Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

MR. MARA ELECTED.

We congratulate Mr. Mara most heartily on his election by acclamation for the Yale-Kootenay district in the house of commons. Any opposition that might have been made to him would have had no other effect than to put him to unnecessary trouble and expense, as no candidate would have had the slightest chance of election against him. Mr. Mara has been identified with the local politics of the province from confederation until the last election, and during the late term of the assembly discharged the onerous duties of speaker with the utmost degree of credit. His lengthy experience in provincial legislation will stand him in good stead in the wider field of Dominion politics where we have already prophesied he will take a foremost place. He goes to Ottawa as a follower of the government of Sir John A. Macdonald which deserves a solid support from this province, in recognition of the great work which has been accomplished by it for British Columbia, in the face of so many and so persistent obstacles, more especially on the part of the Opposition. A telegram, published this morning, tells us of the tribute Sir John paid to Victoria for placing a seat at his convenience when he was defeated in Kingston in 1878. We may well believe he meant all he said. British Columbia will send six members to Ottawa to swell Sir John's majority. We have no fear of that. But the duty of this stronghold of liberal-conservatism is to select two men known by their past record to be faithful to the "grand old man" and the great party of which he is the chief—men who can be relied on to do their duty should a crucial test arise. Mr. Mara may be trusted to do that, and his unopposed election is a sufficient index that the principles which he advocates are those of the district which he has now the honor to represent. Such evidences of popular regard cannot fail to cheer the heart of the great statesman who is destined to guide for many years the fortunes of this broad Dominion which he has shaped into a young but sturdy nation.

RAILWAY NECESSITIES.

A very interesting and extremely valuable pamphlet has just been placed on our table by Mr. Chas. E. Perry, C.E. It is entitled "Railways of Canada, their Cost, Amounts of Aid given in Cash and Land, &c." The work is compiled from the latest authorities, and the author presents it to the public "in the hope that the growing necessities of railway communication in the province may be made more forcibly apparent, from a comparison with other portions of the Dominion, and that attention will be drawn to the pressing needs of a thorough co-operation between all shades of politicians in advancing the welfare of the country. Many dormant interests only await the breath of the iron horse to awaken to full and vigorous vitality. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway the attention of railway capitalists has been directed to British Columbia as a field for profitable investment. The great areas of mineral wealth are beginning to be properly prospected and opened up. The valuable timber lands are becoming better known, and vast acres of agricultural capabilities, hitherto neglected or indifferently mentioned, are attracting capital from the Old World, and not a few of the thrifty farmers of the New are making this province their home." He points out that it is plainly to the interests of a great corporation like the Canadian Pacific to develop all the interior traffic possible. A great reason for the very high local rates at present is the keen competition with rival lines on through traffic, by through traffic being meant the traffic between the extreme or terminal points of the road, and the possible consequent necessity of recuperation at the expense of local traffic to intermediate points. Since the interests of the general community and the railway are reciprocal it follows that, within reasonable limits, all real grievances will in due time receive the consideration they deserve at the hands of those most deeply interested in the success of the railway. As Kirkman points out in his "Railway Economy," the capital invested in United States railways is so vast (amounting to $4,590,048,793.00 in 1878), and so deeply rooted and fixed in perpetuity in the heart of the country that its owners are always the first to apprehend any disaster to the people, and are the first to discountenance any act the effect of which is to cripple or destroy the prosperity of those to whom they look for support, and without whom their property is valueless. The sid given to Canadian railways in cash and land, according to the report of the chief engineer of railways and canals for 1884, 1885 aggregates for the Dominion government $155,307,050.65, but this does not include the $750,000 bonus to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. Ontario's total is $5,946,984.52; Quebec's, $8,223,910.02; New Brunswick's, $3,932,665.00; and Nova Scotia's $3,046,549.00. The municipalities in Ontario gave $9,569,041.78; in Quebec, $4,112,000.00; in New Brunswick, $316,000.00; in Nova Scotia, $250,000.00; in Manitoba, $525,000.00, making a grand total of $191,229,700.57. The province of Manitoba has granted $1,000,000 to the Hudson Bay railway, although only forty miles of the road lies within the province. The Dominion government expended in five years for railways $65,844,948, and this is exclusive of the Canadian Pacific railway loan, and of the advance to the St. John bridge extension. The imports and exports of the Dominion by provinces are given as follows:

IMPORTS.

