Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1886.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The report of the minister of railways is an interesting document, dealing extensively with the present position of the railways and canals of the Dominion. Of course, the C. P. R. occupies a prominent place in the report, all the operations of the company since its formation being detailed. Reference is made to the fact that the company now owe the government the sum of $29,880,912, for $20,000,000 of which the government holds security in the shape of $20,000,000 bonds worth $104 for every $100, and for the balance hold a lien on the unsold lands of the company—about 20,000,000 acres. The subsidy account on the 31st December, 1885, stood as follows:

SUBSIDY ACCOUNT.

Amount of subsidy under the contract		$25,000,000
Amount paid to June, 1885	$ 7,533,077	
" " 1884	7,254,208	
" " 1885	6,862,201	
	21,649,486	
Amount paid to 31st Dec. '85	3,895,427	24,544,913
Balance on 31st December, 1885		$ 455,087

The position of the loan account on 31st December, 1885, was as follows:

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount of loan		$22,500,000
Amount paid to 30 June, 1884	$10,955,462	
" " 1885	9,701,438	
Amount paid to 31st Dec. 1885	996,800	21,656,700
Balance on 31st December, 1885		$ 849,300

On the 7th November, 1885, the last spike was driven, thus making rail connection from Port Moody to Montreal, a distance of 2,893 miles. Of this distance nine miles in British Columbia will ultimately be replaced by a road with easier grades, the construction of which has been postponed owing to the heavy tunnelling involved. The progress made by the company up to the end of each calendar year, as regards the length of line, which was so far completed as to admit of the running of regular trains thereon, may be stated as follows:

	Year.	Each Miles.	Total Miles.
During and at the close of	1881	161	161
" " "	1882	440	601
" " "	1883	473	1,074
" " "	1884	358	1,432
" " "	1885	477	1,909

The 1,909 miles constructed by the company were commenced in February, 1881, and practically completed on the 7th November, 1885, four years and nine months. The 641 miles constructed by the government were commenced in April, 1875, and practically completed in 1885, ten years and three months. In addition to the subsidy for their main line, the company have under their contract the right to receive a grant in so far as it is vested in the government of the land required for road-bed, stations, etc., in the construction of branch lines. The total length of these branch lines is 432. Under the provisions of an act passed last session, the grant of a sum of $1,500,000 was authorized as a subsidy to secure free access to Quebec city for the trains and traffic of the C. P. R., the arrangement to be facilitated by the acquisition of the North Shore railway by the government from the Grand Trunk by means of such subsidy, and the subsequent transfer or lease of the road to the C. P. R. Under the authority of orders in council passed in June, 1882, the Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, during the summer of that year, visited British Columbia, with a view to the settlement of matters in abeyance between the provincial and Dominion governments, and arrangements were provisionally entered into by him in respect of the building of a line of railway between Esquimalt and Nanaimo by a company, to be subsidized by the Dominion government. The arrangements in question were conditional upon approval being accorded by the legislature of the province of British Columbia, and by the parliament of Canada. Subject to such approval, their adoption was sanctioned by an order in council of the 27th September, 1883. By an act of the provincial legislature, sanctioned on the 19th of December, 1883, but known as act 47 Vic., cap. 14, and by an act of the Dominion parliament, 47 Vic., cap. 6, such approval has been accorded. These arrangements were expressed in articles of agreement dated the 20th of August, 1883. They comprised the grant of a subsidy in money of $750,000, together with the land in Vancouver Island granted by the province to the crown for the purposes of railway construction; materials for construction of the railway and telegraph to be admitted free of duty. The whole line between Esquimalt and Nanaimo is to be completed by the 10th of June, 1887. The company duly constituted under the provisions of this Act, have furnished plans, etc., of the location of the seventy miles of their line, starting from Nanaimo, and the same have been approved by orders in council the last dated the 3rd of February, 1885, no portion of the subsidy has been paid up to the 31st of December, 1885.

THE RIEL DEBATE—PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED.

