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The Truth

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Carpenters and others wanting boxes should call on us and examine our extensive stock of Builders Hardware, which is excelled by no other house in the Province.

We Carry the Largest Assortment of Locks in the City.

To House Beautifying Patents and Oils we beg to call attention to our extensive variety.

Sash Cords, Cotton, in all sizes. Tube Cotton, of every description. Floor Paints, ready for use.

All the above goods we are confident we can offer at prices that will prove satisfactory to purchasers. We have been appointed Sole Agents in this City for the sale of the Celebrated Johnson's Linoleum Floor Paints, the English goods Fish Twine Packed in the world. Guaranteed at per cent. price equal.

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Proprietors of the PIONEER STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. Ground Coffee, Ground Spices put up in any style of package desired and guaranteed strictly pure. All orders for the above addresses to me will have prompt attention.

THOMAS EARLE.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

THE MAGNIFICENT HOME OF MILLIONAIRE C. STUDEBAKER BURNS.

The House was Valued at $250,000, and was Said to be One of the Most Beautiful in the United States---Narrow Escape of the Occupants.

SOUTH BEND, Indiana, October 9th.—About 3 o'clock this morning the Tippecanoe place mansion of C. Studebaker, one of the finest in the northwest, was discovered to be on fire. Mrs. Studebaker noticed smoke in the house, and after a search, found the fire in a closet on the first floor. When she opened the door the flames rushed out and ran up the elevator and stairway to the fourth floor and roof. Owing to the absence of mr. Studebaker, who is with the American congress on its tour through New England, and also her son and daughter, who are in Cincinnati, mrs. Studebaker was alone with her grandson, miss Isabel Milburn, and several servants. Her grandson was sleeping on the fourth floor near the nurses' room, and to this mrs. Studebaker ran through flame and smoke, screaming to alarm the others. She reached the room and rescued the child, but was severely burned about the head, face, neck, and shoulders. The child was slightly burned. Mrs. Studebaker escaped in her night clothes. The servants were aroused by mrs. Studebaker's cries. Miss Milburn also escaped in her night clothes. A nurse girl named Louise Weller was cut off by the flames, and slid down from the fourth floor on a water-pipe, and escaped unhurt. Although the fire department worked hard, it was 7:30 o'clock before the fire was extinguished. The upper floors were gutted by the flames, and many valuable art treasures destroyed. Very little furniture was saved. The loss will reach $150,000 to $175,000, with an insurance of about $60,000. The building was but recently completed, and cost about $250,000. A reception to the delegates of the American congress was to have been held there on October 19th.

Waifs from the Inland Capital.

VICTORIA, October 9th.—[Special to Truth.]—The committee on decorations at Westminster having refused to pay Thomas Gorrie's bill of $150 for use of flags at the exhibition, preferring to return the flags to the owner rather than pay such an exorbitant price, Gorrie has decided to bring suit to recover the amount in full, and has retained Davie and Bedwell to push the case.

An attempt was made to burglarize Pendray's soap factory, on Humboldt street, Tuesday night. The burglars were frightened away before they effected their purpose.

The bark Hustonia will not complete her cargo of salmon until the return of the Sardonyx from the north.

Several of the striking moulders, seeing no prospect of a settlement with the Albion iron works, have decided to leave for Seattle, where work is reported plenty.

The strike of the cabinet makers has not been a success as hoped for by the men. Employing firms say that owing to keen competition from the east, they cannot allow nine hours as a full day's work, and if they are not willing to keep on at the old rate they can go, and the factories will be shut down until new men can be imported from the east. The same state of affairs exists with regard to the mill men. The owners of the sash and door factories are willing to pay extra to have men work ten hours a day, but will not consent to nine hours as a day's work, and the men are all out, and work at the factories is at a standstill.

Charles Lawson, who is in jail charged with rape, has been pronounced insane by medical men. He will be sent to Washington, where he has friends, tomorrow.

The St. Ann's convent bazaar was opened today, and as usual, the display of fancy articles is large and attractive, and good sales are reported.

The famous schooner Black Diamond returned from Queen Charlotte islands today, with a load of black coal.

News From the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9th.—The whaling bark Ceal, which arrived from Okhotsk sea today, reports all whalers doing well.

Papers in the third libel suit against the British ship Kailworth, were filed this afternoon by the Sacramento Transportation Company. Salvage is claimed for services performed by their steamer San Joquin, in helping the vessel to secure a safe anchorage during the past China fire.

Liang Ting Tsung, the Chinese consul general, has filed an answer to the complainant in a suit brought against him by the Chinese, who were awarded money on account of injuries and damages received on this coast. He denies generally and specifically each and every allegation therein contained. One of the claims is for the sum of $17,000, for the loss of clothing and bedding sustained by 340 Chinese laborers, and for expenses of traveling and boarding incurred by them, by reason of being expelled by a mob from the Tacoma lumber mill at Coal mountain, in Washington. Tung says that the money was paid. He further avers that if any Chinese subject claims, or is entitled to any portion of the sum paid as indemnity, and has not received the same, his sole remedy is by an appeal to the Chinese government.

A Fruitless and Suffering Trip.

SAN DIEGO, California, October 9th.—C. W. Scott, L. M. Loop, and H. J. Patterson, who started out to locate a valuable silver mine in lower California, returned today and report after traveling thirty miles over the desert beyond Trinidad pass, that their water supply became exhausted, and that no well existed, and that their sufferings were intense. Scott and Loop lay down to die. In the night Patterson, moved by the commiseration and that of his associates, sought water, and found it four miles further. This saved the lives of the party. The next day they resumed their tramp, but the heat was so intense and the water so scarce, they were compelled to retrace their steps. It was a fruitless trip of seventeen days.

A Bad Train Accident.

TOPEKA, Kansas, October 9th.—By the breaking in two of a freight train on a down grade near Auter yesterday, the rear part became unmanageable, and ran wild, and collided with a passenger train. The engines and one freight car pitched over the passenger train and caugh fire. L. P. Orwan, mayor of the town of Horton, was asleep in the caboose and was burned to death. Those on the passenger train had all been warned in time, and left the train. Four cars in all were burned, and the passenger engine demolished.

Knight Templars' Entertainment.

WASHINGTON, October 9th.—The secret session of the grand commanderies Knight Templars was resumed today. At 10 o'clock there was a grand exhibition drill by the visiting commanderies, and drill of corps of boys in full templar uniform, from the Masonic home at Louisville, Kentucky. The other events of the day were an excursion this afternoon on the Potomac, Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, navy yard and other points, and reception this evening to visiting knights by the president.

Medical College and Hospital Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, October 9th.—The Beaumont hospital and medical college in this city were totally destroyed by fire last night. The origin of the fire is unknown. There were but few patients in the building at the time, and all were removed. The colleges contained a large amount of valuable instruments and wax figures. The loss to the building and contents is about $60,000, with small insurance.

The Czar in Berlin.

BERLIN, October 10th.—Generals Weider and Keltenbornstahlen will attend the czar during his stay in the German capital. Arrangements have been made for the most imposing military reception on the arrival of the czar that was ever witnessed in Berlin. The entire route from the Lehrter railway station across Koenigsplatz, and as far as the Charlottenburg road, will be lined with cavalry, and beyond this by infantry, up to the gates of the Russian embassy. Vast military preparations for the czar's welcome and for his diversion during his stay, are on a scale of magnificence without a precedent, even where foreign potentates have been entertained here before, and it is hinted in certain quarters that this extraordinary array of bayonets is intended to be quite as much an impressive reminder of the strength of German arms as for innocent spectacular amusement.

CREAM OF THE TELEGRAPH.

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, October 9th.—Deputy marshall Wood Arnold has brought in Isaac Holt and Ellen Burnett, who murdered Holt's wife in the Choctaw nation. Ellen Burnett was the dead woman's sister, and her relations with Holt have been unlawful. Mrs. Holt upbraided her sister, and the same night the Burnett woman and Holt choked her to death. Since which time they have lived together as man and wife.

NEW YORK, October 9th.—The house of deputies of the Episcopal convention assembled in St. George's church this morning. Services were conducted by rev. H. Z. Badger of southern Ohio, assisted by bishop Nickerbrecker of Indiana. The discussion of the resolution giving clergymen an appeal outside of their dioceses, which, on adjournment was taken yesterday was resumed and carried on till adjournment without action.

BERLIN, October 9th.—Bismarck left home at Friedrichsruhe this afternoon, and started for this city; Prince Dashkoff and general Richter arrived here today, accompanied by a number of other officers of the czar's military household. The whole party was conveyed in court equipages to the Russian embassy.

KIEL, Prussia, October 9th.—Emperor William, wearing the uniform of a British admiral, launched today on board the British warship Northumberland. The flagship of admiral Baird and German naval officers stationed here, will give a banquet this evening to the officers of the British fleet.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, October 9th.—A gigantic railroad combination is said to be pending, whereby the Northern Pacific, Wisconsin Central and Baltimore & Ohio roads will become one system. President Colby of the Wisconsin Central road, is said to be authority for the report.

BERLIN, October 9th.—The military estimates to be presented to the reichstag will not provide for an increase in the effective strength of the army as has been expected. The sum of 120,000,000 marks will be asked for, however, to provide new artillery, firearms and ammunition.

LONDON, October 9th.—The election to fill the vacant parliamentary seat for Elgin, which took place yesterday, resulted in the return of Keog, Gladstonian, by a vote of 2571 to 2039 for the Unionist opponent, Logan.

BERLIN, October 9th.—A fire which broke out in the town of Ochsein, in Bavaria, early this morning, destroyed a brewery, several farm stores, a hotel, and a number of warehouses and other buildings. The loss is heavy.

BERLIN, October 9th.—The strike of the dock laborers at Hamburg shows no sign of settlement. Soldiers from the garrison and a number of laborers, who were brought from other places are unloading the vessels.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, October 9th.—In regard to the dispatch from Milwaukee regarding the gigantic railroad combination, first vice-president Smith of the Baltimore & Ohio, says: "There is nothing in it."

BERLIN, October 9th.—Emperor William today received the members of the North Sea canal commission at Kiel. He afterwards proceeded to Hallstead, and made an inspection of the mouth of the canal.

AUBURN, New York, October 9th.—Judge Day decides that the electrical execution law is constitutional, and remands Kemler to the custody of the warden of Auburn prison for execution.

NEW YORK, October 9th.—The sentence of death passed on handsome Harry Carlton, who shot a policeman on Second avenue last year, has been affirmed by the court of appeals.

NEW YORK, October 9th.—Judge Barrett has granted mrs. George Francis Train, junior, an absolute divorce from her husband who is a son of George Francis Train.

LONDON, October 9th.—Boulanger will remain in Jersey during the winter. The report that he contemplates a visit to Paris is denied by his friends.

LONDON, October 9th.—At Newmarket today the race for the Middle park plate was won by Signevaire, Leonard second, and Golden Gate third.

