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The Pacific Canadian.

Vol. I. NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MARCH, 31, 1894. **No. 29**

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOTELS, Etc.

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CITY AND DISTRICT.

THE Surrey Court of Revision will be held on Saturday, April 28th.

SHIPMENTS of fresh halibut and sturgeon are being constantly made to foreign ports.

THE barque Thermopylea, of Victoria, 248 tons, is loading lumber at the Brunette Mills, for Shanghai, China.

THE *Columbian* announces that Mr. J. C. Brown will certainly be a candidate for Legislative honors at the approaching general elections.

IN the international football match at San Francisco, British Columbia and Oregon played off a tie, the former winning by a score of 13 to 6.

THE steamer Capilano, engaged in the halibut fishery on the north coast, left on Saturday last on her final trip for the season. On her return she will bring back the fishermen, tackle, etc.

REV. J. M. DONALDSON, of Steveston, was arrested on Tuesday, charged by W. H. Steves with stealing chairs from the Steveston Opera House. The case was remanded for eight days. It is an outcome of local quarrels.

THE saloon men of the city are considering the desirability of reducing the price of beer to five cents a glass. The reduction would probably be a benefit from the temperance point of view. The light lagers usually sold contain but a very small percentage of alcohol.

REPORTS are current of discoveries of gold bearing quartz on Pitt Lake and in Stave river valley. It is said also that parties digging a well in Sumas entered a vein of black sand carrying gold. The value of the finds is as yet an unknown quantity.

MESSRS. MUNN & Co. have leased the Bon Accord cannery to Messrs. Wallace Bros. & McKenzie, of Kalama, Wash., who will turn it into a sturgeon freezing and packing establishment. The new firm contemplates entering into the business on an extended scale.

AT the inquest held on the body of William Massender, the victim of the late shooting tragedy at North Bend, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Macdougall. According to the evidence the crime was a drunken one, but without a particle of justification. Macdougall was sent up for trial.

THE late wet weather interfered materially with seeding operations throughout the Lower Fraser district. The preceding fine weather put the land in fine condition for cultivation, and a couple of weeks more of bright days would have enabled almost every farmer to get through with his spring work in good shape. However, there is still plenty of time for seeding if the weather clears.

THE Board of Managers of the Columbian Methodist College met in the City on Wednesday and discussed estimates for next year's work. They have resolved to vigorously prosecute the work and in order to do this their staff will be materially strengthened. Principal Whittington is to proceed to the East to engage additional professors, to endeavor to arrange for affiliation with Toronto University and also to ascertain the best designs for college buildings.

THE death of Mrs. J. W. McColl, which sad event occurred on Friday evening of last week, was a great shock to this community, although her decease had been partly anticipated as a result of complications following confinement. The deceased lady was only 23 years of age, and was held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends. Much sympathy was expressed by the bereaved husband. The funeral took place on Monday, and the attendance was very large, most of the prominent men of the city being present to pay the last tribute of respect.

THE new Redistribution Act provides that all those voters who are registered without giving the location of their residence or who cannot be thoroughly identified, must be struck off the list. For instance, a large number are described as residing in New Westminster District, without giving exact location, hence it will be well for those persons to observe that they comply with the requirements of the Act in that respect. Every facility will be afforded by the collector of voters, so that there shall not be a single individual omitted who is qualified, and whose name is entitled to appear on the new voters' list.

ON Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parent, Miss Marion, youngest daughter of Sergeant Major McMurphy, was united in marriage to Rev. J. P. Hicks, pastor of the West End Methodist Church. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Gideon Hicks of Vancouver, and Miss Florence Weaver acted as bridesmaid. The ceremony was preformed by the Rev. Wm. Hicks (brother of the groom) of Maple Ridge. The presents were handsome. A fine silver water pitcher bore the inscription: "To Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hicks, from the members of West End Methodist Church, on the occasion of their marriage, March 24th, 1894."

THE inquest on the death of Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Morrison, who it was thought suffered from neglect after confinement, resulted in the following verdict: "The said Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Morrison came to he death, on the 20th day of March, by blood poisoning and not by any violent means whatever. We think that Mrs. Morrison was in a measure responsible for the absence of medical aid in the commencement of her sickness, and exonerate the nurse from any blame whatever." The following rider was added: "We recommend that all nurses should hold a certificate of competence from a medical man previous to taking charge of accouchements."

ON Tuesday evening last the saloon of George Towle of the Commercial Hotel, Langley, was entered by burglars and between $10 and $12 taken from the till, some liquors and cigars being also stolen. An entrance was effected by cutting out a pane of glass from the window on the north side. The till was pried off and then taken out on the verandah where it was gone through. No trace has been found of the perpetrators as yet. This is the second burglary here in a short time, and it was probably done by the same parties who went through the H. B. Co.'s store not long ago.

THE Oddfellows of Cloverdale have everything in shape to proceed with the erection of their new and handsome building. Tenders for construction were to have been considered at a meeting of the Lodge last night.

THE MARKET.

Saturday last was a busy day at the market, the volume of business being greater than on any market since Christmas. Yesterday was quiet, and on the whole things were slack. There is still a large quantity of potatoes on hand, but they are moving constantly though quietly. Beef has been rather scarce lately and there was none offering yesterday. Following are current quotations:

Chickens, $6 per doz. No other poultry offering.

Butter, 50 to 60 cents per roll. Eggs, 19 to 25 cents per doz.

Pork, whole, 8¼ cents; cuts, 9 to 11 cents.

Beef, forequarters, $7; hindquarters, $8.50; cuts, 8 to 12 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, $19 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.

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

SURREY COUNCIL.

Council met on Saturday, 24th inst. Members all present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and on motion, confirmed.

Communications from the following were received and dealt with:

Wm. Figg, re interest and right of Grown & Murphy to certain lands purchased in 1892. Laid over.

D. H. Miller, re cutting trees off Clover Valley road. Referred to Coun. Keery to report.

Jno. McMillan, enclosing credit note from Bank of B.C. for $47.77 deposited by him to the credit of Surrey corporation, being balance of his collections.

Jno. McKenzie, re statute labor. He was, on motion, allowed 4 days' work.

Attorney-General, re amendment to the Municipal Act, 1892, that the House had passed the amendment.

The collectors, as requested at last meeting, handed in a list of all parties in arrears over $10 in taxes, with a view of having them placed for collection in court. The Council decided not to put costs on them until after the 10th of April.

Coun. Keery drew the attention of the Council to the fact of a portion of the Clover Valley road having been badly damaged by fire, which had evidently been allowed to run from the adjoining property, belonging to Mr. Hill. The Council decided to get advice on this matter and see to what extent parties are liable for damage to roads caused by carelessness in allowing fire to run.

Mr. Williams asked for and was granted an extension of time to complete his contract on the Clover Valley road, until 1st July.

A petition from William Beadle and others, re Newton road, was referred to Coun. McDonald.

A petition from William Manson and nine others, to corduroy the Manson road was received.

Moved by Coun. Gordon, seconded by Coun. Johnson, that Coun. McDonald call for tenders for corduroying 44 rods of the Manson road, tenders to be in at next meeting; also, to let the work on the Newton road by auction, work not to exceed $100.

A petition from John Bates and others, asking to have the Sunnyside road repaired, was referred to the Reeve and Coun. Johnson to report.

The offer of L. Bryant and P. C. Walmsley, to ditch the Walmsley road for 65 cents per rod, was accepted.

Coun. Gordon was authorized to expend $25 on the Clover Valley road, west of section 29, township 8.

Coun. Gordon was also authorized to let the work on the Lattimer road by auction, work not to exceed $75, and to be paid out of the '94 taxes; and that he call for tenders for the Bose road, tenders to be in at the next meeting of Council.

Coun. Keery was ordered to have the draw-bridge on the Coast Meridian road repaired so that it can be worked.

The Clerk was instructed to write Mr. Frank Boot to have the dead horse buried that he left near the Yale road.

The Clerk was instructed to have notices posted on the bridge over the Nicomekl River on the Clover Valley road, to say that the bridge is not safe for travel, and that the Council will not be responsible for any damage or accident to anyone using this bridge.

On motion, the Court of Revision was set for April 28th, at 10 a.m.

On motion of Couns. Hookway and McDonald, Councillors Gordon, Keery, Johnson, and the Reeve were appointed a Health Committee, the Reeve to be Health Officer.

Chas Carncross was appointed pathmaster for Kensington Prairie for 1894.

On motion, the Reeve and Couns. Gordon and Keery were appointed a committee to examine and report as to repairing the Coast Meridian road between the Yale and McLennan roads.

The following accounts were ordered paid: Hans Esplaud, $1; Wm. Corbett, $45.88; H. Gardner, $78.20; D. Stuart, $15; J. Churchland, $2.40; G. Hake, $2.50; J. E. Woods, $8; Clerk, postage, $2.77; T. Shannon, $25; J. Armstrong, postage, etc., $13.50.

Coun. McDonald gave notice of a by-law to prohibit Mongolian labor on municipal work.

The Improvement Exemption By-law passed its second and third readings.

The amendment to the Statute Labor By-law was read a first time.

Council adjourned, to meet Saturday, April 7th, at 1 p.m.

New Political Party.

At a meeting held in Union hall, Vancouver, on Friday evening, the following platform was adopted as the initiative step towards the formation of a new political party in that city.

Whereas, we recognize that life is more sacred than property, legislation in the interest of the workers is a just demand; we disbelieve the cry of over-production while men and women are suffering for want of the necessaries of life, or that the present conditions provide for a fair distribution of wealth when such widespread poverty exists; knowing that all wealth is produced from natural resources, we believe it is imperative that labor should have free access to them; as the present system of legislation seems to make it easier for the average legislator to make laws for the benefit of some particular class, we deem the adoption of the initiative and referendum a present and pressing necessity; we believe that legislation on these lines has been retarded by the general lack of interest, organization and unity among the masses in asserting their rights; we believe that legislation on the lines of the subjoined platform would tend to solve the unemployed problem and at the same time maintain the equilibrium of every class in the community; deeming it a privilege to become united in a common cause we adopt the following

PLATFORM.

