The Pacific Canadian.

Official Gazette

Vol. I. NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, APRIL, 14, 1894. **No. 31**

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOTELS, Etc.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, corner of McNeely and Columbia Streets. Best Wines and Cigars kept constantly on hand. JAS. CASH, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE DINING ROOM. Oysters fresh daily. All game in season. Open day and night. Meals at all hours. First-class cusine. No Chinamen. HARRY HUGHES, Proprietor.

GROTTO HOTEL. This House has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and the proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. MEALS, 25 cents. White cooks. G. R. SMALL, Proprietor.

THE TELEGRAPH HOTEL, Front street, opposite to the Ferry Landing. Nothing but choicest of liquors and cigars. Telephone 163., P. O. Box 89. HOGAN BROS., Proprietors.

EICKOFF HOUSE, corner Front and Begbie streets, New Westminster. First class board and lodging. Best wines, liquors and cigars supplied at the bar. HUFF & SWANSON, Proprietors.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, corner Columbia and Begbie Streets, New Westminster, B. C. Rates for Board and Lodging: Per day, $1.00; per week, $5.50. The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars dispensed at the bar. J. C. GRAY, Proprietor.

DEPOT HOTEL, Columbia Street, New Westminster. The best $1.00 a day house in Canada. The rooms are superior, and the Hotel is well adapted to the needs of families, to whom special rates are given. Board by the week at reduced rates. P. O. BILODEAU, Proprietor.

THE HOLBKOOK HOUSE, Front Street, New Westminster. This is the popular Hotel of the city. Airy and well furnished rooms. Cusine department carefully supervised, and the dining tables supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Banquets spread to order. Late suppers provided at short notice. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the sample room. A. VACHON, Proprietor.

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.

The undersigned, breeder of Pure Bred Berkshire Swine, has always on hand pigs of all ages, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to

THOMAS SHANNON.
Cloverdale, B.C.

Mainland Truck and Dray Stables.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

GILLEY BROS.

Draying & Teaming Promptly Attended to.

ALDER AND FIR WOOD AND BARK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Agents for T. Hembrough & Co.'s Brick, Tile and Pottery Works.

Orders received for Gilley & Rogers' Coal.

E. J. NEWTON

Importer and Manufacturer of

Harness, Saddles, Etc.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

STOCK SADDLES A SPECIALTY.

547 Front St., New Westminster.

Legislative Electorate and Election Act, 1894.

New Westminster Electoral District.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order to have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the New Westminster City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office in the Court House, New Westminster, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province, are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be had at the office of the Collector, Court House, New Westminster.

New Westminster, April 2, 1894.

Wm. B. Townsend,
Collector of Voters.

One Dollar per Year.

The subscription price of this paper is $1 per annum. The PACIFIC CANADIAN is the only $1 paper published in British Columbia, and is certainly the best paper published for the money in any of the western Provinces of Canada. A newspaper is an educator, and no family should be without one. The CANADIAN is designed for a family paper, and is always free of objectionable matter. Every home should have it. Only $1 per year.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Is your name on the voters' list? If not, see that it is put on.

THE City band are arranging for a big celebration on May 1st.

FIVE car loads of shingles were shipped to the east from here last week.

THE City aldermen refused the City Hall to the fishermen to hold a public meeting.

ONE hundred and thirty-five Chinamen were hired by the Drysdale and Wadham canneries at Blaine last week.

SEEDING is not progressing very favorably at Cloverdale owing to the wet weather.

MR. T. KNIGHT, of Chilliwack, was in the city this week. He reports business as moving nicely at that place.

C. T. MILLARD'S tobacco store, Columbia street, was entered on Sunday night and robbed of about $50 worth of goods.

THE firm of Woolliams & McCulloch has been dissolved. Mr. McCulloch will carry on the business alone in the future.

TRAMPS are very numerous along the border and since the shooting of Moggridge they are receiving a cool reception.

During the past ten days the Fraser River hatchery have turned loose nearly four million salmon fry, all being in good condition.

THE Central Hotel block changed hands on Thursday last. A Vancouver man is reported to be the purchaser, and the price paid was $6,500.

MR. J. J. MCDONALD, of Tinehead, was in the city this week. He reports the wet weather as the cause of the farmers being late in getting their spring crop in.

MR. H. H. LENNIE had Mr. A. E. Campbell arrested for selling a piano which he had sold to him some two years ago, but had not yet been paid for. The case is to be tried next week.

A SMALL land slide occurred at the Pleasure grounds and rolled across Front street on to the C. P. R. track. The earth was cleared away in time to allow the train to leave on time.

A CONCERT will be given at Port Haney in aid of the Roman Catholic church, on Wednesday evening next. The steamer courser has been chartered and will leave Westminster wharf at 6 p.m.

HARRY DOMINY on Thursday last was before the Police Magistrate under the Drunkards' Act. He was found guilty, and notices have been posted in the saloons prohibiting him from obtaining any more liquor.

UNION meetings of the Y.P.S.C.E. and Epworth League were held in the Presbyterian Church, Cloverdale, this week and also in the M. E. Church. The meetings will be held on Thursday of each week until May 3rd.

THERE was 5.73 inches of rain fell between Friday and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. Of this amount three inches fell between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Monday, which is equal to the heaviest rainfall recorded in Westminster.

MR. J. P. ALEXANDER intends moving out on his ranch this coming week. Mr. Alexander took in the Fair at San Francisco during the winter and is taken very much with what he saw of Southern California.

THE old counterfeit bill fakir has been sending around circulars to parties in these parts with glowing accounts of how to make a fortune. We would advise all readers of the CANADIAN who may happen to get one to destroy it at once.

So far Governor Moresby has been unable to locate the attempted murderers of Mr. Moggridge. He says he thinks that the outrage was committed by tramps, but as yet he has been unable to locate them. He has by no means given up the search.

WM MCKAY and an Indian called Jimmy, from Steveston, were on Tuesday brought before the Magistrate and fined for trafficking in whiskey, McKay as seller and Jimmy as buyer. McKay was fined $50 and costs or three months in jail and Jimmy was fined $5 and costs or one month in jail.

MRS. C. MURPHY, mother of Mrs. P. Bilodeau and Mrs. J. Macnamara, died at the residence of Mr. P. Bilodeau on Wednesday last. The deceased was 74 years of age, and a native of Limerick, Ireland. The funeral took place on Friday morning and the body was interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Sapperton.

MR. MCPHERSON departed this week from the regular custom of displaying a druggist's window and instead had it fixed up into a kennel with nine pure bred Irish setter pups. It is needless to say that the window attracted a large number of spectators. The pups are the property of Mr. Roose, manager of the Guichon hotel, and three or four hours after their being placed in the window he had sold four of them.

IN the long list of divorces granted at San Francisco the following is taken: Maggie Scoullar was the first applicant, and her complaint was that her husband had shamefully mistreated her and used knives and razors very recklessly in order to drive her from home and rid himself of her presence. All of these knife plays had occurred in April last. Judge Humes granted a decree and gave Mrs. Scouller the custody of her two little girls. The husband, George F. Scoullar, made no defence and was in default. Their marriage had occurred in December, 1887, at New Westminster, B.C.

POLICE OFFICER MILLER arrested a crazy Chinaman yesterday morning at the back of the Royal City Mills. The Chinaman was wandering around some of the shacks in that locality and brandishing a dangerous looking knife, but was soon brought to time when the officer laid hands on him.

MISS FLORENCE DUNMORE and Mr. Geo. Kerr were married by the Rev. G. B. Greig at the residence of the bride's father on Tuesday evening. There were some seventy guests present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The young couple were the recipients of many valuable presents.

COMMANDANT BOOTH, accompanied by Brigadier Holland, will visit New Westminster to-day, when the new district officer for B.C., adjutant and Mrs. Archibald will be introduced. Meeting to commence at 8 o'clock. A collection will be taken at the door.

MR. ALEXANDER GRAY, who has been spending the last six months in the east, returned on Thursday last, looking much improved in appearance. It is reported that he was "spliced" while east, but he denies the charge.

THE fire brigade was called out yesterday morning, the occasion being a little blaze in the Trescott Fish Co.'s office. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

Board of Horticulture.

The Board of Horticulture met in the Board of Trade rooms on Tuesday last. There were present Messrs. J. R. Anderson and A. Ohlsen, Victoria; Theo. Trage, Salt Spring Island; Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's Landing, and R. M. Palmer, Inspector of the Board.

The rules regulating the work of the Board were adjusted and adopted.

Considerable discussion arose in reference to matters arising in the Inspector's reports and as to the work which should devolve upon him. His work in the past has lain more largely among the Islands where the fruit pests are worse than elsewhere, but he is now to devote a large measure of attention to Mainland interests, working upwards towards the Interior. The vast extent of territory of necessity makes it slow work for the Inspector to get over all that has to be done. He has found great willingness in the past on the part of the people to aid the Board in their work of pest extermination. Of course there are some who cannot be got to see exactly as is desired, against whom it may be necessary to adopt more forcible measures, for which the Board has very ample powers conferred on them by the late Act. They are very reluctant to use these powers except under extreme necessity.

Aid asked for the Creamery.

Mr. Alex. Phillip, on behalf of the local Creamery Co., made the following request to the Council:

1. We would suggest that the Council offer a bonus or premium of say $500 per annum for each 500 lbs. of daily production of butter from one factory within the City limits—reckoning on the average over the year—this offer to be continued for say three years. A similar suggestion has been made to the Provincial Government through Mr. Anderson, the Agricultural Statistican. When I state that though the output may be very large in summer, the yearly average will greatly be reduced by the winter months, it will be seen that the bonus cannot amount to a very large sum.

2. We wish the Council to give the Company two pleasure ground lots, say numbers — and —, with the water lots in front for wharfage, on the same conditions that the Potter, Milling and Storage Companies have got their lots, and

3. We would suggest that they offer free supply of water and exemption from rates for say a period of 10 years.

THE MARKET.

Things were quieter on the market yesterday than usual, there being no beef offered except by the butchers and only a few hogs. The supply of potatoes was large, and the market weakened slightly on the poorer grades, while choice seed went four or five dollars above what we are quoting. Rhubarb was quite plentiful and brought the price down to 4 to 6 cents per bunch. Butter was firm at 60 cents retail. Eggs weakened slightly, and although a few dozen sold at 25 cents, the ruling price was from 20 to 22 cents. Veal was scarce and holds steady. The following are the quotations:

Chickens and hens, $6 per doz.

Butter, 55 to 60 cents per roll. Eggs, 20 to 22 cents per doz.

Pork, whole, 8½ to 9 cents; cuts, 10 to 12 cents.

Beef, forequarters, $7; hindquarters, $8.50; cuts, 8 to 12½ cents.

Veal, live, 6½ cents; dressed 9 cents.

Mutton, 9½ cents by the carcase; cuts, 10 to 12½ cents.