JACKSON, Michigan, October 9th.—The east wing of the state prison burned today; loss, $25,000.

BERLIN, October 9th.—Bismarck arrived here this morning from Friedrichsruhe.

Hotel Arrivals.

AT THE CLARENDON.—T. N. Seaborn, Nanaimo; A. Ferguson, Elgin; F. H. Gullingsrud, Thomas Waterhouse, Vancouver; E. A. Morris, Victoria; John C. Trelicky, Hamilton; mrs. J. W. Bengough, Toronto; James McDonald, Cariboo; J. A. McDonald, Aspen; George Kane, Vancouver; Margaret Gray, Chilliwhack; N. S. Holler, Vancouver; A. J. Marks, Nelson; W. J. Pace, Vancouver; miss McDonald, Chilliwhack; William Patterson, Victoria; D. A. Cadzow, Montreal; G. W. Connolly, Vancouver; John Findlay, Vancouver; J. Blackett-Robinson, Toronto; Charles Graham, Victoria; M. Gilchrist, Ladner's Landing; J. C. Douglas and wife, Vancouver; James G. McDonald, Vancouver; Lee Anderson, Kamloops; H. F. Page, Nova Scotia; T. E. Ladner, Ladner's Landing; T. Partridge.

AT THE QUEEN'S.—R. Roy, Victoria; John Eason, Vancouver; J. W. Sesamite, North Arm; D. A. Donallen, San Francisco; John Lister, Lulu Island; David Morris, city; H. Eames Clinton, Victoria; Thomas White, Blaine; General Twigge, England.

News from the Land of Westminster.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 9th.—Fire has destroyed the Calderon opera house at Zamtecas. All of the educated animals belonging to Salvina were consumed. One attache of the house perished in the flames.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday at the cathedral in this city. While a priest was saying mass at the altar, he fell upon his face in a dying condition. The archbishop and others came to his assistance, and doctors were summoned, but life was already extinct. The scene created a terrible excitement for a time.

The baggage and express agent for the National railroad and three men, who acted as accomplices in a systematic robbery of baggage and express, have been arrested.

A Desperate Fight Over a Refusal to Drink.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, October 9th.—News has been received from Hainesville, Lowndes county, giving an account of a desperate duel there between Eaton Haynes, sheriff of the county, and Watt Austill, a prominent citizen. Haynes was shot and wounded in the shoulder. Austill was shot in the left arm, the shot breaking the arm and lodging in his breast. The trouble was occasioned by a drunken friend, who asked Haynes to drink with him, which the latter refused to do. Hot words followed, and Austill interfered. Haynes and Austill then exchanged insulting epithets, and while the drunken man was still between them commenced shooting at each other with the result as stated above.

More Cattle from Up-Country.

The cattle are now coming down in great numbers both by boat and rail from Kamloops, Semilkameen and the surrounding district. Three more carloads, containing about fifty head of cattle, arrived at the depot yesterday afternoon from up country. They were for reshipment for Victoria, and they will be taken this morning by the Princess Louise.

A NEGLIGENT GOVERNMENT

BOARDS OF TRADE THAT ARE NOT ALIVE TO THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

If They Were They Would Compel the Nelson Government to Build a Wagon Road that Would Help Open Up the Richest Mining District in the Province.

A. J. Marks, a business man of Nelson, in the Toad Mountain mining district, was in New Westminster yesterday and dropped around to TRUTH office, as all men from the mining sections of the province naturally do. Mr. Marks left Nelson on the 14th of last month, coming out by way of Spokane Falls. On being asked as to times in the Toad Mountain and Warm Springs districts, he replied: "Quiet when I left; and the cause of the quietness is mainly attributed to the action of the provincial government in refusing to build a wagon road between Sproat's Landing on the Columbia river and Nelson, a distance of twenty-seven miles."

On being asked if the government had decided not to build the road, mr. Marks said that seemed to be the impression among government officials. In other words, they still talked as if the Canadian Pacific would build the railroad for which it procured a charter last winter, therefore there was no necessity of the province going to any expense in the matter.

"In what way would that road help you?" asked the reporter.

"In many ways," mr. Marks replied. "As a business man, I naturally prefer purchasing my goods in Canada; but owing to the difference in freight rates I am compelled to buy from American houses. As an example: Recently our firm erected a factory building at Nelson, and I went to the Royal City planing mills at New Westminster for sash, doors, and other furnishings. But instead of filling my order, I was informed that they could not guarantee the delivery of the goods, owing to there being no wagon road from the Columbia river to Nelson. Through necessity, the order was filled at Spokane Falls."

"What is the difference in freight rates between the two routes, that is, between Spokane Falls and Nelson and New Westminster and Nelson?"

"The routes are about the same distance in length, but we get freight through from Spokane Falls for $1.25 a hundred, while the rate from New Westminster, and common coast points, is $5.25," replied mr. Marks. "We purchase nails in Spokane Falls at $2.75 a hundred and they cost us at Nelson, duty paid, $3.95. If purchased at New Westminster they would have cost us on the ground $3 a hundred. All heavy merchandise, no matter what the price, must necessarily be purchased on the American side, for the simple reason that bulky package cannot be "packed" in by the Sproat's Landing route.

"Do you think the showing of the various mines in those two districts would justify the expenditure of the amount required to build the wagon road?" was the next question.

"The best answer to that question is the fact that a splendid wagon road has been built from Kootenai station on the Northern Pacific to Hunter's Ferry on Kootenay river—a distance of thirty seven miles. If the Americans see the necessity of doing this to secure the trade of a district in British Columbia, surely the government of British Columbia must be blind not to do likewise to retain that trade for its own people," was mr. Mark's reply. "Not only that, but the Spokane & Northern railway is building direct for Nelson, by way of Salmon river and Cottonwood Smith creek, and the people of Spokane claim it will be completed to Nelson before snow flies in 1890. This all means that the wide awake people on the south of the boundary line have faith in the richness and permanency of the Kootenay Lake country.

"Then you think, mr. Marks, that the business men of the coast cities in British Columbia are not awake to their own interests in not compelling the present provincial government to take prompt action in this matter?"

"I certainly do," was mr. Marks's emphatic reply. "The boards of trade of New Westminster, Vancouver, and Victoria, if they made a united effort, could compel the building of this road, and they would be the main gainers in the end.

Mr. Marks says a number of new buildings were erected in Nelson before he left, among the number that of Marks & Vanauen, T. H. Griffin, Hill Brothers, Joe Wilson, Madden Brothers, and J. Fred Hume & Co. The government also built a jail building. Major Farwell has surveyed a number of lots on the west side of the ravine that runs through the townsite, and they will be placed on the market as soon as platted.

Made Love to a Nun.

KANSAS CITY, October 9th.—While sister Camille was walking alone in the hall of the Sacred Heart convent in Emporia at 5 o'clock last evening, a man supposed to be Frank Murray of Terre Haute, Indiana, stepped behind her and choked and beat her until she was unconscious. He then jumped on and kicked sister Camille's prostrate form, said he supposed she was dead, and then he left the convent, and so far has evaded the police. This is the third murderous assault made by Murray in the past two months, but the facts had been kept from the public heretofore. Murray was a railroad man of Terre Haute, and sister Camille was one of the nurses in the Catholic hospital there. Murray was taken to the hospital during an attack of sickness, and when he was convalescent he tried repeatedly to make love to the sister, and insisted that she should elope with him, forswearing her vows. She resented his pleadings, and when he recovered and been discharged from the hospital he continued his persecutions until she asked to be removed to some other place. Finally she was sent to Emporia, Kansas. In some way Murray learned of her whereabouts and followed her. Today the sister stated that before Murray attacked her he told her his love had turned to hatred, and that he would kill her if it cost him his life. Her condition is critical, her head and body being a mass of frightful bruises and lacerations.

Relief for Unhappy Vancouver.

TO THE TRUTH: At last we are going to have the court meet and try and dispose of this police muddle in some way or other, so as to let things once more run smoothly. I understand that Lieut. Boultbee, late of the Portage in Manitoba is to defend our ex chief, and J. J. Blake is to fight for the city's interests, so I suppose the proceedings were all chalked out and provided for last Saturday afternoon the 5th instant at 2:30 p. m. Justice Drake, I understand, has intimated that he will attend to the affair on the 10th, and 12th of the present month. Then after that won't we be a happy family, indeed! I mean. At the city hall already everything is lively and the prices hange high. And as soon as that police force deal that has been under way for some time back is cooked, won't we feel some. And won't we crow over our tradesmen, and won't we make them move as boys. It's a long term that won't bring relief even to unhappy Vancouver. So we are quite resigned to wait our turn, but when it does come, great work, won't we make the wood fly at the polls at election time. I mean that's the place, boys, to find the balm of gilead, and that's the only way that we can heal up those nasty municipal ulcers that is breaking out and threatens to break out all over municipal persons.

VOTE EARLY AND VOTE OFTEN.

Vancouver, October 7th, 1889.

Steamer William Irving.

The largest cargo of farm produce brought down from up-river parts arrived on the William Irving yesterday afternoon at about 4:45 o'clock. As immense quantity of apples was brought, besides hay, oats, potatoes, and a large amount of miscellaneous merchandise. The following are the local consignees: A. Duthiney 19, John Johnson 200, R. Robinson 300, Henderson Brothers 100, George Mead 2, J. C. Smith 6, W. & G. Wilkinson 2, H. Gligh 1, A. M. Nelson 2, Kwong Chong & Co. 60, Ling Tai 6, R. Gilley 3, Lee & Leiser 11, E. B. Keith 10, R. Dickinson 5, L. Grinham 8, R. Dickinson 6, rev. mr. Ditcher 1, New Westminster woolen mills 1, mrs. John Cheshamness 1, W. H. Vianen 1, St. Mary's hospital 1, M. Hayes 5, W. R. Austin 41, Van Volkenburgh 7, R. P. Rithet & Co. 6, T. W. Clark 2, Ogle, Campbell & Freeman 1, L. Willie 1, Henry Wilkie 3, Hudson's Bay Company 2, R. Ellery 1, R. Dickinson 8, Urith Nelson 50, R. V. Winch 30, H. G. Moore 3, John McMurphy 6, Samuel Robertson 17, Insane Asylum 6, J. C. Smith 18, N. C. McKeen & Son 1, Manahan & Reichenbach 1, F. Ellery. The passengers were not numerous; they were: Misses Chapman, mrs. Spence, mrs. Hick, mrs. Leamy, mrs. Ford, mrs. Gibson, Frank Sanders, Steve Williams, William Pace, mr. See, John Jones, mr. Melrose, mr. Thomas, mr. Miller, mr. Davis, Samuel Robertson, besides seventeen Indians and twenty-two Chinamen.

The Rivalry in Asia.