At Ottawa on the 11th the debate was began on the Landry resolution of regret that the government had permitted Riel's sentence to be carried out. Mr. Landry spoke in a calm and argumentative style. He brushed aside with a few convincing facts the absurd charge made by opposition papers that he was acting in collusion with the government, and proceeded to unfold his reasons why he regretted that Riel had been executed. They were, that Riel was insane, that Gen. Middleton had treated him as a belligerent, and that the day had passed for the infliction of the death penalty for political offences. No one could complain of the moderation of his speech, though the opposition, by their sarcastic "ohs" and "ahs," when Sir Hector Langevin complimented him, showed that they desired nothing more than a fiery diatribe, calculated to rouse race and creed prejudices. Sir Hector Langevin spoke earnestly and well, amidst cheers from the government supporters, not joined in by the opposition. He described how nobly the call to arms had been responded to by the militia. He repelled the charge of traitor which had been hurled at him and his French colleagues in the ministry. He was no traitor. He had been true to his Queen, true to his country, and true to his oath of office. He had been placed in a painful position, but he remembered that while a representative of the province of Quebec, he was also a representative of the whole country. As such he had taken the broadest view of the question of Riel's execution, that of the maintenance of law and order, for which the government of the country was responsible. He had studied the question without reference to race or creed, and had been convinced by the facts brought before the cabinet, that there was no reason why Riel, tried, convicted, sentenced, the jurisdiction of the court which sentenced him being sustained by the highest court in the realm, should be exempt from the punishment due to his crime. Sir Hector Langevin was warmly cheered by the government supporters on all his references to the militia, to the necessity of sustaining law and order, to the position he took as a representative of the whole Dominion and of all nationalities; but through it all the opposition never gave a single response of satisfaction. It seemed to grate upon their tenderest susceptibilities to have to listen to broad statesmanlike utterances, calculated to cement confederation by stamping out sectionalism. Sir Hector Langevin, before sitting down, stated that the government desired to meet the resolution of censure boldly and squarely, and that he would to that end move the previous question, which he did, seconded by Sir Adolphe Caron. The effect of this is to prevent any other amendment being moved. The debate proceeds on the amendment, which is in effect that the question be now put. When the time comes for the vote, the members will vote yes or nay. If the yeas prevail, then the resolution of censure will be put without further debate. The Mail says that this, while giving the fullest scope for discussion, prevents any side-issues being raised, and causes the house to face the real issue. The opposition apparently did not anticipate such an amendment, and seemed disconcerted by it. However, they have been so unhappy ever since Mr. Landry's motion has been upon the notice paper, that the addition to their unhappiness caused by the knowledge that they have no way open for retreat will be slight.

THE MAYOR'S POWER.

An evening contemporary intimates that if the mayor were to give orders for the suspension of corporation work it is unlikely that they would be obeyed. Our contemporary is evidently not aware that the mayor has authority to direct the discontinuance of all work and to suspend any subordinate officer. Mayor Carey, on one occasion, stopped all street operations in defiance of a vote of the council, and it was shown that he had the power. It is therefore not improbable that any officer who should refuse to obey the mayor's mandate would thenceforth find the atmosphere of the city hall very unhealthy. It is not believed that the mayor contemplates any such action as stopping the works, but he has stated publicly that it is his intention to see that the orders of the council are carried out—if not by the officials or committees, then by himself. His worship's action in causing the removal of the bone of contention—the boulders—shows what he is prepared to do if defied. There is no reasonable doubt as to his power.

"VANCOUVER."

The debate upon the bill to incorporate the town of Vancouver was spicy. The bill, which occupies a great many pages of printed matter, is said to be a copy of the charter of the "boom" city of Winnipeg. The area proposed to be incorporated is 5000 acres. The area of Victoria, a city of 11,000, is only 1900 acres. Serious objection was urged to the name of Vancouver as likely to lead to endless confusion. Granville is a good enough name for any town and the letters patent now in existence are sufficiently comprehensive to answer and meet the wants of the new town without asking the house to waste time in the discussion of the mammoth bill which is larger and longer than the Municipalities Act.

The Dual Vote.

To the Editor:—Ex-Mayor Rithet, in a letter to you yesterday, says:

"I never claimed the right to more than a casting vote in open voting, and one vote when a ballot was taken; but in two instances during my term when a tie was cast I was allowed to give casting vote by the special permission of the council. On no other occasion was a second vote given by me, and a second vote was never claimed by me."

Will Mr. Rithet explain by what *modus operandi* the permission of the council was enabled to endow him with a power that he didn't possess under the law? If the law did not allow him a second vote how could he legally vote? and of what value was the vote that he did cast?

LEX.

The Double Vote.

To the Editor:—If ex Mayor Rithet never claimed a casting vote during his term of office, except by special permission of the council, will he be kind enough to enlighten the public by stating under what statute the council have power to authorize him to vote?