1. We demand for the producers and wage earners the full product of their labor.
2. That population be the only basis of legislative representation.
3. That all obstacles to free representation be removed, and no property or financial qualification whatever be required of candidates for any election.
4. That all members of the legislature be compelled to resign their seats at the request of a two-thirds majority of their constituents.
5. That all citizens, irrespective of sex, over the age of 21 years, be enfranchised, and that no other qualification be required for any election, municipal, provincial or federal.
6. That all election days be declared legal holidays.
7. That the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum be adopted.
8. That the poll tax and personal property tax be abolished, and that all revenue for public purposes be derived by a tax on land values.
9. That the Provincial Government provide immediate relief for the unemployed by opening up and operating coal and other mines, and by clearing, cultivating and producing from the Provincial lands many of the necessaries of life now imported.
10. That no subsidy of land or money be granted to any individual, company, or corporation for any purpose whatever.
11. That all railways, waterways, telegraphs and telephone systems be made national property, and that all water, light and tramway services be controlled by municipalities, and that no existing franchise be renewed.
12. That all banks be nationalized, and that the Government issue and control the medium of exchange.
13. That all education, elementary and advanced, with necessary books, be free.
14. That eight hours shall constitute a legal work day.
15. That all contract system on public works be abolished.
16. That the importation of labor under contract be abolished.

Ottawa, March 22.—Hon. Mr. Bowell has received a communication from the High Commissioner, speaking of the arrival of British Columbia hops in Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper says the consignment has attracted great attention. Norman & Co., Ltd., of London, who have a large connection among the brewers in the old country, write him as follows: "Many sample lots of past seasons' growth which have reached this country have given great satisfaction, and many of our brewing friends have advised us, subject to the East Kent character being maintained, that British Columbia hops are preferred to any that are imported, and further, would carry all before them."

The paper mill at Alberni is nearly finished, and operations may begin at any time within the next two or three weeks. The saw mill is preparing for the spring building trade. A number of houses are going up on the paper mill townsite "Milltown."

Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

The return respecting the Nakusp & Slocan railway presented to the Legislature on Wednesday, contains very full information with respect to the estimate of the cost of construction and the shareholders in the company who are carrying on the work. It is made up of a series of statements, all declared before a Notary Public, so that it will be seen that they have been prepared in the most careful manner. Summarised, these show that the contractors for the construction are the Inland Construction and Development Company, Limited, in which the shareholders are McIver McIver Campbell, Donald McGillivray, C. J. Loewen and John Irving. The contract for construction is made at the rate of $18,250 per mile, the work to be done to the satisfaction of the engineers to be appointed to supervise the same by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Engineer Duchesnay makes a statement showing that his estimate of the cost of building the road was $17,497 per mile, if the Canadian Pacific Company themselves undertook the work, and that this estimate made no allowance for for ordinary contractors' profit, nor for the cost of railway transportation of rails, material and labor, nor for the use of rolling stock, tools and materials, which would have to be defrayed by a constructing company other than the Canadian Pacific Company. He states tat the cost of construction was subsequently increased by a change of location made on his advice in the canyon of Carpenter creek, whereby dangerous snowslides will be avoided. There are certificates of the superior nature of the work done in construction, and, for purpose of comparison, the cost of the C.P.R. branches recently constructed in this Province is given. It is shown that the cost of the Mission branch was $23,615 per mile, not including rolling stock or the bridge across the Fraser river; and that the Columbia & Kootenay railway cost $21,183 per mile not including the bridge across the Kootenay river, or rolling stock. The rails put upon these two railways were ordinary 50 and 60 pound rails taken off the main line for the purpose of replacing them with 72-pound rails, just as those supplied for the Nakusp & Slocan road have been. A. F. Steuart, another civil engineer in the employ of the C.P.R., declares that he thoroughly agrees with the estimate of cost made by Mr. Duchesnay.

Gorilla Language.

New York, March 25.—Prof. R. L. Garner, who has been in Africa nearly two years studying the language of gorillas, arrived in New York to-day on the Etruria. He expressed himself as well pleased with the result of his investigations, and is planning to make another trip to continue them. He proposes to visit the same part of the dark Continent again and to get there at the beginning of the dry season in 1895. He will plant his cages in two places near the scene of his past labors, spending almost six weeks in each place. Then he will take a month to explore the Apinji country and investigate the race of dwarfs that are said to live there. The region from which Prof. Garner returns is in the west central part of Africa just below the Equator. He said that he was confirmed in the theories that he had previously advanced concerning the language of monkeys. His efforts were directed almost entirely toward an understanding of the language of gorillas and he learned many things about their habits that are contrary to the accepted beliefs of naturalists. Among these he mentions the fact that the gorilla is a carnivorous beast and is especially fond of chickens, rats and small animals as an article of diet. Prof. Garner says he is obliged to refute many statements about gorillas that naturalists are in the habit of making. He says he has about completed his studies of monkeys, and will hereafter direct his attention to the anthropoid ape with a view of showing the philological relation between their language and the language of man.

Prof. Garner did not find his cage a complete protection against the attacks of gorillas, but it was strong enough to keep them at bay until he could shoot them. While in the interior he made a detour to visit the enchanted lake, called Embiuri Empolo, by the natives, which had never before been seen by a white man. The lake is about four days' journeying from the west coast in 2½ south Latitude, and is remarkable for the mirage seen upon it. He was unable to find an outlet or an inlet of the lake.

London, March 24.—Notwithstanding his retirement from the premiership Mr. Gladstone does not propose to remain idle. In a letter just received by Samuel Westall, the second hand book dealer of the metropolis, the venerable statesman, who is now on the continent, says he is about to undertake some new translations of Horace, and asks that he be forwarded all the translations that Mr. Westall can get together. There has been an improvement in the condition of his eyes during the past two weeks, and he can now read and write without difficulty.

London, March 29.—William Mather, member of parliament, a member of the Mather & Pratt Sanford Iron Works, in his report of the experience of the firm in the first year's trial of an eight hour day for its employes, instead of nine hours, without a reduction of wages, says the trial was a complete success. The output has been greater than ever before, without increase of expense. The twelve hundred men employed in the establishment worked cheerfully in double shifts during times of pressure upon the works, but have never been paid, nor have they expected, overtime. Mather suggests the adoption of the eight hour law. All the newspapers comment favorably on Mather's plan.

PROVINCIAL.

A Masonic Lodge has been formed at Kaslo, and other societies will also be organized there almost immediately.

Mr. Walter Vea', who was lately accidentally shot on Galiano Island, has submitted to an amputation of his leg, which had begun to mortify.

Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons are prospecting the coal seams on the property known as the Sabiston and Horne farms near East Wellington.

Recent discoveries of indications show that coal exists south of Okanagan Lake, but it has yet to be ascertained whether or not in profitably workable seams.

The water in the Thompson river was the other day so low that the Kamloops water works were unable to obtain a sufficient supply for the purposes of the city.

The Nelson Miner states that all the Kaslo fire losses which were covered by insurance have been met promptly and otherwise satisfactorily by the various companies.

Wm. Lokada and Jimmie Yamada engaged in a dirk duel on Dupont street, Vancouver, on Monday night. Lokada was dangerously stabbed in the head. Yomanda is in jail and Lokada in the hospital.

The Nanaimo Free Press says there is great excitement at Texada Island caused by a report of a rich strike. A party, including Messrs. Raper, Priest, Webb, and several others have left to investigate.

Dr. Walkem returned to Nanaimo on Monday from the North. He found that the reported finding of the late Norman McDougall's body was absolutely false. What gave rise to the report is not known.

The Indians of Lytton, taking advantage of the low water in the Fraser and Thompson river on a bar below the Government bridge, cleaned up about $700 last week, each rocker averaging $6 per day. The dredging company will start with their pump in the bed of the river opposite where the Indians have been rocking.

A number of Victorians, operating under the name of the B. C. Bone Company have started a new industry at the corner of Government and Pembroke streets, this being the manufacture of bone dust as a fertilizer. Their plant consists of an engine and a crusher. The promoters are confident of finding a ready market for their product, and expect to ship large quantities.

One of the Vancouver street attractions for the past day or two has been an enormous devil fish at Fader's fish market. This specimen measures about seventeen and a half feet across from tip to tip, the tentacles being about eight feet in length. The monster was caught in the Narrows and according to Diver Llewellyn is of the largest size. Some of it has already been disposed of, being highly esteemed by epicures, who claim it is much superior to shrimps.

In the police court, Victoria, on Tuesday, Andrew Monro, a teamster, was fined $25 and costs for brutally beating a baulky horse. On Monday afternoon, it appears, Supt. Hussey, of the Provincial police, saw Monro, whose team was hauling stone up Menzie street, walking beside one of the animals and striking it severely upon the legs with a heavy stick because it baulked. Finally, not content with this brutality and the horse continuing stubborn, Monro deliberately struck the poor beast a terrible blow on the head, felling it to the ground. Supt. Hussey immediately had him arrested and he was fined as stated.

Winnipeg News.

Winnipeg, March 24.—At the Assizes to-night, Charles Chamberlain, of Toronto, who personated several people at the last Winnipeg election, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The Court reserved one point for argument before the Full Court in May. Thomas Collins, the defaulting Secretary-Treasurer of Park's Creek School District, was sent up for seven years.

The sentence in the Holman election case has been given by Mr. Justice Bain. The deputy returning officer was fined $500, but a point is reserved for Full Court argument in May. The Judge characterised the case as one of the greatest attempts at ballot box swindling ever attempted in Canada.