Hay, $11 to $13 per ton.

Oats, $25 to $30 per ton. Wheat, $25 to $30.

Potatoes, $18 to $20 per ton. Turnips, $9; mangolds, $7; white carrots, $9; red carrots, $10 to $11; beets, 1½ cents per lb.; parsnips, 1½ cents per pound; onions, none; rhubarb, 4 to 6 cents.

Cabbage and apples are practically off the market for the season.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is reported that Mr. J. Hunter will contest Comox.

Dr. Lefevre, of Vancouver, is mentioned as a candidate for Dewdney.

The Oppositionists are talking of running Mr. Gray for Delta.

Coquitlam Oppositionists meet to-day to elect delegates to the Dewdney riding convention.

Ninety bills were introduced into the local Legislature during the session, sixty-four of which were passed.

Capt. Tatlow, the Government candidate for Vancouver is reported to be certain of election.

It will be three months yet before the elections will take place. This will give political aspirants ample opportunity to do all the "spouting" required.

Those desirous of having their names on the voters' lists for the City of New Westminster should call at the Court House to-day and give their name to Mr. Townsend.

The House has been prorogued after sitting within one week of three months, and now we wonder what excuse the Oppositionists will give to the electors for their continued opposition to every piece of legislation that was brought in by the Government no matter how beneficial it might be to the people.

The *World* says: The friends of Messrs. J. W. Campion and J. E. W. McFarlane, of the B. C. Iron Works, who so kindly volunteered support and urged those gentlemen to become candidates for the city's representation, regret that the gentlemen named, in consequence of their other duties, are unable to comply with the requests.

Mr. Lewis Casey, of Victoria, and one of the promoters of the Canadian Western or British Pacific railway, is endeavoring to organise a party to bring out a local candidate in Comox. The object was to defeat Mr. Hunter because he would not support their scheme. He intimated that he was backed by the Government. The editor of the weekly *News* promptly wired to the Hon. Theo. Davie and received the following reply: "Have no knowledge of any such organization; and any scheme or movement to bring out a candidate to oppose Hunter is in no way countenanced by the Government."

A meeting of the Oppositionists was held at Langley on the 11th, when Messrs. John Maxwell, Jas. Grey and J. M. Johnstone were chosen as delegates to the convention. The following resolution was also passed: "That this meeting recommend to their delegates the desirability of bringing the name of Mr. C. B. Sword before the convention, with a view to his nomination as the representative for this riding."

Meeting at Richmond.

A number met at the Town Hall, Richmond, on April 9th, to discuss the case of McLean Bros. against the Municipality of Richmond. The ground was all gone over again, and the payment of this just debt was called legalized robbery. A motion was passed desiring the Council to take no further action in the matter.

Five delegates were then appointed to the Independent convention to be held for the election of a candidate to run in Dewdney. Burnaby only appointed three delegates, so unless Burnaby appoint more delegates, Richmond will run the convention, and as they are pledged to support Mr. Thos. Kidd, he is pretty certain to be the man. Mr. Kidd, in a speech, made a few remarks about political immorality, and then candidly admitted that he had taken very little interest in politics and that there were many better able to fill the position than he was.

The meeting was very tame, notwithstanding the exertions of a few of the leaders to try and get the people enthusased.

VANCOUVER.

The people are agitating for a free postal delivery. The petition which is in circulation has now 3500 signatures.

During the year 1893 the deposits in the local branch of the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to $33,460. The stamp sales for the same period totalled $26,162; the money orders issued were for $175,650, on which the commission was $1,850, while $185,750 worth of money orders were paid. For the same year 22,290 registered letters were mailed, 20,640 were delivered and 9,000 passed through. The number of letters mailed during enumeration week is also in excess of that of other cities of about the same size.

The refusal of Father Eummelen to marry a man and woman because the groom was not a Catholic has caused a ripple of excitement. The parties had everything arranged, the licence had been procured and preparations made for the breakfast.

A gentleman of this city, who for obvious reasons does not wish to have his name mentioned, had a queer experience the other day. He was in Victoria a few months ago, and when coming away left his valise in a clothes closet attached to the room in which he stayed. He went back to get it the other day. They gave him a pass key, and told him to go up for it himself, as he could find it more easily than any one else. He went up and on picking up the valise found it to be strangely heavy. Thinking a joke had been put up on him he carried it downstairs and opened it on the bar counter, and to every one's surprise found that it contained the well-devloped body of an infant apparently recently born. The Victoria police are investigating the matter.

There are four young men at present in the hospital at Nanaimo who have had their legs amputated. They are all young men.

DELTA COUNCIL.

Council met. Present the Reeve and full board.

The minutes of last meeting were adopted as read.

The communication from D. Gilchrist, throwing up his contract for building the extension to the Oliver road was received and filed.

The communication from Mr. J. E. Ross, C.E., was received and his plan for the cemetery acre lot was accepted.

The petition from Mr. A. Anderson and others was received and the ditch asked for was ordered to be dug.

The following bills were ordered paid: PACIFIC CANADIAN, $5.65; J. E. Ross, $30; W. Ashbury, $24, to be paid out of the Dyking Scheme funds; Commercial Printing Co., $6; A. McBlane, $30; Mrs. Clausen, $4; J. Milligan, $46.25; Grant & Kerr, $156.50; McNeely, $36.65.

The tender of J. Milligan for digging ditch on Cemetery road was accepted at $1.30 a rod, and he was also awarded the contract for putting a fence around the cemetery lot at $32.50.

The assessment roll for 1894 was returned to the Council.

The sum of $1,000 was appropriated to each ward for present purposes.

Coun. Guichon was empowered to let a contract for planking half a mile on the G. B. main road.

Coun. Arthur was empowered to let a contract for planking half a mile on the Chiloktin Slough road.

Coun. McClosky was empowered to expend $250 on the continuation of the McDonald road; also to let a contract for planking 15 chains on the Crescent Island road.

Coun. Goudy was empowered to expend $300 in widening the ditch on the Goudy road.

The Bank By-law, 1894, passed its first and second readings.

Mr. J. B. Elliot was instructed to build the new office for the municipality on the wharf.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday, 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

Ladners, 7th April, 1894.

PROVINCIAL.

A drug store at Nelson was burglarised last week. The thief cut a hole in the back door, pulled the bolt and managed to get off with $50 the contents of the till.

The Matsqui Municipality has offered to supplement a bonus which may be given by the local Legislature to a medical practitioner who will take up his residence between Matsqui and Langley Municipalities.—Mission *News*.

A prospector bonded a claim near the Golden Eagle a few days back to an American syndicate for $5,000. The representative of this syndicate, now in Victoria, has secured several properties already. Mr. Going thinks that there will be plenty doing at China creek a few weeks from now.

An attempted burglary in Victoria at the residence of Dr. McKechnie. About midnight, the doctor being away visiting some sick patients, two men tried to force open the drawing room window and thus obtain an entrance to the house. Mrs. McKechnie was aroused, and arming herself with a revolver came down stairs to investigate. The burglars heard her coming and bolted. Mrs. McKechnie opened the drawing room window and fired two shots to effectually scare off the intruders.

The house of Capt. Smith, Vancouver road, Burnaby, was burned down at an early hour on Wednesday last. The building and contents were a total loss, the damage being estimated at $2,000, partly covered by insurance.

Wm. Walter, of Wellington, was held up on Saturday night by two men near that place. One of them grabbed hold of the horse's bridle and commanded him to halt. He asked them if they wanted any meat, as it was all he could give them, and one of them said to the other, "It is only a butcher," and then let him go, running off in the direction of Departure Bay. It was so dark he could not recognize them.

News has reached Nanaimo from Texada Island that the skeleton of the late Hugh Kirke has been recovered. Kirke was an old prospector, and for years had been located on Texada Island. In the latter part of last year he was lost, and though several search parties were out looking for him, no sign of his whereabouts were found until a few days ago, when another prospector, Fowler, stumbled across his bones about a quarter of a mile from his former home. A gun, with the barrels discharged, was found by the side of the skeleton. The remains were taken to Nanaimo for interment.

The C.P.R. station at Vancouver was broken into and $70 worth of opium taken.

Hugh Lynn was placed on trial this week for the murder of Green and Taylor at Savary Island in October last. His Indian wife, Jennie Boketo, gave strong testimony for the Crown.

Three carloads of shovels, picks, crowbars and wheelbarrows have been received from England for work on the Esquimalt fortifications. They came over the C.P.R. from Halifax, and were transferred to Macaulay Point this week. The wheelbarrows are of oak, and like the tools, are heavily made.

Thursday noon, at the Bay, McPhee & Moore's delivery wagon mare broke through the covering of the well near the store. The well was a large one and contained about 35 feet of water. Fortunately the mare went down feet foremost. Having plenty of horse sense she struck her hind feet against the wall on one side and her front feet against the opposite side and there clung with her head just above the water, until help came. A rope was thrown about her and fifteen men "good and true" finally succeeded in pulling her out but little the worse for her involuntary bath.—Courtnay News.

The band of thieves operating along the Fraser river are becoming bolder every day, and the time seems to have arrived to make a determined effort to effect their capture. A few nights ago the granary of H. Vasey, Nicomen Slough was broken open and a ton and a half of seed oats stolen. They could only have been removed by boat. The following night the warehouse at Mount Lehman steamboat landing was robbed of a quantity of goods left there by the steamer the previous day. A similar robbery is reported from Sumas Landing.

THE DOMINION.

A committee of the Trades and Labor delegates interviewed Sir John Thompson on Tuesday last, and in reply to their numerous requests received the following reply: "There is no doubt but Chinese both socially and in every other way, were a menace to the best interest of the Dominion. The problem was a difficult one to deal with. The Government would once more endeavor to grapple with the subject. He was glad to say that the immigration of Chinese was decreasing. He promised to appoint an inspector for gear and tackle and also appoint a statutory holiday to be known as Labor Day."

Magnus Begg, Indian agent at the Blackfoot reserve, mentions an injurious superstition which exists among his redskin wards. They believe that the small-pox breaks out among them every 25th year, and is preceded by an outbreak of measles the 24th year. Next year the small-pox is due, and sure enough measles has broken out among them this year, whether the worse plague turns up on schedule time in 1895 or not.

The St. Hyacinthe Bank at Farnham, Quebec, was robbed on Tuesday night, April 10th, of $11,000. A hole was driven in the safe and the door blown off with dynamite.

Some weeks ago a woman representing herself as Amy McArthur, an escaped nun from Boston, arrived at Drayton, Ont. Three weeks ago she disappeared taking with her several articles belonging to her landlady. The woman was finally traced to Goderich, where she was arrested, charged with theft and brought back. She is evidently of unsound mind, and the principle object in committing her is, if possible, to find her friends.

The Red river is reported to be rapidly rising, but there are no fears of a repetition of the flood of the last and previous seasons.