	Total Value	Per Head.
Nova Scotia	$ 5,418,826	18.06
New Brunswick	5,972,836	17.75
Manitoba	2,728,803	21.65
British Columbia	4,089,492	45.83
Prince Edward Island	793,141	6.74
Northwest Territories	390,202	5.36
Recapitulation	108,941,436	29.30

EXPORTS.

	Total Value.	Per Head.
Nova Scotia	$ 3,894,055	19.08
New Brunswick	3,438,253	19.28
Manitoba	1,083,528	8.59
British Columbia	3,237,804	36.28
Prince Edward Island	1,496,429	12.91
Northwest Territories	NIL	
Recapitulation	89,238,361	19.00

It will be seen by the table that while British Columbia imported $4,089,492, the exports only amounted to $3,237,084, a difference of $851,688 imports in excess of exports. A tabular statement is given showing the length of railways in the world, the United States leading off with 125,379 miles, the German Empire coming next with 23,909, the United Kingdom with 18,864; France 17,000; Russia 16,368; Austria 13,601; India 12,004 and Canada coming eighth with 10,150 miles. British Guiana foots the list with 21 miles. During the summer season the Canadian route between Liverpool and Yokahama is shown to be 800 miles shorter than the American, and during the entire season 528 miles shorter. The length of the Canadian Pacific Railway is stated to be 2,893 miles and of its fourteen branches 432½ miles, making a grand total of 3,325½ miles. The net public debt in Canada in 1824 was $182,161,550, and in 1885 $196,407,692, showing an increase of $14,245,842. The gross amount for 1884 was $242,482,416, and for 1885 $264,703,607. Of this increase of over fourteen millions of dollars upwards of ten millions were payments on account of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and three millions on public works. While the gross increase in the public debt in 1885 was $22,221,191 or 9.16 per cent., the increase in the assets of the country was $7,975,350 or 13.22 per cent. In 1850 there were but 55 miles of railway in operation; in 1857, 1,505; in 1867, 2,473; in 1884, 9,575, and in 1886, 11,585; with a paid up capital in 1885 amounting to $625,754,703. The statistical abstract and record 1886, published by the department of agriculture forms a part of the pamphlet, and will be reproduced in full in these columns shortly. In closing his little work the author says: "The intelligence and enterprise of the Canadian people is shown by their prompt realization of the importance of a thorough system of railways throughout the Dominion. When we consider that the enormous sum of $171,672,194 has been paid by the Dominion government, provincial governments, and municipalities as bonuses to railways to 30th June, 1885, and not less than $43,201,300 for canals (enlargement and construction alone), it is clear that the development of the best and most rapid means of transit and communication has been and is the constant aim of both the government and people of the Dominion. Prompt railway development in British Columbia is imperatively demanded by the agriculturalist, the miner, the lumberman, and a vast host of industries awaiting that triumph of mechanical skill and wonder of the century, the engine and its train, the vanguard of civilization, the assurance of future prosperity, the key to unlock the treasures of mine and field, of forest and river." We had occasion very recently in these columns to speak of the necessity of railway communication in the interior of the province. It is the great need of the time and cannot longer be delayed. Until the Upper Country is netted with a system of railways its vast resources of mine and wood and agriculture will lie in their present unproductive state, and the dreams of the people will fail to be realized. Mr. Perry's pamphlet comes to us most opportunely then, and if it secures the result at which he aims, the labor which he has expended upon it will not have been in vain.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The announcement by the genial "Tom" that it would cost just two bits to become a grit caused Denny's hall to be "evacuated" with a rapidity like unto the fall of a meteor from the sky. It has since been determined to convert the hall into a sort of dime museum, charging "bit" admittance (children half-price; babes in arms free.) It is hoped by this means to secure a sufficient sum to form a campaign fund.

Care is taken by our evening-contemporary to prominently announce that Hon. Mr. Richards will preside at the next meeting of the grits. Mr. Burnes, the genial and worthy vice-president, is to be given a rest. It is not yet decided whether the late meeting was a farce or its chairman a comedy. In any case it was awfully funny. As many as a peck of buttons that had been burst off the clothes by the force of cachinatory action on the spectators were swept up on Monday by the janitor of the hall.