During the storm which raged furiously throughout the Province yesterday, Prof. Jones, a resident of Portage la Prairie, left with P. Godore to drive to the residence of the latter about fifteen miles distant. They were overcome by the storm and after a hard struggle had to abandon the rig, and Godore being the younger man of the two attempted to carry Jones, who was about 55 years of age and perfectly fatigued. After a desperate struggle the two men agreed it would be wrong for both of them to perish and Godore left the old man in the snow while he, after wandering for a mile, found the house of a man named Huston. A relief party was organized and found the old gentleman frozen to death.

A North Dakota woman who swallowed her false teeth was successfully treated in St. Boniface Hospital this week.

San Francisco, March 29.—A seizure of opium was made on the steamer Queen to-day. In the cargo there were three barrels marked "salmon" shipped by D. Rosen from Vancouver to M. Golum, San Francisco. Two of the barrels when opened were found not only to contain salmon but opium, deposited in smaller barrels, around which the salmon was packed. These smaller barrels when opened showed 89 five tael cans of opium, which were confiscated.

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THE PACIFIC CANADIAN,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

The Pacific Canadian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, MAR. 31, 1894.

THE POSITION IN DELTA.

"There are tricks in all trades but our own," is an old saw of very general application. In the newspaper trade it is an old trick, now happily almost obsolete, for an editor to manufacture correspondence to bolster up a weak cause. Of late years, with a growing appreciation of the distinction in responsibility between editorial opinion and mere matter of news, occasional editors sometimes resort to the trick of publishing as news matter of editorial quality of questionable wisdom, thereby hoping to shift responsibility for the utterance to subordinate shoulders. On a few occasions the *Columbian* of this city has appeared to the writer to be guilty of the latter subterfuge. Perhaps the fault is only in appearance, but really an article appeared in the news columns of our cotemporary on Wednesday that looks a little as though the editor wished to make a point against opponents and at the same time shirk editorial responsibility. The article referred to bears upon the political position in the Delta Electoral District, and in order that the readers of the CANADIAN may have a clear understanding of the case, we shall be obliged to quote the *Columbian's* article in full. It is headed "The Ranks Divided—Davies' supporters in Delta all "muddled up over the selection of a "candidate," and reads as follows:

"The Government supporters in Delta are in a bad way. They can't find a candidate out of the number offering on which more than a small knot of the party can agree. In the vicinity of Cloverdale, half a dozen of the faithful want to bring out Mr. Punch, but the Delta folks say he might as well stay at home, as the Government vote on the Delta would go against him. Mr. W. H. Ladner is willing to sacrifice himself for the well-being of his country, but, while it is admitted he would make a good run on the Delta, the Surrey people declare his chances would be *nil* outside the bounds of that municipality. On the other hand the Surrey Davieites believe Mr. H. D. Benson would be acceptable to the Government supporters in that locality, but in view of the fact that Mr. Ladner is pretty certain to go it alone if left out of the nomination, a split in the Delta vote would be inevitable, and any chance of the election of either more remote than the north pole. Mr. John Kirkland, though willing to receive the nomination, is not pressing his claims very hard. He is not inclined to pledge himself to a blind support of the present Administration, which the Government nominee will have to do. He is not considered a very strong man by the faithful, and has not so many friends among the moving spirits as some of the less modest aspirants for political honors.

A convention was held at Cloverdale last Saturday for the purpose of settling on a candidate to run in the Government interest, but it did not accomplish anything, owing to the differences of opinion above noted, and the fact that the Delta contingent was solid against Mr. Punch, while the Surrey delegates would not consent to throw him over. As the matter stands at present, Mr. Ladner is almost certain to stand, and, if his following can prevail upon him, Mr. Punch as well. In this case, Mr. Ladner will probably run as an out and out independent, prepared to throw his weight with the side that wins. The Government ranks are not very strong, and it would be a real pity to have them shattered by this unique opposition among themselves."

The above, it is clear, is not a recital of news, but essentially a statement of editorial opinion of a kind that one can easily understand a reasonably careful editorial writer would not be over ready to commit himself to. We propose to offer some criticism, treating the article as one for which the editorial management of the *Columbian* is responsible.

In the first place it is not true that there is a division in the ranks of the Government supporters in Delta. Neither has anything transpired to offer even a basis for such a suggestion. There are three prospective candidates for Delta in the Government interest, and others may yet come forward. But this, instead of being a token of weakness, is a manifestation of strength. The fact is, every prominent man in Delta riding is a supporter of Mr. Davie's Ministry, and the same peculiarity is noticeable in every electoral district in the Province. The popular public men are all on the Government side. Here in Westminster there are half-a-dozen leading men inclined to bear the Government standard, while, leaving out Mr. Brown, there probably is not in the city another respectable man who would be willing to offer himself a sacrifice to the loose principles of the so-called Independents. The same holds good in Delta, and it is hard to discern where an *Opposition candidate of any reputation* can be secured to contest that constituency. There certainly is not a resident Oppositionist who possesses even in a very small degree the confidence of the people. A qualified man might be imported, but the electors of that riding it is certain will not tolerate an importation. Naturally, in a constituency where all the leading men are on one side, there is apt to be more than one disposed to present his claims to the favor of the electors. It is no secret that Mr. W. H. Ladner, an ex-member of the Legislature, would be pleased to be again honored with the confidence of the people, or that many settlers throughout the constituency have a high opinion of the representative capacity of Mr. Jas. Punch, M.P.P. Mr. Ladner has many friends in Surrey and Langley, as Mr. Punch also has in Delta. Mr. John Kirkland is a gentleman highly esteemed in the three municipalities, and so is Mr. H. D. Benson. Any one of these would leave out of sight any Opposition candidate that can be placed in that constituency. But these prominent public men of Surrey are not working at cross-purposes. They are quite agreed, and they do not propose to make an elective pic-nic for some man of no account on the Opposition side, to the detriment of a party in which they have full confidence.

When the *Columbian* states that a convention was held at Cloverdale on Saturday "for the purpose of settling on a candidate to run in the Government interest," it states what is absolutely untrue. It is likewise untrue that there was any difference of opinion at the convention mentioned. On the contrary, everything went off harmoniously and to the eminent satisfaction of all present. The question of a candidate was never touched upon. The convention met for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a political association in the Government interest. There were fifteen duly elected delegates present, which must be esteemed a fair representation of a constituency containing fifteen municipal wards and a piece of unincorporated territory. Mr. Wm. Ladner occupied the chair, and the editor of this paper was appointed secretary, so that this writer may speak with authority. The convention unanimously decided to organize "The Delta Political Association." A rough draft of constitution was discussed clause by clause and amended to suit. No other business was submitted, and the delegates returned to their homes well pleased with what had been accomplished. By order, the constitution has since been printed, and not being a secret document, the editor of the *Columbian* can obtain a copy, if he chooses, by calling at this office. Under the constitution, a meeting of the Association will be held at Cloverdale on 7th April for the election of officers. Some weeks after that event, the organization will take up the question of choosing a candidate, and in transacting that business measures will be taken so that every friend of the Government in every corner of the constituency will have the opportunity of being heard from. Hence it will be seen that there is no basis for the alarm of the *Columbian* in regard to the "divided ranks" of the Government supporters.

SMALL-POX AGAIN.

To many people in the city of Vancouver the immunity of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the penalties of carrying infectious diseases is a matter of high indignation. The late visitation of small-pox introduced into this Province, and thence spread to Eastern Canada, by a C. P. R. steamship from Hong Kong is still fresh in the memory of the people. That gross carelessness cost many lives, great misery, and an enormous expenditure of money. The public had to bear the burden, and the lords of the C.P.R. perhaps did but smile at the troubles of the common herd. The calamity, mayhap, is again upon us and from the same source. The following pertinent article is from the Victoria *Times*:

Another Canadian Pacific steamship afflicted with small-pox has been allowed to enter port freely and given a chance to spread contagion without a single check. On Friday, March 2, the day the Empress of India left Yokohama, two well developed cases of small-pox among her Chinese crew were discovered aboard of her. They were removed by the quarantine, the ship was disinfected, and the same day, with only a few hours' delay, proceeded to Victoria. She arrived here at noon on Tuesday, March 13. The tender which met her here carried nearly fifty residents of this city, who, unconscious of any danger, boarded the ship and freely mingled with the passengers. About 72 Chinese, 20 Japanese and eight white passengers left the ship here. She lay here all day, and many of the crew and white passengers came ashore. They were all properly suspects, yet they visited hotels and shops and brushed against people who would have taken to their heels had they known that they came from an infected ship. The Empress went on to Vancouver; about 100 coolies were sent across the continent to go to the West Indies, and some 70 were left in bond in Vancouver. At the latter place when the period of incubation had expired a case developed among the Chinese, and there is only too much danger of the infection having spread further.

As the authority of the Times for the statement about the two cases at Yokohama, the following from the Yokohama Weekly Advertiser of March 10 is printed:

When the medical inspection was made on board the steamer Empress of India on Friday, previous to her departure for Vancouver, two cases of small-pox were discovered among her Chinese crew. The passengers were at once landed and sent to hospital and the vessel thoroughly disinfected. This caused a little delay in the departure of the steamer, which left the harbor shortly after 1 p.m.

Some one is responsible for what in plain language is an outrage. The first questions the public will ask are: Did Dr. McNaughton Jones know of the two cases and fail to do his duty? Or did the doctor and officers of the Empress of India falsely lay claim to a clean bill of health? The India should have been quarantined and should still be in quarantine. Victoria took lessons in small-pox epidemics at an enormous cost, and will simply not have another if any means on earth can be effectual in preventing it.

MR. KELLIE AND THE BRIDGE.