JAMES FELL.

An Excess of British Maidens.

Are you aware, my dear, of the appalling fact that there are 948,000 more women than men in Great Britain? At least there was this very awful disparity of numbers at the last census, and I don't suppose that the disproportion has decreased since then. In fact, it seems that it is likely to become greater and greater, for more girls are born than boys, and men do not, as a rule, live so long as women.

This immense fact means, perhaps, very little to married women, unless they are mothers of a large and expensive family of daughters; but to the unappropriated among us, it is fraught with the direst meaning. We are all taught from our nursery days upward to look forward to the time when we shall be married "and live happy ever after." Do not all the nursery stories and fairy tales end with wedding bells? And I suppose that it is natural for a woman to like to have a home of her own, and a husband and children. There are women who would despise us for making such a confession; but do you not think with me that an unshared life seems incomplete? Well, dear, in the face of all this are those dreadful six figures, the female overplus of 948,000.

It is therefore quite apparent that several hundred thousands of us must remain single, and we may as well look at the matter straight in the face, and, while we hope for the best, prepare for the worst. Marriage to the great majority of women means a provision. Failing this, they must provide for themselves. So, every girl should be brought up to some occupation that would bring her in sufficient for her maintenance. Fathers ought to see that their daughters are carefully trained with a view to self-support as their sons are.—Girls' Gossip in London Truth.

The Ghosts of Wall Street.

Wall street, says the New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, is full of ghosts of men who have been rich and who now are penniless. They march down to the street every morning regularly as do the millionaires, and wander from one broker's office to another, bending over the tape, and talking all day long about the market, and predicting its course. Once in a while they put a $5 bill in a bucket-shop and strut around like fighting cocks if they increase it to $10; but that is the end, for they immediately stake the $10 and lose it. There are ex railroad presidents, ex-bank presidents and ex-everybodys. It is sad to see them, and sadder to hear them talk; but it is the old story of fortunes thrown away in gambling—for Wall street operating, as usually conducted on margin, is gambling Simon Pure, and you cannot make anything else of it. Nineteen out of twenty of the men who engage in it leave money. They always have some good explanation of why they fail, but the fact remains that they do fail. And that should be convincing and should serve as a warning.

Three-quarters of Wall street operators of to-day are striving, not to increase their fortunes, but to get back what they have lost. There is a fascination about winning a few hundred dollars that overbalances the regret of losing a few thousand. A man will lose four times running and yet go in the fifth time with an assurance within him that he can win back all he lost. If he chances to win $1000 after he has lost $4000 he instantly believes that he can make his fortune. He never loses that belief while he has $100 remaining, and when the hundred is broken he repairs to a bucket-shop—having become a ghost of Wall street—firm in the belief that on a cash capital of $10 or $20 he will recuperate enough to take him back into a regular broker's office where he will pile up the money until he is rich again. And so he gambles every cent on which he can put hands.

Peace Signed.

Bucharest, March 17.—The treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria has been ratified by the representatives of the powers interested.

CAN IT BE ANNULLED!

A Protestant Minister Marries Two Catholics.

Montreal: An important question as to the legal right of a Roman Catholic bishop to annul a marriage celebrated between two adherents of that church by a protestant minister has occupied the superior court here for several days. In December last Miss Elizabeth Globensky, daughter of a rich property owner in this neighborhood, was married to her cousin, Daniel Wilson, by the Rev. C. Doudret, a Presbyterian minister of this city, a license having been duly issued by the official registrar, the parties being of full age. The parents of the young lady, who is an heiress in her own right, refused their consent to her marriage, and on that account a priest of their own faith would not perform the ceremony; but the young couple, being desirous of having it done, adopted the only alternative that was available under the circumstances. Mgr. Fabre, Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal, was appealed to by the mother of the bride to declare the marriage null and void, which his lordship did, and the archbishop of Quebec, by a mandament, subsequently confirmed the bishop's action. The counsel for the mother laid down as an indisputable proposition that, as the parties had not abandoned their religion to embrace the Presbyterian faith, they were subject to the laws of their religion, to which the state had extented, as a protection, its sanction. Counsel for the husband maintained that, while England had conceded religious liberty to the Roman Catholics of Canada, it could not be inferred therefrom that it had divested the Protestant church of her right to celebrate the marriages of all Christians. Counsel also argued that the decrees of the counsel of Trent, on which the bishops had based their decisions, were never promulgated in Canada. Moreover, the judgment rendered by the privy council in London in the celebrated Guibord case clearly showed the absolute nullity of ecclesiastical decrees of that kind. The case was taken under consideration by the court, and the judgment is eagerly looked for to settle the point that has been raised for the first time.

