Official Gazette

X

1000 COPIES OF TRUTH WERE PRINTED THIS MORNING.

The Truth

WEEKLY TRUTH, TO CLUBS OF 5 OR MORE, $1 A YEAR.

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We Carry the Largest Assortment of Locks in the City.

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Full lines in stock of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies and Carriage Materials. Agents for A. R. Williams, Hike Iron Works and Toronto Scales, Toronto, and London Fire Co., London, Ontario.

A New Mode of Capital Punishment

A WOMAN DIED. ANOTHER WOMAN FAINTED. CHILDREN SCREAM. At the sight when washing our spring bed linen.

Save your money by Purchasing at the sign of the BUFFALO, Columbia street.

EXHIBITION

In thinking of the Exhibition.

Don't forget that one of the best places in the City to buy

Family Groceries, FLOUR AND FEED

SINCLAIR'S Columbia Street.

Just to hand 1 car of Spillmacheen Flour, 50 cases Canned Goods, such as Tomatoes, Corn, and Peas, which will be sold very cheap. Call and get prices even if you don't buy. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NOT TAKEN FROM THE OLD TILES OF THE MAINLAND GUARDIAN

But Telegraphed From London at Enormous Cost by the United Press Association Specially to Truth (and a Number of Other Papers.)

LONDON, September 14.—The Constantinople correspondent of a number of English and German liberal papers continue to send distressing accounts of Mahometan outrages in Armenia. They all agree that little good may be expected from a commission appointed by the porte to inquire into the horrible crimes which Gladstone recently enumerated in a letter to the London Daily News. It is unwritten Turkish law that the Mussulman shall be punished for outrage on christians. No better proof of this can be given than in the case of Moussa Bey, the most noted murderer and thief amongst the Kurdish chiefs. When vali of Bietis, communicated to him the order of the sultan to go to Constantinople, that worthy replied that when he, the vali, had given him back 5,000 he had taken from him in bribes, he would obey orders. It happened just at that time that an inspector of justice named Derahim Bey was in the district, and in an interview which he had with Moussa Bey he plainly informed him that if he did not obey the sultan's command, orders would probably be given to have him shot. Moussa Bey has more than one enemy among Kurdish beys so he took the hint and went to Constantinople without delay. Since his arrival there he has turned informer and the vali, chief of police and head officers of Seaptiha and Hotes have been summarily removed from their posts for complicity with the notorious Kurdish chieftain. So far this was well enough, but the Porte has not yet found any honest men to take their places, owing to the belief that the government is not sincere in its proposed reforms. Moussa Bey is still unpunished, and is treated with marked distinction by palace officials. 20 Americans who came to Constantinople in answer to a circular from the porte to give testimony against Moussa Bey have either been transported or lodged in prison, so that they have since been unable to communicate with their friends. This has so alarmed Americans that very few, if any, of them will dare to go before the commission. The massing of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier and activity displayed by correspondents in furnishing their papers with detailed accounts of murders and outrages, have alarmed the porte in Constantinople that they are beginning to understand that this Armenian business may become very serious indeed, but away in the wilds of Bitos Moush Van and Bayazia functionaries act as if they thought the end were coming and are profiting by the opportunity of plunder, and gratify their passions at the expense of Christians without regard to consequences to the government. The porte undoubtedly remembers that details furnished by correspondents of horrors of Tatar Bazarjik in Bulgaria instigated Russia to intervene in behalf of Bulgarians. Salisbury has also become uneasy at the fact that Russia is closely watching events and may be tempted to interpose in a manner prejudicial to peace, and the English premier has made representations of a strong character to the Porte. For ten years the Armenians have lived under the dark shadow of Turkish dominion. From the beginning of history their kinsmen, wild nomad Kurds, have lived among them. Armenians have been Christians from a very early period, theirs being the oldest of national churches. Kurds have long been Mahomedans of the Shiite section, and as such are haters of the orthodox Turks. In Armenia Christians and Kurds form the population, The Turks are a handful, mainly of rulers and officials. But the basis of Turkish law is the foundation of a Turkish state is the doctrine that the believer alone possesses full right of humanity and is alone eligible for duties and functions of citizenship. A Christian is an unbeliever, a dog whose existence may be tolerated but who can have no rights, still less any authority. The history of Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria before their liberation, and of Macedonia and Crete today illustrates precisely the same conditions, but Armenians are worse off than their European fellows, for they have not only Turk but Kurd. During the winter Kurds from the mountains are quartered in the Armenian villages of the plains. The Christian population must provide them with everything and receive no payment in return. Some of the Kurdish class are addicted to burning, robbing and murder. There are Turkish soldiers stationed in the country to keep order, but Armenians do not appeal to them for they add to the practices of Kurds others still more repulsive. Armenians wish to be governed by England, but that is hardly practicable. Next to that they would like to be governed by Russia again, a solution to which there are objections. European residents propose the appointment of a Christian governor, the formation of a local militia and the expenditure within the province of revenue there collected. These are reforms which the sultan could not really introduce only at the risk of his throne. The Christian governor in Turkey is a pasha and any other garb of a more substantially Christianity on his part is intolerable to Turks, high and low, who are the sultan's only faithful subjects. A local militia means arming Christians, a measure which would necessarily translate itself into the extermination of the Turks, at least so Turks understand it. As for spending the taxes of Armenian by Armenian administration that would be to deprive the porte of the only good it gets from provincial money. Then there is a deadlock. Meanwhile the Russian deliverer is at the door. They will deliver when it suits them, and the only way to avert the war which would follow this is for the powers friendly to Turkey to compel the porte to make a new autonomous principality of Bulgaria on Moesia. But at present these powers are occupied with anxieties nearer home. There is an impression in London political circles that the holidays of the chief members of the government will soon end, and that autumn cabinets will be begun at an earlier period this year than usual, but this may be simply due to general expectation that the queen's speech next year will set forth a programme of more than ordinary importance. After all, the main lines of great measures are more often settled in confidential conversation at country houses than at formal cabinet meetings.

Should the government decide not to take up Gray's title bill in hand next session it will be brought in at the commencement of the session either by Gray himself or one of the other conservative members who have backed the measure. Friends of the bill argue there can be no possible excuse for neglecting it, even if the government decides to deal with the subject by comprehensive legislation next session. It is said it would greatly facilitate the settlement, if some reasonable method of recovery were first hit upon. The measure is backed by influential members on both sides of the house, and it might be passed, so argue advocates, in 2 or 3 days. At the beginning of the session the government fight as shy of giving any definite pledge in private as they did in the house itself. The fact seems to be that while Salisbury would be glad if any bill which would improve the position of the clergy, he cannot count upon the house of lords. As soon as the attorney-general's amendments were placed upon paper, rumors became prevalent of serious opposition in the upper house, not only on the part of Conservatives, but still more of Unionist peers. Salisbury's experiences with the land transfer bill have convinced him that where landed interest is concerned he cannot implicitly count on the loyalty of his supporters or probably a serious attempt would have been made to press the amendment bill through parliament during the session recently closed. Similar reasons will simply explain the refusal of the government to give any promises with regard to next year. Although their position is giving embrage to an influential body of their supporters.

On neither of their popular routes from London to Paris do Monday night cheap express excursions show any signs of falling off. Fares are the same whether by Dover and Calais, Folkestone and Boulogne, or New Haven and Dieppe. Second-class passengers are conveyed from London to Paris and back for 24s. 3d. The time occupied on the entire journey is within 11 hours and for the English portion of the journey, at least, accommodation by train and ship is fairly ample. Trains on the French side are made up to accommodate only the number of passengers telegraphed as being on board ship and are uncomfortably packed.

Given a Right-Good Reception.

SEATTLE, September 14.—[Special to Truth].—The Westminster hose team got out at 6 o'clock this morning and had a run with the boys here. They took water and used the hydrant as if they were old vets, and the time surprised themselves. They were given the freedom of the town, and had the First regiment band serenade them at their hotel last night. They left on the Fleetwood for Tacoma at 12.30 today.

Eastern Base Ball Yesterday.

NEW YORK, September 14.—National league games today are: New York 3, Chicago 1, first game; New York 13, Chicago 5, second game; Philadelphia 11, Indianapolis 3, first game; Philadelphia 7, Indianapolis 10, second game; Boston 0, Cleveland 4; Pittsburg 7, Washington 10; Brooklyn 6, Louisville 2, first game; Brooklyn 6, Louisville 5, second game. Association games are: Athletics of Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 4, first game; Athletics 4, St. Louis 4; Baltimore 6; Kansas 5, first game; Baltimore 3, Kansas City 5, second game; Columbus 9, Cincinnati 1. The international games were: Detroit 23, Syracuse 9; Toledo 8, Rochester 4; Toronto 8, Hamilton 10; Newark 0, Worcester 10.

The Dock Strikers' Agreement.

LONDON, September 14.—The agreement entered into by the dock directors and striking dock laborers, upon which the strike was ended, includes the stipulation that on November 4th and thereafter contract work shall be converted into piece work and all payments shall be made directly to the men under the supervision of dock officials. It is also agreed on the part of the men that laborers who have worked during the strike shall be treated as fellow-workers by old hands. The directors at the same time pledging themselves to show no resentment towards the strikers.

The Grand Old Man Annoyed.

LONDON, September 14.—Mr. Gladstone, since his return to England, has expressed privately his extreme annoyance at the press reports of his remarks on British politics while in France. Mr. Gladstone says he has all along declined to form any opinion and far less to express himself in any manner concerning the university project, of which he has heard nothing definite. He prefers to know perfectly what he is talking about before he says anything definite.

Davitt Condemns National League Speakers.

DUBLIN, September 14.—Michael Davitt writes to the Freeman's Journal severely condemning the attitude of some of the speakers at a recent fortnightly meeting of the national league on Balfour's Irish University scheme. Davitt accuses those gentlemen of begging the whole question in true grandmotherly style, instead of opposing the scheme as they should, or honestly admitting their preference for it, if they are content with chaff instead of substance.

The Anti-Slavery Congress.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Catholic News reproduces the following from a Roman correspondent: Cardinal Lavigerie who is now in Paris will leave there for Rome, where he will consult with the Pope as to the date for the holding of the anti slavery congress. It is the intention to wait until the arrival of Lord Stanley in Europe in order to learn from him the exact condition of the black tribes of Africa.

Shot a Policeman.

STARKS, Illinois, September 14.—John McCully, a dissolute character, shot and killed constable William Cronin at Pinney, yesterday afternoon. McCully had drawn a revolver on a companion when Cronin interfered and was fatally shot. McCully was arrested last night. The dead constable's friends gathered in large numbers and it was feared the murderer would be lynched.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The work of procuring a jury in the Cronin case was resumed this morning with 2 men, James Pearson, and John Culver, practically accepted by both sides, and F. T. Tomlinson, hardly examined by the defence. Mr. Foster, after further examining Mr. Tomlinson, accepted him temporarily. Talesmen Halliday, Conway, Hennessyan, and Wood were then examined and excused for cause.

Last Obstacle Removed.

LONDON, September 14.—Cardinal Manning and the lord mayor are making strenuous efforts to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the lightermen and their employers today. The master lightermen have conceded the terms advanced by their men and thus the last obstacle to full resumption of work by strikers is removed. The men will resume work on Monday.

Calling for Heirs.

MARSHALL, Montana, September 14.—T. J. Duke, living near Hermanslo, has been notified that the Fisher estate in Germany, amounting to $50,000,000, is now ready for distribution and that an advertisement has been published calling upon heirs, of whom there are 21 in this country, to come forward and prove their identity and receive money.

Crooked Oarsmen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 14.—Referee Pringle this afternoon decided that the Gaudaur-Teemer race shall be rowed over the same course at 5 o'clock Monday next. Gaudaur claimed to had been dragged and outfitted for the contest, while Teemer alleges that Hanan rowed out across the course and fouled him. Gaudaur refuses to race again.

Will be Tried for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—August Collins of Tuolumne county, accused of the murder of Andreas Aargard, a sailor, in front of a disreputable house several weeks ago, was held for trial this afternoon and was denied bail.

Cleared: steamer Costa Rica for Nanaimo, Oregon for Portland.

Refused a Charter.