The second reading of the Fraser river bridge bill came up in the Legislature on Tuesday. Hon. Mr. Davie had the measure in hand, and it was passed with only one dissenting voice, as appears from the Parliamentary report in another column. In order that Mr. Rand, representing the Fraser Valley and Burrard Inlet railway company, should have no ground of complaint in regard to the cancellation of last year's bridge act, it was provided that the new Act shall not come into force until 1st May, by which time Mr. Rand will either make a success or failure of his negotiations to fulfil the original contract. Mr. J. C. Brown, it will be observed, speaking for this city, justly objected to any unnecessary delay in the projection of the enterprise, and spoke in favor of the bill, thereby truly expressing the sense of his constituents.

The member who dissented was Mr. Kellie, of West Kootenay, and it devolves upon this journal to set that gentleman right before the people of the Lower Fraser. Mr. Kellie looks upon the bridge here as a deserving public work, and is as earnest a supporter of the proposed aid as any member in the House. He was quite well assured that the bridge bill was absolutely safe, and his action on Tuesday was taken merely to show up the inconsistency and lack of principle of the Mainland Opposition. It will be remembered that Mr. Brown and other of his colleagues committed themselves to the absurd principle that the present Legislative Assembly being unrepresentative should therefore refrain from voting any monies for non-productive works, or any works not necessary to the ordinary conduct of Government. That was the position taken by Mr. Brown at the opening of the current session. On the bridge question Mr. Kellie deliberately placed the member for this city in the position of having either to scandalize his avowed principles, or to vote against a measure anxiously desired by the whole body of his constituents. It was certainly an ugly box for an honorable member to be placed in. Mr. Brown, as usual, surrendered his principles to prospective popularity, and Mr. Kellie scored a triumph amidst the laughter of the whole House.

AT an inquest held in this city a few days ago on the body of a woman who died from blood-poisoning, resulting from child-birth, the jury attached to a verdict covering the above, a rider as follows: "We recommend that all nurses "should hold a certificate of competence "from a medical man previous to taking "charge of cases of accouchment." Passing over the point of whether the inquest was not a perfectly needless one, seeing that under like circumstances women frequently succumb to blood poisoning under ordinary medical treatment, the question comes up of whether the jury intended their rider to apply to nurses in the rural districts or only in the city. Juries sometimes make much broader statements than they really intend to in adding riders to their verdicts. It would be a monstrous thing if only certificated nurses are to be employed in the country districts, for such nurses are rarely to be had, though there are all over the Province many women in every other respect perfectly competent to render service at such times. The cost of procuring a certificated nurse or a professional accoucher is in most cases entirely beyond the means of the ordinary settler. Moreover, it has yet to be shown that the risk of blood-poisoning is any greater under the treatment of country matrons, than where supervised by men bred to the profession. The writer's observation covering twenty years indicates the contrary. No doubt this is a kind of heresy, but any one who takes the trouble to investigate will find that of all the sciences, that of medicine has made the least progress in the last fifty years. Nor are we disposed to let this occasion pass without calling attention to the exorbitant fees exacted by professional medical men. $25 for an accouchment in the present condition of the average British Columbian's finances is an outrage. It was bad enough in boom time, being then out of proportion to the comparative fees of other professional men. Now it is a scandal, and it is little wonder that the services of the "doctor" are not always called in. The medical profession being a close society, regulating their own fees without regard to the needs of the community, while at the same time late inquests appear to invest practicing physicians with rights of law, it appears obvious that it is the duty of the law to interfere, and say what shall constitute a lawful fee, not in the interest of the physician, but in the interest of the afflicted. It would not be out of order for the Legislature to take this question up at the present sitting. There must be a change soon. Inquests and verdicts in favor of professional men are getting too common.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings.

TUESDAY, March 27.

The House met at 2 p.m., after the Easter vacation. In the absence of the Speaker, on motion, Mr. Martin took the chair.

Mr. Croft moved that the bill for the better protection of bottlers and manufacturers of beverages be placed on the orders for second reading to morrow.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he thought it had been shown upon the previous motion for its second reading that the bill is not one in the interest of the Province. He moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months, which he said would give the gentlemen supporting the bill an opportunity of making it a test question before the electorate.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought the House had not quite understood the bill when it was last before them, at all events he had not when he unwisely undertook to move its second reading in the absence of the member who introduced it. The intention of the bill is not to prevent the buying and selling of old bottles, but rather to prevent imposition upon the public by the sale of articles in bottles other than indicated by the labels or by the letters stamped upon the bottles.

Mr. Sword asked the Speaker to rule whether or not the bill was in order.

The Speaker (Mr. Martin) said he did not think the bill an interference with trade and commerce, and not having had opportunity to give the matter any consideration he would not rule it out of order.

Mr. Brown spoke in support of the amendment.

Dr. Milne said he had learned since the bill was in the House before that one man alone in Victoria would lose $3,000, being the value of stamped bottles which he has on hand, should this bill become law. It practically provides that bottles which have been sold with their contents cannot be made use of by the purchasers, but must be destroyed or returned without recompense to those who have already been paid for them.

The amendment was carried on division.

Mr. Booth moved that the standing orders of the House be suspended in regard to bill (No. 33) intituled "An act to authorize the Hall Mines, Limited, to construct tramways and electrical and other works in the vicinity of Nelson," to allow the bill to be placed in the position on the orders of the day that it occupied when it was ruled by Mr. Speaker not to be properly before the House.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Fraser river bridge bill. The object of this, he explained, is to supplement the assistance granted last session, when it was provided that upon the city entering into an agreement which would secure the construction of the bridge there should be paid out by the Province the sum of $105,000 in seven equal annual payments. This promise of assistance had, however, not proved sufficient, and it is now proposed to increase the grant by the sum of $3,000 a year, as it has been found that the city cannot procure the construction of the bridge with the aid provided for in the act of last session. As the bridge is recognized to be a work of great importance to the Province, it has been thought advisable to supplement that aid. The act of last session contemplated an arrangement with the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway company by which they should construct the bridge, but now it is proposed to authorize the city of New Westminster itself to construct the bridge, and the said aid is to be granted to the city irrespective of any company. The company mentioned had actually entered into some arrangement with the city, but that had amounted to nothing. He believed, however, that negotiations are going on to revive the company's rights, which undoubtedly have lapsed.

Dr. Milne thought that this bill should not be passed without some protection to the rights of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway company, who have already spent about $60,000 in connection with the construction of the bridge. He understood that negotiations are now pending with the city, and that the company's financial arrangements have been almost completed in New York, but this bill would sweep away altogether any private rights which may exist.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said he did not think any injustice can arise out of this bill, an arrangement having been practically agreed upon by which if the act does not come into effect until the 1st of May all parties will be satisfied. He was assured by agents representing the company that if their arrangements are not completed by the 1st of May, there will be little likelihood of their being able to complete them at all. The city also is quite satisfied that such an arrangement shall be made, and if the company can complete their financial operations as desired, the city will wish them every success in their undertaking. If, however, the company cannot go on with the work, then the city wishes to have authority to take it up without delay. It is proposed to insert in the bill a clause providing that it shall not come into effect until proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and to protect the interest of the Province as a whole it is proposed to insert also a clause providing that the operation of the bridge shall be made subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Mr. Brown spoke in support of the bill, and declared that the city of New Westminster would object to having the enterprise indefinitely postponed, or laid over for another year, on the chance that the company named would be able to go on with it.

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked for information with respect to the city by-law relating to the contract with the company; and this Mr. Brown gave to him.

Mr. Horne spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Kellie said he considered that this bill simply proposed to throw away $18,000 a year on a non-productive undertaking, and that it is going a little too far. The money he thought might better be laid out on roads in the interior. He could not understand how any member who, like Mr. Brown, claims that this is not a representative assembly, can consistently vote for such a proposition as this. (Laughter and applause.) He was more surprised at Mr. Brown because the effect of the construction of the bridge would not be to assist the city of New Westminster, which that gentleman represents, but rather the city of Vancouver.

Bill read a second time, Mr. Kellie alone dissenting.

The House again went into committee on the succession duties bill, Mr. Croft in the chair. The several clauses were agreed to after discussion.

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

Bill reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented messages from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting bills to amend the school act; to authorize the sale of certain lands to the Bishop of New Westminster; and to provide for the formation of councils of labor conciliation and arbitration.

Ordered, that the messages and accompanying bills be taken into consideration *to-morrow*.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the jurors act.

Bill read a first time.

The bill respecting the Victoria electric railway and light company was read a third time and passed; so was the bill respecting certain public works in the municipality of Richmond.

Mr. Horne moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the wide tire act; and after some discussion Mr. Keith moved in amendment that it be read a second time this day six months. The amendment was carried on division of 17 to 8, the minority being Messrs. Baker, Beaven, Davie, Fletcher, Horne, Smith, Turner and Vernon.

The House again went into committee on the game protection bill, Mr. Keith in the chair.

The House adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Dr. Watt, chairman, presented the report of the select committee on forestry.

Report read and received.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return to the order of the House for further information with respect to the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

The House went into committee of the whole on the messages of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting the following bills, which were then introduced and read a first time:

To authorize the sale of certain lands to the Bishop of New Westminster;

To amend the public school act 1891 and amending acts;

To provide for the formation of councils of labor conciliation and arbitration.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the drainage, dyking and irrigation bill. He explained that this is an amendment and consolidation of existing acts, but confers much greater powers on the commissioners, especially in the matter of borrowing the money required for their works. In respect to the guarantees which may be made the bill makes considerable alteration. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council was given in the former act power to guarantee two-thirds of the interest on condition that the commissioners themselves found the other one-third. This last named requirement had prevented the guarantee clause being put into operation, and it has been omitted from the present bill. The guarantee is, however, limited so that it may not amount to a greater sum than $15,000 in any year; and the legislature thus has control of the matter and can say whether or not it is advisable after a trial to go beyond that amount. He would not take the time now to explain all the provisions, which can be fully dealt with later on; the principal alteration is in respect to the guarantee as just stated. This, he thought, will enable the provision to be taken advantage of by the owners of land to be dyked and by the commissioners. There are larger areas which it is very desirable to reclaim, and unless some such scheme as this is adopted this land must, it seems, remain undyked. To facilitate such reclamation he had introduced this bill, which he thought will have that effect.