It is needless to ask between whom the rivalry exists that has such potent influence upon the destinies of the peoples and empires beyond the Ural mountains and the Caspian. Long years ago the hordes of the orient passed those boundaries, overran Europe, and thundered even at the gates of Rome. But the tide turned, the forces of civilization rolled back the military flood, and now the children of Japhet dwell in the tents of Shem. This is the cause of the emulation and jealousy which occupied the attention of the geographical section of the British association yesterday. Russia and Great Britain have been parcelling out the vast continent, and neither the one nor the other is content over the division of the spoil. The former, not satisfied with the comparatively barren tracts of Siberia, has for the last twenty years been creeping steadily southward towards the Indian frontier, until Peresi, by reason of the strategic railway to Samarcand, is practically at her mercy, and the British lion, roused to a sense of danger, is growling ominously from behind the ranges of the Hindoo Koush. But India is not the only empire in Asia which is threatened by the Russian bear. As colonel Mark Bell, V. C., pointed out yesterday to the geographers of the British association, the Muscovite has a fancy to revel in the tea gardens of China, and Russian traders—who, for aught we know, may be Cossacks in disguise—are posted all along the Siberian frontier, while so called "scientific commissions" are making themselves fully acquainted with the country's resources. The great wall, will not, as in day of old, stop these intruders.

But, while the sword may yet be the arbitrator between the rival nations, there is a contest going on between the British and Russian empires in Asia purely on the lines of trade and commerce. To our shame be it said, we are being gradually but steadily worsted, if not entirely driven out of the field. Colonel Bell showed yesterday how Russia had become, practically speaking, the dominant influence on the great central Asian trade route from China, and how—to say nothing of the probable absorption of territory, heavily guarded—her merchants would soon be able to undersell our own goods in far Cathay by from fifteen to twenty per cent. The hon. G. Curzon followed in a similar key, and in a graphic and vigorous address, based upon personal observation, laid bare the tremendous rivalry between the Cossack and our Indian frontier. Russia's rapid conquests and consolidation, aided by the transcaspian line, had given her, in his opinion, the industrial command of the continent. Her rival was Great Britain, but she could now contract her at such an advantage that all the important avenues of trade were likely to be absorbed by the northern power. Indeed, to put the matter literally, markets are every year being shut to the British and opened to the Russian, the money taken from the pockets of the merchants of London and Manchester being transferred to those of the dealers at Nijni-novgorod and Moscow. The bazaars at Bokhara, originally stocked with English goods, now display nothing but Russian merchandise. According to mr. Curzon we have even lost Afghanistan commercially, and our foothold politically is by no means secure; while the proximity and monopoly of the Caspian trade enabled us from the Caucasus and southern Persia.

Such is the grievous and humiliating position of our Central Asian trade, once so prosperous. Our profits in that region have been lost through the ignorance of our statesmen and the lethargy of our merchants. It is true, as mr. Curzon says, that Russian darkness is merciless, and that it is especially antagonistic to British trade. But we shall not justly maintain our character if the Muscovite traders are left with an open field. British supremacy may be gone, but what remains may be preserved. Millions of pounds annually have been allowed to slip into the hands of enterprising competitors, and unless a strong effort is put forth the evil will disappear in the same manner. The recently line in improving our commercial relations with the interior, so as to gain ready access to the markets, and we should remember, to use mr. Curzon's words, that "although the routes remain the same the methods have changed." It is not pleasant to be told that the Russians are far more go ahead in these matters than the British. With Persia and Afghanistan we should insist upon having existing restrictions upon trade removed, and we should also take a leaf out of the Muscovite in sending amongst the native Asiatic "commercial travellers" to ascertain and report upon the prevalent tastes and fashions. Without such efforts Great Britain must confine herself beaten, and the British nation may ponder over the portentous fact that the victor is a power which has not even to be regarded as semi-barbaric.

Port Moody Around.

At one time, not so long ago either, Port Moody was the most important town on the Canadian Pacific west of the Rockies. But its greatness has departed. It is now of no little importance that it does not stop within its limits; it has no peace officer; it has nothing but a post. A few days ago the Columbia hotel building was broken into and property carried off. This aroused the few citizens who are left, and they determined to set a thief-trap and try to wait for the marauders. Every able-bodied man in the place remained up all one night, but with no result, the expected parties getting home in time to dream. Now the citizens of Port Moody are thinking seriously of forming a vigilance committee to protect their property, as they do not expect any aid whatever from the present government.

A Time to Laugh.

The above is the title of the lecture to be given in the opera house tonight by the famous carrotist, Bengough. If this evening's entertainment is anything like as excellent as that afforded on Tuesday, it will assuredly give entire satisfaction to all who may go to hear it. Mr. Bengough is a gentleman who needs no press recommendation, as he very ably does it himself. He is a guarantee for a splendid entertainment. The hour is 8 o'clock; the prices 75, 50 and 25 cents.

SMALL CHUNKS OF NEWS.

A large quantity of merchandise is now shipped nearly every day to the North Arm. A consignment of mummery was sent down yesterday by a leading firm there.

The steamer Beaver brought a snow carrying 8 or 10 Ewen's wharf yesterday morning. The flour was for local consumption.

The big drum sermons of the Salvation army will have a rest until the performer on that instrument wakes up.

Two thousand pieces of lumber were shipped to the Canadian Pacific railway at Cheakamus yesterday.

Efforts will be made by the imperial federationists to have a meeting some time next week in order to discuss the matter of the foundation of a branch league here.

Another ship is expected from San Francisco in two weeks to take a cargo of lumber from the Royal City planing mills. The vessel will bring a large amount of freight for the city.

The date for the next meeting of the celebration committee has not yet been decided upon.

A new fire hall will be built shortly on Front street near Ewen's wharf. The estimated cost is $600 to $1000.

A quantity of brass piping has been shipped to the Royal City planing mills from Port Townsend.

THE TRUTH is printed every morning except Monday, and will be sent to mail subscribers at the following strictly in advance rates: 1 month 50 cents, 4 months $2, 6 months $3, 1 year $6. Delivered by carrier in New Westminster, 50 cents a month. The weekly edition is printed every Saturday, and will be mailed 3 months for 75 cents, 6 months $1.25, 1 year $2.

CLUB RATES: The weekly edition will be mailed to clubs of not less than 5 for $1 a year each, the names to be sent in at one time.

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the daily edition at the following monthly rates, payable on 1st day of each month: Per inch down the column $2.50, position advertisements $3.50. In the weekly at $1.50 an inch per month. No patent medicine advertisements inserted in either edition.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS (in either daily or weekly) $1 an inch for first insertion and 50 cents an inch for each additional insertion, payable in advance.

LOCAL NOTICES 25 cents a line, contract rate 10 cents a line, each insertion in daily. Weekly rate 25 cents a line each insertion.

BIRTH NOTICES will be printed free, provided the child weighs 7 pounds or over; if twins a bonus of $5 will be paid the parents. Marriage notices free.

JOB PRINTING (such as letter, note, statement, and bill heads, envelopes, circulars, dodgers, posters, cards, tickets, etc.) in good style and at reasonable rates. Orders from mountain business men will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS: THE TRUTH, New Westminster, B. C.

The Truth

Daily Edition.

Thomas Cunningham is an open and avowed candidate for the vacant seat in the Westminster city legislative district. No one questions his right to make the race, although many electors question his fitness for the position. No one questions the right of his friends to give him their support, although many believe his election is sought to advance personal, rather than public, interests. Mr. Cunningham might possibly make a good and energetic legislator if freed from these friends; but, the chances are, if elected he would only do the bidding of his masters. But, putting all these considerations aside, does mr. Cunningham possess the one very necessary qualification to hold office, that is, is he a British subject? If not a British subject, how can he qualify if elected? At the citizens' meeting last night mr. Cunningham admitted that, in order to acquire title to property in Oregon, he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. In making that declaration, did mr. Cunningham renounce all allegiance to "queen Victoria and all other princes and potentates?" He certainly did, and made oath to it before an officer of a district court at that. If mr. Cunningham did renounce his allegiance to queen Victoria, how can he now be a British subject? Possibly, on returning to British soil, he immediately hunted up a justice of the peace and declared another intention, this time to become a loyal subject of the good queen whom he renounced over in Oregon; but if he did, where is it on record? Mr. Cunningham had better settle indisputably the question of his citizenship before going further in the contest, as it would be humiliating for his friends to elect him, only to see him rejected at Victoria.

A year ago last July TRUTH asked for energetic governmental action in the Toad Mountain mining district, and called attention to the necessity for a wagon road to connect the mines with the navigable waters of the Columbia, so that the trade of the district would inure to the benefit of the business men of the province. If pointed out the necessity for the immediate laying out of a townsite; of the necessity for postal facilities; of the necessity for making a change in government officials in that division of Kootenay district. It was the only paper in the province to do so; its suggestions went unheeded for months. Finally, late in the fall of 1889, a townsite was platted and a few lots sold; next a change of officials was made; then a post office was established. But the main thing asked for, and that most needed, the wagon road, is yet unbuilt, and, if reports are true, it will not be built by the present government, who seem to be entirely under the domination of the Canadian Pacific railway, a corporation that, for some reason, does not want a wagon road built through that country. Enough money has been squandered in the district on trails that are of little practical use to have built part of the wagon road asked for, and the remainder could easily have been built by private enterprise. Owing to this indifference to the wants of the people, whose license taxes the government does not forget to collect with due regularity, the merchants of a foreign country are getting all the benefits that justly belong to those of Canada. But so long as the Robson government is in power, no change need be expected for the better in that out-of-the-way and sparsely inhabited section of the province.

Prospects of Canadian Parties.

