Pebbles made, $4 per pair; all sights suited.

Special attention given to FINE WATCH REPAIRS. Having learned the business thoroughly from some of the finest Horologers in England, and since then managed the watch-repairing departments of a few of the best firms on the continent of America, is a sufficient guarantee of good workmanship. Formerly manager for nearly 8 years of the well-known firm of Savage & Lyman, Montreal.

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."

dwap12tc

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

Business Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish plans and specifications for all classes of buildings (stone and brick a specialty). Will furnish all the necessary drawings and superintend work through a competent foreman, and will guarantee perfect work for 3 per cent. of cost. Office in Bank of B. C. Building, up stairs, New Westminster. JAMES KENNEDY,
dwselltc Architect.

North British and Mercantile
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
Capital, - $15,000,000.

RATES ON FARM BUILDINGS:

DWELLINGS, Hard or Lumber Finished, 100 feet from Barns, ¾ per cent. for 1 year, or 1¼ per cent. for 3 years.
STABLES—2 per cent. for 1 year, or 4 per cent. for 3 years.

J. G. JAQUES, Agent,
wau7m4 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

TO SMOKERS.

IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD CIGAR, ASK FOR THE

BRITISH LION
HENRY LEE,
OR THE MAINLAND.

They are not only made of the **Choicest Tobacco** but they are of **Home Manufacture**, and should be patronized by all good citizens.

WM. TIETJEN, Manufacturer,
HOLBROOK BUILDING,
COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.
dwl7nolyr

FOR MEN
Men's, Youth's & Boys' Fall Suits
AND
MACKINTOSH & WATER-PROOF COATS,
—GO TO—
J. E. PHILLIPS
Leading Clothier and Hatter,
COLUMBIA ST., NEW WESTMINSTER.
dwtc

Lowenberg, Harris & Co.
Real Estate,
INSURANCE
—AND—
Financial Agents

Purchase Sell and Lease Property,
Collect Rents,
Make Loans on Mortgages,

And transact all Business relating to Real Estate.

—AGENTS FOR—
London Assurance Corporation.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Ld. (Marine)

OFFICES:
Columbia St., New West'r.
41 Government St., Victoria
dwselly1

BAKER BROS. & CO'Y
10 Chapel Walk, South Castle St., Liverpool, England.
3 Bank Buildings, Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.
Shipping and Commission
AGENTS,
GENERAL WHOLESALE MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Any description of Goods imported to order and Custom and Ship Broking transacted. Latest Freight and Market Quotations. dwau2tc

PORT HAMMOND
NURSERY

Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Small Fruits,

And GARDEN STOCK on hand in great variety.
Everything first-class and furnished in good shape.
Send 15 cts. for valuable 80-page Descriptive Catalogue with 6 beautiful colored plates. Price Lists sent free.
G. W. HENRY,
dwdel6tc Port Hammond, B. C.

Plants for Sale!
—AT THE—
Douglas Street Nursery.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, including all the leading varieties of

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries,
—ALSO—
SMALL FRUITS of every description.

Bouquets, Wreaths and Crosses made to order.
ddwap3y1 P. LATHAM.

B. C.
MONUMENTAL
WORKS.
Columbia and Church Streets.

JUST ARRIVED—A large shipment of the finest **Red Granite Monuments**, from New Brunswick.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
dwtc PROPRIETOR.

Ground Feed For Sale.

Ground Peas	$30 00
" Barley	30 00
" " and Peas, mixed	30 00
" Oats " " 1-½ peas	29 00
" " " " 1-¼ "	27 00
" Oats	26 00

TERMS CASH on delivery for the above low prices.
All grain thoroughly cleaned after being dried.
Cash paid for first-class barley and wheat.

LANGLEY MILLS,
Langley, B. C.
JAS. HASSOCK, Proprietor. oc9w

Puyallup Nursery!

TREES, SEEDS, SEED POTATOES,
Grown in the famous Hop region of Puyallup and White River Valleys.
OVER ONE MILLION TREES & PLANTS.
TONS of Grass and Clover Seed.
TONS of choice Seed Potatoes (100 kinds)
TONS of Choicest Vegetable Seeds
—SEASON 1889 & 1890.—
Enough for Dealers. Enough for Planters

New revised List and Prices just out. Don't fool yourself by not sending for it *immediately* and learn what is grown and to be had close at home. Catalogue free to all. J. H. OGLE,
wje1m6 Puyallup, Wash. Ter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Land AND Investment Agency
(LIMITED)

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

HEAD OFFICE:
15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street,
LONDON, ENG.

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

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

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

W. J. WALKER & CO.

BANK BUILDINGS,
Mary Street, New Westminster, B.C.
[TELEPHONE No. 55.]
14 CLARE ROAD, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
CONVEYANCERS, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

London and Lancashire Fire and British Empire Life Insurance Companies.
New Westminster Building Society.
Accountant's Office, Diocese of N.W.
City Auditors, 1886, 1887 and 1888.

ADVISE CLIENTS IN THE BUYING AND SELLING OF REAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY AND DISTRICT, and other monetary transactions.

Have several good investments on their books, and all new comers will do well to call before doing business elsewhere.
dw3dely