The shipping men of Montreal expect to see a very large export trade in horses this season. Already a contract for buying 4,000 has been given by the Glasgow Tramway Company, whose representatives are now up West. They have so far bought about half that number, and are shipping them mostly by way of Portland.

Ottawa, April 11.—There was a lively fist fight between prominent politicians in the rotunda of the Russell house last night. Representative Joseph Martin of Winnipeg stated in the Dominion House of Parliament on Monday night that the Hudson Bay railway would have been built long ago if it had been in reputable hands. Martin was reading a letter in the hotel last night when Hugh Sutherland, president of the road, an ex-member of parliament, walked up to Martin and shouted, "You're a liar and a coward," and then dealt him a blow in the chest. Martin clinched with him. Friends of both rushed in and for a time it looked as if there would be a general scrimmage, as mixed up in the fray were several members of parliament, who appeared to be dividing on political lines, but no further damage was done, and Martin was again in his seat in parliament last evening.

How the Tariff will affect Trade.

The effects of the new tariff on general trade has been the chief topic of business circles this week, says the Toronto Globe of the 31st ult. It was at first thought that it would make changes in the prices of goods in many lines to the consumer, which a closer study shows will not be so effected. In sugars, for instance, the raising of the Dutch standard will only make a difference to the consumer where there is a scarcity of low-grade Canadian sugars in our own markets; then raw sugars will likely be imported as formerly, although the importations will be as large as they were some years ago. The change in the tea duties will not make any difference in the prices, but it will increase the importations from the countries of growth and tend to take away the trade now done in teas with English houses. There has been no change in prunes, raisins or currants which will result in lowering the prices of those staples, of which there is such a large consumption in this country. In hog products the changes will make no material difference to the consumer here. It will be entirely a matter of market fluctuation so far as this market is concerned, but the trade here will, by the change in the duties, lose the British Columbia market, which, during the year, they have managed to get pretty well in hand. The duty is now lower than the freight charges from this market to the Pacific coast, so that the United States packer will, in future, secure the trade of the Pacific coast customers. Some of the hog packers have been pretty hard hit this season. The loss of the western market is a matter of no small importance to them. But in addition to this the course of the market for the raw material has been against them the past season. The season opened with dressed hogs at $8.10 and it closes with hogs at $5.50. In leather the changes are such as, according to local dealers, will make little or no change in Canadian prices. The slight change in the duty on coal oil barrels has not resulted in lower prices for that article.

THE PACIFIC CANADIAN

is published every SATURDAY, by

GALBRAITH & ROBINSON

AT THE OFFICE,

Corner Front and McKenzie Streets,

(Directly in rear of Bank of Montreal.)

Subscription, $1.00 per annum, in advance

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Address:

THE PACIFIC CANADIAN,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

The Pacific Canadian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, APRIL 14, 1894.

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

The frantic endeavors of the several oppositions to make political capital during the late session of the Legislature would be amusing if it was not for the importance of the public interests concerned. The gentlemen of the Mainland Opposition, especially, fairly spread themselves at this sesion to make record with which to appeal to the people for re-election. If mere factiousness is commendable in a Legislative representative then certainly Messrs. Cotton, Brown and company are deserving of all the honor that can be heaped upom them by their constituents, for never did a body of representative men display less concern for the welfare of the country and more for the interest of mere party. In a puny endeavor to embarrass the Government the Mainland discontents did not even hesitate to repudiate their own expressed sentiments in regard to representation, and speak and vote against one of the fairest measures of redistribution *ever submitted to this or any other* Legislature in the Dominion. But it was upon the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill that the great effort of the session was put forth to make Opposition capital. Nothing was too small or contemptible to be advanced. A great feature of the debate from the Opposition benches was cowardly inuendo. It was suggested that perhaps Ministers had acted corruptly in the construction of this road, and papers were asked. On the return of papers, it was surmised that possibly Ministers had not been quite honest and more papers were asked for. On these returns being presented to the House, it was broadly hinted that possibly there had been some crookedness, and more papers were called for. And so forth. Never in the history of the Provinces of the Dominion did an Opposition descend to such mean and contemptible tactics. The papers returned to the House were complete in every detail, and more than covered all the information sought. Many of the documents contained sworn statements. Not a tittle of evidence could be adduced to show that the Government had acted otherwise that in the best interest of the Province, and it made manifest that a large saving had been effected for the Province. The miserable inuendoes were quashed to the satisfaction of all honorable men, and the Government came out of the debate with increased credit. But the noble Opposition continue to require more papers, and evidently had determined to continue in need of further documents for the balance of the year—a cheap way of making cheap political capital. Without a shadow of evidence to base an accusation upon, Messrs. Brown and company persisted to the last in suggesting baseless suspicions, in a manner that, between man an man, would be held in contempt any where the world over. It is not to be believed that the electors will approve this sort of Opposition method, and Mr. Davie and his colleagues will surely benefit by *the disreputable attack made upon* them.

THE success of the introduction of English pheasants on Vancouver Island was so marked that there has long been a strong desire among many Mainland communities to have the splendid birds introduced on this side the Gulf also. A few years ago some birds were set loose on Lulu Island and legislation passed to protect them for a time. Unfortunately the desirable end in view, nor the law, was not always respected by rambling pot-hunters, but notwithstanding there are indications that the purpose aimed at is being accomplished, and the settled districts south of the Fraser bid fair to be soon stocked with the fairest game birds known to sportsmen. Last week, at Clover Valley, Mr. Sam. Shannon, jr., while plowing, was delighted with a sight of a magnificent cock pheasant, which ran down the furrow ahead of his team. Clover Valley is some twelve or fifteen miles from where the breeding birds were turned loose, and this may be taken as an indication of the spread of the desirable birds. Clover Valley, with its considerable extent of meadow land and grain fields, hemmed in by undulating hills, clothed with cherry, birch, spruce and alder, seems well adapted to the habits of the pheasant, and if the people will only see to it that the provisions of the law are rigorously administered, it will be but a short time till the birds will be plentiful, and will rapidly extend through the settlement to Langley and thence on to Sumas and Chilliwack.

DR. BERNARDO'S PHILANTHROPY.

Dr. Bernardo, who has been engaged for some years in the laudable work of endeavoring to reclaim the outcast boys of England and bring them up to lives of respectability and usefulness, is, we are told, somewhat indignant because the people of Canada object to having this country made the machine for the training and purification of the lads. The Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries has found ground to offer caution in *regard to the immigration of these* outcast children, and lately a Manitoba grand jury also brought the matter up in a way not quite satisfactory to Dr. Bernardo. That gentleman returns upon the heads of the Canadian people with a presumed report professing to show that the neglected waifs of the English vicious classes are not only desirable immigrants but from a moral point of view a very long way better than the average children of Canadian parents. It may be as well to say right here that it would be mighty difficult to make the ordinary Canadian believe that the average of morality in England at all approaches the average in Canada, and when Dr. Bernardo undertakes to say that the human product of the London slums is a higher animal than the human product of a rural country like Canada, he puts himself in direct contradiction to all the teachings of statistics and moral science. It is not long ago since the *Pall Mall Gazette* made an exposure of practices in vogue in England, not in the city slums, but among the educated and wealthy, that brought the blush of shame to Anglo-Saxon people all around the globe, and made men almost lose hope in their kind. Wickedness, unfortunately, abounds everywhere, and the millenium is yet affar off, but there is no man acquainted with the ruling conditions in Europe and in Canada who will not bear evidence that the Canadian standard of morality is higher than any other section of the Aryan race. No country is free of crime, much less one that from its first settlement has been made a refuge for the bold and vicious of other lands. Peoples, like men, are only good comparatively.

In regard to Dr. Bernardo's scheme of presumed philanthrophy, it is a well known fact that the primary objection to Canada being made a dumping ground for English waifs was not that the wretched boys were predisposed to criminality, but that their blood was tainted with hereditary disease, that *must necessarily in due course* communicate itself to the ordinary population, and that at best it would take generations to get free of. Canada objected to being contaminated with the diseased blood of the London slums. Lately it appears that experience of the boys has demonstrated a tendency to crime, and the voice of warning has been raised accordingly. Dr. Bernardo must now clearly understand that Canada does not want his juvenile outcasts, and it is to be presumed that this immigration will cease, the more so as the boys are, according to the doctor's showing, of such angelic character that they might suffer by association with ordinary Canadians, while at the same time their influence should be of signal service in the regeneration of the people of the old countries.

Perhaps Dr. Bernardo is prosecuting this work from pure benevolence; possibly he *is following it up as a means* of livelihood. We do not know. But there are many thousands of instances where men have made up the appearance of lambs while under the woolly covering were all the qualities of the wolf. It is quite certain that the Doctor's method of handling the criminal statistics of the Dominion demonstrate that he has the disposition to bite.

The Crisis in Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., April 11.—The Ministry resigned to-day. In the Assembly Colonial Secretary Bond made a statement in behalf of the Government. He stated that in view of the position laid down by Mr. Justice Winter in the Bay de Verde decision, which had just been read to the House by the Speaker, declaring that the expenditures *passed by* the House and assented to by the Queen and applied under the authority of the Governor-in-Council, were illegal and unseating members participating in these alleged illegal expenditures, the *Government felt bound to advise* the Governor to allow an appeal to the electorate to decide this very important crisis. The Governor, he said, declined to consent to the proposal to dissolve the House and have a new election held, *so the Ministers resigned their offices.*

Lexington, Ky., April 10.—C. E. Moore, the prohibition infidel editor of the Blue Grass Blade, has been indicted for blasphemy, and is now in the Fayette county jail. His indictment is the first of its kind in the history of the state, and is causing a good deal of excitement. When editor Moore learned yesterday that the grand jury had brought in two true bills against him, one for blasphemy and the other for nuisance, he called at the sheriff's office and gave himself up, refusing to give bonds. He was sent to jail, from where he intends to publish his paper.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings.

THURSDAY, April 5.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

The petition of R. T. Williams respecting the bookinding work required by the government was received.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved: "That the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the petition of Robert T. Williams with reference to the binding of the statutes, journals and sessional papers of the assembly, and other work of a similar character required by the Province; and that copies of all tenders and contracts for such work, received or executed during the last eight years, be placed before the House and referred to such committee."

Hon. Col. Baker said then hon. gentleman had thought proper to spring this mine at the very end of the session ap*parently with the idea that there would* be no opportunity for explanation. He read the following letter from the Queen's Printer on this subject:

"GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

"Victoria, 3rd April, 1894.

"*The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.*

"SIR,—With reference to the petition of Mr. R. T. Williams, respecting the binding of the statutes, etc., I beg to report as follows:

"From and after the date of confederation, and up to and including the year 1885, Mr. Williams did all the government binding, when, for some reason unknown to me, he refused to do any further government work. The binding was then given to Mr. Munroe Miller, the only other bookbinder then in Victoria.