Mr. Sword asked if the bill gives any power to assess lands belonging to the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Davie replied that the matter of Dominion lands which would be improved by such works as proposed has been the subject of correspondence with the Dominion Government, and he had been led to believe that assent to the assessment of these lands will be forthcoming.

Mr. Grant spoke in support of the bill, and in advocacy of the extension if possible of the principle of such guarantees so as to assist the farmers in their general operations.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he considered the bill dangerous in principle and that he would vote against the second reading.

Mr. Booth favored the principle of the bill, though he thought there are some provisions in it which should receive very careful consideration in committee.

Bill read a second time.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the granting of aid to the Fraser river bridge. Several clauses having been adopted, the committee rose and reported progress.

After recess the House again went into committee on the Fraser river bridge bill, which was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented messages from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor transmitting the following bills:

To provide for the appointment of official scalers of sawlogs and other cut timber;

Respecting the Cariboo hydraulic mining company;

Respecting the Horsefly hydraulic mining company;

To authorize the grant of certain lands to the Westminster & Vancouver tramway company.

The House took into consideration the report from committee of the whole on the municipal act, the discussion of which took up the remainder of the sitting.

THURSDAY, March 29.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Dr. Watt moved the resolution of which he had given notice, asking that representations be made to the Dominion government to secure the inspection at the point of departure of passengers and goods coming from Asiatic ports.

Mr. Sword moved an amendment to the effect that a strict inquiry be instituted as to the facts relating to the introduction of smallpox by the last Empress, and that any official responsible for a violation of the quarantine regulations be prosecuted according to law.

Amendment lost on division and resolution adopted.

Mr. Martin moved that the House again go into committee on the game protection bill.

Mr. Booth moved in amendment that the House go into committee this day six months.

Mr. Martin protested against thus killing the measure.

Mr. Hunter said he had been in favor of the bill as introduced, but since the committee the other night adopted the amendment of the leader of the Opposition the bill had become one for the destruction of the game instead of for its protection, and he would therefore support the amendment.

The amendment giving the six months' hoist was adopted on division of 13 to 11.

The House went into committee on the line fences and water courses bill, Mr. Semlin in the chair.

Bill reported complete without amendment.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the homestead act, to provide for the exemption of certain goods and chattels from seizure, Mr. Grant in the chair.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Rogers, the committee rose without reporting.

The messages of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting them having been considered in committee of the whole, the following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the Horsefly and the Cariboo hydraulic mining company;

To authorize the grant of certain lands to the Westminster and Vancouver tramway company;

To provide for the appointment of official scalers of sawlogs and other cut timbers.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of the bill to authorize the sale of certain lands to the Bishop of New Westminster. He explained that this land had been set apart as a church reserve at the time of the original survey, that application to purchase it had been made by the Bishop; that the subject had at the instance of Mr. Brown been reported up to the House by a select committee in 1892, and that that report recommends the sale, which the Government now asks authority to make as a tardy act of justice. In law it is questionable whether or not the church can claim the land, but he thought the see of Columbia has a very strong moral right to acquire it at a fair price.

Bill read a second time.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the bill to amend the public school act. He explained the important clauses added to this bill since its former introduction, one of these providing that the high schools shall be created collegiate institutes, so that they may affiliate with certain universities in Eastern Canada.

Dr. Watt spoke in support of the bill, but suggested that the collegiate institutes should have authority to affiliate each with more than one university.

Bill read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the bill to provide for councils of labor conciliation and arbitration, which he proceeded to explain. It would be noticed, he said, that the bill does not provide for any compulsory arbitration, which in other countries has been found unworkable, while the principle of voluntary arbitration has been found very successful in operation, and the councils of conciliation have been able to adjust the matter in dispute in fully nine-tenths of the cases submitted to them. The commissioners to be appointed under this act will keep records of every dispute dealt with, whether settled or unsettled, which will no doubt prove very useful for reference.

Mr. Semlin expressed doubt that any good whatever would come out of the bill, any more than had resulted from the bill of last year. He thought voluntary arbitration can be resorted to at any time without any reference to a bill of this kind.

Mr. Foster said he had always been of the opinion that compulsory arbitration is a delusion, and consequently if there is to be any arbitration at all it must be voluntary, and the only part a government can play in the matter is to have machinery at hand which can immediately be put into operation. He thought the bill probably as much as can be accomplished at the present time, and therefore would support it.

Dr. Watt spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Brown took exception to the power given to appoint a deputy commissioner, permanently if desired, while there is no provision in the estimates for such an officer. He objected also to limiting the application of the act to disputes affecting not less than fifteen employes, as he felt that to thus arbitrarily fix the number might prevent very desirable arbitration in connection with industrial establishments having perhaps only twelve or thirteen hands. These were points, however, which might be dealt with in committee, and he would vote for the second reading.

Bill read a second time.

The report from committee on the Fraser river bridge bill was adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the union of certain Methodist churches in Canada, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Bill reported complete without amendment. Report adopted and bill read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting aid to drainage, dyking and irrigation, Mr. Stoddart in the chair

Mr. Semlin asked why the principle of guaranteeing interest on these bond should be adopted now, when so much work has been done by private enterprise.

Hon. Mr. Davie replied that, though certain favored tracts of land have been dyked through private enterprise, there are large areas which cannot be dyked without such assistance as proposed, and in administering the bill care will be exercised that it is applied only to land

most in need of assistance, but likely to be remunerative when dyked. Private enterprise has established the success of the principle, and the Government therefore have the greater confidence in putting this measure before the House.

Mr. Kitchen asked why the Government did not borrow the money and do the work themselves.

Mr. Brown agreed with what the Attorney-General had said about the necessity for assisting to secure the dyking of the less favorably situated lands to which private enterprise had not been applied. He suggested that the bill should be made to apply to some of the works now in progress.

Hon. Mr. Davie complimented the hon. member for Westminster city for doing the Government the justice of supporting it in an admittedly good measure, and for having given valuable assistance in connection with the bill.

Mr. Kitchen again asked why the Government had not found the whole money, or guaranteed the principal as well as interest—something he would vote for.

Hon. Mr. Davie congratulated the last speaker on the new light which appeared to have dawned upon him, and expressed the hope that now Mr. Kitchen would be found holding up both hands for the Nakusk & Slocan railway guarantee. He wished, however, to point out why this principle, so properly applicable to a railway enterprise, need not be applied to such works as dyking, where the security of the borrower is on the land, which year by year increases in value.

Mr. Semlin said he was still not satisfied that a guarantee is called for; and he asked why the Government should not just as properly assist in clearing of land in the timber regions. He was afraid that after the passage of this bill the Government would be flooded with applications for assistance to all sorts of schemes for the benefit of the farmers.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the Government being the natural guardian of the farmers, it was not a subject for fear or surprise if they are likely to be called upon to assist in the development of the country.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the jurors act, Mr. Horne in the chair.

Bill reported complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

How Sandy Proposed.

It happened lang syne. And when I think of that soft summer evening I can still see the gloom on the purple heather that covered the Scottish moor. My mother stood in the doorway of our little cot, and shading her eyes with her hand from the glinting rays of the setting sun.

"I'm thinkin', Jessie," quoth she, "that Nancy has wandered far afield. I dinna hear even the sound of her bell a-tinklin'. It's a muddy tramp ye'll hae, for the fields 'll soggy after the rain; but mebbe ye'll meet with Sandy Burns, an' he'll help ye, nae doubt."

"Bother Sandy Burns," says I, as I tilted my sunbonnet over my nose an' took the milkin' pail. "I can milk the cow without his help," an' I tossed my head.

"Well, mebbe you can," replied my mother.

I was a light-hearted lassie, an' tripped along to the tune of 'Over the hills and far away,' calling between breaths, "Nancy, Naan-cy-ee-ee!" but no Nancy could I find until I came to the long meadow, and there I saw Nancy standin' quietly chewing her cud in the far corner that skirted the cross roads. The meadow was too swampy for me to drive her home, so I picked my way over to milk her where she stood, but the trouble was now I had nothing to sit upon. Just then I heard somebody come along the cross roads whistling "When the kye comes hame," an' I stooped down my head to speak to Nancy.

"Hae ye milk't yet?" inquired the whistler.

"Na," says I. "I hae nae creepie."

He leaped over the ditch, an' came an' stood fornenst Nancy, as I tucked my skirts roun' me to hunker down. Sandy thought a minute, then he bent an' crooked out his knee. He tapped it with his hand an' said:

"Sit agin that, Jessie; it'll keep ye dry an' off the groun'." I sat on his knee until the milkin' was done, and then I stood up wi' my back to him.

"How do ye like makin' a creepie stool of yourself?" I says, with a nervous laugh.

He slipped his arm aroun' my waist as we stood together in the gloamin,' an' put his head over my shoulder till his cheek touched mine, an' softly he whispered in my ear:

"Jessie, lass, I'll mak' a creepie stool o' ma-sel for the rest o' ma days, if ye'll only sit on me."

An' now he complains that I aye sit on him.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

Emigration to Africa.