Speculation as to the prospects of Canadian parties is little in The Bystander's line. We are of the number of those who look forward to the day when the reign of party will cease, when governments instead of being partisan will be national, and when this perpetual civil war of intrigue, calumny and corruption, which some people take for an ordinance of heaven, will expiate heaven by coming to an end. The party system is almost everywhere in a state of pronounced disintegration; parties are almost everywhere splitting into sections, some of which are capable of supplying a government. In the British house of commons there are now at least five sections, and government is carried on only by a precarious coalition of two of them. In France, amidst the chaotic strife, no administration can live, and the people in despair turned their eyes to a circus rider who promised to redeem them from anarchy. Such at least we take to be the solution of the Boulanger enigma. If the Canadian government seems to be an exception, and to be comparatively stable, its stability has been secured by means which would have excluded, to a deplorable extent, the political corruption of a people naturally as well fitted for free institutions and as worthy of them as any people in the world. It is rash to attempt prediction till there has been time to measure the staying power of the equal rights movement, and to see how it will effect the party organizations. Each of the two is threatened with a split, the Conservatives with that of the Orangemen, the Liberal with that of Liberals who are determined to keep the Liberal faith unsullied, and not to be dragged into alliance with priority domination and action. The Liberal leaders are probably by this time aware that by supporting the Jesuit act in the manner they did, they placed into the hands of their enemy. Supposing that they felt themselves bound by the extreme theory of provincial right, into which they had been drawn by their antagonists in the party in possession of the central power, and hampered by the fatal connection with Rielism, into which shallow intrigue had seduced them, they ought surely in giving an equivocal vote to have taken care to found it on the special reason and to keep their general principle free from stain. They might easily by a word have made it clear that they had no fellowship with Jesuitism or ecclesiastical aggression, that they regarded with respect and sympathy feelings and fears identical with those which had been displayed, in a more extreme form, by all the Liberal statesmen of Europe. It was their duty also, we venture to think, even in their character of professed home rulers, to resist firmly on the right of the nation to have a question of constitutional law tried by its own supreme court. Instead of this, they flung themselves into the arms of government, heeded the speech of the minister of justice, which was nothing but a sophistical representation of the whole transaction, its history and the motives of those engaged in it, and followed a body of their friends, considerable both in numbers and in weigh of character, to feel that they were treated as fool and fanatics. One of them afterwards went further and displayed his superior philosophy in a highly offensive speech. Preternaturally shrewd as they are within a certain range, politicians often strangely fail to take the measure of public feeling. To reciprocity, we presume, the Liberals mean to adhere. Their leader embraced it late and with apparent hesitation, but he embraced it, and has since been faithful to it. If this is not their platform they have no platform at all, and the next general election will once more see them rolled before a machine management superior to their own, and provided with a great fund of corruption to which they have no clear and popular policy to oppose. Disaster will teach them that they can have no internal or sound alliance with anything in Quebec, except the party, whether Protestant or Rouge, which aims at bringing the church under control, repressing her political aggressions, putting an end to her reactionary influence on popular education, arresting her absorption of wealth, and setting the people free from her imposts.

Any day may of course see the scene changed by the retirement of the aged leader of the Tory party, and the dissolution of a fabric built not on principle, but on a personality, which, as everybody says, must cease. Sir Charles Tupper has judiciously retired to a distance from any cabals which may be going on about the succession. If a vacancy occurred he would be called, and there can be little doubt that he would listen to the voice of duty. He will find it difficult, however, to gather the wires into his hands. He may even find, if these agitations go on, that the revival of public morality, has seriously impaired the machine. —[Goldwin Smith's Bystander for October.]

A MANLY OARSMAN.

O'Connor States that He Was Well Treated in England.

"Well, how did they treat you in England?" said a representative of the TRUTH to a bronzed, heavily-built gentleman clad in a neat P-coie built suit with a jaunty black diagonal overcoat worn over it. "Like the gentlemen they were," responded the victim of the interviewer—no less a person than William O'Connor, the noted Canadian oarsman. "Nothing was too good for me all through. I have nothing to complain of the treatment, although I have very little to boast of either."

"Never mind," said the reporter, "you did your level best; now what do you think of St. John's challenge to Searle on behalf of Gaudaur?" "It was a thick bluff," responded O'Connor, "St. John knew well enough that the challenge would never have been accepted, or he would not have made it. Searle has made up his mind either to rest on his laurels or to row only on the Parramatta, where he knows well enough I cannot follow him. If he went anywhere he would come to this country where he would either row me in a single scull race or row a double scull race with Matterson against myself and Hanlan."

"What do you think of the recent finds in the Teemiscaming race?" queried the persistent interviewer. "I would not like to say," responded O'Connor, "but I would look with considerable suspicion on a race that sided in the way that that one did. I have always rowed for all I was worth, and never relied on the fixture for my victories. When a race is open to such suspicion as the one in question I would prefer to say nothing about it."

"Were you in good condition when you rowed Searle?" queried the scribe.

"I was only just before the race I discovered that I was eight pounds under my usual rowing weight," responded O'Connor, "but nevertheless I did my best but, and so great is the confidence of my backers in my powers, that immediately after the race they challenged Searle on my behalf to row in any still water between the Atlantic and Pacific for the very same stake."

"Will he accept?" said the reporter.

"I cannot say," responded O'Connor, "but I think it unlikely. Searle is very much inclined to rest upon his easily won laurels, and I hardly think he will meet me again unless I go to Australia. If I ever do meet him again there will be a very different story to tell. Then I was a great deal too fine, as is proved by the fact that I have gained nearly twenty pounds in weight during the voyage. If ever Searle meets me again I trust to carry my colors to victory and to show my fellow Canadians that I am worthy of their confidence."

"The climate was not the only thing that did me up," remarked the oarsman. "I had never been used to the moist atmosphere of England and the climate did not agree with me. Then again, I have always drunk water when I was training. The water in England did not agree with me, neither did the climate. I had always been used to drinking water and took no stock in beer, but I believe that perhaps a stranger had better do as Romans do when they are in Rome. Perhaps it was the climate, perhaps it was the water, and perhaps it was because I took the water instead of the beer. At all events the whole trouble was that Searle was not very fast, but I was a little bit too slow, although on the morning of the race I thought I had the race, even if I were a good eight pounds short of what I ought to have weighed. Then, with the betting in my favor, I started out in the morning of the race with the whole prospect of winning; people talk about Searle not showing his real form during his previous sports. That is all nonsense; a man could not unnecessarily change his style or his gait, even if his backers were all desirous of his so doing. The people on the other side treated me with more than courtesy; they gave me every possible opportunity; but at the time I could not beat Searle. If I meet him again I hope for a different result, and I only trust that he will take up the challenge to row in America."

FAIRVIEW.

There was a spot four years ago where forests densely grand
Threw out their verdant foliage to beautify the land,
Where, Indian and his family had little thus to fear,
Where eagles soared and air lofty peaks that pierced the skyscape there;
Where, mountain sheep and goats and deer were docile in their home,
And wild fruit ran abundantly from the prolific loam;
Where, man had hardly trod the soil and roads are quite unknown,
And Nature seemed to recognize the hand of God alone.

'Twas there between the mountains high fair "Burrard inlet" lay,
And salmon sported 'neath the sun that shone on English bay,
Those beautiful nymphs leaped around well laden with spoil,
And fourteen streams of crystal wave play'd from each "Cascade" coast;
This was the spot four years ago selected for a port,
By our great railroad company who could be stop'd by naught,
No difficulty did they see but what might be surpassed,
And in the year of '86 they had overcome the last.

Three years ago they brought the crowd of live and able men,
Who set to work to overhaul the forest there and then;
And soon the racket of the axe and music of the saw,
Transformed into a busy town what was the bush before;
Then real estate was marketed at prices never down,
And mayor and corporation swore allegiance to the crown;
And churches formed the holy link between the past an aye
And draughtsmen mapped Vancouver out the city of today.

And now around the depot of the famous C. P. R.
"Vancouver" rears her stately rocks of buildings near and far,
And the transcontinental trains which daily go and come,
Combine with ocean steamers there to fairly make things hum;
This is the spot where a Hiawatha till lately reigned supreme,
And those who saw, today can see what seems more like a dream,
A transformation scene placed in Nature's landing stage,
By enterprise, the world admits, the wonder of the age.—

October 5th, 1889. C. O. H.

The Pre-Historic Flora of Sweden.

The geological survey of Sweden has opened up a rich field of study as to the probable condition of the country in pre historic times. Professor Stromberg, fifty years ago, demonstrated, by horizontal sections, the past life of Denmark, that the forests of that country had suffered remarkable variations. The oldest forest found there had chiefly consisted of aspen, next, after a long period, of Scotch fir, then of oak, and finally of alder. Remains of the beech—now Denmark's chief species of trees—are, however, entirely absent from the peat bog. Lately, some interesting discoveries of foliage impressions have been found in Sweden in calcareous tuff, the richest in extent and perfection of leaf impressions being those at Bunestad, in Scania, north of the town of Ystad. The leaves are so distinctly impressed on the tuff that not only are all serrations shown, but the veins and even the finest fibres in most cases. From an examination of these, mr. A. G. Nathorst of the Swedish geological survey, forms the conclusion that the aspen was the earliest tree which flourished in that country, and next, in order to it came the birch and the grey and common willows. Then latter the fir tree gradually immigrated, and contemporaneously with this grew the many plants and shrubs, such as the mountain ash, the hazel, dogwood, berry-alder, the gueldre rose and Dutch rush. As the result of the known paleontological facts respecting the immigration of the flora, he feels justified in expressing the opinion that the greatest part of the Arctic flora, as the inland ice melted, immigrated from the south; and that of the various forest trees, the birch, aspen, and fir came by the same road, forming the country's oldest forests. From the south, too, it is assumed, came the willows, mountain ash, elm, hazel, lime, with accompanying shrubs. From the same quarter, at a later period, also came the hawthorn, the common ash, oak, and ivy; and later on still the beach, hornbeam, and shrubs and flowers with which the deposit of leaves of these trees are associated. The spruce and the beach both immigrated late, but the former came from the east. These two forest trees are at present, in different localities, the most favored—the beach in the south and the spruce in all other parts as far as the northern limit of continuous trees. But the contest between the different species of trees is no longer undisturbed, for since man settled in the land a new factor has arisen, and this factor participates both directly and indirectly in the contest. Before his advent the gradual refrigeration of the climate appears to have been the chief influence exerted on the growth and supremacy of certain species at different periods.

Steamer Yosemite.

The steamer Yosemite arrived at the Canadian Pacific railway wharf at 3.30 yesterday afternoon from Victoria, having via: 400 cases of salmon for reshipment to C. & Co., Montreal. The Yosemite, after discharging this cargo, went up to Laidlaw's cannery and loaded 3,500 cases of salmon for Welch, Eaton & Co., Victoria.

M. A. McRAE

Columbia Street, New Westminster,

Has now the Largest and Nobbiest Stock of English and French Worsteds, Trouserings, and Scotch and Irish Tweeds

In the City. Makes a Specialty of

FINE TAILORING

HERRING'S OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT!

NO END OF FUN!

Farewell Appearance of

BENGOUGH!

Who will give an entirely new and original entertainment entitled

"A TIME TO LAUGH"

Illustrating the same with off hand crayon sketching on

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

POPULAR PRICES—25, 50 and 75 cents. Reserved seats may be secured at Herring's drug store.

HARVEST HOME

THANKSGIVING SERVICES

Will be held at the Methodist church Sunday, October 13th. Morning at 11 o'clock, mr. Fisher. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, rev. mr. Betts of Vancouver East Full Methodist church. Evening at 7 o'clock, rev. E. Robson. Monday evening, October 14th.

Concert and Pumpkin Pie Social.

E. A. Sharp, organist of the Victoria Methodist church, H. Middlebrook and mr. Harris of Vancouver, mr. McCrady and others are expected to take part in the musical entertainment. 50 cents admission. Doors open promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

PIANOS ON EXHIBITION.

As there were no prizes offered for Pianos at the Agricultural Show

The Newcombe Piano-Forte

Had a planed upon it stating that it was ready for competition against any piano in the show for superiority in all points of excellence. This offer still holds good for the value of the pianos.

THOMAS W. FLETCHER, 37 Trout street, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.
F. PEEBLES, Agent for New Westminster.
C. M. McDONOUGH, General Traveling Agent.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

The handsome saloon near Lewis's stables is now fitted up and stocked with a good supply of genuine

LIQUORS AND CIGARS

LOCAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS TAKEN.