"Some year or two later tenders were called for the work, when the tender of Mr. Miller was accepted as being the lowest, and the work has been done by him up to the present date at a cost of at least 50 per cent. less than the prices formerly paid to Mr. Williams.

"With reference to Mr. Williams' remark that the work is not done in accordance with the statute, I have to report that owing to the statutes and journals of late years being more bulky than formerly it was deemed desirable by the late Hon. Mr. Robson that this class of work should be more substantially bound than before.

"I may state that the work done by Mr. Miller is quite equal to that formerly done by Mr. Williams.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"R. WOLFENDEN,

"Queen's Printer."

Mr. Semlin spoke in support of the motion for a committee.

Hon. Mr. Turner said he had a statement on his desk just as much entitled to be accepted as authorative as is that of Mr. Williams, and which was directly contrary in effect. This stated, for instance, that in place of Mr. Williams paying, as he claimed, the highest wages, and working his employes the shortest hours, he had for years paid much lower wages than those of other establishments and had worked his employes longer hours.

Mr. Brown said the point is that the House some time ago ordered that the work should be done by tender and this order has not been obeyed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the hon. gentlemen opposite are very much astray if they think that tenders for this class of work are not called for, though of course every time a few books are to be bound tenders are not obtained. It appeared that after Mr. Williams had done the *work for years he suddenly refused to* bind any more books for the Government —for what reason he (Mr. Davie) could not say, but he was told it was because some work had been given to another establishment. The government then looked about for some one else to do the work, and found that Mr. Miller was willing to take it up. While this discussion had been going on he had taken the trouble to add up the pages and he found that while Mr. Williams had tendered at $3.05 for binding 644 pages, Mr. Miller is now paid $2.50 for binding 2,175 pages, the quality of the work being practically the same. The House may rely upon it that the government exercise proper supervision over this work and the prices paid for it. He would not contend for one moment, however, that it would be inadvisable or useless to call for tenders and indeed he thought that the proper course to take, and he had no doubt that to set the question at rest tenders would be called for this year. There could be no question of political advantage as had been suggested by the leader of the Opposition, for as a matter of fact both the gentlemen immediately concerned in this matter of binding are supporters of the government, and it was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Williams—a friend of his since boyhood and a man of his word—met him on the street, and warmly congratulated him on the prospects of the *government party, saying that if there* is one man in Victoria whose support can be depended upon that man is himself. It would be noticed that it was just before the elections in 1886 that the Opposition last brought up this subject, but it was then referred to a committee with the result that no foundation for a charge against the Government could be found, but on the present occasion they had taken the precaution of bringing the matter up so late that it could not possibly be investigated in committee.

After further discussion Mr. Hunter said he had no doubt that Hon. Mr. Beaven had acted concientiously in the matter, for he no doubt supposed that in advocting Mr. Williams' cause he was giving a hand to a political supporter. Now, however, that it had been shown that Mr. Williams is on the other side, he suggested that Mr. Beaven should withdraw the resolution. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he had never asked Mr. Williams what side of politics he is on, and did not know whether he is a supporter or an opponent of the Government.

The resolution was lost on division of 9 to 17.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return showing the proceedings in court in the suit of Atwell, King & Co., in respect of which a vote is asked, in the supplementary estimates, to indemnify the sheriff of Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a copy of a report of the executive council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th of January regarding the preservation of order in the North.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the game act (Mr. Martin), with Mr. Rogers in the chair.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

The report from the committee of the whole on the municipal act was again taken into consideration, the several amendments standing on the notice paper being proposed in their order.

Mr. Grant moved his amendment providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners to manage the sinking funds and authorizing the investment of such funds in real estate.

Dr. Milne, Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Beaven and Hon. Mr. Davie all spoke strongly against the amendment, which was put and negatived.

Mr. Grant moved to insert the following as a new clause: "When the corporation of any municipality shall have a sum of money on hand which has been *borrowed for a special purpose* by the authority of a loan by-law, and when the council deems it undesirable to expend for such purposes the money borrowed, it shall be lawful for the council to place before the ratepayers a by-law providing *for the expending of such sum of money* for some other purpose; said by-law shall be subject to the provisions of the municipal act, 1892, and amendments as to the passage of by-laws for creating debts." The mover instanced the crematory loan by-law passed a few years ago as an instance such as referred to in his resolution.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought this would be a dangerous principle to establish; if necessary to deal with the crematory loan, which while not expended as intended is bearing interest at a rate slightly higher than paid for it, he thought it would be better to pass an act dealing with that special loan only.

The motion was adopted on division.

Mr. Grant moved to repeal section 47 of the municipal act amendment act, 1893, which permits interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to be charged upon overdue taxes.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved to insert the following section: "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, when granting letters patent of incorporation to a district municipality, vary the boundaries of the district as mentioned in the petition, for the purpose of making the same regular and in conformity with the boundaries of neighboring municipalities, or so that no small piece of land may be excluded from any municipality, or otherwise, as may be considered expedient." The mover explained that a great deal of trouble has been experienced in the past for want of such a clause as this giving power to correct irregularities which very likely have occurred through the merest oversight, but cannot be corrected by the people interested as they have not the right to vary their petition.

Motion agreed to.

Report adopted with amendments.

Mr. Rogers moved the adoption of the report from committee on the bill to amend the cattle act.

Motion agreed to; bill read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the bill (Mr. Rogers') to amend the licenses act, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

The reports from committee on the drainage, dyking and irrigation bill, and the county courts acts amendment bill, were adopted and the bills were read a third time and passed.

The public school act was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he wished to call attention to an omission or error in the affidavit of Engineer Duchesnay in the papers last brought down relating to the Nakusp & Slocan railway. In paragraph 5, there should appear after the word "materials" the words "for which the *work is only charged at construction* rates." He had had that page reprinted with the correction made.

The report from committee on the official scalers bill was adopted; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The report from committee on the Consolidated railway and light company's bill was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 6.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Beaven presented another petition from R. T. Williams, respecting the provincial bookbinding, and declaring that several statements made on the previous day were not true. He asked an investigation by a committee of the whole of the House.

The Speaker remarked that he did not know what the House is coming to when anyone presents a petition so grossly reflecting upon some of its members. He called attention to the rule of the House against reciving petitions containing impertinent and improper matter, but said he would not rule it out himself, leaving the matter to the House.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that there is no doubt that the statements he had made, and which are now contradicted by Mr. Williams, were strictly correct, and could be proved were there time for an investigation. He expressed surprise that any member should have endorsed a petition of this outrageous character.

Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that it is not a remarkable thing to charge that statements made in this House are untrue, as he had frequently heard such accusations made across the House.

Hon. Col. Baker said that from the wording of the petition he rather expected that it was written by Mr. Beaven *himself, which he no doubt intends to* us as an electioneering document.

Mr. Semlin pressed for an investigation.

Hon. Mr. Davie said as there seemed to be considerable conflict of statement, it might be well to refer the matter to a select committee for inquiry. He thought there will be time to report, as prorogation will probably not take place until Tuesday. If therefore the leader of the Opposition would move for the appointment of a select committee, he would support the motion.

After further discussion, Mr. Hunter spoke against receiving the petition.

The question being put to the House the petition was rejected.

Hon. Mr. Davie then moved a select committee to inquire into and report upon the matter in controversy, to consist of Messrs. Booth, Smith, Martin, Sword and Semlin.

Motion agreed to.

Dr. Watt presented a petition from the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars against the petition to allow saloons to be open during certain hours on Sundays.

Received and ordered to be printed.

The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor, attended and in Her Majesty's name gave assent to the following bills:

To amend the Supreme court act.

To further amend the legal professions act.

To further amend the British Columbia railway act.

To authorize the issue of a crown grant of certain lands in the district of Kootenay, being the site of the town of Three Forks.

Respecting the Victoria electric railway and lighting company, limited.

Relating to certain public works on the corporation of the township of Chilliwack.

To amend the Companies act 1890, and amending acts.

To aid the construction of a railway and highway traffic bridge across the Fraser river at the city of New Westminster.

To amend the land act.

To amend the jurors act and amending acts.

Mr. Grant, resuming the debate on the motion for committee of supply, referred to the last item in the estimates to be voted, $5,000 for indemnity to Sheriff McMillan in connection with the Atwell King seizure. He thought the Government ought also to have taken into consideration another party to the suit, Joshua Davies, who had been put to very great expense in maintaining his rights against the action of the sheriff in this case.

The House went into committee of supply. Mr. Martin in the chair.

Mr. Grant continued his advocacy of Mr. Davies' claim for compensation, when the item of $5,000 indemnity to Sheriff McMillan was reached in committee. He estimated that in goods and costs, with interest, Mr. Davies had lost $8.600 over and above what he had recovered through the court.

Mr. Booth pointed out that the cases of the two men were entirely different, the sheriff having been made to suffer because of no fault of his own, but simply through carrying out, as he was bound to do, an order of the court which it turned out was not a proper order.

Hon. Mr. Beaven also held that the two positions are not of the same nature at all. He favored the vote, but did not by any means endorse the contentions of Mr. Grant.

Committee rose and reported the resolutions. Report adopted, and resolu*tions agreed to.*

The House went into committee of ways and means, and adopted certiain resolutions for the raising of supply. Report adopted.

The supply bill was introduced and read a first time.

The House again went into committee on the bill respecting the Horsefly hydraulic mining company, Mr. Sword in the chair.

The amendment prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese was adopted.

Bill reported complete with several amendments, and read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the Cariboo hydraulic mining company, Mr. Semlin in the chair.

Discussion again arose on the subject of the prohibition of Chinese labor, Hon. Mr. Beaven having moved a clause similar to that which had been inserted in the other bill.

The amendment was adopted.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill intituled "An act to amend the coal mines regulation act;" also a bill intituled "An act to amend the Provincial Royal Jubilee Act, 1890."

Bills read a first time.

The House went into committee on the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill, Mr. Grant in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendments.

The Hall Mines Company Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 11.50 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 7.

Speaker took the chair at 7.30 p.m.

The supply bill was read a second time and considered in committee, Mr. Martin in the chair. Bill reported, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to move the second reading of the coal mines regulation bill.

Mr. Brown asked that this be allowed to stand over, as the members from Nanaimo, more especially interested, were absent, having to leave town to keep an engagement.

The request was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, which he said had been put into his hands by the management of that institution.

The bill was read a second time, and considered in committee, Dr. Watt in the chair.

Bill reported complete without amendments, and read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message *from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor* transmitting a bill intituled "An act to assess, levy and collect taxes on the property of railway companies."