Birmingham, Ala., March 22.—Three thousand representative negroes were in attendance here yesterday upon the state convention of negroes recently called by Rev. A. J. Warner and others, to consider the question of emigration to Africa. The depressed condition of the race and the fact that they are making no progress was discussed. It was the sense of the meeting that, Africa being the natural home of the negroes, those in this country should return to that continent as soon as possible, and establish there a great nation such as the whites had established in America. It was agreed that "as the white men had brought the negroes to America, they ought to pay their fares back to their native land." Resolutions to that effect were passed. It was resolved to urge upon all negroes in America to take similar action. Bishop Turner, of Georgia, was present and advocated emigration. Propositions have already been received from steamship lines to transport the negroes either from New Orleans or Savannah as soon as they are ready to go.

A large deer was caught in the lake last Monday, says the Slocan Prospector, by a prospector who was out in a row boat trolling for fish. He saw three deer start to swim across the lake and immediately gave chase. One of them evidently became exhausted and put its head into the boat. The prospector cut its throat with a pocket knife, the only weapon he had with him, and at once started for shore with the carcass, where he secured a rifle and pursued the other two deer, one of which he succeeded in killing.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, March 27.—The Hon. Geo. E. Foster spoke for five hours to-day in delivering his budget speech. Sir Richard Cartwright moved the adjournment of the debate without speaking. There are about 600 changes in the tariff. One of the principal ones to British Columbia is that in regard to coke and smelting works machinery, which will be admitted free, if not manufactured in Canada. The reduction in changes of various items meant the loss of revenue to the extent of $1,500,000. Concluding, Mr. Foster said that the total imposts on dutiable goods under the new tariff in Canada was about 28 per cent. as compared with about 30 per cent. under the Wilson bill as it now stood.

Reports from San Francisco state that the California coal market is likely to continue dull for a long time to come.

Ottawa, March 27.—A large deputation of Prohibitionists, representing all the provinces, waited upon Sir John Thompson and other members of the Government this afternoon and passed a resolution asking for a law prohibiting the sale and manufacture and importation of liquor for beverage purposes and protesting against the ratification of the French treaty in its present form. Sir John Thompson, in reply, said the Government would not introduce a Prohibition Act this session, and he would make no pledges for the future. The Government would be guided to some extent by what the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, which has just completed its labors, reported.

Winnipeg, March 29.—The Inland Revenue Department received a communication from Neepawa this morning conveying the news of the seizure of an illicit whiskey still which has been in operation near that town for some time on a farm belonging to W. J. Irwin, four miles south of Neepawa. The whiskey is being manufactured and sold at Neepawa and Gladstone. Upon examining the premises the officer found a secret room in the house, through the floor of which there was a drop to the cellar. From the cellar there was an underground passage leading to a barn and in these two buildings the manufacuring was being done.

Reading, Pa., March 23.—A sight was witnessed in this city to-day, the like of which was never seen before. The Reading Traction company is about changing some of its tracks for the trolly, and about 500 men applied for work. The tools were placed in a cart and the men were told that those who secured either pick or shovel would be given work. A rush followed and in the scramble many of the older men were knocked over. Only about 200 persons secured tools. One man said: "I have been living in Reading fifty-two years, and this is the first time I ever saw a struggle like this for employment."

Port Townsend, Wash., March 27.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska this morning bringing news of the total destruction by fire on the 16th inst. of Baranoff castle, the most historical landmark of the Territory and located at Sitka. United States Commissioner C. D. Rogers, who had his rooms and office in the building narrowly escaped with his life. The castle was the first place of interest for tourists and is said to have been the home of the first Russian Governor-General before the Territory was purchased by the United States.

The Wonderful Temples at Balbec.

These temples in Syria, about which so much has been said and heard, stand upon an artificial platform rising about thirty feet above the level of the surrounding plain. In some respects the foundation is like that of Solomon's Temple. This fact has led some to ascribe the work to David. Even to this day the ruins are grand in their immensity, like those of the Coliseum at Rome. At one place in the foundation, at the height of about 20 feet, there are three immense stones, each measuring 63 feet long, 15 feet wide and 13 feet thick. How these stones were quarried, transported and raised into place is in the category of the lost arts. On top of this platform of masonry stand the Temples of Balbec (three of them)—the Temple of the Sun, the Temple or Jupiter, and the Great Circular Temple. The first was 290 feet long, 160 feet wide, and was surrounded by Corinthian columns 75 feet high and 7 feet 3 inches each in diameter at the base. The cap-stones were each 15 feet square, and reached from one column to the other. Six of these columns are still standing. The Temple of Jupiter is almost perfect, even in its ruins. It is a most magnificent and imposing structure. Its outside dimensions being 230x120 feet.

Some Big Trees.

The big tree is surpassed in size only by the eucalyptus of Australia, while the redwood may claim the honor of being the third largest tree in the world. The largest known redwood is 366 feet in height and twenty feet in diameter. The big tree attains a greater diameter, but does not reach a proportionately greater height. Thus there are big trees recorded having a diameter of forty-one feet, but we have seen none mentioned as being over 400 feet in height.

The height of the largest known eucalyptus tree is stated to be 470 feet, but the diameter is only twenty-seven feet. So while taller than the largest big tree, if their proportions are the same, the California tree has about twice the bulk of the one which grows in Australia.—St. Nicholas.

Salt as a Health Preserver.

I know a woman who at the age of forty-nine has the complexion of a peach and the health and vigor of an Irish peasant; who is out in all sorts of weather and will walk about all day in snow or rain with feet and ankles wet, and never take cold.

"How do you keep yourself in such splendid condition?" I asked.

"Salt!" she laughingly answered. "It is salt that preserves my health. I use it in my bath, as a dentifrice and to gargle my throat.

"You know, first of all, I come from good stock and am naturally strong; but without proper care the best of health will not last.

"Immediately on getting up I take a vigorous scrubbing with hot water, soap and a stiff brush; then I give myself a douche with ice cold water which I have made thick with salt, using a coarse flesh towel to thoroughly dry my body. Salt is a great purifier. I use it in my throat and nostrils, and it is the only dentifrice I ever use."

Los Angeles, Cal., March 27.—Coroner Gates held an inquest to-day on the body of Alfred Hodgins, aged 19, a native of Belleville, Ont. He was stealing a ride on the Southern Pacific last night, and fell off a freight train at Vincent station, 40 miles north of here. The whole of the lower portion of the man's body was terribly mangled, and an arm and leg cut off. He lived about six hours, and before he died pitifully begged that no word be sent to his parents, as they had already mourned him as dead, and news of his death would surely kill his mother. He had run away from home. He was well educated.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

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

H. D. BENSON, Ladners, B. C.

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.

Delta Municipality.

Delta Highway By-law, 1894.

WHEREAS it is necessary and expedient to establish highways, and also to rescind certain highways now gazetted, within the limits of the Corporation of Delta:

Be it therefore enacted by the Reeve and Councillors of the Corporation of Delta as follows:—

That the highway established commencing on the Crescent Island road, thence east along the north side of Lot 105 T 6 as far as Lot 103 G 2 and having a width of 16½ feet, be rescinded; and in lieu thereof a highway be gazetted along the line between NW ¼ Sec. 1 T 6 and Lot 105 T 6, and having a width of ten feet on each side thereof.

This By-law may be cited for all purposes as the Delta Highway By-law, 1894.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 10th March, 1894. Reconsidered and finally passed on the 17th March, 1894.

WM. H. LADNER,
Reeve.

C. F. GREEN,
Clerk Municipal Council.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of Delta, on the 17th March, 1894, and all persons are required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

C. F. GREEN,
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.

TENDERS will be received until 6 o'clock p. m. on Friday, March 30th, 1894, for the erection of the I. O. O. F. Hall at Cloverdale, B. C. Tenders must be accompanied by a bond (signed by one or more responsible persons) for the full amount of the tender, as evidence of good faith on the part of the party tendering and that he is willing to enter into a contract to erect the building for the amount of the tender. Plans and specifications at J. I. Breen's boot and shoe store, Cloverdale.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be left with or addressed to J. I. BREEN, CLOVERDALE.

HENRY T. THRIFT,
Chairman Building Committee.

Cloverdale, B. C., March 19, 1894.

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.

Campbell & Anderson

WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

SEND for PRICES

Bank of Montreal

Corner of Columbia & McKenzie Sts., NEW WESTMINSTER.

CAPITAL, all paid up, $12,000,000

REST, - - - 6,000,000

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
—AT—
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.

720 Columbia street,
New Westminster, B. C.

J. HENLEY

Manufacturer of

Mineral Water, Syrups, Essences,

ETC., ETC.

Factory in rear of City Brewery.

Cunningham St., New Westminster, B.C.

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.

JOHN D. BENNETT,
New Westminster

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.

SINCLAIR & CO.,
Opposite Tramway Office, 603 Columbia Street.

P. O. BOX 405. TELEPHONE 7-4.

Ho! For the West End Store!

Look at PARNELL & GUNN'S prices:

Beaver Milk, 8 tins for $1.00
3 lbs. Soda Crackers, 25 cents.
1 lb. tins Oysters, 2 for 25 cents.
100 lbs. sacks wheat, $1.50.
100 lbs. sacks Shorts, $1.25.
100 lbs. sacks Bran, $1.15.
6 lbs. Black Tea, $1.00.
Hungarian Flour, $4.45 per barrel.
5 lb. chests uncolored Japan Tea, $1.65 each
Lake of Woods Strong Baker's flour, $4.15
Ceylon Tea, 40c. per lb. 5 lbs. for $1.75.
1 lb. tins good Baking Powder, 25c. each.
5-lb. tins English Breakfast Coffee, $1.10.
5-lb. boxes No. 1 Black Tea, $1.50.
5-lb. boxes good Black Tea, $1.25.

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

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.

Furniture : and : Undertaking.

W. E. W. E. FALES.

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER!

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TELEPHONE 176. *Corner of*
P.O. BOX 58. *Agnes & McKenzie Sts.*

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.

ALEX. McRAE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE.