"Stick to the Farm."

There are many reasons why this advice, given frequently to young men in the agricultural districts, should be repeated. Never was the time when all the professional and business callings were so overcrowded. The country is overstocked with lawyers and doctors, and although it will be always true in regard to these professions that "there is plenty of room upstairs," in the higher ranks of both, yet at the bottom, and to the new beginner in either, it is a struggle for existence. Trade, too, is overdone. There are more merchants and traders than are sufficient to transact the mercantile business of such a country as ours. To the less ambitious young man, who would think to leave the farm for the chance of becoming a hotel-keeper, the proprietor of a livery stable, or any one of the other business callings of city life, there comes the inevitable answer that every business, manufacture, an industrial calling occupies a field already full to overflowing. But the farms have no surplus of farmers, and especially of that class who have an earnest and intelligent desire to make their calling a success. On the contrary, from all sections of our own province, from the New England states, there comes the one report that the sons of farmers will not stay on the farm and follow the calling to which they were brought up.

There are many reasons for this. Among these is the fact that farming does not give much chance of the rapid accumulation of wealth. But it does what is better; it furnishes almost a certainty that with industry and economy, intelligently directed, a competence will be secured. There is no calling which, in proportion to the numbers of those who follow it, gives any such guarantee of certain, if moderate success, or which is clouded by so few failures.

Apart from the cause just assigned, many young men are led to desert the farm from the false idea that some want of dignity attaches to the manual labor attendant upon the farmer's life. The young farmer sees in the clerk, the public official and the professional man, people who go better dressed than he about their daily callings. This is a necessity of their manner of life. But how few of them possess the vigorous health, the practical independence of the farmer. The intelligent agriculturist, who makes a fair division of his time, will easily rescue from the hours allotted to toil sufficient time for the reading not only of the books and serials which instruct him in his calling directly, but for the study of the best literature and the news of the day. In these days the farmer should be, as many of them are, a highly intelligent man, with his appetite for ideas sharpened by the pure air he breathes, the plentiful and wholesome diet which his farm affords at cost, and the close companionship with nature which is his every day privilege. Let the young farmer, who contemplates changing his calling, first give an hour to thinking over the situation, and he will readily see that his calling is not an ignoble one, but one which, lying at the basis of all other callings, supports and feeds the whole. It was Solomon, wisest of the ancients, who wrote among his wise sayings that "even the king is served by the field." And Washington, than whom this continent has produced no greater man, and himself a cultivator of the soil, declared that "agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful and the most noble employment of man." These maxims do not overstate the true dignity of the farmer's calling, but they join with all the logic of the circumstances of the day to enforce the precept, "Stick to the farm."

When the blood is loaded with impurities, and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alterative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, and impart energy to the system. dw

A Great Awakening.

There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid liver to action, regulates the bowels and kidneys, purifies the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the system generally. tu-th-sat-dw

Handy to Have.

Every household should keep some ready remedy at hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of inflammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil for internal and external use. It cures rheumatism, sore throat, croup, neuralgia, lame back, sprains, bruises and burns. tu-th-sat-dw

Happiness and Health

Are important problems, the former depending greatly on the latter. Everyone is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and miserable while the pleasant concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs may be had of our enterprising druggists, Messrs. Langley & Co. 12dw

The Weather.

San Francisco, March 19—8. p. m.—Weather indications for next 32 hours: Some cloudiness and occasional rains.

English Mail.

(Per. Northern Pacific Railway.)

The London correspondent of the Newcastle Express writes: "A member of Parliament who has just returned from a visit into Herefordshire has brought me an amusing story arising out of the recent election there. A good deal, it seems, was made of the three acres and a cow, and Mr. Duckham, the Liberal candidate, got in on the strength of it. It appears that a week after the election a man for a joke took a cow from a neighboring farmer, knocked up a laborer in the middle of the night, and said Mr. Duckham had sent him the cow, and he was to go and choose three acres from any farm he liked in the morning. Chawbacon arose, took the cow into the kitchen, made it a warm mash, and generally attended to it. In the morning instead of going to his work, he trotted round over the squire's domain in search of a suitable three acres. Meanwhile his absence from work brought his master to enquire; he recognized his cow, and took, or said he would take out a warrant for theft. There was a pretty fuss until the author of the bother turned up. The farmer declines to take back the cow, and the laborer is unable to pay for it."