Message considered in committee, Mr. Booth in the chair; and bill reported to the House and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie in moving the second reading explained that the reason of the introduction of this bill is the recent decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that under the act as at present at least the chief railroad in the Province cannot be assessed at all. Into the principle of this desision he did not propose to enter, nor would he remark upon it further than to say that it is not very far reaching, and might be made to apply not only to the assessment of railways, but of property of every kind. The bill proposes a plan to obviate not only the difficulty arising out of the decision mentioned, but that always felt in assessing railway properties; and the proposition now is that the railways shall be assessed the uniform sum of $3,000 per mile. This is the principle which governs in a great many states. He did not favor taxing railroads very heavily, for they are required in the Province and ought to be encouraged; but he thought the taxation provided for in this bill will be considered equitable.

Bill read a second time.

The House went into committee on the creditors' trust deeds bill, Mr. Croft in the chair.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he wished to make an explanation in connection with the reply he made to a question put to him the other day by Mr. Brown, respecting Mr. Fitzstubbs, the government agent in West Kootenay. He then said that no charges had been made against that officer, but he had since ascertained that there were some charges, in the hands of the Chief Commissioner, which had not been brought to his (Mr. Davie's) attention. The correspondence and all papers connected with it had been ordered to be printed and would be laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said, also in explanation, that the charges had been sent to his department, but had not come to his notice at the time the question was *asked. When he ascertained the fact he* ordered that the papers be printed, and these he now presented to the House.

Mr. Grant moved to re-commit the bill to amend the Municipal Act, for the purpose of considering a motion for striking out the clause relating to Sunday closing. The motion was carried on division. Mr. Grant then moved other resolutions, in accordance with the notices on the order paper, authorizing the consideration of the other amendments there mentioned. These were adopted; and the Speaker ruled, after discussion, that the House could not go into committee in accordance with these instructions until the next sitting.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved resolutions authorizing the reconsideration in the committee of the clause relating to coroners' inquests; and also consider the insertion of a new section respecting *the reclaiming or draining of lowlands.*

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved, on consideration of the report on the licenses act amendment bill (Mr. Rogers'), to insert a clause providing that the assent of the *stipendiary magistrate for the district* must be obtained prior to the granting of a liquor license, other than in the municipalities having control over these matters. He explained that this provision had already been adopted in a bill passed early in the session, and in order that there might not be two bills dealing with the same subject he wished to have this provision incorporated in Mr. Rogers' bill, and then the assent of the Crown might be withheld from the other one.

Motion agreed to, and bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sword (in the absence of Mr. Kitchen) asked: 1. Is it the intention of the government to do anything in regard to the Chilliwack railroad? 2. On what ground did the executive fail to carry out the legislation of last session regarding the Chilliwack railroad?

Hon. Mr. Davie replied to the first question, yes; and to the second, that it carries an assumption with which he cannot agree.

At 10:40 the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that as a matter of privilege, before the order for a third reading of the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill was called, he wished to offer a motion arising out of some remarks made during the discussion of this bill in committee of the whole. On that occasion the hon. member for Nanaimo district made certain statements which have been, he (Mr. Davie) thought, fairly accurately reported in the Times of Saturday, as follows:

"If the members of the government were not interested in the scheme some of their friends were. There must have been some reason for the withdrawal of the lowest tender. The statement of the Attorney-General printed in the Colonist *showed that there was something wrong* and made it appear that the Attorney-General was a member of the company. The Attorney-General had been working for the company, not for the Province. It was not in the power of the Attorney-General to push a company aside as he had done in this case. He believed the scheme was not 'straight.'"

He (Mr. Davie) would like the hon. member to say whether or not the report just read is correct.

Mr. Foster—Not exactly.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Well, it is correct in effect, is it not?

Mr. Foster—No; it does not exactly mean what I said. I certainly did say, though, that I thought everything was not straight about the matter.'

Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought the report read was in substance what Mr. Foster had said. That was his recollection of it, and he noticed the same thing, in effect, in the Colonist. He had made his quotation from the organ of the Opposition, because he thought its report at least would not be disputed.

Mr. Foster—I will say over again what I stated the other night. I said that the way the Attorney-General was conducting the matter, and the lack of precaution on the part of the government, were sufficient to justify any member in believing that the affair was not straight.

Hon. Mr. Davie—In view of the statements made in committee, and in view of what has been said just now by the hon. member, I move that the standing orders be suspended in order that I may move the following resolution:

"Whereas, acting under the advice of *the executive council, His Honor the* Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give a Provincial guarantee of interest in favor of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company; and whereas it has been stated by the hon. member for Nanaimo district in his place in the House of Assembly, in reference to the said guarantee, that it appeared that the honorable the leader of the Government was a member of the company, and had been working for the company and not for the Province,"——

Mr. Foster—No, sir!

Hon. Mr. Davie (continuing the resolution) "and it has also been insinuated in the said House of Assembly by other honorable members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to give a guarantee of interest in favor of the said Nakusp & Slocan railway company; therefore be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to appoint a royal commission to enquire whether the Honorable the Premier was a member of the said company, whether in advising the said guarantee he worked for the company and not for the Province, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced His Honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the Nakusp & Slocan railway company."

Hon. Mr. Davie added that after the vote on the motion for the suspension of the rules and orders he would have something to say with respect to the resolution which he proposed to offer.

Mr. Kitchen objected that the resolution ought to be before the House in print, which not being the case he objected to the suspension of the standing orders.

Mr. Foster—It ought to be printed! There is one statement anyway there that I never made!

Mr. Kitchen—Until it is printed I will object.

Mr. Brown—It will be time enough to suspend the orders when we see this printed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he was surprised that any member should offer such an objection. The resolution would be immediately printed, and would be on the members' desks before he moved its adoption. If Mr. Foster claimed to have been misreported in the organ of the Opposition, he would have an opportunity to make the desired correction. The position he took was simply this, that the purity of the members of the Government of the Province, whatever its politics, is of the highest importance, and he and his colleagues could not allow any such charge against it to stand uninquired into. It has always been the practice to move the suspension of the standing orders in such cases, and the same thing as now proposed had been done in 1874, when some question was raised against the then leader of the Government. He hoped the hon. gentlemen opposite would not persist in their objection.

Mr. Kitchen said he certainly would object until the resolution was printed. It would not be doing justice to Mr. Foster to do otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Davie thereupon sent the resolution to the Queen's printer, with the request to have it immediately printed.

A very long discusssion here ensued on the Hon. Mr. Davie's motion for the Royal Commission, the Opposition trying in every way to squeeze themselves out of it. The discussion occupied the balance of afternoon and evening, and when voted upon was carried by a large majority.

TUESDAY, April 10.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Mr. Semlin inquired if it is the intention of the Government to establish a polling place at St. Elmo.

Hon. Mr. Vernon replied that the Government intend to ask the advice of their agents in the several localities in the matter of the many new polling places that must be established. If the hon. member is prepared to recommend any particular point in his locality, it would be well for him to do so, and such a recommendation would receive due consideration.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

Mr. Sword again asked for the letter from Mr. Mouhn referred to yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he now had this letter, and as requested would present it to the House, together with an affidavit from Mr. McGillivray, the contractor, as to the cost of rails delivered on the work.

The bill was read a third time and passed on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Baker, Booth, Cotton, Croft, Davie, Fletcher, Hunter, Hall, Horne, McKenzie, Rogers, Smith, Turner, Vernon, Watt—17.

Noes—Messrs. Beaven, Brown, Keith, Kitchen, Milne, Semlin, Sword—7.

The House again went into committee on the assessment act amendment bill, Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting Bill No. 59, "An act to amend the mineral act," with a recommendation to strike out section 8.

The message was considered in committee, Mr. Croft in the chair.

Bill reported to House, read three times and passed.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the railway aid act, Mr. Grant in the chair.

After a long discussion, the bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Turner said he had been requested by the sealers of Victoria to propose a resolution in the House, and in order to do so he would have to move the suspension of the standing orders. The resolution to which he referred was as follows:

"Whereas by a convention between the United States and Great Britain, dated 18th April, 1892, it was, amongst other things, provided: 'That if the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of British sealers to take seals in Behring sea within the bounds claimed by the United States under its purchase from Russia, then compensation shall be made by the United States to Great Britain (for the use of her subjects) for abstaining from the exercise of that right during the pendency of the arbitration, upon the basis of such a regulated and limited catch or catches as, in the opinion of the arbitrators, might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal herds, such amount to be promptly paid'; and whereas the result of the arbitration was to affirm such legal rights as pertaining to British subjects: and whereas no such compensation has been awarded: Be it resolved, that this House ventures to express the hope that the Royal assent will not be given to the bill now before the Imperial Parliament for giving legal effect to the Behring sea arbitration, unless the following claims be previously acknowledged and placed in course for settlement by the government of the United States, namely: 1. That British Columbia sealers be compensated in respect to vessels which have been seized. 2. That British Columbia sealers be compensated for illegal exclusion from Behring Sea during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893; and that a copy of this resolution be telegraphed at once to the Secretary of State for Canada, with a request that he telegraph it to the Imperial government."

Motion agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

The fourth and last session of the sixth Legislature was prorogued this afternoon.

The Clerk, Thornton Fell, read the list of bills to be assented to—which were exclusive of course of the twelve to which His Honor had already signified assent, on the occasion of his two special visits to the House during the session.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor then read the speech from the Throne.

Hon. Col. Baker, provincial secretary, announced His Honor's will and pleasure that the Legislature should stand prorogued until again summoned for the despatch of business.

The proceedings thus terminated, the Lietenant-Governor and his staff passed out, and as His Honor drove off in state the guard again gave the complimentary general salute, then returning via Birdcage walk and Belleville and Menzies streets to the drill hall.

ALL ABOUT THE TEETH.

WHEN THEY COME AND HOW TO CARE FOR THEM.

The Family Dentist as Needful to First-class Health as the Family Physician—The Gums Require Care as Well as the Teeth.

Fine teeth add so much to the beauty of the face that too much care cannot be bestowed upon them.

The deciduous or temporary teeth are twenty in number. The central incisors are cut between the fifth and seventh months; the lateral incisors between the seventh and tenth months; anterior molars make their appearance between the age of twelve and fourteen months; the eye teeth between fourteen and twenty months, and the posterior between eighteen and thirty six months. Collectively these are called the milk teeth. There never was a period in the history of medical or surgical dentistry when so much attention was given to the temporary or milk teeth as at present. Not only are the teeth of toddlers and children filled, but they are straightened, cleaned and, when needed, loosened to facilitate the perfection of the second teeth. The well-born child of two years has his cup, brush and little vial of tooth powder.

The permanent teeth number thirty-two. The first molars appear between the ages of five and seven years; the central incisors between six and eight, the lateral incisors from seven to nine, first bicuspids, nine to ten; second bicuspids, ten to eleven; canines, eleven to thirteen; second molars, twelve to fourteen, and the third molars or wisdom teeth between the seventeenth and twenty-first year. The teeth of the lower jaw are cut, as a rule, two or three months before those in the upper jaw.