CALL AND TASTE THE GOOD CHEER.

JAMES PUNCH, Prop'r.

Scavenger Work.

I beg to inform the people of New Westminster that having undertaken the post of

CITY SCAVENGER,

I shall be pleased to complete all orders with promptness. Leave orders at the New Grotto house or with the chief of police.

JOHN BURNS.

New Westminster, October 5th, 1889.

Twenty Carpenters Wanted.

We want twenty carpenters at once. Will pay $3.50 a day. Apply at the Asylum Building.

W. TURNBULL & CO.

New Westminster October 5th, 1889.

A Garden in the City for Sale.

It contains 8 acres and is all under vegetables. It is close to the terminus of the Southern Railway. Apply to G. A. KELLY, McKenzie street.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that at the next session of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia I intend to make application for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain an electric or steam railway from the boundary of the city of New Westminster to the boundary of Vancouver.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., September 26th, 1889.

E. V. MACKINTOSH, agent for applicants.

GLOBE HOUSE

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM

LONDON and PARIS

the most fashionable Shapes in ladies' and misses' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS; also a splendid assortment of

Plushes, Ribbons, Velvets, in all the NEWEST SHADES.

WINGS, FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS.

MRS. WM. RAE.

TRAPS, WHEELBARROWS, TRA

T. J. TRAPP & CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE RETAIL

SHIP CHANDLERY BLOCKS AND ROPE WALL PAPER HOUSE FURNISHING

PAINTS SEE OUR HANGING LAMPS OILS

AUCTIONEERS OF REAL ESTATE, LIVE STOCK, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS COMPANY

LIMITED

Richards Street, ... New Westminster

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES, SHAKES, LATHS, AND PICKETS,

Salmon Boxes, Net Floats, Trays, and all kinds of Wood Furnishings for Canneries. Doors, Frames, Windows, Mouldings, Blinds, Railings, Balusters, Brackets, Newels, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Turned Work.

THE COLONIAL

First-Class in Every Respect.
Fire-Proof Building.
Center of City.
Headquarters for Travelers and Commercial Men.
Sample Rooms.

WESTCOTT & RAYMOND
PROPRIETORS

WESTMINSTER

J. A. McDOUGALL, Artistic Cutter and Tailor,

Successor to COMERFORD & McDOUGALL. Columbia Street, East of Colonial Hotel.

Has just received a complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and is prepared to make, in GOOD STYLE, Clothes for all that favor him with their patronage. FIT GUARANTED OR NO PAY. Prices to suit the times. CALL.

Soft-Roll OVERCOATS and Nice-Fitting PANTS a Specialty

SELLING OFF AT COST!

W. & G. WOLFENDEN,

CORNER OF COLUMBIA AND MARY STREETS, NEW WESTMINSTER.

The above-named firm, having fully decided to retire from the Dry Goods business and to confine their attention to the Grocery business for the future, now offer the whole of their Choice, New, Well-Selected, and Well-Bought stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at

Cost Prices for Cash!

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

Sale to commence on Monday, the 16th inst., and to continue until the whole of the stock has been closed out.

Remember the Place, Corner Columbia and Mary Streets.

W. & G. WOLFENDEN.

New Westminster, September 19th, 1889.

Dedicated to the Memory of Bryen O'Lynn.

Good people, beware of delusions,
No matter what others may say,
Never on Bryen O'Lynn draw conclusions,
For he has long since passed away.
Bryen O'Lynn has long since gone to sleep,
With his kindred and foes far o'er the deep,
Yes, my dear people, there is nobody knows,
When he will awake from the long calm repose.
Now we must here be brief for time cannot last,
And ghosts in these days are a thing of the past;
A Spirit is invisible wherever he goes,
And Bryen we'll leave to his long calm repose.
The greatest attraction this week you will find
Is Wintemute's boots, of the elegant kind;
Our boots are not Brogues from o'er the sea,
Nor yet are they made by the heathen Chinee.
Our labor is white as the down on a goose,
And our leather the best that is put into use,
We have boots here from London and boots from New York,
Boots made of calf skin with insoles of cork.
We have long gum boots and rubbers galore,
And Kangaroo gaiters from Australia's green shore,
We have boots and shoes with their soles full of tacks,
And barnigara kid that was shot with an axe.
"Visitors to the Exhibition," now here is a treat,
Just drop into our shop on Columbia Street;
Examine our stock and prices at ease,
And be convinced that our sole aim is to please.
Your feet and your pocket we know we can suit
And you will never regret dealing with Alf Wintemute.
Remember the place wherever you go,
And buy at the store with the sign Buffalo.

TIME CARD

C. P. N. CO

The Fine First-Class Steamer WILLIAM IRVING

Will leave the C. P. N. dock Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. for

Chilliwhack and Way Points

RETURNING EVERY

Wednesday, Friday and Sunday

Steamer R. P. RITHET

Leaves New Westminster at 7 o'clock

FOR LADNER'S LANDING, PLUMPER'S PORT AND VICTORIA

On MONDAYS at 8 P. M.

For the Same Points on THURSDAYS at 8 P. M.

SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
T. L. BRIGGS, Agent.

WM. H. VIANEN

WHOLESALE

FISH AND GAME DEALER

Trout Street, New Westminster.

Highest Price for Furs and Deer Hides

Correspondence solicited. Telephone No. 5

New Westminster Brewery

This old-established brewery has been put in thorough working condition, and is turning out a first-class quality of beer. Families supplied. All orders left at McDonough's store, Front street will have prompt attention. Brewery located at Sapperton. Telephone 75.

WRIGHT & JAMESON, Proprietors.

LIME, WOOD AND COAL

DICKENSON & BINNIE.

TEAMING

Dues with sure and dispatch. Express wagon in town. Will deliver Lime, Wood, and Coal. Office on Front street, opposite C. P. N. wharf.

Eligible Lots

...road Park Lane and Pelham street, adjoining the new residence of H. V. Edmonds.

FINEST RESIDENTIAL LOTS IN THE CITY.

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION.

These lots will be sold on easy terms. For particulars apply on the grounds on and after Monday, the 23rd instant.

To Purchasers.

Mrs. Gold offers the following valuable property in this city for sale.

Lot 6, block 34, containing 3¼ lots 14½ by 132.
Lot 2, block 34, containing 2 lots 32 by 132.
Lot 3, block 134, containing 1¼ lots 82½ by 132

With 2-Story Residence (Commanding Magnificent View.)

Coach house, bath room, cellar, never-failing well of pure water, and fruit trees.

Very easy terms and prices on application to MRS. EMMA GOLD. Royal Avenue, New Westminster.

GRAY BROTHERS, Proprietors. P. H. SMITH, Manager.

Occidental Hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This hotel is situated on the corner of Columbia and Clarke streets, New Westminster, B. C., and is convenient to the steamboat landing. The bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and cigars. The rooms are furnished throughout by P. H. Smith, who will be here day and night, and will be supplied with every attendant and delicacy in the market. In connection with the hotel is a first-class dining room. The bar is also supplied with the choicest brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. The comfortable beds of Mrs. P. H. Smith, are nicely furnished, and will always be kept so that families and ladies will feel at home.

TOWING

The steamer EMMA is now in A1 order for towing. Parties wishing first-class work apply to W. A. COOK, Westminster, or to captain A. Hutchinson on board.

J. H. PERKINS

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Grainer, Paper Hanger, and Calsiminer.

SHOP ON ROYAL AVENUE,

New Westminster, B. C.

Leave orders at H. T. Bird & Co's Hardware Store.

The Steamer

RAINBOW

Will Leave New Westminster

For Victoria every MONDAY and FRIDAY at 7 a. m. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. N. DRAPER on wharf.

CROSS & POINGDESTRE

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NOTICE.

On and after Monday, October 14, 1889, my the under mentioned gents in and adjoining municipality of New Westminster will be open every evening at 7 o'clock sharp:

[illegible]

New Westminster, September 23, 1889.

TELEGRAPH HOTEL,

Front street, opposite Ferry Landing.

Good Lodging $3 per week; Single Meals 25 cents. The Bar is supplied with the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING

We have a First-Class MILLINER and DRAPER from the East, Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

A GHASTLY FIND.

Yes, it was a ghastly find, that which was found near lake La Hach, on the Cariboo road, some years ago, and although a mere handful it represented all that was left on earth of a once honest, industrious, kind hearted old soul, by name Hance. Hance was a German by birth, a Canadian by adoption, and a baker by trade, and he came here from Goderich, Ontario, where he had by a long industrious course of toil accumulated a sufficient reward to secure to him and his frau (for they had no other of a family), a snug home and a small cash deposit in the bank, and had no cause to fear the wolf at their door if all things went well with them; but here was the trouble. All things did not go that way long, for in an evil hour his big soft heart got the better of his better judgment, he signed for a friend, and had for years after to mourn over man's inhumanity to man. The immediate consequence of his rash act was his having to let the accumulations of years, hard toil, and thrift, his cosy home and the society of his good old wife all pass from him (for a time at least as he hoped, but for ever, as it proved). The old man arrived in British Columbia in the year 1865, I think, and not finding things to suit him at Victoria, or yet on Fraser river, he passed on up the country to Cariboo. Here he opened out a small restaurant and kept pies and coffee at all hours. Here after various ups and downs he succeeded by his industry, cleanliness, and affability, to establish a good business and to save more he able to lay something past for a rainy day. Once more the god of fortune seemed to smile on the kind hearted old man, and now more did he lay out plans for his future guidance and comfort, as he once more saw in his day dreams his new home, built on new ideas and experience, with its foundation standing on the rock of good results so as not to sign again. His dear old frau sitting by the hearth knitting, and he once more returned from a forced pilgrimage a wiser and a happier, if not a better man. In this frame of mind from morning to night the old man seemed to live a charmed life. He was always cheerful and happy and ever ready to crack a joke or bestow a smile on all he came in contact with. Is it any wonder, then, that he was looked upon as a man coining gold? Could one be surprised to hear that men with an evil eye had worked out this good old soul as their's to plunder if they could without violence? For none but the most depraved could harm such a good humanitian as he was, but they could not do otherwise. But we all know how readily depraved such men are when bent on getting over gold, their motto is to get it any way and by any way. This time went by. Weeks turned to months and the gods still smiled on old Hance and his business. Old friends stuck to him and new ones were ever strolling themselves until, for and near, Hance's restaurant and its proprietor were known to all and patronized by many, and among them were some of the best men in the house. The dollars rolled in and the old man looked happy, but there was a shadow in the house, lost to wealth him, friends, and see what is the trouble. Here we have it. The old man having been tapped once has lost confidence to a great extent in human nature, and instead of banking his gold or expressing it ahead of him, he clung to it as he does to fond hopes of getting safely home and being able to enjoy himself once more. Gold, as pleasant to have, has now become one of his troubles. Day, I said, for there was another. His frau was ever writing him to return home. They now had enough gold to keep them for life, and with the sad experience of past times would prevent further risks or trouble. He had now $5000 in hand and could sell out for $2000 more, and now the question of the day, hour and minutes that flew by was "to sell or not to sell," a decision was wanted and it came. The frau was old and friends had to pay the expense. Crack go, Hance, if you want to see your Katrina alive once more. Hance's expression had frozen his horn just as the boys were coming in to supper. Hance got his letter, but was too busy to attend to it for the time, but stole a glance at it after a while, and its contents was all that was needed to bring things to a crisis and to make a rush, and to put Hance in motion, which it did at early dawn the next morning.