We clip the following from the English Stockraiser: A curious freak of nature came under our notice the other day. A well-known exhibitor showed us a black-and-tan puppy who was born without eyes, even without the orifice, the lids being grown together. The puppy, who is some nine or ten months old, finds its way about the house as well as if it had eyesight, and a most curious spectacle was afforded by its running about at the skirts of its mistress. We may tell exhibitors of toy black-and-tans that had this puppy been born perfect they would have had their work cut out to beat her, for a nicer specimen we have seldom handled and she is as well-bred as she is good-looking.

At Chester County Police Court, a young man named Thomas Ball was charged with assaulting Florence Bower, daughter of a gentleman farmer living near Chester. Miss Bower said that for five years past the defendant had persistently annoyed her with his objectionable attentions. On the 2nd of February, in the absence of her father, he came to the house, and accosted her and seized her violently by the arm. She pushed him away from her, when he grasped her sister Kate by the arm. She then lost her temper, and struck the defendant repeatedly with a stick, but that, she added, did not move him. (Laughter.) Mr. Bower said he repeatedly spoke to the defendant about the nuisance, and Mrs. Bower had written to his parents. Coming home and finding him on the premises he locked him in the coach-house and sent for the police. To the officer the defendant said, "I will never leave them nor forsake them." (Laughter.) The defendant met his daughters coming from worship and followed them, and one occasion endeavored to kiss Miss Bower. On another occasion he got upon a haystack which commanded a view of Miss Bower's bedroom. Dr. Moreton was called in defence, and said that the prisoner was suffering from a form of religious melancholia, and was soft in the head. Defendant (interrupting)—I am no more soft in the head than any one in the court. (Laughter.) The magistrate said the defendent had been guilty of outrageous conduct, and he would be bound over himself and also in two sureties to be of good behavior for six months. Two sureties were forthcoming, and the defendant left the court in charge of his friends.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

Kingston, March 11.—W. Hallett, who was frozen to death at Decatur, Ill., is a son of Mrs. Hallett, of this city.

Quebec, March 11.—A dispatch from St. Denis, Kamouraska, announces the total destruction by fire of the Roman Catholic church there on Tuesday.

Toronto, March 11.—A young man named Cartier was arrested a short time ago at the instance of J. B. Rolland & Sons on a charge of embezzlement, but the grand jury threw the case out of court. Cartier has taken action for twenty-five thousand dollars damages.

Government Detective Murray arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, where he arrested John Stone, who shot his niece at Beamsville in January last. He returns to-day with extradition papers.

Fred Anderson, defaulting cashier of the Dominion Transport Co., was arrested in Chicago and arrived here to day. Anderson admits stealing fourteen hundred dollars and spent it all except five hundred. He says he commenced to steal in June last.

Hamilton, March 10.—A man named Garrick left his wife in Australia twenty five years ago, during the gold fever, and had not been heard of until yesterday, when he surprised his wife by walking into her house here. Mrs. Garrick came here and after thirteen years, believing her husband dead married again, the second husband dying seven years afterwards. The couple are now reunited after a long separation.

Ottawa, March 11.—Messrs. Sutherland, Ross, Scott and Royal, M. Ps., with C. S. Drummond and Rorie McLellan, interviewed Hon. Thos. White yesterday with reference to certain modifications in the land grant to the Hudson's Bay Railway, to which the Minister gave a very favorable reply, and it is expected the wishes of the deputation will be granted.

Winnipeg, Man., March 10.—It is now pretty definitely settled that the Winnipeg Sun will reappear on April 1st. It will be strictly independent and will be well backed by local and outside capital. Mr. Goldwin Smith will be a regular contributor, and Mr. H. Preston, of the Manitoban, general manager.

Montreal, March 10.—The Canada Paper Company have elected the following directors: Andrew Allan, Robt. Anderson, John MacFarlane, Thos. Logan, Jonathan Hodgson; Thomas Logon, president; John McFarlane, vice-president and managing director.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

We carry the largest stock of Blank Books and Stationery in B. C., and having for the last 28 years catered to the requirements of the public we feel justified in saying that our business transactions in the past with those more immediately in the neighborhood of Victoria and others in the most distant parts of the province, has proved satisfactory to our customers and in a measure profitable to ourselves. We propose to continue our efforts in the same direction during 1886, and hope to meet with the same liberal patronage bestowed on us in the past.

w T. N. Hibben & Co.