The family dentist is rapidly becoming as popular and indispensable in well conducted households as the family physician. It costs comparatively little to have each member make one visit a month to a surgeon who examines the mouth and puts it in a healthy condition. Not only are the teeth cleaned, but the gums are treated and a tainted breath corrected. These consultations pay in the long run, for, aside from a saving of expense in the prevention of decay or disease, much needless pain is saved the patient.

There are a few rules for the care of the teeth and gums that all skilled practitioners indorse.

Avoid extreme temperatures. Even the strongest dentine may be injured with very hot or cold foods. Breathe through the nose or else cover the mouth in very cold weather.

Cleanse the mouth night and morning with a soft brush and tepid water. Brush from the gums towards the cutting edges. The common practice of brushing crosswise does the teeth little good and the gums much harm, making them sore and, if the brush is stiff, causing them to recede. Particles of food get between the teeth and must be removed by local attention.

Rinse the mouth after eating. Use a quill if necessary, but passing waxed silk between the teeth is a surer way to free them from deposits.

A teaspoonful of listerine in one-half a glass of cool water is an excellent disinfectant. Used as a gargle three times a day, it will cure sore or loose gums.

All scented soaps and fancy dentifrices are to be avoided. The alkali in the soap is injurious to the gums, and, unless the formula of the dentifrice is known, it is worthy of suspicion. Powdered charcoal is as mischievous as the pins so many people ignorantly use. No matter how finely it is powdered, there is always just one particle to be feared that may cut the gums or scratch the enamel. There is nothing better than precipitated chalk. It is cleansing, absolutely harmless, very inexpensive, and, flavored with wintergreen, mint or orris, it is a refreshing and agreeable tooth powder. It is not advisable to use even this more than three times a week. The gums are sensitive, and frequent or hard brushing is not desirable. Mouth-rinsing and the use of dental silk should follow every meal or repast.

All liquid medicines and acid drinks should be taken from a medicine spoon, glass tube or straw and the mouth rinsed with a weak solution of soda or listerine.

People who use their teeth to crack nuts, draw corks, cut twine, etc., are to be pitied.

If a plate is worn it should be cleansed after each meal and left out at night.—New York World.

The Eyes.

The keenness of the sailor's organs of sight is almost proverbial. This effect has two causes. The cold salt spray dashing into the seaman's eyes strengthens and hardens them. Also, the mariner's practice of constantly piercing the atmosphere to see something, often absolutely undiscernible, greatly trains the organ in clever acuteness. A thought is immediately suggested. Would it not be beneficial to teach the children to test their ability to see distant objects? The hands of the courthouse clock, an incoming vessel, a faintly appearing train, the rapidly fading forms of birds in flight, and many other objects that the little ones would be eager to notice if so directed, would aid to expand and perfect the various delicate and minutely beautiful parts which compose the eye.

Infants are frequently born with eyes so weak that they "water" upon exposure to wind or light, even when judiciously advanced to these. This weakness may be cured by frequent bathing with water of the saltness and temperature of tears, or, as in my experience has been of more value, dashing cold water over the eyes each time before being taken out, and never bathing the baby's face, especially about the eyes with warm water. Cold tea is also recommended, and may do the work for some and fail in other cases.

Eugene Tompkins is contemplating a big Shakespearean revival for next season at the Boston theater. "Henry V." is spoken of.

THE VATICAN.

Some of Its Treasures and How they are Guarded.

The treasures of the Vatican are beyond all price of calculation, and but few favored mortals outside of the church have ever been permitted to view the inner sacristy, where the accumulations of centuries are hoarded.

There are four rooms specially decorated, in which are deposited scores of miters, ornamented with precious stones; chalices in gold and silver; capes and garments for the highest church officials and only donned upon special state occasions. Many of the robes are embroidered in gold with the arms of various Popes emblazoned upon them. In the cabinets were once stored hundreds of precious objects, but when Pius VI. was forced to pay a part of the 200,000,000 francs imposed by Napoleon I., the prelate had recourse to the chalices and golden vessels, which were melted down and placed side by side with numerous gems of the Vatican treasury in order to satisfy the demands of the rapacious conqueror. When the French army occupied Rome in 1798, the treasury was sacked, and many paintings and rare statuary carried off. The tapestries, or arazzi, as the Romans call them, because they were made at Arras, hung in one of the inner alcoves of the Vatican. The cartoons for them were made by Raphael in 1515, and represent various events in the life for the Savior. Some of these tapestries were carried off in 1798 and sold to a trader at Genoa, who burned one of them for the sake of the gold and silver threads used in the bright lights representing sunshine. The speculation proving unprofitable, the trader, 1808, disposed of the remainder to Pius VII., who restored them to their original niches.

Under glass cases are many beautiful swords, which the Popes are wont to bestow upon those who win distinction fighting for the church. Here, also, are seen the "golden roses," given by the head of the church to ladies of royal blood who have distinguished themselves in the cause. They are made by a family living in the neighborhood, who have had a monopoly of the manufacture over 300 years. The roses are exquisitely wrought, inlaid with diamonds and rubies, representing a value of over $5,000.

Among the tiaras is one presented by the Queen—Isabella of Spain. It contains 20,000 brilliants. Another valuable one was presented by Napoleon I. to Pius VII. There have been several robberies from this Sistine treasury, and every precaution is now taken to guard against theft. The most costly objects are kept in the Pope's private apartments, and are never exhibited to the most favored guest or visitor.

Educating the Senses of Children.

From three or four till nine or ten the children are set down to learn to read and write. Nine out of ten are mentally dulled during this process; some of them are intellectually paralyzed for any future bright mentality. It has not occurred to our legislators that these years should be devoted to the development of innate powers of seeing, hearing, feeling, and even smelling. The senses are the avenues through which the outer world must reach the inner; and if neglected at this period are blocked, if not forever closed. Few children are taught to use their senses as well as they should. Not one of our senses but in civilization is losing more or less of power in valuable directions. The Australian wild boys are able, on all fours, to track marauders by scent, as dogs, everywhere. But the nose is not our only neglected sense organ. Humboldt tells us that while on the Andes a portion of his party was detailed to follow another spur of the mountains. The time had come when they should be in sight. He had long watched for them, but could not discover any sign that they were within the range of vision. Expressing his anxiety to his Indian guides, they replied "Why, there they are; and have been." Humboldt could yet see nothing; but pointing a powerful field glass in the direction indicated by the Indians, he could see his friends as mere specks moving.

Fooling the Egyptian Mosquito.

It appears that the Khedive is not the only Egyptian who deceives himself. According to Cannon Scott Holland, the mosquitoes of the country do the same. The reverend gentleman lectured to the members of the Workingmen's College in Great Ormond street on Saturday evening on his recent visit to the land of the Sphinx and the Pyramids, and explained the only manner of obtaining a restful night there. "The only way to obtain sleep," he said, "is to search carefully your curtained bed, and patiently flatten with the sole of your slipper every mosquito you can find; then close the curtains as quickly as possible.

"All the other mosquitoes in the room at once conclude that you have gone to bed, and devote the rest of the night to getting inside the curtains and nibbling at what they believe to be the body of an intruding foreigner, while you yourself calmly enjoy quiet and undisturbed repose on the sofa on the other side of the room. The mosquitoes do not find out their mistake until next morning."

A New Invention.

A new explosive cartridge, invented by Dr. Ochse, formerly with the Messrs. Krupp, is a sealed glass tube or ball containing acidulated water into which two platinum wires are led. For use a current of electricity is sent through the wires, decomposing the water into hydrogen and oxygen. Upon the ignition of the mixed gases an explosive force of 5800 atmospheres per square inch is developed.

To Prevent Fire Popping.

Many persons employ open wood fires, for the pleasure they afford, and for the ventilation of the rooms. Some kinds of wood pop the burning coals on the carpets and produce much annoyance. To prevent this popping, turn the convex (or bark) side of the stick to the open room, and much of it will be prevented. Try the experiment on such wood as you happen to have.

Raymon Moore, the tenor, will star in February in an Irish comedy called "Love's Young Dream."

Koster & Bial talk of sending out on the road next season a company to be known as Koster & Bial's vaudevilles.

Henry Irving has been invited by President Seth Low to lecture on "The Drama" before the students of Columbia college.

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Corner of Columbia & McKenzie Sts.,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

CAPITAL, all paid up, $12,000,000
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A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Has been opened in connection with this Branch.

Interest Allowed at Current Rates.

At present three and one-half per cent.

GEO. D. BRYMNER,
Manager.

Estray Horses.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned in the month of December last, one gray gelding and one bay mare. The owner is hereby required to call and prove property, pay expenses and take the animals away.

W. J. ROBINSON,
Cloverdale, Surrey.
Cloverdale, March 6, 1894.

The Cheapest Yet

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McDONALD BROS.

Best Hungarian Flour, $1.10 per sack.
Best Oregon Flour, $1.10 per sack.
Best Ceylon Tea, 35 cents per lb.
Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs., $1.
Yellow Sugar, 21 lbs., $1.
Currants, 15 lbs., $1. Raisins, 15 lbs. $1
Japan Rice, 18 lbs. $1. Beans, 4c. per lb
Tomatoes, 10 tins, $1.
Corn, Peas, and Beans, 11 tins, $1.
American Coal Oil, $1.60.
Corn Starch, 10 cents per lb.
Bird Seed, 10 cents per lb.
Milk, 15 cents per tin.
Sago, 6 cts. per lb. Tapioca, 6 cts. per lb
Pickles, 20 cents per bottle.
Worcestershire Sauce, 20 cts. per bottle.
Blue Point Oysters, 20 cents per tin.
Colman's Mustard, 25 cents per tin.
Pearline, 6 lbs., $1.
Fresh Ground Coffee, 25 cents per lb.
Prunes, 12 lbs., $1.
Ev. Apricots, 6 lbs., $1.

Balance of Crockery and Glassware at a sacrifice.

All other goods at equally low prices.

☞ Cash must accompany all orders.

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Manufacturer of

Mineral Water,

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After Feb. 1st,

Bennett, the Jeweler,

will be found in the Store next to Tramway office, lately occupied by Davidson Bros.

Best and Largest Stock in Town.

Any Style of Jewelry made to order.

☞ We make a specialty of repairing Chronographs, Repeaters, and all fine and complicated watches.

Orders by mail solicited.

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Importers of Plate, Sheet, and Fancy Glass

Lumber accurately Sawn, and Orders Promptly Filled.

The Toronto Shoe Store.

We have much pleasure in tendering our second holiday greeting and wishing you all the compliments of the season. Our stock is large, of the best goods, and prices are all in favor of the buyer. We believe in keeping the money moving, small profits and qnick returns, and as times are hard and money scarce, we will help you out by cutting the profit to the bone. The trade may squeal, as they have, but it is our customers we wish to please. and we are bound to do that with Good Goods and Low Prices. Call and see us.

M. W. MINTHORNE.

Campbell & Anderson

WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Importers of Hardware, Paints, Oils and Window Glass, Lime, Cement, Leather and Rubber Belting, Crockery, Lamps and Glassware.