BERLIN, September 14.—Bismarck has refused the application of the Southwest African Company for a charter. The merchants of Berlin almost unanimously signed a memorial to Bismarck complaining of lack of policemen and the general mismanagement of United States consul Edwards in his dealings with memorial.

A Pastoral Letter.

PARIS, September 14.—The bishop of Autun, in a pastoral letter, in which he asserts the right of the clergy to vote, orders his flock to engage in 9 day's prayer on the occasion of the elections.

Attempt to Shoot Dillon.

MONTREAL, September 14.—A lunatic attempted to assinate John Dillon, the Irish nationalist, today. He pointed a pistol at him, but the weapon was secured before any harm could be done.

Wounded in a Duel.

PARIS, September 14.—Lalou, editor of La France, and Ouetel, editor of La Paris, are involved in a dispute which resulted in a duel being fought today. Lalou was wounded in the hand.

THE FIRST TO SAIL.

A DANISH BARK WITH A 130,000 DOLLAR CARGO.

The Greater Part of It the Output of a Fraser River Industry Whose Centre is Located at New Westminster.

VICTORIA, September 15.—[Special to Truth].—The Danish bark Doris Bendersen, captain Nielsen, sailed today for London direct. She had a full cargo of 27,998 cases of salmon. Robert Ward & Co. were the shippers. The cargo is made up as follows: 2548 cases Express brand, 5450 A. A. P. Co., 2500 R. W., 1000 Alert Bay Canning Company, 2000 Rivers Inlet cannery, 1500 N. P. Canning Company, 2000 H., 1000 G. H. F., 1000 A. A., 500 B. B., 500 C. C., 1000 Skeena Packing Company, 1500 Wellington Packing Company, 1000 Warlock Packing Company, 1500 Phœnix, 1500 Delta Packing Company, and 1500 Laidlaw & Co. The cargo is valued at $156,965.

The British bark Lobo, with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co., arrived from Liverpool today.

Sam French, a longshoreman, was found dead in a cabin on Store street this afternoon. An inquest will be held on Monday to ascertain the cause of death.

Capt. Folger of the sealing schooner Penelope, has been presented by Marcus Moss, owner of the vessel, with a handsome $60 diamond pin, in recognition of the services of the captain in securing a good catch of sealskins this year.

Already 100 persons have signified their intention of being present at the Dewdney banquet. Tickets are $5 each.

Canada Western Hotel Company, limited liability, was incorporated today and memorandum of association filed.

The largest skate ever seen in this city was on exhibition in a Fort street market today. It measured 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and was caught in the outer harbor.

United States Senate Committee.

BOSTON, September 14.—The closing session of the United States senate committee hearing on our relations with Canada was held in this city today. Senators Hoar, Pugh, Dolph and Butler being present. W. O. Rasor, representing the Boston chamber of commerce, favored annexation or commercial union by which reciprocity shall be enjoyed by 2 peoples. He would have reciprocity between all countries on the American continent, and thought this country had nothing to fear from free trade from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia. A large and profitable trade was done with the Canadian provinces under the reciprocity treaty. There are 500,000 barrels of flour annually shipped in bond through British provinces. Under free trade with Canada a large part of that would be American flour. What would benefit Boston and New England would benefit this country. It would not be wise, in his opinion, to put any restriction upon Canadian railroads. The Grand Trunk is to New England what the Erie Canal is to New York. He did not believe in inter-state law. New England had suffered by it. James Moore of Brockton, representing the boot and shoe industry, took exception to the statement made by mr. Allen of this city yesterday, that the shoe interest had depended for years on the tariff. He felt sure he could sell a large amount of goods in Canada under reciprocity. John S. Farlow, representing the tariff reform league, favored annexation, if it was feasible. He believed Canadians would make loyal citizens, but if that could not be he would favor reciprocity. The Canadians literally, said he, are part and parcel of us. Isaac F. Gregg of Boston, representing the copper mines in Nova Scotia, said copper products of Canada for such as are needed in Baltimore New York for refining and mixing with ores from the west, with reciprocity a certain proportion of this ore would come through our ports to our mines and be a help to our industries. If duty on copper were removed it would be not here for refinement and it would be an immense benefit to our nickel and silver plate workers. American machinery is better than Canadian, and, but for 25 per cent duty, much more of it would go to Canada. Joseph Bennett, in business relations with the maritime provinces, made comparisons between reciprocity and tariff favorable to the former condition. Herbert C. Choll, of a shipping firm doing business with Canada, or reciprocal Bennett. W. H. Saywood, for the master builder's association, favored closer relations with Canadian builders and freedom as it is or narrowed, the North American continent, but not beyond its boarders. Alexander Foster, lumber dealer, urged removal of all restrictions upon trade, not only between the United States and Canada but the world over. E. M. White spoke for the free trade club, and Frank Marshall, representative of the plate industry, advocated commercial union. Hearing then was temporarily postponed, senator Hoar announcing that the fishing interests of the United States would be heard at New York or Washington about December 1.

Further Relief for Johnstown.

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania, September 14.—The consideration of the question of the final distribution of the relief fund was taken up by the commission today and it was agreed to give Johnstown $1,000,000 now, for distribution on the same basis as the first distribution. Up to now the commission has received $2,003,114.29, and has on hand to day $1,000,000.00, subject to contracts not completed amounting to $65,000, and appropriations to other parts of the state of $84,190.00. In Conemaugh valley $760,992.79 has been expended and in other parts of the state $150,275.12. Various subscriptions are still being received by the committee. Governor Beaver today received the following letter from the lord mayor of Dublin:

MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN, September 12, 1889.

SIR—Following my remittances of £1000, £1000, and £500 respectively, in aid of the sufferers by the Johnstown disaster, I have now the pleasure to transmit for the same purpose a bank order in your favor for £200, and I shall be glad to hear it has duly reached you, and any further small balance which may become available will be remitted after the audit of the account. I take this opportunity of expressing directly to you an assurance of the deep and universal sympathy excited in this country by the news of the terrible disaster. The people of Ireland here observed with admiration the great and strenuous efforts made under your direction to mitigate the sufferings caused by this calamity, and they hope that no evil consequences upon the prosperity and energy of Conemaugh valley may speedily pass away. I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant,

THOMAS SEXTON, lord mayor."

Bankrupt Oystermen.

NEW YORK, September 14.—It is claimed by the wholesale oystermen that oyster planters have sustained loss of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 by reason of the late storm, and that some of them have been forced out of business and into bankruptcy. The oyster beds on Great Kills, Middle Grounds at Oyster Bay and those in Jamaica Bay are almost all ruined and stock total loss. Over 1,000 oyster opensers have been idle for 3 days waiting for the arrival of oyster boats, only 3 of which have come in this week. Island cities depending on New York for bivalves are unable to get orders filled.

Proposed Chinese Flags.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The secretary of the chamber of commerce today received a communication from the acting secretary of state at Washington, enclosing the following communication: "Chinese legation, Washington, District of Columbia, August 17th. To honorable J. G. Blaine, secretary of state: Sir—In my memorial to the throne last spring I proposed for the use of the Chinese legations and consulates abroad a flag of an oblong shape as the national ensign, to be made of yellow bunting with a dragon in dark blue and a sun in the red color, and for the use of the Chinese merchants a flag of triangular shape with the same design and color to show the distinction between the governmental and mercantile flags. Having obtained his imperial majesty's approval of my proposition I have now the honor to send for your information the enclosed copies of two sketches of the above mentioned flags. Accept mr. secretary, a renewal of assurance of my high consideration and esteem, Chang Yen Hoon.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT NOTES.

The hospital at Sapperton is being quickly finished. It is a very pretty building; and when it is finished it will be at once an ornament and an acquisition to the town.

The Ross-McLaren mill will have a capacity (estimated) of 150,000 feet of lumber, 80,000 lath, and 20,000 shingles a day. But it will be February 1st before it is in running order.

The woodwork of the Columbia street flume was tarred today and the work of filling up the cavein has commenced. In a day or 2 this reproach to the afterform of the city will be obliterated.

As with many other contracts in New Westminster, that for the Powell block on Columbia street has been broken; but the contractors are not to blame. It is a pity that a city should as a whole have such an unenviable reputation in regard to this portion of its business.

The Port Haney brick yards have more orders than they can manage, although working to their full capacity. One contract in the city requires about 84,000 and another 116,000 bricks per week. The 2 Port Haney firms are Sinclair & Company, and Beckell & Company, and the bricks manufactured cannot be beaten in the province.

Excavations on Jackson street still continue. The soil dug out is carted away and used to fill the hole in Columbia street caused by the up hill flume.

The preliminary part of the work of sidewalking the east side of Agnes street, opposite the residence of mrs. Brighouse, has been commenced; the old sidewalk has been torn up and the grade levelled. In wet weather the street will, for a short time at least, be almost impassible. Work on the other parts of the street is going ahead as usual; all the necessary materials has been deposited in place as far as the street is graded.

The new residence for mr. Lyall has been unavoidably delayed in construction owing to the many obligations of mr. Bell the contractor. Mr. Lyall, however, has decided that it must be finished previous to the commencement of the wet season; lively operations will consequently be begun on Monday; when a large addition will be made to the force of men now employed. Excavation will be undertaken right away.

The iron girders and stringers from the Albion iron works, Victoria, for use in the construction of the bridge at the Nova Arm are still lying at the Canadian Pacific Navigation wharf.

Work on Mather's & Milligan's wharf is going steadily on. The horizontal balks of timber are now being placed in position.

Was It Suicide?

In the TRUTH of Thursday appeared the details of a crime, in which a Tacoma drug clerk and an abandoned woman were the principals. It is claimed by the friends of the drug clerk that the woman shot herself. The latest particulars of the affair, from the Tacoma Ledger of the 12th, are given below:

"F. Eugene Clark, whom the coroner's jury found guilty of killing Annie Dickerson on Sunday morning last, is still confined to his bed in the room immediately opposite to the room in which the alleged murder was committed, and is said to be worse. It is also said that he is not near so sick as he might be, but feigns illness to avoid going to jail. The preliminary examination will be held tomorrow. Clark is being watched both night and day by sheriff's deputies, and those officers have their expenses paid by Clark's friends until the would-be suicide can be removed to the county jail. Dr. Smith and other friends of Clark claim that the woman came to her death by her own hand and not by Clark or any one with whom the woman was seen talking on the evening preceding the finding of her body.

The physician is strongly of the impression that the woman committed suicide, and will so testify when Clark's preliminary examination is held. Clark's mind is getting much clearer, although he has not entirely recovered from the effects of the strychnine he took with suicidal intent. By advice of his counsel, he still refuses to make an explanation for publication, but sufficient has been said by the guarded man, which, his friends think, will exonerate him when he is tried by a jury of his peers. Clark's counsel will make a desperate fight for his client's life. Every effort is being made by the man's friends to unravel the strong circumstantial evidence on which the verdict of the coroner's jury was based.

The only thing that Clark's counsel would admit yesterday was that the alleged murderer in the strongest language denied knowing how the revolver found by mesars. Stewart and Jackson, after they had removed him to the house of dr. Smith, happened to be absent from the bureau of his room, where it was always kept. The preliminary examination of Clark will not take place until his mind can be fully restored. At the present time all sense to be a blank to him from Friday evening, the night preceding the one when he had an engagement with the dead woman. The mystery in the case has not abated, nor will it be until Clark can make an intelligent statement of his actions on Saturday night and why he took the drug on Sunday morning. The proprietor of the Bay View hotel denies the truth of the statement that 2 women at his house overheard a friend of Wesson declare that the latter owned "got out of that easy." He says that there are no women stopping at his house except his wife, and that she would have nothing to do with Wesson or any of his kind. He says the story is without good authority.

Killen Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—The fight to a finish, Queensbury rules, between Pat Killen, the heavy weight champion of the northwest, and Joe McAuliffe, ex-champion heavy-weight of the Pacific coast, for a purse of $2000, $800 to the loser, took place at the Golden Gate club tonight. McAuliffe weighed about 202 pounds, and was seconded by Paddy Ryan and Con Riordan. Killen weighed 195 and was seconded by professor Anderson and Dave Campbell. Time was called at 9.30 p. m. Both men faisted with the left and landed short. Killen guarded himself. McAuliffe found no opening. McAuliffe got in the first blow, a left hander, on the ribs, and after fencing landed a right hander on the jaw.