Public School Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening.

Present—Chairman D. R. Harris, and Trustees Braden, Heisterman, Hayward, Higgins and McMicking.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, in reply to communications of 19th and 17th inst. (1.) That the government deem it inexpedient to increase the salary of the monitor of Johnson street ward. (2.) That increased accommodation for holding public examinations will be provided. (3.) That the attendance at James Bay ward school does not necessitate the appointment of an assistant teacher at present. (4.) That after due investigation permission was granted to Mr. Bland to send his two boys to the central school. Received and filed.

From J. N. Muir, enclosing sample of wood and informing the board that the lid of one of the new desks is going to pieces. Received and filed, sample of decayed wood and Mr. Muir's letter to be forwarded to the surveyor-general.

From W. H. Huxtable, asking for an increase of pay as janitor of the central school.

On motion of Trustee Braden, the salary was increased from $40 to $50.

From Miss Armstrong, enclosing $1 for insertion of a pane of glass broken by a scholar.

From R. E. Green, on behalf of Mrs. Dobbs, asking why her boy could not be admitted to James Bay school and complaining that Miss Gardiner would not punish him for being late.

Trustees Harris and McMicking were appointed to inquire into the matter.

From several teachers, asking for various small items, which were ordered to be procured.

From Mr. J. A. Halliday, recounting various necessities and accidents, and asking that they be provided for.

Ordered to be complied with as far as funds will admit.

From S. Jackson, requesting an increase of pay as janitor of Johnson street ward. Ordered to be same as James Bay ward—$10.00.

A petition, signed by 306 voters, was read, praying that a resolution be passed by the board of school trustees requesting the legislature to extend the privilege to women of becoming eligible as members of the board of school trustees.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts were read to the amount of $28.87. Ordered paid.

MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.

Secretary Hayward reported the total average attendance for the month of February as 847.88, being an average for each teacher of 47.11-18—an increase over the month of December of 117.45, and over that of January of 48.31.

FIRE DRILL.

Trustee Braden reported that he had received from San Francisco a detailed statement of the practice of fire drill at the schools in that city, which he read, showing that a two-story building containing over 750 pupils was cleared in one minute.

A committee was appointed to confer with the teachers.

IN THEIR OWN LIGHT.

Trustee Higgins moved, seconded by Trustee Braden, that the desks in Miss Gardner's room be placed so that the pupils will not sit in their own light. Carried.

SCHOOL ALTERATIONS.

Trustees Higgins and Heisterman moved that several alterations be made in the appliances at the school building and ground. The motion was lost, three to three.

LUNCH ROOM.

Trustee Higgins moved, seconded by Trustee Heisterman, that the girls be allowed the use of one of the empty rooms in the main building during lunch hour, the teacher to remain in the room while the children were there.

It was complained that pupils were turned out of the building to eat their lunch in cold and rainy weather.

The resolution was carried.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

Trustee Higgins moved, seconded by Trustee Braden, that quarters be provided for either a teacher or janitor at the central school building, in order that school property be protected.

GYMNASIUM.

Trustee Higgins asked if anything could be done in the way of procuring a gymnasium for pupils at central school. The government would probably assist, and a number of people had signified their willingness to assist in an entertainment for such an object. The affair could be held under the patronage of the school board and council.

Trustee Heisterman thought the suggestion a wise one and would heartily endorse action in the matter.

DEFACING PROPERTY.

Trustee McMicking referred to the practice of pupils going to and from school marking and defacing the fences.

Trustee Braden also referred to the same practice not only outside the school but in the building.

USE OF PENS.

Trustee Hayward said complaint had been made to him by a parent that pens he had supplied his children were broken by teachers.

A motion was adopted that the rule made by teachers that pupils use only steel pens is objectionable and should be abolished, and that pupils be allowed to use any pen.

FEMALE REPRESENTATION.

Trustee Higgins moved that the board petition the legislature to alter the school act so as to admit of women becoming eligible for holding the position of school trustee. In moving the resolution the trustee said that it had been his opinion since first becoming a member of the board that it was advisable that at least one lady should sit there as a trustee. There were many things that occurred at school which female teachers would have some hesitancy about bringing to the notice of the board. The fact that females were made eligible to vote was sufficient evidence that they were competent to act as trustees. Trustee Higgins quoted from high authority to show that where women were eligible as trustees they had acted as such with more credit than the male members of boards. He could remember the time when women were considered ineligible as teachers yet now 10 out of 17 teachers in this city were females. He believed that if there was a female trustee on the board the schools of the city would be greatly benefited. He hoped the influential petition presented would receive careful attention and that its request would be acceded to.