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THE BON ACCORD

The above steamer makes regular trips between Westminster and Langley, taking Parson's Channel and thus calling regularly at Hembrough's brick yard, Port Kells and all other intermediate points. Parties anxious to reach Cloverdale and other points in Surrey, and who miss the train, will often find this boat convenient.

Leaves Westminster every day at 3 p. m. except Saturday, when she leaves at 2 p. m.

Leaves Langley every day at 9 a. m. except Fridays, when she leaves at 8 a. m. for Westminster market.

Extra trip on Saturdays, leaving Langley at 5 p. m.

No trips on Sundays.

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The Latest and Choicest Patterns in Scotch and English Tweeds, Etc., for fall and winter wear.

Get Prices!

CASH TALKS.

WHEN YOU ARE BUYING

TINWARE COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOUR STOVES, AGATE WARE.

—CALL AT—

SHIRLEY & HOY'S,

DUPONT BLOCK, COLUMBIA ST.

WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

ALL placer claims and leaseholds in Vancouver Island and adjacent islands legally held may be laid over from the 15th day of November, 1893, until the 1st day of June, 1894.

F. G. VERNON,
Gold Commissioner.
Victoria, B. C. 6th December, 1893.

"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has named the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

in lieu of the 1st day of January, 1894, as the date upon which "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," shall come into force.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
20th December, 1893.

AMUSEMENT IN THE CUP.

Watch Your Cup of Tea for Great is its Prophetic Value.

If you have two spoons in your cup it is a sign that you will figure prominently at a wedding before the year is out.

If cream or milk is put in your cup before the sugar it will cross your love.

A tea stalk floating on top of the tea is called a stranger, says a writer in the Baltimore Herald. When this happens to unmarried women they should stir the tea briskly and then place the spoon in the centre of the cup, holding it quite still.

If the stranger in its gyrations is attracted to the spoon he will come that evening; should it, however, cling to the sides he will not come at all.

We may observe that it really depends on the state of the atmosphere as to whether the stalk goes to the middle or not.

It is a sign of fair weather if the clusters of air bubbles, which usually rise after the sugar has been put in, collect themselves and remain in the centre of the cup. If, on the contrary, they straggle to the sides, it is a sign that it will certainly rain in a few hours.

This cluster of bubbles is also called a kiss, and portends that the owner will thus be saluted during the course of the day.

A cluster of tea-leaves with a few stragglers at the front at the bottom of the cup signifies a hearse or a funeral, while the couple of leaves at the bottom, if close together, signify a wedding.

If the tea grounds take the form of a woman on the side of the cup, it signifies a rival in love; if it looks like a bird, it means news from a distant friend; if it looks like a book, it refers to a well known acquaintance who is at college; if it looks like a tree, it means soon taking a journey into the country; if two stalks come together, it means that you are to meet a man; if it looks like a snake, it is an enemy.

If it is a dog you will meet or hear from a friend: if it looks like a house or a shed, it means that when you are married you will keep house for yourself and not board; if it looks like a spire, it means that you will be married in church; if it looks like a duck or a swan, it means that you will cross the ocean; if it looks like a bridge, it is an understood sign that your marriage will be happy and your life long and sweet.

If it looks like a man fishing with a rod, it points to a preacher who may either officiate at your marriage or become your husband; if it looks like a man with many spots lying before him, it means that your husband will be rich, and may be a banker; if a broken bridge turns up on one side of the cup, it means that your marriage will be unhappy. If there are undulations on the other side of the cup, some faint and some heavier, it means a checkered life or a career of struggle, sometimes light and sometimes severe.

Interesting Nail Tests.

Elaborate experiments made under the direction of the United States Ordnance Department to test the holding power of cut and wire nails respectively show a decided superiority for the former both in spruce and pine wood, says the New York Sun. Thus in spruce stock nine series of tests, comprising nine sizes of common nails, longest 6 inches, shortest 1⅛, the cut nails showed an average superiority of 47.51 per cent.; in the same wood six series of tests, comprising six sizes of light common nails, the longest 6 inches and the shortest 1¼, the cut nails showed an average superiority of 47.40 per cent.; in 15 series of tests, comprising 15 sizes of finishing nails, longest 4 inches and shortest 1½, a superiority of 72.22 per cent average was exhibited by the cut nails; in another six series of tests, comprising six sizes of box nails, longest 4 inches and shortest 1¼, the cut nails showed an average superiority of 50.88 per cent.; in four series of tests, comprising four sizes of floor nails, longest 4 inches and shortest 2, an average superiority of 80.03 per cent. was shown by the cut nails. In the 40 series of tests, comprising 40 sizes of nails, longest 6 inches and shortest 1¼, the cut nails showed an average superiority of 60.50.

Lime Water.

To make lime water put about a pound of unslacked lime in a large bowl, pour over this three quarts of boiling water, let it stand for ten minutes, then stir well with a stick. Place the bowl in a cool place for eight or ten hours; at the end of that time pour off the clear water, letting the sediment remain in the bottom of the bowl. Bottle the clear water and keep in a convenient place. A tablespoonful of this may be added to a glass of milk to be given to a patient with an acid stomach.

In case of burns cover the burned parts with a cloth wet in lime-water. Keep the cloth wet by pouring on a little of the water as often as the cloth dries.—New York World.

The Year of Greatest Growth.

In boys is the seventeenth; in girls the fourteenth. While girls reach full height in their fifteenth year they acquire full weight at the age of twenty. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the eleventh year; then girls become superior physically to the seventeenth year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April, children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July, they gain in height but lose in weight, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight but not in height.

Eccentric Ladies.

The lovely little village of Llangollen, in North Wales, is famous as the place where for 50 years dwelt the "Eccentric Ladies." Many stories are told of them. One of their eccentricities was that whenever they walked abroad they wore men's high silk hats. When they died they were laid to rest side by side in the old Llangollen churchyard.

An Application for Boots.

To make boots waterproof and keep them soft melt and mix thoroughly one pound of tallow, a half pound of beeswax, one quarter pound of resin, two ounces of neat's foot oil and two ounces of glycerine. Apply it warm to the boots.

What lends a peculiar interest to the latest international marriage is the fact that the young American woman in the case who has become the Countess of Essex is not rich. Her income is said to be only $4,000 a year. It is safe to infer, therefore that she was wooed and won for her beauty and loveliness. She possesses these in profusion. All happiness to the pair!—Boston Herald.

A VERY BUSY INSECT.

ANTS AS THEY ARE FOUND IN FAR AWAY AFRICA.

They Devour Cockroaches, Young Mice and Other Vermin—The Meanwhile Prove Themselves Very Troublesome to Humanity, Albeit They Furnish Us a Grand Object Lesson.

The visible insect world is not only a world of wonder, but the instinct akin to reason, displayed by the little living creatures that swarm about us is indeed marvelous, and none more so than the different varieties of the ant family. A writer thus describes the trained and systematic ravages of a marauding army of ants in Africa.

Silently, deadly, and irresistibly move these battalions out of the forest, down, into, across, and up the ditch, through the boma (wood stockade), across the square, and into every nook and cranny conceivable they swarmed. The first notice (they generally came at night) would be a loud yell from some of the men "Look out! Siafu!" There would be no more sleep that night. After experience gained, says the Nineteenth Century, we found it the best plan to clear out of our houses, rush into the square and build rings of fire around us. To put on one's clothes was to get bitten by dozens all over one's body, unless they had been first thoroughly smoked over a fire. Every now and then yells and curses told how a lazy one had got caught in his bunk. The walls of the huts, the roofs, and floors, were simply one seething mass of struggling ants. They were after the cockroaches, mice and insects that had taken up their abode in the roofs. Now and then, squeaks of young mice told their story. As fast as the ants found their load, generally a cockroach, they would make off down the hill in a long line. Luckily they never touched our granaries; they seemed to prefer animal food. Toward morning there would be only a few lost ones, aimlessly tearing about, apparently looking for the main body which had just decamped. Usually these raids on us were made after a rain storm; many of them came into the fort already staggering under loads; these appeared to wander about until the others were ready. Next day not a cockroach could be found in the place, so that the ants did us a service in ridding us of these pests. The rats had decamped also, and did not return for some days. We have seen outside the forts armies of red ants two and a half days long, i.e., they would take two and a half days passing a given spot. During the day the march would be incessant, every one marching at his very best; toward night they would huddle in a seething mass, and if disturbed, scatter in all directions. The width of the stream of ants would be about two inches generally. On the flanks of this were the soldiers, fully twice the length of the workers. On our approach these big chaps would run out and up our legs like lightning. No birds, but of one sort, seemed to trouble them; these were little fellows about as big as sparrows.

A Lost People.

A lady whose home is in the south of France writes of a visit she made recently to an island on the coast of Brittany. Those of you who have read the story of King Arthur and his knights will remember that they started out over the sea in pursuit of the dragon. In this—the Morbihan Sea—is a little island which can be reached from the mainland only when the water is smooth. The sole inhabitant is a Breton shepherd, who lives in a little hut and spends his time in caring for his sheep. The party landed and were met by the kind-faced old man, who led them over the grassy slope where his flock was feeding, and showed them the way around a hill, on the east side of which they found the entrance to a tunnel.

This extended some distance, and its floor, sides and roof were made of immense flat pieces of stone, covered with hieroglyphs and figures "looking somewhat like wreaths, and again like coiled serpents." At the end of this tunnel was a hall, also floored, roofed and walled with the same curious stones, and in the centre was an altar and a stone upon which it is thought that human sacrifices have been offered. The strangest part of all is that no stones or rocks like those used in this tunnel can be found on the island, and at no place nearer than 100 miles inland. Who brought them? How did they come? There is no record left—at least none has been found—to tell who these people were, or anything about them.

They must have lived many centuries ago, but have vanished entirely, yet their work is as perfect apparently as when first built.

It is thought that they may have been Druids, who came here when they left Great Britain; others, again, think that they were worshippers of the serpent god called Hoa. But it is conjecture. All we know is that the stones are here, strangely carved, skillfully put together, but of their builders there is no trace.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

A Marvelous Time Recorder.

One of the most wonderful machines in these days of miraculous mechanism is the chronoscope. It took form under the skillful hands of Wheatstone, the mathematician, who needed an instrument to measure smaller intervals of time than his clock or watch could indicate. Many improvements have been made in the chronoscope since Wheatstone patented it in 1840, and now the machine is employed to measure the flight of projectiles from a gun. So accurate is it that it will detect and record a difference of time amounting to a millionth part of a second and, electricity being used in recording the passage of a projectile, it is possible to determine to a very small fraction the rate of speed with which a shot flies from a gun.—London Standard.

Pear and Grape.