2d round—The exchanges were few and short even. McAuliffe landed a hard right hander on Pat's ear.

3d round—McAuliffe in this round made 2 hard rushes, forced Killen into the corner and punishing him about the head.

In the 4th little was done.

In the 5th McAuliffe drove Killen into the corner, upper cutting him. Killen returned with a rush, but McAuliffe clinched. In a fierce left-hand swing, which the latter cleverly avoided, Killen went heavily onto his hands. The round ended with a blow that dazed Killen, but McAuliffe did not follow up his advantage.

6th round—McAuliffe drove Killen around the ring. The latter did little but guard himself. Killen made a few feeble rushes, and McAuliffe hit him on the ear, sending him to the floor.

In the 7th round McAuliffe rushed Killen against the ropes and the latter went down, still holding to the ropes. While in this position McAuliffe upper cut him with his left and Killen fell on his knees. Immediately the room was in a tumult. Killen's seconds and friends leaping to their feet with cries of "Foul." Killen remained down till 10 seconds had expired. It was some minutes before order was restored and the referee gave his decision, which was that Killen was not down when McAuliffe struck him. The latter was declared the winner. McAuliffe drew the only blood.

THE TRUTH is printed every morning except Monday, and will be sent to mail subscribers at the following weekly 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) 10 cents an inch for first insertion and 5 cents an inch for each additional insertion, payable in advance.

LOCAL NOTICES 25 cents a line, contract rate to 25 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 country branches will receive prompt attention.

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

The Truth

Daily Edition.

The agreement between the city and the Southern railway was amended yesterday. Clause 8 now reads: "Until the construction of the said bridge an "efficient steam ferry suitable for transferring cars, "freight and passengers [of the road, as well as "other passengers and freight,] across the said "river shall be provided and operated from the "junction of the railway with the south bank of the "said river to the opposite bank thereof within the "old limits of the said city, and the said line of "railway shall be constructed from that point to "and upon the lands agreed to be provided by the "said city for such purposes as mentioned in the "said agreement, and the line of railway shall not "be deemed to be completed unless and until the "said ferry and extension shall have been constructed. Provided, however, that the contractor "may commence in good faith the erection of said "bridge within 6 months from the date of this "agreement and continue the same to its completion and then [a suitable temporary ferry only "shall be provided by the contractor,] the said "ferry may not be built. Provided further that the "contractor shall within 4 months from the execution of these presents have signified to the corporation his election so do da."

It is now said that several of the owners of stock in the Southern railway are becoming lukewarm in their desire to see the agreement between the city and the company ratified. It is even said, that before the vote is taken these owners will be working with those who have always been opposed to granting the company a bonus. The cause of this change of front is said to be the recent purchase of a manufacturing establishment near Vancouver, in which the mayor and others of that city are interested. Again, a few of the large stockholders say they are, in a measure, indifferent whether the agreement is ratified or not, as they will quit about even whether the road comes to New Westminster or goes to Hastings sawmill. This indifference may be assumed, but there is one thing certain, if New Westminster intends to be in the race, she must be more than a mere station at the end of a spur of a line of railway. She must be on the main line, and be a principal station at that.

In offering inducements to railways to enter New Westminster, and inducements will have to be offered, navigation of the Fraser must not be impeded. So long as that great waterway is maintained so that steamboats, steamships, and sailing vessels are not obstructed in navigating it, there is little danger of exorbitant freight rates being charged on the outgoing products of our manufacturing establishments or of our farming districts. At the same time railways we must have; but not mere side tracks.

Australian exchanges give glowing accounts of the ceremonious hoisting of the British flag over 8 islands of the Union and Phœnix groups in the South Pacific ocean. The ceremony was performed by the captain of the war ship Egeria about the 1st of August. Over some of the islands the stars and stripes were floating to the breeze, and occupation of those islands by the English may be resisted by that government. The Phœnix group are of coral formation and contain extensive deposits of guano. On the Union group there is a considerable population devoted to agriculture, to which they are well adapted.

William Kent asks the editor of TRUTH, "do you hate religion as exhibited by some church members, or do you hate it as exhibited by Christ and his apostles?" The editor of TRUTH has views on religion, as well as on a few other questions, but he will not shower them on the public, they caring nothing for his views on that subject. The TRUTH hates cant and has a poor opinion of men who are members of church organizations merely for the revenue that it brings them.

Hereafter no communication relating to a public question will be printed in TRUTH unless over the signature of the writer. A writer who has opinions on a question affecting the public is entitled to a hearing through the press; at the same time, if he is not ashamed of his opinions, he should not be ashamed to express them over his own name, and not over a fictitious one. As hereafter, communications that are merely personal will be printed over any name, provided, always, that the writer's is attached to the communication.

If TRUTH was conducted by ill-bred churls, it would designate the Columbian as "the Pig Alley concern," or the "Hog Row outfit," or "the newspaper that is not on a street," or some other indecent appellation. But TRUTH will, as it has in the past, call the Columbian, "the Columbian."

In Friday's TRUTH, "Disgusted" suggests that verbatim reports be given of all speeches made in public by aspiring politicians. The suggestion is a good one if all aspiring politicians were frauds; but they are not. Many good men aspire to official position, of whom but a few can talk well standing flat footed. Many good men write communications to the press; communications that contain good horse sense, clothed in misspelled words and badly constructed sentences. It would be unfair to print them as written; it would also be unfair to print verbatim the speeches of well-intentioned men, whether delivered at the banquet table or in the council chamber. A newspaper reporter should, on judgment in such matters. In the one case, report in full the speech of the aspiring man who is open to ridicule; but in the other, give the sense only, rather than the words, of the speech of the man whose intentions are good.

The Industrial Problem.

At no period of the world's history has there been so general and searching consideration of the relations between capital and labor, with due regard to the interests of each, as is observable at the present time. No subject attracts so large a share of the attention of the students of economic science. No other subject is larger space devoted in current magazines and newspaper literature, to say nothing of the multitudinous volumes confined to this particular subject. As a rule, the argument in these disquisitions is based on an assumption of bitter antagonism and fierce conflict between capital and labor in the United States. The defect in this arrangement is that this, its major premise, is fallacious. Broadly considered, there is no such conflict between capital and labor in this country. The demonstration made on labor day, September 2, throughout the United States were conclusive on this point. On that day there paraded, in serried ranks, an army almost if not quite equal in numbers to the armies of both sides in the field at any one time during the late civil war, and probably superior in average physical vigor and in capacity for service and endurance. With such an army afield and on the march, if there had been the merest suspicion that it was inspired by hostile dispositions, capital would have sought safe depositories or would have fled the country. But capitalists viewed the demonstration with pleasure and approval, rather than alarm or distrust, and nowhere in all the land was there the slightest demonstration in the laborers' ranks of antagonism to capital.

Intelligent capitalists realize that to contented labor they must look for their greatest security and the most profitable use of their capital. With the most intelligent, progressive and far seeing among them it is becoming a habit, in planning investments, to consider along with their own interests, and in intimate connection with those interests, what investments will most largely and profitably give employment to labor. Under the educating influence of temperate and peaceful labor organizations, no less than the spread of humane and philanthropic impulses, this class of capitalists exhibits large and constant augmentation.

Intelligent laboring men realize that their highest interests are dependent upon that greatest security for capital which alone leads to its most liberal investment. Because he is more directly and vitally interested than any other class, the intelligent laborer is the most inveterate foe of anarchism and similar mischief-breeding doctrines, whose direst and most immediate effects are felt by labor.

The capital and labor of the United States require no governmental system of arbitration or socialism to regulate the relations between them. If the government will take strong and adequate measures to exclude ignorant and undesirable immigration, and amplest facilities for education are provided, the time is not far distant when good and wise men of both classes will co-operate to adjust the relations between them with due regard to strict justice and the best interests of each. The world is progressive, and the United States is the most progressive of nations.—[Seattle Post-Intelligencer.]

Is Politically Ambitious.

As reported in the TRUTH's press dispatches, John L. Sullivan of Boston has addressed a letter to the New York Evening Sun announcing himself a candidate for congress. He says: "I write to say that after thinking the matter over I have decided when the time comes to elect new congressmen in Boston that I will be a candidate on the Democratic ticket if the nomination is offered to me." He then enumerated the reasons for such an announcement. He thinks he has personal admirers in Boston enough to elect him. He claims that he has always looked after his friends. "But what I feel to be more important than all else, is the work I have done to keep up the reputation of America among other nations. The best men everywhere have tried to beat me but failed, and since I first began I have kept the pugilistic championship of the world in this country. There isn't a self respecting American, no matter what foolish ideas he may have about boxing in general, who does not feel a patriotic pride at the thought that a native-born American, a countryman of his, can lick any man on the face of the earth? In my travels in this country and in Europe I have had as much experience in public speaking as most people. I shall have no trouble about getting a hearing in congress or in making people pay attention to what I say. The man who can quiet a crowd in Madison square garden, as I have done, can make his presence felt in congress or anywhere else on earth.

"I shall give up the boxing business, which has occupied all my time so far. It is an honorable calling and does good, but as a congressman, or a candidate for congress, I, of course, could not continue to be a professional pugilist."

The Great Heat of Siberia.

Siberia is commonly regarded as a region of ice and cold, but according to mr. George Kennan, it is, in summer time, about as hot a country as there is on the face of the globe. In one of his remarkable Siberian narratives given in the Century Magazine, mr. Kennan thus relates one of his hot weather experiences:

"The farther we went up the Irtsch the hotter became the weather, and the more barren the steppe, until it was easy to imagine that we were in an Arabian or an North African desert. Thermometer ranged from 90 to 103 degrees in the shade; the atmosphere was suffocating; every leaf and every blade of grass, as far as the eye could reach, had been absolutely burned dead by the fierce sunshine; great whirling columns of sand 100 to 150 feet in height crept slowly and majestically across the sun scorched plain, and we could trace the progress of a single mounted Kirghis 5 miles away by the cloud of dust which his horses hoofs raised from the steppe. I suffered intensely from the heat and thirst, and had to protect myself from the fierce sunshine by swathing myself in a thickness of blanket, and putting a big down pillow over my head. I could not hold my hand in that sunshine 5 minutes without pain, and wrapping my body in a thickness of heavy woolen blanketing gave me at once a sensation of coolness. Familiar as I supposed myself to be with Siberia, I little thought when I crossed the frontier first I should find in it a North African desert, with whirling sand columns and sunshine from which I should be obliged to protect my limbs with blankets. I laughed at a Russian officer in Omsk who told me that the heat in the valley of the Irtsch was often so intense as to cause sunstroke and fainting, and who advised me not to travel between 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the day was cloudless and hot. The idea of having a sunstroke in Siberia, and the suggestion not to travel there in the middle of the day seemed to me so preposterous that I could not retain a smile of amusement. He assured me, however, that he was talking seriously, and said that he had seen soldiers unconscious for hours after a fit of nausea and fainting, brought on by marching in the sunshine. He did not know sunstroke by name, and seemed to think that the symptoms which he described were peculiar effects of the Irtsch's valley heat, but it was evidently sunstroke that he had seen."

The Umpire Fointed.

There is a base ball player in one of the leagues who is worth a very large sum of money. He does not play for the cash there is in it, but for the enthusiasm of the great game of base ball. He is a gentlemanly fellow, who has a temper of his own when he is roused. The other day a player on the opposite side made a play which he thought was a home run, and which because of the umpire's unestablishment proved to be one. He loitered around the base, and coming to 2nd, cut the corner, speeding on to 3rd without having touched 2nd base. The player in question loudly called the umpire's attention to it, and, as the umpire was looking exactly in that direction, it seemed to him that he ought to have seen it.

"I tell you," said the player, "that this man never touched 2nd base."

"I tell you," said the umpire, "that I didn't see it."

"Well," said the player, coming up over the diamond, "it's your business to see it. Everybody who was watching saw that this man didn't touch the 2nd base, and he is out."

"He is not out," said the umpire.

"Well, he ought to be out," said the player.

"I fine you $5," said the umpire.