The attorney-general secured the second reading of his bill on the appointment of a commission to alter the rules of procedure of the supreme court in civil cases and revise court and sheriffs' fees. Several members expressed the hope that the purport of the bill was not to increase the cost of law, and in committee, on motion of Mr. Theo. Davie, it was decided to allow members of the legislature to take part in the proceedings before the commissioners to be appointed under the bill.

The rich Irish brogue of the lieutenant of the opposition tickled the tympanums of honorable members as he rose to another question of privilege. Mr. Bole is by no means an unpleasant speaker, and although he stoutly maintains that he never blushed in his life, it is by no means as certain that he never had occasion to do so. Mr. Bole is a whale on privilege. His point against a report was well taken yesterday (a "9" had been accidentally substituted for a "1"); but he is wrong in attributing the error to sinister motives. All previous q's of p. raised by Mr. Bole were vacuous and brought forward probably to allow the honorable gentlemen to expand his *embonpoint* above the lid of his desk.

The time of the house has been occupied almost continuously for the past two days in discussing points of order, nearly all of them raised by the leader of the opposition, who would seem to be possessed of a sort of itch for listening to his own charming voice. In "Hamlet" Shakespeare makes Polonious ask the prince what he is reading. "Words! words! words!" replies the pale faced Dane. The spectators and the less garrulous members are often the victims of the wordy harangues of Mr. Beaven which speedily empty the galleries and dispatch the members into the lobbies to cool their heels until the fearful infliction is over. Then they troop back into their seats, only to be driven out again when the leader *encores*. The junior member for Esquimalt on Monday, in despair exclaimed against the existence of rules of order that permitted this terrible waste of time and suggested that they be thrust into the stove and burned, and a new code arranged. The idea met with general approval and was re-choced by several members yesterday.

It must strike everyone who has read or listened to, shall we say, the debates that have been carried on in the local legislature since the opening of the session, that the members from New Westminster district and city display an extraordinary amount of vindictiveness towards the provincial secretary. Now, as that gentleman received something over four hundred votes and was head of the poll in his district, it does appear that the peculiar animosity shown is a direct reflection on a large number of as intelligent gentlemen as are to be found in any constituency. The spirit displayed by the junior member amounts to almost persecution. They seem to think that the time of the house is to be taken up by bringing all kinds of absurd charges against their senior member. We are quite certain that every effort that could be made by these gentlemen to prevent the return of the provincial secretary was made use of and the very fact that the people of the important constituency of New Westminster district thought fit, in the face of most strenuous opposition, to elect him at the head of the poll, should make these gentlemen consider whether they are acting as their constituents expected they would, when they returned them to work for the interests of the district and country and not for the purpose of belittling their head representative.

NARROW FEATHER-EDGE CROCHET.

First row.—Make three chain in the fourth loop from end of braid, one double crochet in the same loop, two double crochet in the next loop, two double crochet in the next loop, continue until you have crocheted in seven loops, one chain, pass over next six loops, two double crochet in the seventh loop, two double crochet in the next loop, two double crochet into the next loop, continue until you have crocheted in seven loops, one chain, pass over six loops, two double crochet in seventh loop, two double crochet in next loop, continue until you have a piece as long as desired.

Second row.—Two chain, turn, one treble crochet on one chain in preceding row, two chain, pass over next three double crochet, single crochet in top of next double crochet, continue until you have made nine single stitches, two chain, one treble crochet on one chain, two chain, pass over next three double crochet, one single crochet in top of next double crochet, continue to the end. This finishes one side of braid, break the thread, and crochet the next row on the other side of the braid.

Third row.—Like the first row, taking care to have the six loops that are not crocheted full under the seven loops containing the double crochet on the other side of braid.

Fourth row.—Turn, pass over one double crochet, one single crochet in top of next double crochet, three double crochet between next double crochet, one single in top of next double crochet, three double crochet between next double crochet; continue until you have six little scallops, one single crochet one chain, one single crochet in top of next double crochet, three double crochet between next double crochet; continue to the end of braid.

It is stated that French officers are making large purchases of horses and mules in the Spanish provinces.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.