GOOD STYLE,
GOOD FIT,
GOOD WORK,
GOOD FABRICS.

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

Get Prices!

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.

TOBA BLIZZARD.

RAY MARRIOTT DETAILS AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

A Time When it Was 47 to 50 Below Zero—A Very Serious Time of it—Details Only Possible of Description by an Eye-witness.

It was in the month of February, 1888, that I had my first tilt with a full-grown Manitoba blizzard.

At the time of which I write, I was interested in some supply contracts with Langdon, Sheppard & Co., who were engaged in pushing the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent. We had buyers placed at different points throughout the country, to secure the produce which we needed—mainly oats—and as there were no banking facilities outside of Winnipeg at that time, it was necessary to see these parties from time to time, and furnish them with funds necessary to carry on the business.

It was while on one of these errands that I found myself at the end of the C. P. R. southwestern branch at 1 o'clock on that bitterly cold Tuesday morning, with the person I wished to see still five miles further on, The trains ran on this branch only twice a week during the winter, and I had the alternative of either walking that five miles in time to get back again to the train before 7 o'clock in the morning, at which time she was due to leave for Winnipeg, or of spending the next four days in the wilderness.

I chose the walk. So, between 3 and 4 o'clock, I started out into the darkness. I had been over the trail before, and as it was fairly well beaten, by feeling the ridge of snow left in the middle between the runners of the sleighs with my feet, I had no difficulty in following it. The blizzard, which had been getting worse all night, was now in full swing with the thermometer, between 47 and 50 below zero. As is usual with such low temperatures, there was very little wind, but the air was full of little particles of frost, which bit like needles wherever they touched the skin. I soon found it advisable to cover my face with a silk handkerchief, and after that I had to go it blind.

There was no settlement at the end of the track at that time, nor were there any houses between there and the point for which I was making. So on I pushed, carefully following the ridge in the centre of the trail.

The last mile or two of the tramp are somewhat hazy to me. I remember that I seemed to get extremely cold, and that I swung my arms and stamped my feet, and did everything that I could think of to warm myself. Towards the last it was a question with me whether to lie down or push on a little further. However, at last I reached the house, and by some means or other found my way in.

It was not long before Harmer appeared on the scene, and we soon had a roaring fire and I took a good glass of gin. I then made the discovery that my hands and face had been quite badly frozen. After a good rubbing with snow, which, by the way, is the universal remedy for frost-bites, although an exceedingly painful one, I took a seat by the stove, when I soon made another discovery, which is, that a thorough good freezing, followed by Tom gin and a hot room, is a mighty quick way to get what is popularly known as a "jag on."

I had explained my errand to Harmer on his first appearance, and his team was immediately brought out to get me back in time for the train. With the assistance of the driver, I managed to reach the sleigh and off we set, but the forepart of the drive is quite as hazy to me as the latter part of the walk. The effects, however, were not lasting, and long before we sighted the train I was quite myself again.

On reaching the train a rather unpleasant surprise awaited me. Standing on the open track for seven or eight hours in the teeth of the blizzard had been too much for our engine, and she had become what is technically known as "dead." It seems that the intensely hot fire which is necessary to keep up steam in such weather as we were experiencing is very trying on boilers, the effect being to loosen the tubes, thus allowing the water to escape and put out the fire. Once the fire is extinguished the numerous valves and pipes freeze up, and the machine is useless.

The news was wired to Winnipeg, and word came back that an engine would be sent out at once to bring us in. The car we were in was not uncomfortable, if you did not get too far from the stove, and, as there were only about a dozen of us passengers, we each managed to get about our share of the heat.

As the dining hours came round, we adjourned to a large navvies' boarding car which stood close by, and which also served as station. Here we were regaled with the regulation lumber-camp cookery, consisting mainly of pork and beans, followed by pie, all served up on tin.

No engine arrived this day.

Early in the morning we were out looking for the train, and away off in the distance we could discern the smoke. We hurried through our breakfasts, expecting that we would soon be on our road for Winnipeg. But not so. The engine was in sight fully three hours, making its way slowly over the prairie, but when it had come within half a mile of us, it came to a dead stop, disabled in the same way as our own. It was a sad disappointment, but the walking was not good enough to start out on foot.

On the following afternoon at 3 o'clock the third engine reached us. It was badly crippled, but was still able to move. They lost no time, but coupled on to one of the dead engines and the passenger coach, and started back. We dragged along slowly the rest of the afternoon and all night, and when we woke in the morning we had only covered a little over 30 miles. Then the engineer found that he would have to leave the engine and car on the track and push on to Morris, the next station, light, as his supply of water was failing.

Several of us decided to go with the engine, and we reached Morris about 10 o'clock. Here we had our dinners while waiting for the rest of the train. Then we dragged on again at the same rate of speed, arriving in Winnipeg at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, having taken in all 34 hours to cover 104 miles, making, in my opinion, the slowest time on record in railroading.

On summing up damages the C.P.R. Company found that out of 52 serviceable engines which they had on that division at the commencement of the blizzard, they had only 13 which they could use when it was over.—Ray Marriott.

ABOUT FIBRE IN IRON.

Comparison of the Strength of Iron and Steel.

Reference is frequently made in technical papers to the fibre of iron and steel and the relative strength of these metals when the same is injured in manufacture. Either this is a misnomer—the fibre of iron—or else a very curious transformation takes place in the manufacture of it. There is certainly no fibre in iron ore, the most enthusiastic criticaster will admit that, and none has ever been discovered in the pig metal reduced from the ore. Where, then, does it come from? We are told by men who have given the subject attention and are competent observers that the fibre of iron, so-called, is caused by the impurities in it not eliminated during its conversion from ore to the finished bar. This is to say that minute particles of silica, cinder, what not, are drawn out with the rod or bar and seperate the contiguous masses, so that the structure resembles, or really becomes fibrous in character. There is no question but that plate iron or bar iron is stronger in the direction of its length; test strains show that, and fractures during test strains show a more or less tenuous silky structure, which, for want of a better name, is called fibrous. Whether this adds to its strength is open to question. Low grade steel of the same, or nearly the same carbonization as iron, shows a close crystalline structure, and no fibre at all yet it is stronger than iron.—The Engineer.

A Remarkable Marriage.

A man in Lebanon, Ind., prominent in business, is married to a totally blind woman, who was blind when he married her. He was younger then by ten years than he is now, but he was prosperous, ambitious and successful. She had never seen the sunlight. She was as handsome as Nydia, and as poor. He married her, and they have lived together in a peace that passes understanding ever since. They have two bright children, healthy and perfect; a good home, thriving business, a little fortune they have earned themselves, and a public regard that has no limit. She would give one-half of her life just to see her husband and children. It would touch your heart to see how gentle he is with her, how tenderly they lead her here and there. In this age, when marriage means too little, when insufficient thought is given to the only thing worth thinking of—the love that levels and exalts—when a husband true and a wife content are frequent exceptions, is it a wonder I bared my head in that presence? How noble a man he can be! No life must be commonplace with a love like that.—Christian Inquirer.

Buried in Walls.

A traveler through the "land of the Aztecs" has been giving some interesting details of his experiences. Among other things, he said that when he was in the City of Mexico he was shown through some ancient buildings, convents and jails that were erected by the Spaniards several centuries ago. In the wall of one of these ancient edifices he saw a small opening, so he naturally enquired of his Mexican guide what purpose it served. He was told that it was one of those buildings in which criminals were walled up alive.

"But what is the use of the hole in the wall?" he asked,

"Well, senor," replied the guide, "as long as the prisoner lived his food was handed to him on a plate, and he handed back the empty plate through the hole: but when the prisoner handed back the plate with the food on it untouched, then the jailer knew that he was dead already and didn't give him any more."—Philadelphia Record.

Fainting.

Fainting is caused by an interruption of the supply of blood to the brain. The head should be lowered immediately. Often laying the person down will revive her without other measures. The head may be allowed to hang over the side of the couch for a few moments. Smelling-salts may be held to the nose and heat applied over the heart to stimulate its action. Open a window or outer door to admit plenty of fresh air, and unfasten the clothing to permit free circulation. In severe cases when unconsciousness is prolonged, a mustard paste may be placed over the heart; if the breathing stops artificial respiration can be begun. It is useless to try to give stimulants by mouth unless the person is sufficiently conscious to be able to swallow. The attack usually passes off in a few minutes, but the invalid should be made to lie still and be kept quiet for some time after it.

A Few Facts.

Here are a few solid facts:

The poet Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a poem on it, make it worth $65,000—that's genius.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth $5,000,000—that's capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "eagle bird" and make it worth $20—that's money.

The mechanic can take a material worth $5 and make it into a watch worth $100—that's skill.

The mercant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for $1—that's business.

A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for $3.75, but she prefers one that cost $27—that's foolishness.

The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for $2—that's labor.

The editor of this paper can write a check for $50,000,000, but it wouldn't be worth a dime—that's rough.—Young Lutheran.

A Queen's Odd Needle.

Queen Victoria is in possession of a curious needle. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Redditch, and represents the Trajan Column in miniature. Scenes from the Queen's life are depicted on the needle, so finely cut that they are only discernable through a microscope.

A Texas Hook and Ladder Co.

A Texas editor complains of a hook and ladder company recently organized in his neighborhood. The editor intimates that the ladder is used for getting into windows after dark, after which the hooking is done.—Texas Siftings.

Experiments With Eggs.

Experiments show that if no estimate is made for labor, one dozen eggs can be produced at a cost of about six cents for food, or about half a cent an egg.

BEAUTIFUL OTTAWA.

"A FAIR CITY WITH ITS CROWN OF TOWERS."

The Most Picturesque Capital in the World—Something About the Chaudiere Falls—The Grand View From Parliament Hill—Dominion Parliament Buildings.