"You can fine me as much as you please," said the player, "but I say that man is out."

"I make that $10."

"I see your $10," cried the base ball player, "and will go you $10 better. You have no business on the ball field if you do such injustice as that."

"All right," said the umpire, "I fine you $20."

"Fine and behanged," cried the other.

"Look here," said the umpire, "that'll cost you just $30." He said this with an air of a man who had just concluded matters.

"Well," said the player, "It is worth $30 to have the pleasure of telling you just what kind of an umpire you are. What's an umpire on the ground for, I should like to know?"

"A $100," said the umpire.

"Exactly; that's just about the good you are, to put on airs but not doing any umpiring. Your eyes might as well be on the back of your head."

"That fellows evidently thinks," said the umpire to 1 of the directors afterward, "that I'll remit those fines, but I tell you they go. I don't stand such skinning and then take back the fine."

"He doesn't care for the fine," said the director, "that man's worth $750,000."

"Good gracious!" cried the umpire, as he fainted on the green.—[Detroit Free Press.]

The Three Kings of Samoa.

We must go from more pretentious civilizations to South Seas for the spectacle of a dynastic controversy in which the 2 leading aspirants live under the same roof in peace and good will, each frankly admitting the other's claims, if not actually urging them. King Mataafa has always insisted that Malietoa was the lawful sovereign of Samoa, and it was as his representative that he headed the patriots in their rising against foreign domination. Accordingly when the unjustly banished Malietoa returned recently from his exile at Jaleit, Mataafa greeted him most cordially; yet he himself had been duly anointed as king and still exercised royal power. On his part, Malietoa declares that he is too ill to reign for the present, and that Mataafa is really the monarch. As for king Tamasese's rulership, it seems to have lapsed into that innocuous desuetude from which only German support had kept it. Still, he issues royal decrees from time to time, and the German residents recognize him as the genuine monarch.

The peace and quietness in which these three kings live, patiently waiting until congress shall come together and do something about the Berlin agreement or treatment, shows that the disposition of the throne will be one of the easiest of the Samoan problems. The Germans can no longer hope that rivalry between the adherents of Mataafa and the adherents of Malietoa will bring Tamasese out ahead. And there is as little ground to suppose that Malietoa gave pledges to work in German interests as the price of restoration to his home. His treatment in exile and his rough journey to Hamburg in the steerage would excite in him anything but partiality for the Germans, aside from the outrage of his original banishment. The same feeling of patriotic sacrifice which prompted him two years ago to surrender, in order to spare his countrymen the horrors of war, would prevent him from betraying them now. The affecting scene at his return, quite worthy of a painter, shows how deep is the popular trust reposed in him.

Malietoa seems to have the strongest claims to the kingship, both on the ground of rank and services to the people. Mataafa has such claims as entitle him to the position of vice-king. Tamasese, having allowed the Germans to make a tool of him and being a chief of much lower rank than his rivals, has small claim to consideration.

Our Model Farm.

Thomas A. Sharp, a well-known and successful farmer of Wakeson, southern Manitoba, has been appointed superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassis, in British Columbia, and has left to assume active management of the farm. He takes with him a carload of thoroughbred stock, consisting of 6 horses, a shorthorn cow, and bull, 4 breeds of poultry, and farming implements. Active preparations will now go on, so as to get the farm under way for the ensuing spring crops. Professor Saunders will also visit this province in a short time and arrange for laying out the farm in proper form. The other assistants to mr. Sharp will be appointed in a short time.—[World 12th.]

SHINGLE JOINTER WANTED

Wanted a shingle jointer at Tuffs's mill, across the bay from Port Moody. $35 and board in good man. Must be able to joint 35,000 a day. J. H. HIBBARD.
September 10th, 1889.

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

LIME, WOOD AND COAL.

DICKENSON & BINNIE,

TEAMING

Done with care and dispatch. Express wagon for hire. Will deliver Lime, Wood, and Coal. Office on Front street, opposite C. P. N. wharf.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agricultural Association

WILL BE HELD ON

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

3rd, 4th, and 5th October, 1889

In the Association Buildings, Queen's Park, New Westminster, B. C.

In addition to the Exhibition there will be numerous other attractions in the way of Sports, Processions, Fire-works. For further information apply to

T. R. PEARSON, Secretary

GLOBE HOUSE

Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Millinery.

We lead the trade in Millinery and always have the Newest Styles. Our stock of Ribbons and Braids are well assorted. Ladies' and Children's Underwear a Specialty. Hosiery, Gloves, and Corsets in great variety. We keep all the newest shades in Plushes and Velvets.

The Globe House is the Emporium for Millinery and Ladies' Goods!

We always have fashionable Dress Trimmings and Buttons to match the Material, and keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of useful Goods for Dresses and Manties.

New Goods arriving EVERY DAY. We will be glad to see you.

Mrs. WM. RAE, Columbia st., New Westminster.

TRAPS, WHEEL- T. J. TRAPP & CO. BARROWS, TRAPS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE RETAIL

SHIP CHANDLERY BLOCKS AND ROPE WALL PAPER HOUSE FURNISHINGS

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 CONNEFORD & 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

C. McDONOUGH

Lundbom's Building, Front Street, New Westminster.

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Also GRAIN, SEEDS, POTATOES, LIME, and GENERAL STORES. GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

FARM PRODUCE MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

Bought at Market Rates, or Sold on Commission. Orders from the Interior promptly attended to. Also a GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES constantly on hand.

Frank Stirsky WATCHMAKER

PRACTICAL

OPPOSITE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A Fine Assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelery.

Best variety of Emblem Pins and Charms, also Solid Gold Lockets and Rings. Great bargains in Gentlemen's and Ladies' Charms and a large variety of American & Swiss Striking Clocks, also German Cuckoo Clocks Imported direct. Fine Watch Repairing a specialty. Shop above Columbia street.

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 Market Streets.

W. & G. WOLFENDEN.

New Westminster, September 13, 1889.

FOUND.

A purse containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this Advertisement. DAN LAHEY, New Globe Hotel, New Westminster.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Monday, the 16th instant, for the erection of carriage house, stable and other buildings at R. V. Edmond's new residence, Queen's avenue.
Plans and specifications can be seen at my office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. W. GRANT, Architect.
Westminster, September 11, 1889.

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 on Front street will have prompt attention. Brewery located at Sapperton. Telephone 75.

WEIGHT & JAMESON, Proprietors.

TIME CARD

C. P. N. CO

The Fine First-Class Steamer WILLIAM IRVING

Will leave the C. P. N. Co's Wharf Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

AT 7 A. M. FOR

Chilliwhack and Way Points

RETURNING EVERY

Wednesday, Friday and Sunday

When sufficient inducement offers she will make trips to HOPE, and on such occasions will leave New Westminster A. M. Connects with C. P. N. Co's steamer for Victoria.

Steamer R. P. RITHET

Leaves New Westminster as follows:

FOR LADNER'S LANDING, PLUMPER'S AND VICTORIA

On MONDAYS at 8 P. M.

For the Same Points on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.

JOHN IRVING, Master.

T. L. BRIGGS, Agent.

WM. H. VIANA

WHOLESALE

FISH AND GAME DEALER

Front Street, New Westminster.

Highest Price for Furs and Deer Skins

Correspondence invited. Telephone call 8.

CROSS & POINGDESTRE

Wholesale and Retail

TOBACCONISTS

Cheapest Brands of Imported Cigars. Finest Fancy Imported Pipes, Pouches, Cigarettes. Choice Smoking Tobacco, Etc.

Thompson's old Photograph Gallery, Columbia Street, NEW WESTMINSTER.

CITIZENS' CELEBRATION

AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

2nd, 3rd, and 4th of OCTOBER, 1889

DURING THE

Annual Provincial Agricultural Exhibition.

FIRST DAY--Wednesday

RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

10 a.m. **BASEBALL MATCH**

11 a.m. **Scottish Games and Sports,**

Under auspices of Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society.

Committee on Reception—The Chief and Officers of the Society.

Committee on Games—James Punch, John Sprott, and D. McGregor.

1. Putting Heavy Stone (22 lbs), 1st prize $10; 2nd do. $5.
2. Putting Light Stone (16 lbs.), 1st prize $5; 2nd do. $3.
3. Throwing heavy hammer (14 lb. handle), 1st prize $10; and do. $5.
4. Throwing Light hammer (4 lb handle), 1st prize $5; and do $3.
5. Tossing the Caber, 1st prize $8; and do. $4.

Entrance fee for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $1 each; for 4 and 5, 50c. each. Must be three entries in all cases.

Committee on Sports—M. M. Mowatt, T. L. Graham, and John McMurphy, jun.

1. Running Long Leap, 1st prize $4; and do. $2.
2. Running High Leap, 1st prize $4; and do. $2.
3. Standing Long Leap, 1st prize $3; and do. $2.
4. Standing High Leap, 1st prize $4; and do. $2.
5. Vaulting, 1st prize $5; and do. $3.
6. Three-legged Race, 1st prize $3; and do. $2.
7. Sack Race, 1st prize $3; and do. $2.
8. 100 yard Race, 1st prize $15; and do. $5.
9. 400 yard Race, 1st prize $10; and do. $5.
10. 120 yard Hurdle Race, 9 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, 1st prize $10; and do. $5.
11. Boys' Race (under 15 years), 1st prize $2; and do. $1.
12. Boys' Race (under 10 years), 1st prize $2; and do. $1.
13. Girls' Race, 1st prize $2; and do. $1.

Entrance for Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, 50 cents; for 8 to 10 inclusive, $1 each; for 11 to 13 inclusive, free. There must be at least three entries for all above games and sports.

Committee on Dancing—L. F. Benson, Peter Grant, and George Black.

1. Highland Fling, 1st prize $5; and do. $3.
2. Gillie Callum, 1st prize $5; and do. $3.
3. Highland Reel, 1st prize $5; and do. $3. Entrance in each case 50 cents.

BAGPIPE MUSIC, 1st prize $7; and do. $4.50. Entrance fee 50 cents. Must be three entries or no competition.

BEST DRESSED BOY AND GIRL IN HIGHLAND COSTUME, prize $2. Entrance free.

Committee—A. Ewen, Sergeant McMurphy, and D. McPhaden.

TUG OF WAR. Vancouver vs. New Westminster. Twelve men on each side. Prize $10.

Committee—George Black, James Punch, and W. H. Ladner, M. P. P.

1 p.m. **FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.**

ON RACE TRACK, QUEEN'S PARK.

Committee—John Reid, W. Moresby, T. Ackerman, T. Owens.

Judges and Timekeepers to be appointed by the Committee on the day of the races.

1. HOSE REEL RACE—Dry Test.

Twelve men, exclusive of Captain or Trainer; run 120 yards to hydrant, attach lay not less than 400 feet of hose, uncouple and put on pipe, return to hydrant, couple and lay 400 feet more hose in addition, uncouple and put on pipe; time to be taken when second pipe is coupled and dropped. Hose carts to carry not less than 400 feet of hose, and all couplings made right. 1st prize $100; and do. $50.

2. HOSE REEL RACE—Dry Test.

Twelve men, exclusive of Captain or Trainer; distance 220 yards; lay 400 feet of hose, uncouple and put on pipe; time to be taken when center of wheel of hose cart crosses the score. 1st prize $100; and do. $50.

3. SPEED RACE.

Twelve men, exclusive of Captain or Trainer; distance 220 yards; hose carts to carry not less than 400 feet of hose; time to be taken when center of wheel of hose cart crosses the score. 1st prize $100; and do. $50.

NOTE—In all Hose Reel Races couplings must be made three full threads, and the pipe seats be put on three full turns, or no race can be given. In all cases there must be two competitors or no race, and three competitors or no second prize. Hose and Reels belonging to the City of New Westminster will be placed at the disposal of the visiting teams.

8:30 p.m. GRAND BALL IN HERRING'S OPERA HOUSE.

SECOND DAY--Thursday

RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

9:30 a.m. Organization of Procession.

GRAND PARADE through Principal Streets to the QUEEN'S PARK.

Formal opening of the PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND QUEEN'S PARK, by His Honor,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR NELSON.

11:30 a.m. BASE BALL MATCH.