To the Editor:—Now that a select committee has been appointed to enquire into and report upon the conduct of the last general election in the city of Victoria, it is important that nothing be omitted that may throw any light upon the question. Mr. Bole wants the enquiry to extend to all election irregularities; Mr. Beaven—ditto. It is well-known and can be proven, that Mr. Beaven was nominated and elected by foreigners, and, hence, that he is not legally qualified as a loyal representative. At present, when our international relations with the United States are not of the most assuring character, it is of vital importance that those only who are loyal to British institutions should be entrusted with the management of our national affairs. Mr. Beaven may be an honorable man, but as a representative of foreigners he is certainly a dangerous element in the legislature of the province. By all means, let the investigation be thorough.

Britton.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

To the Editor:—I noticed a communication in the columns of your widely circulated journal a few days ago emanating from T. W. Pierre, denouncing a paragraph which appeared in your paper on Sunday last, to the effect that the colored people of this province are circulating a petition to the federal government praying that the proposal of appointing Senator Nelson to be lieutenant-governor of British Columbia be not entertained. Mr. Pierre strikes with both hands, and as usual with his eyes shut, and for that reason I am unable to know of whom his blows were aimed. In the *Standard* of the 4th inst. I said, "The colored people are considering the advisability of forwarding such a petition." On the 6th inst., however, the words "They are circulating such a petition," is used in The Colonist, for which I am not responsible, and therefore leave that part of this controversy to shoulders abler than my own. Again, said Mr. Pierre, "we don't wish to be made insignificant by anyone." This shows common sense, for the historian informed us that man was made in the beginning. We have learned by observation, however, that he sometimes makes himself appear not only insignificant but ridiculous as well and T. W. Pierre forms no exception to this rule. He hopes there is no truth in the disgraceful and damaging undertaking. "It would appear that the colored people have no brains and that there is not two persons to be found that would sign such a stupid petition, for," said he, "Senator Nelson was sufficiently dealt with in June on account of his gross misrepresentation of the colored race in the senate at Ottawa." If this be true "merciful God" protect our race from their friends, for the effusion which he delights to call able has failed to elicit even a whisper from the honorable senator. "So we feel," continues Mr. Pierre, "that it is not wise to perpetuate a hostile feeling against a man when he is ignorant of whom he speaks." Be that as it may, it does not improve the subject for the kettle to call the pot black. Again, "there is a feeling of indignation on the part of the colored citizens against the party or parties who were so indiscreet as to cause the publication of such an intention." This is incorrect and T. W. Pierre knows it, unless, in the exuberance of his ignorance, he believes himself to be the colored citizens. I will say in conclusion that the colored people of this province are not hostile to anyone, but as British subjects, claim the right of petition in the exercise of which no "Jack in the box" would be consulted.

W. Bond.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

Sensations Experienced in the Embrace of a Devil Fish.

"We were lying about half a mile off the beach at Barbadoes, overhauling the standing rigging," said James Gillis, able seaman, "when the mate ordered John Webb, an apprentice boy, and myself into the yawl, which had been covered and brought around to the port side, that some painting might be done just abaft the mainmast. It was a terrible hot day, with the water very warm and the men having little energy. The paint was lowered down to us, and while I used the brush the boy held the yawl in position. We had been at work for about a quarter of an hour when the boy suddenly yelled out in a fright, and as I turned to him he declared that he had seen a horrible looking object pass under the ship. There are plenty of strange creatures floating about in those waters, and a patch of seaweed will sometimes assume a queer shape. I laughed at the boy's fears, but at the same time saw how pale and frightened he looked.

"'What's wanted below there?' called the mate as he leaned over the rail, having heard Webb's cry of alarm.

"'I—I saw something go under the boat, sir.'

"'Oh, you did. Well, if you bawl out again you'll feel something go under your jacket.'