Trustee Hayward said that while he believed such a petition should be carefully considered, yet he thought the school board should confine itself to its legitimate business. If the ladies wanted a seat at the trustee board let them apply to the legislature in whose power it was to grant the request.

Trustee Braden said he had been reported in the papers as having stated at the last meeting that he did not believe women were capable of sitting at the board of trustees. Now, he did not say anything of the kind: in fact, he believed directly opposite; but he thought that married women would serve their homes better by reigning there instead of sitting at this board.

On motion of Trustees Braden and Heisterman the petition was filed and the board adjourned.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before retiring soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation and allow the needed repose. It will, moreover, speedily relieve the pulmonary organs, and give you health. dw

The Perfection

Of the age in the medical line is the liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless yet prompt and thorough in its action. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria 11dw

WHAT HAPPENED TO HILDA.

A Sweet and Pathetic Narrative Told by the German Policeman.

An admirer of the German policeman took a singular liberty with him the other day. Knowing that the light-hearted philosopher in dislocated Dutch was to attend a certain social gathering, this friend made a wager that the policeman could make the ladies both laugh and cry inside of two minutes. The wager was accepted, though, of course, the police man knew nothing of it, and at the party the young man won the money by getting the officer to tell a story which that worthy usually reserves for his friends.

"Yot," said the policeman; "you vont to know apowd vot habbened to my daughter Hilda? Oh, dot's a sad story—vy should ve gry vhen ve can choost as vell laugh?

"Oh, vhat heaps uf fun I got mit Hilda. Ve vere like a gubbie uf blaymates together. I remember von dime I vos in der sdreet, and she vos riding bic-a-back on my shoulders. Some beeples sbtared at me as much to say, 'Dot's a pretty sdate uf dings.' I only laughed. 'You peen lucky fellers,' I sayt, 'to get a beep at my Hilda—dot's bedder as a gromo.'

"I used to dake dot leetle gal my knees bedween, und try to shcare her py delling her uf some young man vich surely vould carry her off und marry her mavpee a clumsy Dutchman or a shmard Yankee feller. 'Ain't you ashamed, I used to say to her, 'to peen going to shake your boor olt farder choost for some young chackanapes vich stuffs your ear mit luffer's taffy unt your mout mit chenuine candy till you think yourselluf so shveet all you got to done is choost to meld in dot feller's arms.'

"'Papa,' Hilda used to say, 'if dot feller comes I vill pounce him, sure.'

"'Oh, no!' I say; 'it's der olt farder vot vill get der pounce—und dot's all righd. Dot's der same vot your mutter done py her olt farder, und I did not vos mat at her.'

"Well, von day I am in der house und I hear her agream, und dere comes rushing in a neighper man und says: 'A minnit ago, Hilda vos blaying der top uf a heap of lumber, und now der pile of lumber is on dop uf her.' Crate Moses! I chumped der shdairs down, und vos choost in dime to see two men carrying dot shild—limp und lifeless—into a toy shtore. Dem lait her on der counder, her head py a pox uf dolls vich she vos choost sading her bennies to pay von uf her feet on a crate pig chumping chack vich she hat promised me I should for her cousin's Ghristmas buy.

"In sdreamed der beeples—vorkingmen, loafers, ladies, und shildren—bressing under shild against.

"'Hilda! Hilda!' I sgreamed, 'vhy ton'd you look? Vhy ton'd you shpeak to me? And you 'shamed, shearing your boor olt farder? But she never shtirred. She vos vhite und shtill. Choost apowd dot dime comes bressing in a fat vooman mit a red bandage her hat around—von uf dem Salvation Army vimmen.

"I neffer did hat some uses for dot Salvation Army.

"'Is dot yours?' she squeaked, pointing to Hilda, vich efferypoddy dought vos dead, alretty.

"'She used to peen,' I sayt; 'but she ton'd seem to pelong to anypoddy in bartiular choost now.'

"'I guess she vos dead,' dot vooman squeaked, gwite contented; 'vell, dot's pedder so—pedder so.'