1 p.m. **HORSE RACES!**

Under the auspices of the BRITISH COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB.

Committee—George Raymond, Joseph Wise, R. Lemon, T. J. Trapp, W. H. Ladner, M. P. P.

1. The Royal City Stakes—flat race, one mile, best two in three heats; open to all horses that have been in the province three months prior to date of race. Weight not less than 120 lbs. 1st prize $300; and do. $100. Entrance fee, 10 per cent of purse.
2. The Maiden Stakes—flat race, one mile, best two in three heats; open to all colts and fillies bred in the province. Weight not less than 100 lbs. 1st prize $200; and do. $50. Entrance fee, 10 per cent of purse.
3. One-half mile, single dash, post entry, winners of $50 and races disbarred. Weight not less than 120 lbs. 1st prize $75. Entrance fee, 10 per cent of purse.
4. Trotting—one mile in buggies, best two in three heats, 1st prize $200; and do. $60.

In all races there must be three entries or no race. The rules of the British Columbia Jockey Club will be strictly adhered to. Entries of races 1, 2 and 3 to close on 30th September, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the evening at the Colonial Hotel, New Westminster, B. C.

GEO. R. RAYMOND, Chairman Racing Committee.

3 p.m. **LACROSSE MATCH**

Vancouver vs. Victoria. Prize, 13 Medals.

Illumination of Exhibition Buildings in the Evening.

THIRD DAY----Friday.

RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

9:30 a.m. BASE BALL MATCH.

11 a.m. SAILING RACE FOR YACHTS

Not exceeding 30 feet in length. 1st prize $75; and do. $25. Entrance fee $5.

1 p.m. FOOT BALL MATCH VICTORIA VS. NEW WESTMINSTER. PRIZE, 13 MEDALS.

3 p.m. BOAT AND CANOE RACES.

Committee—W. Johnston, A. Ewen, J. A. Laidlaw, H. Elliott, J. W. Harvey, A. M. Herring, James Wise, R. F. Drummond, A. Grant.

1. Four-oared Gig Race, with or without outriggers, 1st prize $60; and do. $15. Entrance fee $3.
2. Gig Race, two pairs of sculls, with or without outriggers, 1st prize $40; and do. $10. Entrance fee $2.50.
3. Fishing Skiff Race, two pairs of sculls, 1st prize $15; and do. $5. Entrance fee $2 each.
4. Skiffs or Dingys, one pair of sculls, 1st prize $20; and do. $5. Entrance fee $2 each.
5. Skiff Race, one pair of sculls, outriggers, 1st prize $20; and do. $10. Entrance fee $1.50.
6. Canoe Race, 15 Indians, 1st prize $30; and do. $7.50.
7. Canoe Race, 12 Indians, 1st prize $25; and do. $5.50.
8. Canoe Race, 9 Indians, 1st prize $14; and do. $3.50.
9. Canoe Race, 5 Indians, 1st prize $5; and do. $1.
10. Fishermen's Net Race, two persons in each boat, cast net and haul and land in; prize $25. Entrance fee $2.

In all cases decisions of the Judges to be final. No race unless three boats enter.

8 p.m. **Illumination of New Westminster.**

FIREWORKS AND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION ON THE FRASER RIVER

☞ Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway for RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE from Vancouver and all points west. Also with Steamship companies for cheap excursion rates from all points on the coast.

C. B. TOWNSEND, Mayor. J. S. C. FRASER, Treasurer. S. T. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.

DARLIN' FOUND.

A few years ago, in company with some friends, I was traveling in the state of Georgia. On the way from Macon to Atlanta one of the gentlemen of our party received a telegram which made it necessary for him to stop over a few hours, on route, at a little village.

After holding a consultation on the matter the entire party decided to stop, as there was no need for haste. About noon we arrived, tired and hungry, at the little station. I was the last lady to leave the car, and as I was in the act of ascending the steps which led to the depot, I felt some one pull my sleeve and a pathetic voice, so tearful that it startled me, asked: "Is you seed darlin' anywhars?" on turning around I saw a very tall negress, not stout, not thin, only well proportioned, standing before me. She was scrupulously neat and clean, was clad in a blue and white checked dress of coarse cotton cloth and wore a white apron. Her head was ornamented with a red and yellow bandana, arranged somewhat in the style of the old-time turban. In her ears she wore immense hoops of red gold, perhaps an inch and a half in diameter. Her face was black and smooth, with not a wrinkle to indicate age, and the hair on her temples, left exposed by the turban, shown white as cotton against her ebon-like skin. To describe the expression of her large dark eyes is entirely beyond me. It was that of eager anxious expectancy, mingled with one of intense longing and sadness.

"Who is darlin'?" I asked.

"Dat my chile, honey, what been gone away to de Floridy so long." Then, with disappointment in her tone, she added, "Ef you haint seed her nobhars?"

"No, auntie, I haven't seen her," I replied, and turned away, for I felt that if I looked in those sad eyes one moment longer I would myself burst into tears.

The ladies of our party were interested in this strange creature who had accosted me in so singular a manner, and we determined, if possible, to see her again and learn something of her history.

A colored porter led us to one of the nicest little hotels in the state, kept by 2 widowed sisters. They soon made us feel quite at home, and I spoke of my experience with the strange woman at the depot. One of the ladies spoke up:

"Oh, yes, that's poor old mammy Jane; she goes by no other name in this place."

"I imagine she has a sad history from her manner and the question she put to me," I said.

"She has," was the reply, "and if you would like me to do so, I will give it you.

I expressed my desire to hear it and she proceeded as follows:

About 25 years ago a mr. Johnson came to this place and went into business. One summer he attended the commencement exercises of the Wesleyan female college at Macon, and when he returned he surprised us all by bringing his bride, who had just graduated from that college with high honors. She was a beautiful young creature, scarcely 17 years of age, and by her amiable disposition and gentle manners, won the hearts of all who came in contact with her. The newly-wedded pair brought with them a comely negress, apparently about 45 years old, whom mrs. Johnson always called "mammy Jane." The lady was an heiress and was an orphan, her father having died before her birth. When she was but 3 days old the mother placed her in the arms of this faithful negress, and bade her guard her with her life. Having done this she calmly passed away. So "mammy Jane" brought up the doubly orphaned babe and loved her tenderly. But mr. Johnson's happiness was destined to be of short duration, for in less than 2 years his fair young wife placed her fair young daughter in the arms of the weeping stricken negress, saying: "mammy Jane, I know how carefully you watched me, and how devotedly you loved me. Do the same for my baby, and may God bless you and send great—" With this unfinished prayer on her lips she died, and little Vandella was motherless.

"Mammy Jane" seemed now to open wide her heart and pour out all of its wealth of love into the life of this helpless babe. She watched her while she slept, hours at a time, with all the love the fondest mother could bestow. As the child grew older the doting woman's love increased. The daintily embroidered garments were all the work of "mammy Jane's" nimble fingers. She suffered no one to minister to the child's wants save herself. In fact, she seemed to live and breathe for this child alone. When the latter was old enough to begin her education, her old mammy walked with her every morning to the school room door, and noon found her waiting to take darlin' home. She was never known to call the child by any other name. Four times a day "mammy Jane" and her darlin' walked through the village to and from school.

Vandella developed into a most lovely character. Gentle, affectionate and noble-minded, she won the love of all who knew her. She was the pride of the village—this beautiful, motherless girl. At the age of 17, to the regret of everyone in the place, she married mr. James Layenby and went to his home in Florida. Both the young wife and "Mammy Jane" fully expected the latter to accompany the couple to their new home; but on the morning of their departure mr. Layenby objected, saying that when they paid their first visit to his wife's native village that the old woman should return with them. This almost broke the hearts of "Mammy Jane" and Darlin', and both wept bitterly at parting.

"There's a letter here from Florida addressed to 'Mammy Jane.' Do you know any such person?"

The old woman's face lit up with smiles, as she hurried towards him, saying, as she took the letter from his hands:

"Yes, I does, an hit's from Darlin'. She ain't never gwine forget her ole mammy, what love her better an de whole wor'l!" she brought the letter and asked me to read it for her. I read as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, July 18, 18—.

DEAR MAMMY—I have named my beautiful girl baby Jania, for you, and expect you soon to take her to see you. Mr. Layenby says you are to return with me; and then we will never, never again be separated. Meet the up train July the 25th, and your arms shall be the first to clasp baby Jania. The thought of seeing you again shortly renders me perfectly happy. Until the 25th good bye, you dear old precious mammy. Lovingly yours, DARLIN'.

This sweet childish letter brought tears to the old woman's eyes and she fervently said:

"Thank God for dat! an I'se never gwine to let her get out o' my sight again."

She then went away to tell her joyful tidings.

The next day mr. Johnson's large, old fashioned mansion was in a state of commotion. Dusky forms were hurrying to and fro at the bidding of Mammy Jane. The darkened chambers were thrown open "to air," as the old woman said, though that was done every morning with as much regularity as if each room had a constant occupant. The brown linen covers were removed from the furniture and fires kindled in each fire-place to dispel any dampness which, perchance, may lie lurking in some corner, ready to seize upon Darlin's baby the instant it entered the house, and choke its little life away with that fell destroyer, croup. The beautiful cradle in which she had rocked darlin' to sleep a short time since—it seemed but as yesterday to the happy woman—was brought from its hiding place, and spread with the dainty, perfumed linen she had so loved to keep fresh and sweet. Her happy heart kept singing all the bright day long, "darlin's comin! darlin's comin!"

The 25th of July dawned clear and bright. Not a cloud overspread the beautiful blue sky; no thought of sadness touched the happy heart of the old negress.

The latter was famous for her culinary proficiency, and the best dinner she could plan had been prepared, and she stood on the platform of the depot more than an hour before train time, much to the amusement of the bystanders, impatiently exclaiming:

"I dunno what make dat train so mons'rous late this mornin', cep'in hits cause darlin's comin'."

I am sure the entire village enjoyed Mammy Jane's happiness that day, as she walked to and fro, her face beaming with joy, while she talked incessantly of her child. In regard to the baby she let her imagination have full play. She told those who stopped to chat with her what beautiful eyes and hair, what soft, white skin, what rosy cheeks, what tiny, dimpled hands and feet it had, and how it looked "exactly like darlin'."

At length the train came in, just on time, and mr. Layenby, with bowed head and faltering step, left the car alone.

Mammy Jane caught him by the arm and shrieked, rather than asked:

"O, Gad! mars' Hennet! where's Darlin'? What you done wid my child?"

"Dead, dead, dead!"

With one long, loud, piercing scream the stricken woman sank on the ground in a swoon. Kind hands tenderly raised her, and she was borne in on unconscious condition to the home she had left but a few hours ago so full of hope and joy. Brain fever resulted, and for many days and nights we thought she would die. The ladies of the village took turns in nursing her, and all seemed to feel much pity for the afflicted negress. It was heartrending to hear her cries, in her delirium, for her lost Darlin'. Her life was spared, but reason was dethroned.

Mr. Layenby, with his family, left home 1 day earlier than he expected, and, in a railway accident, his wife and child were killed. So, after being delayed 1 day, he brought Vandella, with her latest on her bosom, home in her coffin.

They buried her in the village churchyard by the side of her young mother.

This happened about one year ago, and mammy Jane has met every up train since she got well, always asking of the passengers that same sad question:

"Is you seed darlin' anywars?"

A few years after our visit to this little place I was again traling with friends and relatives over this same road, and as we expected to stop at —— I told the story of mammy Jane and darlin' to my friends, who seemed much affected thereby and expressed a desire to see the negress. When we reached the station the red and yellow turban of the poor woman could be seen towering above the heads of the villagers, but she was greatly changed. Her cheeks were hollow, her eyes and temples sunken, and her poor form so emaciated that her hands resembled the claws of some lower animal, while the expression of her large eyes had changed to one of utter hopelessness. She asked of us the same old question: "Is you seed darlin' anywhars?"

A little girl of our party offered her a basket of oranges, but she shook her head sadly, saying: "No, no, honey; dun' want no oranges kits Darlin'. I wants, I wants Darlin'," and with the tears streaming down her withered black cheeks she walked away, followed by a stout young negress.