The Seckel among pears and the Delaware among grapes are especially liable to be injured by overbearing. Not only is the fruit made smaller, but it is liable to become diseased by mildew on the grape and scab on both leaf and fruit of the pear. These diseases are mainly due to weakness due to overbearing. The smaller the fruit, the greater proportion of its bulk is the seed, which is always most exhaustive of vitality. Thorough thinning of these varieties will insure the healthfulness of vine or tree and a larger, well developed fruit. The Seckel pear when small is one of the poorest in quality as when fully developed it is one of the best.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.

Some Simple Methods of Warfare With These Insects.

The most destructive of the household pests is the moth, and the principal requisite for protection against it is promptness and care. The best way to protect garments from the ravages of this busy creature is to wrap them in newspapers, being very careful to leave not even the slightest crack by which a miller may find its way in. This should be done as early in the season as the garments can be spared, and they should be well beaten and brushed before wrapping, in order to dislodge any eggs that may have been already deposited on them. If they are put away late, it is safer to open them sometime during July. The worm will then be hatched, if any eggs had chanced to be left in the garments, and can be seen and killed before it does any damage. Ceder chests are of no more use in keeping out moths than any other tight box. Gum camphor is sometimes put among woolen garments, and tobacco is also used; but though these may have some effect in keeping the miller away, they are not always safeguards, and the surest way is the simplest, that of wrapping the garments so that nothing can gain an entrance. To keep them out of carpets, sprinkle the floor with turpentine or benzine before laying the carpet, and with a small, flat paint brush apply freely under the surbase and in all cracks. Benzine poured over furniture and carpets where moths are will kill them. Great care should be taken not to use the benzine near a flame of any kind and there should be no flame or fire in the room until the fumes have passed away.

The Stoke-holds of Ocean Racers.

Well, in these days of great mechanical improvement, stoke-holds are losing their terrors. They are getting to be quite comfortable. Great strides have been made in the last twenty years in increasing the speed of ships, and it isn't too much to say that some of it comes through better and stronger boilers. Twenty years ago the boilers of the fastest ships sustained only 70 pounds of steam-pressure to the square inch, but now they sustain with ease 165 pounds. This means more than double the steam than formerly, and much faster twisting of the screws. It also means more coal and more stoking, but not near so much in proportion to the gain in steam. This is because furnaces have also been improved, but the work of feeding their angry throats is hard enough; so hard, indeed, that steamship owners have found that it pays to look after the comfort of the stokers as well as others of the crew, and hence stoke-holds are beginning to be ventilated and to be more comfortable as working-places. The temperature of stoke-holds is still above 100 when brisk work is going on, but ventilators keep pouring fresh cool air into the place, and the stokers almost never suffer from exhaustion in new steamships.

The stoker works only eight hours a day, and this is divided into two "watches" of four hours each. That is, he works four hours, then has eight hours' rest, and then works four hours, and doesn't think his lot is such a bad one after all. To be sure, on merchantmen he has to be hounded all the time to do his work properly, and he expects it, for he has a chronic objection against working without being driven to it, and oftener than not doesn't think it worth while to wash his face in his eight hours' interval of rest. He probably wouldn't thank you for your sympathy if you tried to tell him that his life is hard.—Harper's Young People.

True Friendship.

Friendship originates in harmony of sentiments, accompanied by kindly feeling. It cannot spring up in a night, for the harmony cannot be proved to exist except after long intercourse. It grows unconsciously; there is no purpose in it. One does not set out to establish friendships and calculate in advance on the advantages to be derived therefrom, for, as Cicero remarks, "In friendship we find nothing false or insincere; everything is straight-forward and springs from the heart." No author has written on this subject with more appreciative insight than Cicero, and here are two more of his observations:

"Everyone loves himself not that he may exact from himself some reward of his affections, but that, for his own sake, every one is dear to himself. And unless this same principle be transferred to friendship, a true friend will never be found; for such an one is, as it were, a second self * * * It is an old principle of genuine and real friendship that friends should always have the same wishes, nor is there any surer bond of friendship than an agreement in and community of designs and wishes." To complete the picture of true friendship one may quote from George Ebers, that "friendship is indeed genuine when two friends without speaking a word to each other can, nevertheless, find happiness in being together;" and this from George Eliot: "It is hard to believe, long together, that anything is 'worth while' unless there is some eye to kindle in common with our own, some brief word uttered now and then to imply that what is infinitely precious to us is precious alike to another mind."

An Interesting Letter.

A curiously addressed letter passed through the post office at Madrid recently. The address was a perfect rebus. At the left-hand side was the figure of a lady. This made it clear to which sex the one to whom the letter was addressed belonged. Over the lady's head was a rising sun, which was interpreted as indicating that her name was Aurora.

For her surname there was a hill with a castle at its foot, or, in Spanish, "Montes y Castillo." For the town there was the plan of a city drawn, in which the Alhambra appeared. Of course that meant Granada, especially as a pomegranate was drawn beside the plan of the city. The address was completed by a number in one of the streets of the plan. The postal authorities took three days to study this curiosity, and then delivered it in triumph to "Senorita Aurora Montes y Castillo, Azacayas No. 20 Granada." So proud were the postal authorities of this feat that they had the envelope photographed and printed in the Madrid papers as proof of the acumen of the department. All the foreigners in Madrid were very much amused by the affair.

Give it a Trial.

Have an easy, cushioned rocking-chair—not some uncomfortable old cull—and if you have never tried resting yourself by simply sitting down and elevating the feet so as to relieve the strain upon the back, do so and prove its wonderful efficacy.

Palmistry.

Since palmistry became a social amusement people have reason to be careful of the inside of their hands, written over with this line and with that, lest they be seized upon and be read to their discovery, the survey of the lines there puffing them up with conceit of themselves, or putting them to open shame in the face of folk. "I would not trust out of sight the best friend I had in the world," said, recently, an enthusiastic prophet of the art, "if I found the line of twain did not join the line of life before leaving the hand!" And if she were justified in her statement, what complications and perplexities might ensue to the adherents of the art! The next thing in the advance of the matter might be that no lover would propose to the damsel who had filled his eye and touched his heart, until he had looked at her wrists and certified to himself the absence of the braceiet of command there, lest he should see before him the fate of Dame Partlet's mate. Perhaps, too, the young lady's father would find it necessary to compare the right hand of her lover with his left when he had stammered his wishes into the paternal ear, and thus discover what traits he had developed in his right hand by scanning the original lines in his left one, what good tendencies had increased, if any, and what evil ones had been suppressed in his growth, and if, in short, he had desirable traits and would make a good husband. The mother-in-law-to-be may also think fit to examine the line of life of the proposed bride of her son, and see if it be crossed by the mark of serious illness, or otherwise, in order to judge if it is best for her son to encumber himself with a sickly wife; or she may even look for the stars that signify the number of marriages this young woman is to contract, that she may thus forecast her son's chances of long living.

Virtues of Oil.

Many housekeepers know how hard door-latches often work, and sometimes even "with impetuous recoil and jarring sound." A drop or two of sweet oil on the tip of the forefinger touched to the face of the latch will immediately and effectually cure it. It is a good practice to pass around once a week to all the doors and oil the latches. One drop will completely oil half a dozen.—Jenness Miller Magazine.

Photography.

A photographic camera has been specially devised for registering the distances of lightning flashes. The slide holding the plate is inclined at a considerable angle to the axis of the lens. Consequently, there will only be one point where the flash comes into focus, and from the position of this point upon the plate it is possible to determine the distance of the lightning flash.

A company that insures against the loss of keys has been started in Winnipeg. Each customer will be given a tag to put on his key-ring with the words "Return to the Keys Insurance Company and receive reward." If an insurer loses his keys and they are not restored within a reasonable time a complete new set will be supplied by the company.

The local reporter of the Vancouver *World* must have great faith, when he "takes in" all that strollers say, judging from the following: "On Cordova street the other day," said a stroller, "I saw two young men walking together and talking earnestly; one of them was smoking. The smoker was the more earnest of the two. Pretty soon he looked at his cigar, which was about two-thirds smoked up, and lighted a fresh one. Instantly he went on talking. 'Pooh!' he began, and in his animation, instead of throwing his discarded cigar into the street, he tossed it in the air. It was caught as it came down by a tramp, who was walking behind him, and who, betraying no surprise whatever, went right on smoking it as though it had been his own."

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

FOR SALE, two thoroughbred Shorthorn Yearling Bulls. Registered pedigree. For particulars apply to

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CLYDE STALLION.

The thoroughbred Clydesdale Stallion, "PRINCE CHARLIE," registered No. 514, will make the season of 1894 at Ladners, Surrey, and Langley, commencing on *Monday, 9th April, 1894.*

TERMS—To insure, $15, payable on 1st of March, or when mare is known to be in foal.

H. D. BENSON, Proprietor

MUNICIPALITY OF SURREY.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll of the Municipality of Surrey, for the year 1894, will be held in the Town Hall, Surrey Centre, *on Saturday, April 28th, 1894.*

A. A. RICHMOND,
Clerk Municipal Council.

Hop Lee Lin Kee.

LAUNDRY.

762 Columbia street. *P. O. Box 8*

First-class work in best style. Washing and Ironing of all kinds, the most perfect and cheapest in the city. Hop Lee Lin Kee does his business himself, and does it right.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon on Monday, 30th inst, for the erection of a Court House, at Chilliwack.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the office of S. Mellard, Chilliwack, at the Government Office, New Westminster, and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. Gore,
Deputy Commissoner of
Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 10th April, 1894.

Just Received.

A splendid stock of Boots and Shoes, including ladies' slippers Oxford Ties, and the celebrated English K. boot, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Misses' Oxford Tie,	-	**$1.00**
Ladies' " "	-	**1.25**
Men's Lace Shoes,	-	**1.50**

☞ Don't fail to give us a call, as we can do better for you than any one in the city.

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PARNELL & GUNN, Prop's.

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar $1.00.	100 lb. Sacks Gran'l. Sugar $4.90 per sack.
21 lbs. Yellow Sugar $1.00.	11 Tins Green Peas $1.00.
15 lbs. Raisins $1.00.	11 Tins Corn $1.00.
15 lbs. Currants $1.00.	10 Tins Tomatoes $1.00.
5 lb. Boxes Uncolored Japan Tea $1.00.	1 lb. Tin No. 1 Baking Powder 25 cents.
5 lb. Boxes Extra Choice Black Tea $1.50.	90 lb. Sacks Rolled Oats $3.40 per sack.
Shorts (Oregon) $1.15 per Sack.	45 lb. Sacks Rolled Oats $1.85 per sack.
Bran (Oregon) 90 cents per Sack.	20½ lb. Sacks Rolled Oats $1.00 per sack.
100 lb Sacks Wheat (No. 1) $1.50 per sack.	7 lb. Sacks Rolled Oats 35 cts. per sack.

Remember the Address;

DEPOT HOTEL BLOCK,

Opposite C. P. R. Station, Columbia St.,

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