* * * * * *

Hance has gone! the new proprietor has adapted himself to the order of the day, and the boys "the old boys," in smoking their bedtime pipe discuss their old friend, and sincerely wish him a good speed home, with a live frau to greet him on his arrival there. Time goes by, weeks run on and on, and months take their place, and no word comes to the boys on the creek to say how it fares with their old chum. The same weeks and months that bring disappointment to them carry death to the now heart-broken, neglected old man, who, surrounded by kind strangers, she passes on to the spirit land with a dying request that they write to her "Hance" and tell him she has gone on before, but will be ever found near the pearly gates ready to welcome her tardy Hance. The funeral over and the little mound trimmed and decorated by those who fondly hoped to see the lonely one soon. But still the weeks go by.

* * * * * *

They now write for information of the new mysterious one, and after a time the letters arrive on the creek. Consternation, "can it really be." But so, stifle the thought, he was always true to his friends, true to himself 'yes,' true they always knew to his frau." Hance was gone there was no getting over this, the twigs and the rose bushes grew and thrived over the neglected and now almost forgotten woman's grave, and no Hance returned upon yet to trim them.

* * * * * *

The boys on the creek have long since ceased to talk of their old chum. Some of them may have had a doubt in their mind that all his doings were not up to the point of perfection, and that he might have done things that he had neglected to do, but none cared to express themselves, and as the world, this busy world, still went around all right, the nine days' wonder died out of sight and mind.

* * * * * *

In the fall of the year 65, a traveller on his road down the country, had turned out his animals over night on a hillside near lake La Hach to feed in the morning. Whilst turning them up he came upon the remains of a brush tent, a piece of clothing and a fragment of skull bone with a lock of hair still clinging thereto, that had belonged to some poor unsuspecting soul that had been waylaid, robbed, murdered and buried. The fragments of clothing, the utensils, and the long lock of gray hair too plainly told who they had belonged to, and that Hance had been more more made to realize man's inhumanity to man. And who knows but when the old woman showed up at the gates of pearl to welcome her Hance, that he was already stationed there chosen to his white flowing robes and ready to welcome his Katrina with his long waving palm.

* * * * * *

Murder will out, they say, some time or other. Some go unchallenged so far as the short-sighted world is concerned, but none escape the final judge of all, and when Gabriel sends the blast through his great horn that calls all hands to judgment, and we are all marshalled before the king, now to face, who knows but Hance will find that the inhuman fiend that sent him to eternity by as assassin's blow, was one of the scoundrels he had warmed and fed in his restaurant, and that he had been murdered by the white Indians of British Columbia.

JAMES COOPER.

THEY SWAP THEIR WIVES.

A Community Where Women are Traded off Like Horses.

The queerest character to make the man are probably found in the mountainous regions of North Carolina. Here, between the great Smoky and Nantahala mountains, in a region of primeval solitude, bounded on all sides by mountains over 5000 feet above the level of the sea, are the deepest, darkest forests, rock ribbed and broken piles of stones, deep glens, narrow valleys, and, in fact, nature itself, to all appearance, is just as it was when Adam is alleged to have fallen from his high estate. The people who thinly settle this wild region are as unlike the denizens of the outer and better known world as it would be possible for one to conjecture. Settlements are infrequent and are composed of a few log cabins, a corner grocery, a blacksmith shop, and perhaps a small mill, though the latter are scarce enough, goodness knows.

The state of morality is at low ebb, says a writer in the Chicago Times, as is plainly apparent when one knows that the Mormon elders have sent out from this country one-tenth of their converts made within the state lines. Ignorance is rife, scarcely one out of a dozen being even able to read or write his or her name.

But there is another custom prevalent among these people which your correspondent had occasion to see and verify, and that is the common habit or custom of trading wives.

The writer, while riding across the state some months since, stopped at the cabin of one of the settlers on a small creek at the foot of Big Smoky mountain. The head of a family was a light-haired, heavily bearded man of fifty or sixty, dressed in a pair of linen trousers and a shirt of the same material, both of home manufacture. The women of the house was a tall, raw boned, dark visaged female of forty or more. There were eleven children, of all ages, all of whom were clad in coarse shirts and pantaloons, except the smaller ones, who wore nature's garb from head to toe. None of the family wore either boots or shoes.

Simpson—that was the name of the host—in reply to the professional query, "Is there anything new going," replied:

"Nuthin' ever happens here, stranger, 'cept'n its the Mormons or a swappin' match."

"What do you mean by a swapping match?"

"Wal, of that don't beat all. Say, Nance," turning to his wife, "he on dem' know wot a swappin match is."

"Humph!" ejaculated the woman. He an dem' know much. Why, stranger, a swappin' match is where folks swap homes, wives, wives and stick."

"Wives! You don't mean to say that you people trade wives, do you?"

"Thats jes' wot I mean," replied the man, "an there's goin' to be a big swap over to Bill Suggs to-morrer."

By continued application and through the friendly services of a big canteen of excellent brandy I learned that the "match" was a fact, and it was not long before I had induced my host to guide me to the place.

A ride of about two hours over the mountains brought us to the residence of the Suggses. It was, like that of Simpson's and every other habitation I saw in that locality, a log structure, but unlike Simpson it had two rooms instead of one. In the yard and under the trees there were about a dozen horses and mules, two cows and about two or twenty sheep and a number of hounds. There were eight men and seven women, all clad in coarse homespun linen. Such women as were any head-dress at all were long poke or sun bonnets. One or two of the women were fairly good-looking, but the rest of them, like the men, were coarse, raw boned and anything but handsome.

We had not arrived a moment too soon to hear the preliminaries of the business for which the appointment had been made. Bill Suggs, the proprietor of the house, was the first to broach the subject, which he did in the following language:

"Women has met here to swap an' trade. I hev been tryin' to swap wimmin with Jake Long here for some time. I hev got my wimmen here, an so has Jake, an' I'm ready to trade. What d'ye say, Jake?"

Jake, a big gawky young fellow, said: "Throw my gal, Bill, pointing to a raw boned, dark eyed woman of forty five. "She kan dig more 'taters, chop more wood, and kin beat anythin' shootin' on the creek. I'll take yer wimmen as yer choose to boot."

Suggs had led his wife or woman—up to that of Long. The women seemed to be almost utterly indifferent, or if they did object they spoke no word or made no sign.

"That's me's I'll give, Long; that woman," pointing to his wife, "is a good cook and kin hoe as much corn as any woman in the settlement, an' she's val'ble. I'll trade even up and no far."

There was considerable talk and a dozen propositions, which finally ended in Suggs "swapping" for Long's women and giving a red cow with one horn and two sheep to a premium or "boot."

This settled, two others—a middle-aged, red whiskered fellow with a rather good looking young woman for a wife, traded with a young man for a woman who was old enough to be his mother, but who looked as though she could perform almost any manual labor. The young man turned over his property and took charge of the one he had bartered for. He seemed somewhat pleased by his bargain, and his new purchase certainly did not seem to have been sorry for the exchange. The name of the young fellow was Bridgett.

Three more six bargains or trades successfully closed during the day—one of which was between an old fellow of sixty and more and a much younger man, to whom they had merely exchanged for the women the other man had in his possession at a former time. They both seemed pleased to get their women back. There was no boot nor premium in the trade.

One trade which seemed to excite the risibility of the spectators was between a couple of men, one of whom had a small, sharp-featured, thin lipped woman, with snapping black eyes and a disposition which evidently was not sunny by any means. The owner of this woman, who was evidently a shrew, had offered as boot a horse and a pair of hounds. In the progression he loaded the mouth of his homeless horse and his horse as a sure-footed traveler, but somehow forgot to say anything in praise of his helpmeet. It was no go, however. The other man, who went by the name of Punt, seemed pretty well posted as to the qualifications of the woman in question. Finally he said:

"I'll tell you's wot I'll do. You kin then do it or we'll quit talkin'. I'll take that hoss, thet pair yaller hound's, an' them eight sheep to boot, an' I won't take any less," and with that he turned as if to walk away.

"Hol' on!" said Punt, "I'll do it, by crackery; but it's a tough bargain."

When the purchaser of the snappy-looking little woman sent her to get the horse, which had been tied to a tree in the woods, the latter said to the purchaser: "You'll have a hot time I kow. That woman has got the temper of the devil, an' she'll allus let you on kno' she's 'round."

"I kno' how to tend to that business, Punt. She no 'll be quiet as a pet lam' in two days or thar'll be trouble."

What the result of this trade was I never learned, as I never saw any of the people after that day, except the man Bridgett and his new helpmeet. As they lived several miles away in the direction of the mountain through which I had to pass to get out of that country, I rode along with them, and finding I could do no better, accepted their hospitality for the night. Bridgett seemed a mild sort of a fellow, easy, good-natured, but ignorant. His new spouse was a woman of twenty two or twenty three, somewhat good-looking, as good looks went in that section. Her face was more intelligent than any I had seen, and she seemed pleased over the result of the trade. With all my powers of persuasion I failed to find any repugnance or horror over the affair, either with her or any one connected with it. They seemed to take it as a legitimate transaction and I could only account for it on the ground of utter ignorance of the law, either statutory or moral. The custom of trading wives among these people seemed as old and well founded as is the everyday and everywhere habit of trading in ordinary articles of barter.

We arrived at Bridgett's house or cabin early in the evening and the home life of the new feminine head of the family began without a ripple or objection on the part of the Bridgett junior, of whom there were four.

Mrs. Bridgett, the latest, was a pretty fair cook and took to the latest stage of family affairs as naturally as if she had raised the family herself.

Bridgett, I must admit, seemed a pleasant sort of fellow ready to give his guest the best he had and to assist him in any manner possible. The evening meal over, I retired to bed in one corner of the room—the cabin consisted of one room only—and fell asleep almost immediately. In the morning I left, and before noon I had ridden through the gap and down the mountain on side into another county, and among another and, to all appearances, a different people.

When I told those what I had seen they showed no surprise; in fact, almost everybody appeared to know more about it than I knew myself. They stated that the section through which I had just come had been settled generations since by a peculiar class of people who were widely different to their modes and habits from the settlers of other parts of the state, and that their peculiarities grew up with them. The country was too wild and opportunities for communication too scarce to invite settlement from the outside world, consequently the people were left severely alone, being seldom disturbed even by a passing traveler like myself.