I learned that her old master, mr. Johnson, fearing she would not be kindly treated, would not hear to her being sent to an asylum; and so he employed this woman to attend the faithful creature who so truly loved the 2 idols of his life.

I have recently learned that on July 25, 1889, the poor demented creature went as usual to meet the "up train," which, by reason of an accident, was on this day detained more than 2 hours. While waiting its arrival, she walked restlessly up and down the track, and no amount of coaxing could induce her to leave it. The day was intensely hot, and being overcome by the heat, she fell insensible to the track. She was carried to her home, where, at sunset, with a smile of recognition, she died with these words on her lips, "Praise God, I seen Darlin' now!"

High Speed on Railroads.

A large amount of attention seems to be directed, just at this time, to high speed on railroads. 50 and 60 miles an hour, and that only for short distances and on straight and level grades, was the utmost that was looked for a few years ago; but at the present time nothing less than 100 miles would seem to meet expectation in the early future. The projected parcel railway, as described in these columns 2 weeks ago, promises a much greater speed; but that is only for mail and express matter. No passengers will be carried.

There are many things connected with high speeds on railways which tax the ingenuity of locomotive engineers to the utmost. The lines have to be made strong enough to withstand the heavy blows of the locomotive, for the other portions of the running plant are light in comparison. A railway train running at 60 miles an hour may be compared to a huge projectile, and subject to the same laws.

The wonderful hydraulic or "water railway," as exhibited in Paris, although looking very much like a flight of fancy, may, if it be found at all practicable, prove an neck-and-neck competitor with the electric railways. This extraordinary invention has a carriage without wheels. For the wheels hollow slides or skates are substituted and the carriage is pushed along in a grooved rail. When it is desired to set the carriage in motion, water is forced into the slide or skate of the carriage from a reservoir by compressed air, and seeking to escape, it spreads over the under surface of the slide, which it raises for about a mil's thickness above the rail. The slides thus resting, not on the rails, but on a film of water, rise in a perfectly mobile condition; in fact, the pressure of the forefinger is sufficient to displace a carriage thus supported. The propelling force is supplied through the pillars, which stand at regular intervals on the line between the rails. Running underneath every carriage is an iron rock about six inches wide, fitted with paddles.

Now as the foremost carriage passes in front of the pillar, a tap on the latter is opened automatically and a stream of water at high pressure is directed on the paddles. This drives the train on, and by the time the last carriage has passed the tap (which then closes) the foremost one is in front of the next tap, the water's action thus being continuous. The force developed is almost incredible. There is some splashing on the rails at the start, but this diminishes the faster the train goes. To stop the train, the small stream of water that feeds the slides is turned off and the latter coming in contact with the rails, the resulting friction stops the carriage almost instantaneously.

A correspondent of the London News gives the following as his experience on the short experimental road in operation on the Esplanade des Invalides at Paris: "The train consisted of 4 carriages, affording room for about 100 passengers. Having taken our seats, and the signal being given, we glided gently along for the space of a few yards, when suddenly we gathered speed; 2 or 3 taps were felt and we were flying on at the pace of an ordinary train, but so smoothly as a boat on a river. There was a clinking noise on the rails; but this I was assured was due to a defect in the construction of the slides, and would be remedied. The absence of any vibration or shaking was wonderful. A slight jerk there was at regular intervals, but then again I was told that it was due merely to the shortness of the course and the inability to get up a proper pace. In a hydraulic train traveling at full speed, that is to say, at the rate of 80 to 120 miles an hour, there would be almost no continuous of motion. The journey down the length of the esplanade only occupied a few seconds. A water train running at over 100 miles an hour could, I was told, be pulled up within 30 yards, could climb up gradients of 16 inches in the yard, descend them with equal safety, and run on curves of 44 yards radius. This system would seem peculiarly adapted for elevated railways in cities, being light, noiseless, smooth, without smoke, fast and thoroughly under command.

High-speed traction is in the air, and various schemes are afoot to still further annihilate distance, an essential part of each whereof being the use of stationary engines at points along the line. While mechanical difficulties of an apparently insurmountable nature seem to arise at the suggestion of such speeds, there are not wanting engineers who believe in the practicability of both these undertakings, and great interest must attach to the experiments, which may lead to the development of railways working at speeds almost undreamt of, except in the scientific romances of the present day.

The Weaknesses of Finance.

"The wider fluctuations in the market," says the New York Sun's financial article of September 5th, "naturally revived recollections of the days just 6 years ago when mr. Villard was engaged, as at present, in trying to manufacture on a speculative basis a market for an investment operation. His present effort to do so, and at the same time to control the Northern Pacific company, has made the preferred stock an extra hazardous risk for speculative operations. In the first place neither the earning of the company nor its prospective business, though both are extremely favorable, are such as to warrant anyone in buying the stock at $75 a share for investment. And that is only basis upon which the actual merits of a security should be determined, and the one that furnishes the sound reason for a speculative movement. Every one knows consequently, that the stock is not selling upon its merits, but at the price mr. Villard thinks he can afford to pay for it in order to secure the execution of the 100,000,000 blanket mortgage and absolute control of the concern and its income. It follows, therefore, that as soon as mr. Villard has secured the requisite number of shares for his purpose he will withdraw his buying orders, a course that might result disastrously to a large number of the smaller dealers.

"On the other hand, the risk of trading in the stock for short account is even greater, since with the concentration of three-fourths of it in mr. Villard's control even a moderate line of shorts might be made to pay very dearly for their temerity. Excellent information is that Philadelphia, where the stock has always been a favorite, has been pretty well drained of its holdings of both the common and preferred. The advance has also cleared the London market of stock as is indicated by the quotations there, which are frequently 1, 2, and today 4 per cent below our market, because there are no dealings in it. A serious question that will arise a ll the later will be as to the ability of mr. Villard and his associates to dispose of their enormous holdings of the stock at anything like what it has cost them. Of course, in estimating the cost the fact should be borne in mind that they will probably receive about 60,000 shares of the stock at $60 a share from the Oregon and Transcontinental Company. Mr. Villard may change the character of the security, and even try to befuddle people as to its real value by dividing it up into common stock and into bonds. But we doubt very much if the American public will be deceived by any jugglery that mr. Villard may indulge in. The domestic investor and speculator have paid too dearly for their experience in Wall street to be duped by Munchausen financiering. They have come to the conclusion that when the figures get too big, the operations intricate, when the individual wants the corporation, and dividends are confessedly a matter of bookkeeping, it is time for them to get out of the game. They are satisfied that the German or other foreign investors shall take all the risks in such circumstances."

Fighting a Labor Trust.

The great lockout of the glass-blowers of southern New Jersey and Brooklyn involves not only the question of wages but the question as to the right of employers to take such a number of apprentices as they may deem requisite.

On the part of the glass-blowers the claim is made that there are too many apprentices in the business now and that with their increase glass-blowing would soon become unprofitable to labor. The glass-blowers contend that it is "rank injustice" to subject them to a competition which threatens "to take the bread out of their mouths."

On the other hand, the manufacturers insist upon the absolute right of conducting their own business in accordance with their own judgment, and of taking as many apprentices as they may require. They assert that the effect of an arbitrary restriction of the number of apprentices is to crowd American boys out of this industry and fill its ranks with foreigners. If they should not be permitted to teach apprentices the trade, so as to take the places of those who drop out of it, they claim that the prosperity of their industry would be seriously affected.

It may be admitted that the chief object of the manufacturers in employing apprentices is to obtain cheap labor. Intelligent American boys can learn to perform the work of able-bodied men, and the employer has the advantage of their cheap labor during a considerable period of their apprenticeship. The fact that the practice of taking large numbers of apprentices tends to overcrowd the market for skilled labor and thus depress its wages cannot be expected to give the manufacturers serious concern.

At the same time any labor organization that undertakes to dictate how many apprentices shall be permitted to learn a given trade places itself wholly in the wrong. The right of choosing a pursuit or occupation is, in this country at least, as absolute as the enjoyment of the air we breathe, or the right of locomotion. Any attempt to arbitrarily restrict or interfere with this right is a flagrant violation of the principles of national justice embodied in our American constitution, which gives to all citizens "the inherent and indefeasible right of pursuing their own happiness." They may be frequently mistaken concerning the best methods of securing happiness, but this is for themselves alone to determine.

The glass-blowers insist that they have "a right to live," and that they will fight to the last against the threatened competition with their labor. But they have no right to live doing wrong to others. When a person apologized to dr. Johnson for a wrongful action with the plea, "You know, doctor, I must live," the sarcastic moralist replied, "I see no necessity for that."

The right of others to acquire the trade of a glass-blower is as perfect as the right of those who are employed in it. There is nothing in natural law or social convention which gives to a limited number of men a monopoly of the occupation of glass-blowing. If such a principle should be admitted in practice industrial reorganization would react to a condition like that of the tyrannical guilds of the middle ages. Restrictions would be thrown around every parent, the struggle for existence would become intensely embittered, and multitudes of youths, debarred of the opportunities of earning an honest livelihood, would prey upon society. The glass-blower would no more escape the consequences of such a convention of things than other people.

Even if partially successful for a brief time, this movement to prevent American boys from learning a trade must end in failure. The splendid endowments of Williamses and other philanthropists and the industrial schools that are springing up everywhere are so many protests of reason and humanity against the narrow spirit that would limit the opportunities of our youth to choose their parents and improve their condition. No combination of men in this country is powerful enough to accomplish an object so hostile to the enlightened tendencies of the age and so detrimental to the best interests of society.

The Atrocities of the Slave Traffic in Africa.

No one who understands how human life is estimated by savage peoples will doubt the shocking and revolting accounts of travelers regarding this phase of the traffic; and no one who knows what an Arab's heart is made of will make any discount even for the exaggeration of an orator, as he listens to the following citation from a speech delivered the other day in London by Cardinal Lavigerie. "The men who appear the strongest, and whose escape is to be feared have their hands tied, and sometimes their feet, in such a fashion that walking becomes a torture to them, and on their backs are placed yokes which attach several of them together. They march all day. At night, when they stop to rest, a few handfuls of raw meghet are distributed among the captives. This is all their food. Next morning they must start again. But after the first day or 2 the fatigue, the sufferings and the privations have weakened a great many. The women and the aged are the first to falt. Then, in order to strike terror into this miserable mass of human beings, their conductors, armed with a wooden bar to ram some powder, approach those who appear to be the most exhausted, and deal them a terrible blow on the nape of the neck. The unfortunate victims utter a cry, and fall to the ground in the convulsions of death. The terrified troop immediately resumes its march. Terror has imbued even the weakest with new strength. Each time some one breaks down the same horrible scene is repeated. At night, on arriving at their halting place, after the 6 or 7 first days of such a life, a not less frightful scene awaits them. The traffickers in human flesh have acquired by experience a knowledge of how much their victims can endure. A glance shows them those who will sink from weariness; then to remove the ninety lost which they distribute, they pass behind those wretched beings and fell them with a single blow. Their corpses remain where they fell, while they are not expended on the branches of the neighboring trees, and it is close to them their companions are obliged to eat and to sleep. But what sleep! it may be easily imagined."

Sam Jones on the Faith Cure.

I'll tell you where this faith cure comes in. There's an old brother and sister, who have been taking all the nasty quack patent medicines on the market for the last 10 years. Somebody comes along and prays over 'em, and they quit using the patent medicines, and they are well again. They say it was faith that cured. It was faith. It was the faith that caused them to quit taking old patent nostrums which cured them.

Whitechapel Dramatized.

"Jacques le Ventreur," "Jack the Ripper," is the name of the play which was produced Friday night at the Chateau de Au, with enormous success. It is the most horrible piece ever played on a French stage. It deals, of course, with the Whitechapel murders, and in the most horrible, realistic manner. Some of the situations are shocking, and would be tolerated in no other country but this. The most prominent character in the play is the head of the New York police, who eventually succeeds in unearthing "Jack the Ripper," who is the scion of a noble family who has vowed vengeance on the unfortunates of London, as his life had been ruined by one of them.

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CLOW & MACLURE,

Architects, Office—Room F, over Bank of British Columbia, Columbia Street, New Westminster.