"Den vos I madder as a house afire. 'Pedder so?' I sgreamed. 'Pedder so you got some decency from dot Bible deachings vich you disgrace mit your slicker minsdrel religion. Pedder so you got righd away ovd pefore I drow you der vinder ovd—but no; you are dressed in imitation uf a vooman, und I oannot sdrike you.'

"'I dell you vot,' I sayt, 'blease send aroundder Chenaral uf dot army und half a dozen Colonels und Captains till I knock into dem choost a leetle uf dot decency und Christianity vhich der Salvation Army shtands so much in need uf.'

"Vell, Hilda didn't die—she's gwite a pig gal now. Und as she goes to school, bringing her leedle skirts, I see her beeping glancing out of her eyes out to get der first glimbse uf dot young feller vich is to run mit her sway."—[Julian Ralph in the Judge.

Sicilian Superstitions.

The Sicilians are charmingly superstitious. They still believe that the government has the power to give and cure cholera at its pleasure—that it has at its disposition a centre, as they say in their dialect, a specific against the disease.

In the worst time of the plague, the Sicilians have been heard to cry out:

"Come, come, it's not so bad; we'll soon be rid of the cholera. The government will put a stop to it when there are 5,000 dead."

An anecdote of equal savor is told of a young Sicilian who, afflicted with homesickness in Italy, longed to return to his native Sicily. Moving restlessly about the docks for sometime, he happens to meet a sea captain of his own race. Delighted with the chance, he implores him to take him on board his vessel and land him somewhere on the island.

"Willingly," said the captain, "on one condition."

"Name it; I subscribe to it in advance."

"That you will give us the antidote for cholera."

"I haven't any antidote for cholera, my man!"

"What nonsense! Don't you belong to the government? Are you not the son of our Mayor?"—[Inglesida.

New Portrait of Queen Victoria.

Prof. Angeli, the Queen's favorite portrait-painter, is expected shortly at Windsor Castle from Vienna. He was over here in the spring, when he commenced a life-size portrait of Her Majesty, which is now nearly finished. It is a life-size picture, and the Queen is represented in her royal robes and wearing the crown. She stands on a throne, and the rich folds of the purple train fall gracefully down the steps, so that the effect is altogether most imposing. The Queen wears the Garter. This picture is to be placed in Buckingham Palace with the State portraits of Her Majesty's predecessors, and as it becomes Crown property, it will be paid for out of the Civil List and not out of the Privy Purse.—[London World.

Keep Near to Your Children.

Keep near to your children. Do not let them grow away from you. Keep them close in your confidence and affection so they will confide in and not be afraid of you.

I know a lad, who takes pleasure in giving his mother an account of his doings during the day, whether they are pleasant or otherwise. She laughs with him if they are funny, and gently chides where he is wrong, but in a way that does not make him afraid of her.

He will not relate a single instance to his father, because before the story is half through he will begin to scold him for doing so and so. It is plainly seen which can have the most influence with him.—[Helena.

Sensible Suggestion.

It has come to be a common practice in Irish hunts to warn the crowd against a horse that makes too free with his heels, by tying a danger signal, in the shape of a red ribbon, around his tail.

"By Their Fruits Shall Ye Know Them."

Sam Small (Old 8!) has paid $1,200 of old debts since his conversion.—[Savannah (Ga.) Times.

A Source of Great Trouble.

Probably the most prolific source of chronic ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy blood. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases known, even of 15 years duration. If troubled with indigestion try it. tu th-sat-dw

A Luxury and Necessity

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter bitter nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free and 50c. and $1 bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 10dw

There is Nothing Like It.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, aches, pains, lameness and sores of all kinds, when internally and externally used. tu-th-sat-dw

Sisters of Charity

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate children under their care. Mrs. S. D. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes concerning the treatment of her daughter, who was troubled with sore eyes, as follows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think her eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improving every day. She has taken but half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "My weak eyes were made strong by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief, until I commenced using

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in all cases requiring a powerful alterative treatment.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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FOR SALE.

The Executors of the Brink Estate being about to settle up the same, offer for sale the following Stock, viz:

200 HEAD FINE BROOD MARES,
150 FILLIES,
100 GELDINGS, 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD,
Two Well Bred Stallions,

One of which is the Celebrated 'PATCHU' STUD, well known on the Mainland.

The above Stock have all been bred from imported horses. They can be seen at the Stock Corrals of Messrs. HUL