He Was a Hustler.

"Talk about get up and get, with a dash of American nerve, I saw a good specimen of it yesterday," said a reporter on the New York World. "A young man jumped on a Broadway car at Chambers street, followed by a hatchback. With a cool 'Don't mind us' from the youth, the hatchback went to work on the young man's boots, while he pulled a writing tablet out of his pocket and proceeded to dash off a letter.

"'Here, young fellow, you can't black your boots on the car,' exclaimed the conductor.

"'Oh, but I must,' replied the young man. 'I'm to do it case of emergency.' And as he handed the conductor the free he whispered something in his ear that seemed to satisfy that official.

"When we reached Prince street the man's boots were a patent leather shine. He had four letters written, sealed in an envelope and addressed. Handing them to the hatchback with a coin, he gave the boy directions where to deliver them and return with an answer. 'I'll be there at 4.45—just twenty minutes,' he said, looking at his watch, 'and you have just time to make it. Now gallop.' The boy left the car and disappeared on a run.

"The young man took a seat in the car, opened a grip, and taking out a clean pair of cuffs, collar and white necktie, put them on. He then took out a tiny brush and pocket mirror, brushed his hair, put wax on his moustache, squirted some mixture on a fresh handkerchief, put a clove in his mouth, brushed the dust from his hat and clothing with a whisk broom, and giving his cuffs a finishing jerk turned to the people in the car and said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, an apology is due you, and some explanation is likewise due myself. I don't wish to be considered funny. I'm no clown, and I don't spend half my time before the looking glass, as you might infer. I'm a plain, practical, every-day sort of a chap, from Bridgeport, Connecticut. In just twenty minutes by the watch I am to be married to the best girl of New York city, barring none. My train was two hours late, but, thanks to the conductor of this car and your kind indulgence, I'll get there just the same.'

"And the people in the car thought he would."

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Cab to and from all Steamers and Trains.

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THOMAS LEVI, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

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The Russell House

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IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GUESTS.

Board and lodging by the week from $5 to $6. Single meals 50 cents. Beds 50 cents.

M. GRAY, Proprietor.

New Grotto Hotel

Cor. Columbia and McKenzie Sts., New Westminster.

JAMES R. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

The Hotel and Dining Room is under the management of Robert McCristine, a popular caterer.

The Bar is supplied with all the Choice Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a street railway in the city of New Westminster, and to acquire lands and do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1889.

W. CUNNINGHAM,
W. CUNNINGHAM,
HENRY V. EDMONDS,
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COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

By recent purchases of new type and a large and complete stock of stationery, the Truth Printing Company is prepared to turn out all kinds of Commercial Job Printing in excellent style and at low prices. The following are a sample of rates:

Note Heads	Envelopes	Cards	Bill Heads	Letter Heads
FROM	FROM	FROM	FROM	FROM
$3 per thousand up	$4 per thousand up	$3 per thousand up	$4 per thousand up	$4 per thousand up
Several kinds of Stock to select from.	Several kinds of Stock to select from.	Several kinds of Stock to select from.	Several kinds of Stock to select from.	Several kinds of Stock to select from.

PLUSHES

IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES, JUST opened out; also, LADIES' JACKETS and MANTLE CLOTHS.

SPECIAL.—We carry the largest stock of Window Blinds, Cornice Poles, and other House Furnishing Goods.

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THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

MASONIC BLOCK, NEW WESTMINSTER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD

MET LAST NIGHT IN THE CITY HALL TO DISCUSS POLITICAL MATTERS

Which They Did in a Rowdy Fashion. The Vote of Confidence in Tom Cunningham Was Lost by a Heavy Majority.

The special meeting of the electors to consider the question of sending a successor to judge Bole to the provincial assembly was held in the city hall yesterday evening. According to the inveterate custom of the press in these parts, it will naturally be expected that a panegiaym of the proceedings will be to hand; but it will not be in these columns. Few and notable are the cases on the mainland of meetings more rowdy or disgraceful staining the records of a city. The mayor again and again appealed to the assembly to keep some show of order; but the exhortation was futile. In vain mr. Townsend and a few others insisted that it was most unfair for the people to act as they did; the noise only became the worse. The people there did not seem to have shame enough to behave themselves any better than a lot of school-boys nor sense enough to maintain sufficient order and quietude to allow of the business being considered and transacted in an even semi-rational manner. If there had been as much common-sense as there was want of courtesy the whole matter could have been settled in about half the time. What possible good the senseless whooping, and whistling, and hollowing were meant to accomplish would be difficult for those who made themselves ridiculous by participating in them to even partly define.

Long before 8 o'clock the city house was fairly well filled and by the hour appointed for the assembly to convene a large crowd was present. The body of the hall was well filled and a good many were in the gallery. Mr. Curtis rose and moved that mr. Townsend take the chair; this was conversionally seconded and the mayor accordingly called the meeting to order. In his opening remarks the mayor called upon the meeting to remember that they were supposed to be an orderly assembly and he hoped that they would not conduct themselves like a mob. It was their duty to discuss the affair decently and not behave like a horde of canaille. He explained the object of the meeting and resumed his seat.

Loud cries of "Jeans, Jeans," resounded through the hall after the mayor had taken his seat; and, in response to the call, mr. Jeans mounted the platform and commenced his oration. He appeared to be rather nervous, and his delivery was weak. He said:

Mr. chairman, electors, and fellow-citizens: Although I am a lawyer—a class which, in this province at least, has the reputation, however undeserved, of being able, as the saying goes, to talk the hind leg off a mule—I am not much of a speaker. I am glad to say, for your sakes as well as mine, my words will be few. In the first place, I am prepared to support the present government so long and so far as their policy is beneficial to the province in general and to this city and district in particular. But I will not support it through think and thin nor without duly weighing whether each and every of its measures is the best under the circumstances. Some cant has been talked about this, and I have been asked why I do not promise either absolutely to support it through all things or as absolutely to oppose it. The answer is simple. I take it, gentlemen, that a man asked to join a political party is much in the position of one asked to join a corps of volunteers. It is said captain A is raising a corps, will you join? Is not his first question for what object is the corps being raised? Suppose the answer to be—our country has declared war against an enemy, it is to fight against that enemy, his answer immediately is—certainly. I am willing to fight my country's battles, to do so properly I will follow unhesitatingly the leadership and obey the commands of captain A. But suppose, on the contrary, the answer is—that is captain A's affair. He is a popular man and a good leader and you will have to do what he thinks best. Would not the answer be at once: No, I cannot, be being bound by nothing, might go on a filibustering expedition or rebel against his government. So it is here, the government is a new one but lately organized, and they have no defined policy, to promise to support them unconditionally would be to make a promise blindfold. A promise to obey a man—not to support a system. This I for one am not prepared to do. And yet I can and do promise to support the government as far as possible. And now having defined my position with regard to the government let me shortly state what I think the district itself requires. First and foremost is increased representation for both city and district, and I can promise to use my best endeavors to obtain this. I have made some efforts to obtain statistics, but have not been so successful as to have them ready for tonight, but I am told and am inclined to believe that this district alone contains as great a population as the whole of Vancouver island, and yet we have only three members to their twelve. As for the city, a crying necessity is a trestle bridge over Pitt river, to connect it with the farming districts on this side of the Fraser. This I should endeavor to obtain. I have had some conversation with leading men in Maple Ridge and am informed that if such a bridge was built they would make the roads to connect with it. A new court house for the city has long been promised and I would endeavor to see those promises performed. There are many other things we need which I need hardly go into, but after all the increased representation is first and foremost and for this I would fight to the end. And, in conclusion, I must only point out that with regard to my position towards the government, before dealt with, that in this—which I regard as settled—as in other things their policy is unknown to us, and though I will support them as far as possible, I cannot promise to do it through think and thin without knowing what they intend to do. The speaker modestly applauded and enthusiastically cheered for a long time.

W. Sinclair was next called on but declined. A volley of cheers and kisses met mr. Sinclair's refusal and the yelling and shrieking of "Sinclair! Sinclair!" rang through the building. The response was demanded mr. Sinclair would not speak.

One or two of the audience called for Cunningham; finally a few more joined in the cry and very soon the din was perfectly distracting. The name was reiterated on all sides; it was screached by the weak voices and roared by the strong; the names and sentences that were reiterated were combined in one loud howl that rendered them as unintelligible jargon; the place was like a bedlam. Mr. Cunningham stepped forward amid the hisses of his friends and the howls of his enemies and occupied the platform. He began by claiming an equal indulgence with mr. Jeans for want of preparation. He had been engaged in furthering the interest of the city. He had had positively no time to prepare anything; his head had been in a perfect whirl. It was different, he said, with mr. Jeans, for he had weeks at his disposal. He felt nervous, as there were present a few caricaturist and critical press representatives; it was to be hoped that amateurs in politics would be lightly dealt with. The speaker referred to New Westminster's injustice, and to the rights she had had to make in bygone days. He referred at length to his own acts and whereabouts in the interests of the district; and he considered that he had every right to feel as proud as he did that he had done so much and so satisfactorily. One of the chief benefits had been lately consummated; it was the exhibition which was everywhere acknowledged as being a credit to the city. Mr. Cunningham then gave a synopsis of his demands at Victoria if he should be sent there. The principal items were: He would see to the dissemination of information back east concerning New Westminster; he would champion the cause of the farmers in their efforts to get ahead; he would insist upon a new $75,000 court house being built here; he would demand a $20,000 schoolhouse; he would insist upon the construction of a trunk road down the North Arm; he would insist upon having a trunk road through Lulu island; he would insist upon the Yale road being immediately repaired; he would demand a redistribution of seats; he would see that the Pitt river bridge was built at once; he would demand restitution to this city; he would agitate to have New Westminster the seat of government here; he would engender matchless feeling into all the people; he would abuse no trust and he would always strive to do right. The people could rely upon having in him a trustworthy representative. Mr. Cunningham spoke with all the earnestness and intensity of his nature, and was loudly cheered and applauded.

Mr. Jaques wanted to know how he came to be there when he had foresworn allegiance to the queen. He said he was certain mr. Cunningham had taken out his first papers in Salem, Oregon.

Mr. Cunningham explained that he could not hold property unless he made the declaration, and he had consequently made it; but he had never naturalized. This did not appear to satisfy the audience. A few clapped and cheered, and many groans and hisses were instinctly audible.

Mr. Dickinson was next called upon to come to the platform and address the assembly. He did not approve of Cunningham's speech; it was too full of I's and claims of praise for self. He did not think that mr. Cunningham was at all fair in his accounts of what had been done for the city; many colleagues who had worked hard and long were ignominiously left out. Mr. Dickinson was in favor of sending a unanimous vote representative; this he thought would be at once graceful and most appreciable by the government. He referred to the main questions of the day, and also to mr. Cunningham's promises. If mr. Cunningham got one-third of what he promised he could only say that New Westminster was one of the luckiest cities in the dominion. [Loud applause.]