W. THIBAUDEAU,

Land Surveyor and Draughtsman. Hamley Block, New Westminster.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that it is my intention to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works, on behalf of the Crown's Nest Coal and Mineral Company, Limited Liability, to purchase the following tract of land, situated on the north bank of Coal creek, about 2½ miles above the bridge in the Crow's Nest Pass, Kootenay district, B. C.:

Lot 1—Starting from my initial S. E. post, thence running west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains.

Lot 2—Starting from the S. W. post of lot 1, thence running west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains.

Lot 3—Starting from the S. W. post of lot 2, thence running west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Vice-President.

45 Fort street, Victoria, 8th July, 1889.

OGLE, CAMPBELL & FREEMAN

The Leading Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

ARE OPENING DAILY NEW FALL GOODS

Columbia Street • • • • • (Masonic Block) • • • • • New Westminster

AGENCY FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS AND PUBLICATIONS

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE FOOT BALL CLUB SHOULD PRACTICE WITH MORE REGULARITY.

What is the Matter With New Westminster Athletics, that the Tenderfeet, Young and Old, Should Do Them Up?

The New Westminster football club held its second practice of the season yesterday afternoon, which was not numerously attended by the active members of the club. Only 9 uniformed men put in an appearance on the field, and the practice took the form of a general kick about the field. Captain R. Lister says he will revert to the old plan of securing the attendance of players at practice by dividing the members into 2 sections, under the captain and vice-captain respectively, and have regularly organized matches every Saturday; this will be done during the coming week, and the names of the players on each side will be made known as soon as anything definite is settled. It is certain that the team needs as much practice as can be got before it can lay claim to anything like proficiency, or have any hopes of holding its own in the match in the exhibition week. Lister, Lewis, McMartin and Whyte are in excellent condition owing to their lacrosse practice, but the other members would not show any form in a match whatever. The absence of rev. F. Woods, the rustling half-back, is much felt, and also that of E. A. Greene, three-quarter back of last year, but an endeavor will be made to have the latter gentleman here this season. He is at present up-country. Many of the new members give promise of developing into footballists of no mean ability and the club has also secured the membership of rev. mr. Irwin, who several years ago filled the responsible position of three-quarter back in the famous Oxford University team.

It is especially desirable that the football players should practice with as much regularity as possible; they are, of course, quite confident of a comparatively easy victory at the coming match and of adding to New Westminster trophies the medals offered by the committee. A practised eye, however, can detect many small delinquencies in the play of some of even the leading players; and a fearless, impartial criticism is always beneficial and it is hoped that some of the faulty features will be attended to, as our athletic reputation rests largely upon the outcome of the approaching game. The kicking is bad; the drop-kicking, especially. The place kicks are average or perhaps a little above, but the attempts at drops show very clearly the sad lack of practice which, although quite natural after the recess, should be remedied at once. Some of the punting is as good as can be seen on any field of amateurs and the running drop-kicks—the hardest of all—are very good and far ahead of average play. The passing during play needs the immediate consideration of the captains; it is simply wretched. By skillful passing half the useless scrimmages could be avoided and much better results obtained. A well-trained set of forwards who have plenty of confidence in their three-quarter backs can, by well managed passing from one side of the field to the other, and judicious touching, walk through a team not so efficiently handled; and this is a point which it will be to the interest of the club for the captains to watch. A scrimmage, also, should be a well organized body of men acting together and with a system, not a rough and tumble mobs composed of a band of men each working on an independent plan with nothing definite but a good intention to do his best. Men who know how to conduct a scrimmage are a valuable acquisition to any team; it is no seldom that amateur clubs can boast of forwards who are trained in this respect that those who understand the way and appreciate its value, can very often move down the field to the extent of a play, and it requires nothing but a cool-headed first forward to handle the crowd. The other points, such as throwing out and catching, are minor and can be attended to later on; but none of the above should have attention at once. The idea of opposition nets in the club is a good one, for a friendly rivalry and antagonism will often bring about what nothing else will accomplish. New Westminster has always been considered as a team of athletes, and the prestige is one which it is always desirable to maintain. Our team contains some of the best football players in the province, and with a small amount of careful training they will be in good form for the exhibition match, and they will have every reason to confidently expect at least to hold their own.

Our Ministerre Returns.

The New Westminster juvenile cricketers left in a rig yesterday morning at 8:45, bound for Hastings, where they were to play the return match with the Vancouver boys team under the care of mr. Clinton. The little fellows were in the best of spirits as they went, and were quite sure of again carrying off the laurels. They enjoyed the drive very much and got to Hastings eager for the fray. The Vancouver boys were there to meet them. At 10:45 the field was set and play commenced. The Vancouver team won in first and won. The bowling of the Westminster boys by a singular chance not easily explained, was nearly as bad as the fielding of the Vancouver lads. Barker bowled in splendid form, and Miles and Williams batted to some purpose. The Vancouver team is well up in batting but when this is said there is nothing left. The bowling without Barker would be worth nothing. The Westminster boys bowl well and bat fairly well, but they are poor fielders. Morse and H. Pittendrigh would make good scores if they by and H. Pittendrigh would make good scores if they would hit straight from the wicket and not sweep so much; they both handle the bat fairly well. J. Pittendrigh is in good trim both at batting and bowling and Gray keeps wicket well. If they are kept with good players some of the boys will become fine cricketers. We give the scores of the respective teams:—

VANCOUVER—1ST INNINGS.

F. Miller, run out	6
W. Walker, c Webster, b Webster	5
Barker, c Miles, b Pittendrigh	4
Smith, b Pittendrigh	0
Morrett a Gray, b Pittendrigh	5
Woods, b Pittendrigh	0
Bridgman, b Webster	2
J. Spinks, b Pittendrigh	1
R. Spinks, b Pittendrigh	1
Masters, run out	1
Dunsmuir, not out	0
Byes	2
Total	27

NEW WESTMINSTER—1ST INNINGS.

Webster, b F. Miller	2
G. Gray, b F. Miller	0
H. Pittendrigh, c W. Miller, b Barker	1
O. Williams, c W. Miller, b Barker	11
A. Gray, b E. Miller	2
W. Moresby, c Bridgman, b F. Miller	0
J. Patterson, b Barker	3
Peele, b W. Miller	4
W. H. Miles, not out	0
J. Pittendrigh, c F. Miller, b W. Miller	1
Greig, b Barker	0
Byes, 8; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	10
Total	34

VANCOUVER—2ND INNINGS.

F. Miller, b Pittendrigh	7
W. Miller, b Webster	2
Barker, c Pittendrigh, b Webster	4
Smith, b Webster	0
McDougall, c Greig, b Pittendrigh	0
Woods, c Webster, b Pittendrigh	18
Bridgman, b Webster	0
J. Spinks, b Webster	0
R. Spinks, run out, b Pittendrigh	1
Masters, not out	1
Dunsmuir, b Webster	2
Wides	1
Total	55

WESTMINSTER—2ND INNINGS.

A. Gray, run out	3
W. Moresby, b Barker	0
J. Patterson, b Barker	0
G. Gray, c Smith	8
W. Miles, b Barker	1
G. Williams, run out, b Barker	0
Webster, run out, b Barker	0
H. Pittendrigh, b Barker	0
J. Pittendrigh, not out	0
G. Peele, c W. Miller, b Barker	0
E. Greig, c Bridgman, b Barker	0
Byes 1, leg byes 1	2
Total	50

Williams won the bat which was to be awarded to the maker of the highest score. The New Westminster boys felt the defeat badly, but boy-like soon got over it and were soon discussing the prospects of their drive to Vancouver, where they were to spend the evening. They had a good time there and left at about 7:10, feeling that, though the cousins were not very hospitable, the Vancouver cricketers had treated them well. Near Gilley's stable on the return trip one of the horses stumbled and fell, nearly upsetting the whole of the boys and cutting its knees badly. Fortunately, however, there was no casualty, and they arrived here in safety about 9 o'clock. This match closes the cricketing season for this year.

SMALL CHUNKS OF NEWS.

The coho salmon run commences on the Fraser on Monday the 16th, and those canneries where it is proposed to handle the fish are being prepared for the pack. It is the intention of many of the canneries not to pack the cohoes on account of the supply of salmon already on the market. The fishermen, however, are making great preparations, and the river will present a lively appearance next week.

Mrs. F. W. McCready will resume her vocal class on Tuesday, the 17th instant. Residence, corner Lorne and Agnes streets.

James Ellard & Co. have received a part of their fall and winter stock of dress goods and millinery. When all their orders are received, they claim they will have the largest and best-bought stock of dry goods in the province.

R. E. Lemon, the contractor, bought a chestnut sorrel horse yesterday, paying therefor $70 in cash. It will be put to work on the Surrey dyke, and if it lives through that job will be sent up to mr. Lemon's Royal stake ranch, there to luxuriate on North Arm hay and raspberry bushes.

A large amount of very fine furniture is being manufactured in the city at present by the 2 leading firms. A fine sideboard was finished the other day which was a perfect work of art.

The excitement of the tournament being over the attendance at the tennis court this afternoon was very small. A few scratch games were played; 1 double with no particular play, the other a single between Cunliffe and Fagan. Nothing definite is known as yet about the Vancouver challenge for a tournament.

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

Justin Pelley, of Carbould & McColl, leaves the city today. He intends to go down the Sound to spend 2 weeks holiday with a sister and brothers.

William Trythall, of the city printing works, Vancouver, is in the city. He arrived yesterday and will occupy mr. White's pulpit today.

Some stark thief was mean enough to steal a salmon which had been bought by the men loading the barkentine C. C. Funk and laid upon the hatch. The robber can not have discovered yet, but he no doubt feels how despicable his conduct was.

Egerton Hill, son of A. J. Hill, esq., of this city, left yesterday by the steamer Ritlet for Victoria, where he intends to retain for some time, as assistant druggist to mr. Teague. Mr. Hill is a graduate of the Toronto College of Pharmacy, having taken his diploma with honors.

New Dominion piano for sale at $275. W. Reilt.

James B. Gaston, undergraduate of Toronto University, and late teacher of the public school at Elgin, British Columbia, is in the city. Mr. Gaston leaves tomorrow for Vancouver to commence his duties there as teacher of the east end school.

M. M. English of the firm of English & Co., packing company, Lulu Island, returned with his family to the city yesterday, and will reside here for the winter.

There was a service of song in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association on Columbia street yesterday evening.

A small Chinaman boy was badly bruised yesterday morning by falling over the wharf onto some small wood on the river bank at the foot of Church street.

Some pieces of machinery have been shipped from the Canadian Pacific Navigation wharf for Mill Site for the McLaren-Ross company. Messrs. Reid & Currie were the stokers.

F. G. Strickland & Co. are sending a hydraulic hay press to Chilliwhack. There is a large demand for farming machinery up there just now.

The steam yacht of mr. Nelan which has been undergoing repairs is again ready for use.

James Wright, a gentleman who makes through passengers, especially the ladies, believe that there is no transcontinental railway anywhere near equal to the Canadian Pacific, is taking his vacation on the coast. He dropped over to Westminster yesterday merely to see if the "watermelon" was big enough for the town. Mr. Wright runs a passenger train on the Canadian Pacific railway, between Donald and Kamloops, and is one of the best of the many good men in that company's employ. Jim travels with an iron "grip" that no baggage smasher cares to tackle.

When passing Thompson's studio run up and see his stock of splendid oak mouldings.

H. F. Boles of Johnson's Landing was in this city yesterday. He reports over 100 families located in the neighborhood of the Landing, and that the year's harvest has been a good one.

The steamer Sawson, which has just returned from a trip down the river, is now lying at the ferry landing awaiting orders.

The steamer Dunsmuir came in yesterday afternoon with a cargo of coal which she unloaded at the Canadian Pacific wharf, and about 20 tons of freight consigned to the following boat firms: Reid & Currie 22, F. Strickland 1, M. English 1, mrs. J. Barker, Chilliwhack, 2, DeWolf Smith 10. She leaves on Monday morning with salmon and mixed freight at 7 o'clock.

About 120 boxes of fruit are consumed in the city every week.

The reverend mr. Irwin goes to Ladner's Landing to conduct service there this evening.