It may have been merely a pardonable pride of patriotism that made our Canadian poet, Archibald Lampman, declare that the varied beauty of the natural surroundings of the Canadian capital, where his home is, brings to mind the lovely environment in which Florence is set, that jewel of Italian cities. A little exaggeration is of course only to be expected from a poet, and is surely pardonable, as being due to the pride of over-fondness for his home. The plain truth, however, is that Ottawa is most beautifully situated, and any ordinary, average, every-day man, who is not a poet at all, will, when he visits Ottawa, speak many words in praise of the scenery round about what the Marquis of Lorne called "that fair city with its crown of towers."

Ottawa, with a population of more than 45,000, has been growing rapidly of late years, and its people, whose proudest boast used to be that it is "the most picturesque capital in the world," are now predicting that in the future it will be a great manufacturing and railway centre. The great water-power afforded by the Chaudiere and the Rideau Falls have long since made Ottawa the chief lumber-milling centre in the Dominion.

The Chaudière Falls—so named by the first of the early Jesuit missionaries who, as they voyaged up the Ottawa River in their canoes from the St. Lawrence, came in sight of the cloud of mist above the chaudiere, "cauldron" or "kettle"—resembling in shape the rim of a huge cauldron, over which the waters of the River Ottawa, the third greatest river in volume in all Canada, pour into the seething Chaudiere, which is here set between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In the immense lumber mills at the Chaudiere, about 200,000,000 feet of lumber are sawn every summer. During the busy season the mills, in which thousands of men are employed, work at night, and are lighted by electric light.

The other waterfall at Ottawa is the Rideau Fall, about half a mile from the Chaudiere, where the waters of the Rideau River leap into the Ottawa. The Rideau Fall, which is 60 feet in height, is divided by Green Island. It is a singularly beautiful fall, and takes its name from its resemblance to a curtain—rideau. Government House, the vice-regal residence of the Governors General of Canada, takes its name of Rideau Hall from this waterfall, from which it is only a stone's throw distant. Across the Ottawa River, opposite Rideau Hall, is the mouth of the Gatineau River, along which, before its junction with the Ottawa many are most picturesque brawling rapids.

The finest, widest view in Ottawa is that obtained from Parliament Hill,—a steep, bold promontory rising 100 feet from the River Ottawa, its sides thickly wooded with evergreen, its summit crowned with the national buildings and their "crown of towers." From Parliament Hill you look across the river, over miles and miles of country, to the blue Laurentian mountains along the far northern horizon rim, and in what ever direction your gaze falls over this vast panorama, it falls somewhere, if the season be summer, upon the shining curve of a river.

The Parliament buildings are built of a cream-colored sandstone from the vicinity of Ottawa. The dressings, stairs, small gables and pinnacles are of Ohio freestone, and pleasing variety is given by the relieving arches of red Potsdam sandstone over the door and window openings. The roofs are of Vermont slate of dark color, variegated by light green bands. In the central building, which is 475 feet long, are the House of Commons and the Senate chambers. A massive clock tower 225 feet high rises from the centre of the building. From its summit every night when the House is in session a powerful electric light shines forth, which is visible from all parts of Ottawa. This idea has been borrowed from London, where a light is always shown from the great tower of the Parliament buildings at Westminster, when the House is in session at night.

Back of the main building, and connected with it, is the Library of Parliament. The library building is octagonal in form, with flying buttresses. It is much like the chapter-house of a cathedral. It cost $350,000. The inside fittings are of the finest material and workmanship. The soft tone of the carved wood in which the whole interior is finished forms a suitable setting for the richly-tinted bindings of the books.

Half way down to the river is the "Lovers' Walk," winding for about half a mile around the face of the cliff, and shaded by the overhanging foliage of trees, through which in the hottest summer heats—and in summer Ottawa is one of the most torrid spots on the globe—the sun does not pierce, but only silver gleams of the river below.

The finest view of Parliament Hill and all the Government buildings is that obtained from the east end of Dufferin Bridge. This bridge, which was built when Lord Dufferin was Governor General, spans the deep gorge from Major's Hill, where there is a large and beautifully-kept park with an artificial lake, fountain and winding walks and avenues. Along the bed of the gorge runs the Rideau Canal, which was built in 1827 by the British Government for military purposes, to connect Quebec with the upper lakes. It is 126 miles in length, and connects the River Ottawa with Lake Ontario at Kingston.

Monkey Tax in Bohemia.

The so-called monkey tax of the Commune of Risenberg, in Bohemia, is surely the most eccentric in its origin of all surviving feudal impositions. One of the lords of Risenberg, in the latter years of the Middle Ages, had a monkey bought for him in the East, for which he paid an enormous sum. One day the monkey escaped from the castle and fled into the woods. The peasants, who had never seen a monkey, supposed it to be the devil in a quasi-human shape going about seeking whom he might devour, and they shot it dead. They imagined they had done an act of Christian piety, for which they deserved thanks. The angry baron, however, was inconsolable at the loss of his ugly pet, and imposed a yearly fine upon the peasant commune, which it continues to pay up to the present time.—Westminster Gazette.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Collectors of Provincial Voters for the several Electoral Districts as constituted by the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894," viz.:—

HENRY T. THRIFT, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Delta.
L. W. PAISLEY, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Chilliwack.
R. G. CLARKE, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Dewdney.
ROBERT MCBRIDE, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Richmond.
W. B. TOWNSEND, for New Westminster City Electoral District.
JOHN MCALISTER, for Vancouver City Electoral District.
JOSEPH BURR, for Yale Electoral District, West Riding.
WM. M. COCHRANE, for Yale Electoral District, East Riding.
ERNEST T. W. PEARSE, for Yale Electoral District, North Riding.
EWEN BELL, for Lillooet Electoral District, East Riding.
CASPAR PHAIR, for Lillooet Electoral District, West Riding.
W. J. GOEPEL, for West Kootenay Electoral District, South Riding.
FREDERICK NORBURY, for East Kootenay Electoral District.
JOHN STEPHENSON, for Cariboo Electoral District.
W. H. DEMPSTER, for Cassiar Electoral District.
J. B. MCKILLIGAN, for Victoria City Electoral District.
JOHN NEWBIGGING, for North Victoria Electoral District.
JOHN W. MELDRAM, for South Victoria Electoral District.
WM. S. RANT, for Esquimalt Electoral District
H. O. WELLBURN, for Cowichan-Albernı Electoral District.
HERBERT STANTON, for Nanaimo City Electoral District.
GEORGE THOMSON, for North Nanaimo Electoral District.
SAMUEL DRAKE, for South Nanaimo Electoral District.
W. B. ANDERSON, for Comox Electoral District.

And His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Distributing Collectors under the said Act in the following places, viz.:—

CHARLES WARWICK ....in New Westminster City.
JAMES MCINTOSH .....in Kamloops.
NAPOLEON FITZSTUBBS..in Nelson.
JOEL BROADWELL.....in Nth. Victoria.
FREDERICK SOUES.....in Clinton.
MARK BATE ... .in Nanaimo City.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22nd March, 1894.

Pursuant to the powers conferred in that behalf by section 22 of the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894," His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the form of claim to vote hereunto appended be substituted for Form A in the Schedule to the "Provincial Voters' Act."

By Command,
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

REGISTRATION OF PROVINCIAL VOTERS.

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO BE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTOR.

To the Collector of the Electoral District of

I, the undersigned, claim to have my name in the Register of Voters for the Electoral District, in virtue of my being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this Province for twelve months, and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date hereof, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province.

Dated at in the Province of British Columbia, this day 18 .

Signature.....

(All Christian names and surnames to be given at full length.)

Residence.....

(Full particulars to be given, such as number of house, if any, name of street, if any, etc., so that applicant's usual place of abode may be easily ascertained.)

Profession, trade or calling .....

Interrogatories to be answered by claimants for enrolment as Provincial voters.

1. What is your Christian name, surname, place of residence and occupation?
2. Are you of the full age of twenty-one years?
3. Are you a natural-born or naturalized subject, and which?
4. Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state or been naturalized as a subject of a foreign state, and if so have you since been naturalized as a British subject, and when and where?
5. Have you resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months prior to the date of your application to be registered as a Provincial voter?
6. Have you resided or had your chief place of abode in this Electoral District for a continuous period of two months prior to this date? If not in this District, in what (if any) Electoral District?
7. Are you now registered as a Provincial voter in any Electoral District in British Columbia? (*If the answer be yes.*) In what District?
8. Do you now reside in the District for which you apply to be registered as a Provincial voter?
9. On what premises do you reside?

Signature.....

Witness.....

Carpenters! Gardeners! Farmers!

EVERYBODY!

'TENTION! EYES RIGHT! 'DRESS!

Now Examine these Prices:

Steel hatchets, - -	35c. up	D. B. Axes - -	$1 35 up
Claw hammers - -	35c. "	S. B. Axes - -	70 "
Compas saws - -	20c. "	Handled Axes -	90 "
Hand saws - -	35c. "	Xcut saws per foot -	38 "
Draw knives - -	50c. "	Brush hooks - -	1 00 "
Bench axes - -	85c. "	Froes - - -	75 "
A1 Pencils per dozen	45c. "	Grub hoes - -	60 "
Augers, per inch -	50c.	Picks - -	65 "
Set 12 Auger bits 3-16ths to 1 inch	$2 00	Hay Cutters -	1 00 "
Set 12 Chisels - -	3 85	Curry comb & brush	25 "

Brushes—Wall, 15c.; Oval, 10c.; Varnish, 10c.
Hoes, 35c. Rakes, 35c. Spades, 65c. Shovels, 60c.
Forks—Hay, 45c.; Manure, 75c.; Spading, 95c.

These are all first-class Goods, and we are bound to close them out. Come and see them.

CUNNINGHAM HARDWARE CO.

Brunette Saw Mill Company, limited

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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