Ex-mayor Hendry spoke for seven minutes and strongly supported mr. Cunningham. He made the following

MOTION.

Moved by J. Hendry, seconded by J. McMurphy, and resolved that, in the opinion of this meeting, aldermen Cunningham is a fit and proper person to represent this city in the legislature of British Columbia; and that this meeting pledges him its hearty support as a candidate, and hopes that he will be elected by acclamation.

JAMES HENDRY,
J. MCMURPHY.

Thunders of applause and shrieks and howls of a most terrific nature greeted the appearance of mr. Kelly. The place was like a pandemonium as the speaker mounted the platform. When the tumult had subsided mr. Kelly said that he had been in the province for a long long time; he had been in the city for twenty-five years; he had known many men promising all sorts of things to be done at parliament, but he had never known one who did not fill his own pockets. [Laughter.] He considered mr. Cunningham's speech most self-condemnatory. Mr. Cunningham had broken his pledge before to suit his convenience, and it was only reasonable to anticipate that he would do the same thing again. It would be sheer folly to oppose the government now. The administration would certainly not be after this session. He was sure of that. He apologized for his feeble effort at public speaking, but was assured that he "did very well." With a view to upsetting mr. Hendry's motion he introduced the following

AMENDMENT.

Moved by G. A. Kelly and seconded by mr. Beer that alderman Cunningham is not fit to represent the city and that mr. Jeans or mr. Dickinson be elected.

G. A. KELLY.
JAMES BEER.

A howl for a specific name followed; it sank to a groan and then rose to a roar, but mr. Kelly declined to dingpole either as his choice. Nobody seconded the amendment at first and mr. Kelly, amid the convulsive laughter of the meeting, appealed for some one to second it.

Mr. Trapp wanted to know if those against whom the vote went at the meeting would withdraw and allow the representative to be returned unanimously. This absurd proposition was answered in the negative.

Speeches from Beer, Sinclair, Dickinson, Webb, Hawie, the mayor, Curtis and Kelly followed. Messrs. Cunningham and Jeans replied. The amendment was put to the vote and lost; and the vote of confidence in Cunningham was lost by a large majority.

After the screeching and hollowing, and stamping had subsided, the mayor expressed his willingness to call another meeting at an early date. He thought they did much good.

A vote of thanks, which he thoroughly deserved, was proposed the mayor by mr. Henry; it was enthusiastically accorded by the audience. The meeting dispersed at 10 p.m.

SMALL CHUNKS OF NEWS.

Operations are still being carried on in extending the telephonic service in this city. The wire running on Agnes street will be finished shortly.

The steamer Delta came up the river yesterday morning with the canoe from Sea island.

In spite of the large number of finished cigars put on the market our cigar makers have more work than they can handle; and the demand for mainland cigars is still increasing.

Mr. and mrs. Bengough were taken down by mr. Ludlow on the Yosemite to visit the cannery, returning to the city by the tug Delta late in the afternoon.

Mr. Ewen has presented mr. Bengough with a thousand cigars, costing $165.

A large consignment of fine apples from Spring island brought by the sloop Lulu will be offered for sale shortly.

A snowland of salmon cases was towed down the river yesterday afternoon for the Wellington, Hastings, and other canneries on Sea island.

A carload of rough lumber was shipped from the Royal City planing mills yesterday to Agassiz for the dominion government.

Pelham street is fast being put into good shape. A few of the old trees have been preserved, but most of them have had to meet the inevitable. When finished, this thoroughfare will be one of the finest in the city.

For a good driving or riding horse, a nice single or double turnout, a hack, or anything in the livery line, go to Winn's livery stable, Dallas street, New Westminster.

C. Blackett Robinson, of the Toronto Week, is in this city in the interest of that and other publications which he controls. The Week is the "Nation" of Canada, and is a thoroughly high class weekly.

The nurses at St. Mary's hospital are being very hard worked at present as two of the number have gone to Banff. Those left behind are too over generous to let any discomfort fall upon the patients under their charge, they are, consequently, bearing the brunt of the inconvenience themselves.

Work on the new Young Men's Christian Association building will be commenced early in the spring. Considerable difficulty has been caused by the scarcity of bricks otherwise operations would have been under way earlier.

The Rattler has been thoroughly repaired and was towed down to the mouth of the river by the Clara Foss.

Work on the Buckley block is rushing in great style at present. The carpentry work is now being put in and the building generally is fast approaching completion. Mr. Horne, the contractor, expects to be finished by the beginning of January.

The best paying business in New Westminster for sale for $300. For particulars apply at Truth office.

Member of parliament Ladner went up to Ashcroft yesterday to attend the fall races at that point. Mr. Ladner is the best posted agriculturist in the local legislature, and is always well received at agricultural and horse shows.

If there is not a spell of fine weather soon the down country farmers say that there will be a great waste of grain.

The alkey so noticeable in the management of the blasting operations in the city a short time ago is now more marked than before. The authorities should suppress this nonsensical mode of firing right away.

Sam Robertson of Langley one of the great fruit-growers of the province, was in the city yesterday.

DID THEY TAKE BRIBES?

JUDGE DRAKE WILL INVESTIGATE THE LONG LIST OF CHARGES.

A Portion of Vancouver's Police Force Said to have Thrived on "Hush" Money Received from the Disreputable Habitues of Dupont Street.

Tomorrow (Thursday) the investigation into the charges preferred against certain members of the police force of Vancouver will commence to be entered before judge Drake of Victoria. The charges were made in the first instance during the early part of September, and were directed mainly against officer Fife and chief-of-police Stewart. The former was accused of receiving "hush" money from Chinese prostitutes living in the neighborhood of Dupont street, and the latter had the accusation brought against him of having participated in the spoils. Among the charges preferred against the chief is one relating to the sale of intoxicants seized from a man named Urquhart, the amount realized from the sale of which, it seems, was not paid in to the treasury. The list of charges is a very lengthy one. It is known that the city auditor, on examining the books kept by the police magistrate and the chief of police, found discrepancies, and his evidence in the case which commences Thursday morning is sure to prove a very important factor. J. Bonsfoy has been retained as counsel for the city, whilst A. St. George Hamersly will act on behalf of chief Stewart. In order to prepare his defence the latter has been permitted access to the books, but the other members of the force have, it seems, not been allowed to get at them. Counter charges have been preferred by the chief of police against officers Abray, Haywood, and also sergeant McLaren, but these, it appears, are of a more or less trifling character. The services of a more honorable and upright gentleman than judge Drake could not have been secured to conduct the investigation, and whatever may be his decision after weighing the evidence adduced, it will be accepted by the city generally as being straightforward and just. It is impossible to judge as to the strength of the evidence against the several members of the force respectively until the investigation actually commences, but it seems pretty evident from the desire and the determination on the part of the citizens generally to see the whole matter sifted to the bottom, that considerable changes are to take place under any circumstances in the police department, and more care taken to see that the officers do their duty properly. The appointment of a police court clerk is considered by many very advisable—nay, absolutely necessary, and such an appointment will in all probability be made as soon as the judge's decision is known and the police committee have time to attend to the matter. One thing is certain that in almost every step made by the public latterly in the action, but echoes and re-echoes the same old cry for reform.

Vancouver in Brief.

The barbers held another meeting last night and appointed officers to conduct the business of the union just formed. A great and glorious, not to say remunerative, field lies before them. It is presumed that any man to be seen going about with more than three days growth promptible in his unshaven chin will be expostulated with and if he re-lets he will be treated by the union as of the lowest of the low. The efficacies of lime juice and hair restorer will, no doubt, be drummed into the ears of the customer until he is forced to buy, whilst any man who talks about a "cut" in the rates may have to undergo the painful ordeal of being shaved with a blunt razor. The intentions of the union for the benefit of the union are too numerous to mention, but the rates to be charged are raised accordingly.

It is thought that the lockkeeper of sewers, Henderson & Coath may have decided as nothing has been seen or heard of him for some days.

At a meeting of the concert reception committee held last night most of the subcommittees reported arrangements for the coming event, as nearly completed. One more general will probably be all that will be necessary.

To do honor, no doubt, to mrs. Scott-Siddons—who, by the way, has returned to the capital—many of the lady members of the "upper crust" in Vancouver appeared in evening dress, with bare heads, and not a few of them looked quite pretty. This is quite a new role. Mrs. Scott-Siddons could not have received a warmer reception.

There were no very prominent arrivals today, with the exception of J. Dyke, the Liverpool agent of the dominion department of agriculture.

Questionable Bills.

TO THE TRUTH: I would like to call the attention of your readers in Vancouver to the numerous little bills that are forever being passed at each meeting of the city council, and which to the untutored mind seem a little fishy, putting it in as mild a form as can can. Now, how about two of those bills that were nicely slid through at last meeting. First, I notice a bill for some $40. I think that that was the amount for gathering elections voters lists. Now whom were those for the dominion government looks after them and pays for the same. So that this service was not for them! then for whom! and why not this party pay for information of no earthly value to any one but themselves!

Another little bill I see is for $8 for a woman who was around the city hospital here some time ago. This is, I suppose, for services rendered. Now, the question is, who got the benefit of these services. We hear that this same person has already received two months pay for "sex," or nearly so, so far as the public is concerned. Now, about this $8, did the parties that he take a receipt for this money, and will it show for why this person is entitled to this sum, and who got the benefit of those transactions, and in conclusion, the citizens of Vancouver would like to know if the heads of the city hall have made any provision to protect us from any further bills being sent in from this same source.

Kindly enlighten us on those questions, and we will ever remain your

INQUIRING READER OF VANCOUVER.

October 7th, 1889.

That Young Man.

TO THE TRUTH: That young man who gets a salary in the provincial land office for writing twaddle in the Vancouver World has had an experience. Why did he not present a copy of my letter to the mayor himself, and ask—in that connect? The mayor is a sturdy, honest Englishman; and if he said "No," I would be surprised, and begin to doubt the veracity of the newspaper reporter who handed the report to me. I present his mayor, I believe he is a very good natured, kind hearted man, and that he will be, when he gets a little more experience, the very best of our chief magistrates. The nonsense written by some of our local reporters is amusing too; but that man who is paid by the government to scribble for the Vancouver World is in print as good as a play. It is true that I am not in any way connected with your excellent journal, but when I read you the report I believed it true, and am, A VERACITY REFORMER.

ALONG THE LINE OF THE C. P. R.

Last week at Donald Daniel McPhee was tried before judge Walkem for stealing fourteen boxes of dynamite from the Monarch mine at Field. He was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor in the Kamloops jail.

Calgary is soon to have a first-class hotel—the Alberta—and will have a first-class man to run it in the person of H. A. Farley, the present manager of the famed Glacier house in the Selkirks.

R. A. Kempton, who succeeds the firm of J. C. Steen & Co. at Donald, has a representative at Montreal who will purchase the largest stock of goods ever brought to the mountains.

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