A petition will be circulated in the Delta municipality in the course of a few days, asking the government to establish a school about 2 miles below Ladner's Landing.

Matthews & Milligan received 43 sacks of Spallumcheen flour yesterday.

A quantity of Chilliwhack hay is now on the wharf awaiting reshipment. It is of excellent quality.

There is an abundance of cranberries this season and a supply may be expected on Monday from up river Indians.

North Arm News.

Threshing operations are going on briskly down the North Arm and a large quantity of grain is being dealt with. There was a tea and concert in the Presbyterian church at the North Arm on Friday night. The reverend mr. Jeffrey, who was lately inducted there, took the chair and superintended the entertainment. There was a large number of people there and the evening's social was a great success. Work on the North Arm bridge has been delayed for a short time; but the men are now very busy pushing the construction as fast as possible. They are now engaged on the second span.

REAL ESTATE AND TRADE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF FUTURE HIGH-PRICED PROPERTY.

Consignments of Merchandise by River Steamers—A Big Saw Mill When Completed—People Who Travel and Stop at Hotels.

The sale of lots in the townsite of Port Kells at the Colonial hotel last night was well attended and excited quite a little interest among land speculators here. 149 lots in all were sold, and the average price paid being about $7 a lot. Subjoined will be found a list of the lots sold, the purchaser and the price paid:

Lot 387, gr.-up 2, New Westminster district: lot 1, Jas. Cunningham, $6.50; lot 2 9, W. J. Corbett, $5.50; lot 10-27, T. J. Trapp, $6.00; lot 28-36, captain Grant, $3.50.

Section 33, township 8, Block I: Lot 8, W. A. Duncan, $14.00; lot 9, W. A. Duncan, $16.00; lot 10, A. E. Rand, $8.00.

Block II: Lot 6 7, D. McPhaden, $6.00; lot 8 9, W. J. Corbett, $7.00; lot 10 11, Albert Heffner, $10.00; lot 15-16, A. E. Rand, $10.00; lot 17, A. E. Rand, $7.50; lot 28, W. J. Corbett, $8.00.

Block III: Lots 1-3-16-18, D. McPhaden, $6.50; lot 19, A. Johnson, $10.00; lot 36, A. Johnson, $10.00; lot 5-6, D. McPhadden, $6.00; lots 23-30, T. J. Trapp, $5.00, lots 20-24-31-34, W. J. Corbett, $5.00.

Block IV: Lot 7-10, J. L. Caldwell, $8.50; lot 12, George Kane, $5.50; lot 11, A. Heffner, $6.50; lots 13-19, George Kane, $6.00; lots 1-6, T. Cunningham, jr., $10.00; lots 20-28, T. J. Trapp, $5.00. The remaining lots were sold to T. J. Trapp in bulk for $4.00 each, the same being scattered through all the blocks above mentioned.

The McLaren-Ross Mills.

The McLaren-Ross Lumbering Company intends shortly to increase the capacity of the machine shop in connection with the saw mill in course of construction, above supperton. The machine shop at present contains a lathe 18 feet long with 36 inches swing; 1 lathe for smaller work, 1 No. 4 drilling machine; 2 bolt cutting and tapping machines; 1 band saw and plainer, with circular saws, etc. In addition to the above named the company has ordered an engine named the "Leonard Ball Automatic Cut-off," to drive the electric light dynamo and the machine shop machinery. The combined power of these engines will make as indicated 1000 horse-power, it is stated on the best authority that the equipment of these mills will be the best on the coast, and that the management—that of I. N. Kendall—will be the most efficient in this province. The whole of the machinery has been ordered from Goodie & McCulloch, Galt, Ontario, and from John Bertram & Sons, Dundee, Ontario, through their agents in this city, Strickland & Company.

All works in connection with the building of the mill is progressing rapidly. The frame of the building is 470 feet in length by 72 feet wide. When completed this establishment will have a capacity of 300,000 feet of lumber per day.

The SS. Gladys.

At a little after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Gladys arrived from Chilliwhack; she brought a heavy consignment of hay from Langley in addition to the ordinary freight of miscellaneous farm produce. The following are her consignees: T. Dunville 20, Brunette Saw Mills 30, mrs. Trethewey 20, W. B. Austin 27, W. R. Townsend 21, William McColl 14, R. V. Winch 1, H. Vasey 1, A. Dudeney 4, Brackett & Dashwood Jones 2, W. G. Wellington 1, McDonald Brothers 1, Mathers & Milligan 43, M. St. Clair 2, J. H. Sharpe 4, H. Cookson 1, S. T. Tilley 4, Westcott & Raymond 10, W. Gilley 1. The total freight was 30 tons; the number of passengers 10. She leaves on Monday morning at 6 with grain, hardware, and lumber for up-river ports.

Church Services Today.

Reverend T. Scoullar will occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian church today, morning and evening. At the morning service in Holy Trinity church today reverend mr. Irwin will officiate, and bishop Sillitoe in the evening. Reverend mr. Baldwin will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist church at both services today. At the Methodist church, Mary street, mr. Trythall will preach both morning and evening. Subject, morning—"The Gift of God;" evening—"Jewish Captivity in Babylon." Reverend F. Hobden, rector, will officiate at both morning and evening services in the Reformed Episcopal church today. In the morning his subject will be "A Wheel within a Wheel," and in the evening "Life."

Channel Improvements.

T. F. Sinclair of Port Haney the well-known contractor, has been awarded the contract for the channel improvements at the mouth of the Fraser River. The $20,000 set apart by the Dominion government during the last session of parliament for that purpose yet remains to be expended, and no doubt, through the good offices of our representative, Donald Chisholm, another appropriation could be secured, or even so much as would be necessary to complete the work. The mattresses will be built on the island adjacent to Ewen & Company's cannery. The stones to sink the mattresses will be brought from Pitt River. Mr. Sinclair is having several large scows built to be used in connection with the work.

Hotel Arrivals.

AT THE QUEENS: George W. Broughton, Toronto; James W. Skelton, Victoria; A. Paine and son, London, Ontario; D. Ross, Montreal; Austin Claiborne, San Francisco; J. R. H. Hewitt, Victoria.

AT THE COLONIAL: D. Selby, Victoria; Alex. McDougall, Port Moody; W. W. Horner, Victoria; K. A. Berry, Vancouver; W. Johnson, Vancouver road.

AT THE HARBINGER: Little, Vancouver; George Ormiston, Vancouver; Frank Tilley, Vancouver; D. C. Sutherland, Vancouver; J. R. Gaston, Elgin; William Chadney, Surrey; J. F. McLean, Surrey; J. A. Murray, Vancouver; Peter Spence, Langley; H. Cockson, city.

Surrey Dyke Contract Awarded.

Brackman & Lemon have been awarded the contract for building the Surrey dyke. Work will be commenced at once from both ends. The dyke will begin at the highlands on the east side of the Serpentine river, thence up to the dam at its mouth; and from the dyke west of the bridge across the Nickomekle following that stream to its mouth; thence along the bay front to the Serpentine. The contractors will employ 40 white men, 10 teams, 2 tugs, and about 120 Chinese in the construction. The contract will amount to about $[illegible].

The Last Boom of Logs.

The steamer Adelaide arrived at the Canadian Pacific railway wharf yesterday morning from Point Roberts, where she has for some days been engaged in the work of towing the logs which were lost by the Tepic, and which were floating about the Spit. The Irwin collected most of those logs which could be spared and the Adelaide towed them up the river and arrived with them at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Only 70 logs were recovered, so that the loss is still heavy. The boom was for DeBeck & Company.

The Fairy Queen and Irving.

The steamer Fairy Queen arrived at the wharf yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock with a cargo of hay and grain and 4 passengers. She left again in the afternoon. The steamer William Irving has been down the river for salmon and brought up [illegible] cases yesterday. She left yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock with 30 tons of freight, some doors and sashes, which she went to the Royal City planing mills to get, and 10,000 feet of lumber. A consignment of fruit and grain is expected by her this trip.

TELEPHONE No. 55. Armstrong Block NEW WESTMINSTER.

Bell-Irving, Paterson & Co.

Importers, Shipping Agents.

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN LIQUORS

A large stock of liquors, vitrified drain pipes, fire bricks, encaustic tiles, Staffordshire earthenware, English glassware, smithing coal. Mustard and glue on hand, newly arrived from England.

Orders taken for iron flat and sheet, rails gas and water pipes, tin plates, galvanized ironware, and all classes of metal work.

FOR NICE **GROCERIES** AND Staple Dry Goods GO TO **WM. McCOLL**

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Corner Columbia and McKenzie Streets.

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COLUMBIA ST., NEW WESTMINSTER.

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ROYAL CITY CIGAR FACTORY

Columbia Street, near Begbie, New Westminster.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HAVANA CIGARS

SPECIAL BRANDS.

CROWN, HENRY CLAY, LITTLE OPERA.

LONDON ARMS

This old and favorite resort has been refitted, and is now one of the best appointed houses in New Westminster. The Liquors and Cigars are of the best brands. The Billiard and Pool Tables are in first-class order, and in a well-lighted hall. Furnished rooms by the day or week. Corner McKenzie and Columbia Streets.

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HARRY HEBERT, Day Clerk.

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DOUGLAS & DEIGHTON

Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips

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A full line of saddles, harness, collars, bridles, whips, spurs, robes, surcingles, sleigh bells, etc., stock saddles, gents' saddles, ladies' saddles, boys' saddles, single buggy harness, double harness, track harness, farm harness, truck and dray harness, Concord harness, cart harness, plow harness, team collars, dray collars, buggy collars.

Send in your orders. All work of the best materials and workmanship. PRICES VERY LOW.

A. & E. W. McINNIS

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Great's Chilliwhack Butter

OUR SPECIALTY

AMERICAN HOTEL

Columbia street, New Westminster.

THOMAS LEVI, Proprietor

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

The Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Terms moderate.

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Mainland Transfer Stables.

Columbia Street, opposite C. P. R. Dock, New Westminster.

HACK, LIVERY, STAGE, FEED AND SALE

Double and single rigs at low rates.

Draying and all kinds of teaming done at short notice.

Dry cordwood delivered to any part of the city.

Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention.

HOLBROOK HOUSE

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JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor.

Rates from $1 to $1.50 a Day.

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W. H. LILLY

Has now fitted up and opened this handsome resort where he intends to keep nothing but the

Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Goods!

A comfortable Reading Room is attached to the Hotel, where his patrons can find all the latest Telegraphic and Dramatic papers to pass their leisure hours profitably. He cordially invites all his old friends to give him a call. Next to Queen's Hotel, Columbia street, New Westminster.

New Fall Millinery and Mantles

JUST RECEIVED BY

JAS. ELLARD & CO.

London House,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BOOTS WITH SOLE LEATHER TOE CAPS IT GRANT & MACLURE'S

New Fall Goods Now Being Opened.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON

Dealer in

Gents', Women's and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES. GUM BOOTS, RUBBERS, ETC.

in great variety.

Custom Work Promptly Executed.

FAMILY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Columbia St., New Westminster.

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Stoves and Tinware.

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Practical Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweler, and Optician

4 DOORS WEST OF POSTOFFICE.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plateware.

A full line of SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES. The best reliable spectacles made $1 each; all lenses warranted.

☞ DIAMOND SETTING A SPECIALTY.

BADGES, MEDALS, ETC., Made to order by first-class workmen from Eastern factory. Chronos Moderate.

Waltham Watches, dust-proof Cases, from $[illegible]

Special attention to fine WATCH REPAIRING. Anyone having watches that other watchmakers cannot make go, bring them to me.

FRENCH MANTEL MARBLE CLOCKS, Diagonal Tableware.

Late manager watch department of Savage & Co., Montreal.

MAJOR & PEARSON,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

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FARMS FOR SALE. HOUSES TO RENT. MONEY TO LOAN.

City Lots For Sale in New Westminster and Vancouver

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Block of British Columbia block opposite postoffice. VANCOUVER, B. C., Hastings street opposite postoffice.

1889 FALL 1889

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In the NEWEST and Most NOVEL DESIGNS.

MACKINTOSH AND WATERPROOF COATS IN ALL STYLES

J. E. PHILLIPS,

79 Columbia Street. Clothier and Hatter