"I began to work again, and had been at it only three or four minutes when the yawl heaved away from the ship two or three feet, and at the same instant the boy screamed out again. His voice had scarcely reached my ears when something flashed before my eyes, something caught my arm and pulled it down and pinned it fast to my body, and in five seconds more I knew what had happened. A devil fish had flung one of his arms about me. Webb was screaming at the top of his voice, and as I got a look at him, I saw that two of beast's feelers were clutching him. The arm or the feeler which had reached me pinned my arm to my side as if in a vice, making a clean wrap around my body, and the extreme end of the feeler crept up and along my neck face. Talk of pain; I never felt anything like it. The teeth of a bulldog couldn't have hurt worse. It was a burning, biting, blistering sensation, as if a live coal had been laid on the flesh. I added my yells to those of Webb, but before any one came to the rail I was jerked to my knees in the boat and I saw that the creature's object was to pull me over board. I heard the boy go down and thrash about, and then three of the men came to our assistance.

"The devil-fish had outwitted himself. He had gone under the ship and fastened to her bottom or keel, and as soon as he began pulling on us he of course pulled the yawl close against the ship's side. That closed the gap, and he could not pull us overboard, although I think he would have upset the yawl, for we were both down on her starboard side and she was almost on her beam ends when the men jumped down. They began to cut and slash and hack with their knives, and after two or three minutes they had us free—not of the arms, but of the creature. We were hoisted on board howling and groaning, with the feelers still biting, and they had to be cut from us almost by inches. Webb got it far worse than I did, as he wore a thin cotton shirt and was barefooted. He was bitten on one foot, both hands and across the breast, and it was a long two weeks before he was on deck again. His face swelled up until one eye was closed, and the poison made me ill for many days. Wherever one of the cups or suckers took hold the skin was entirely taken off, and it seemed as if pins had been stuck into the raw flesh. A native doctor brought me some herbs of which to make a poultice, and, though that relieved the pain and helped me to get around again, it was months before my face was entirely well.

"The devil-fish minded the loss of his three arms for only half an hour, at the end of which time he clutched the empty boat, half capsized her, and swam twice around the ship as a defiance to the crew. Two or three musket balls were fired into him, and he sank out of sight to be seen no more during our stay."

He Shook It.

"I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters since which time I have had no return of the disease." W. J. Jordan, Strange, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw.

A CHICAGO MOSES.

"Who was Moses?" asked a Sunday-school teacher.

"He was an ox driver," said the boy.

"An ox driver!" repeated the teacher. "What put that idea into your head?"

"'Cause," replied the boy, "wuzn't he found among the bull rushers?"—(California Maverick.

Our artist illustrates this joke in a manner all his own. Never before did a Chicago driver appear in prophetic garb.

What Puzzled The Old Man.

"Now, Shakey, mine sohn," said a dealer in cheap clothing to his eldest born, "I must right away by Buffalo go, und I leaves der store und der business in your hands. Dot vos a fine shance for you, mine sohn."

Jake promised to endeavor to make a good use of the chance.

"Und Shake, mine sohn, vile I was gway you might do a goot stroke of beezness—hey? Cold vedder is comin on, und you must mark up all der goots in der store.

"Den efard a big bankrupt sale, and make believe you sells dose goot feefty per cent. oonder cost—hey?

"Tell dose peoples dot der old man runned away to shwindle his creditors, und dose creditors stepped in und vant to gif dose goots away, almost—hey?"

When the old man returned from Buffalo, he was surprised to find the store locked up, and was yet more surprised when he learned that his hopeful son had sold off everything and cleared out with the entire assets of the establishment.

"How dot boy efer learnt to be so dishonest," sadly observed the old man, "is more as vot I can't never make owet."—(Drake's Magazine.

A Flat Yarn.

He: "My dear, we can't possibly take this flat. Why, when our furniture is in there won't be room for me to walk around in it."

She: "Nonsense; you are not expected to walk around in a modern flat. When you want to walk, what is the matter with out-doors?"

Reward of Ready Wit.

"Have you read the 'Descent of Man?'" asked Clara, looking over the book-shelves.

"No," said George, a little timidly "don't care for it; but I'd like to get the assent of woman."

It is currently reported that he got it the very next Sunday night that ever was."—[Robert J. Burdette.

A Dutiful Son.

Solid Father (to fast son): "Harry, won't you stay at home this evening?"

Fast Son: "Why?"

S. F.: "Well, I kinder thought I'd like to get acquainted with you."

F. S. (sympathetically): "Don't do it, Gov., don't. I'd hate to cut you, and I'd have to do it inside a week."—[Boston Globe.

Why Didn't He Give a Sausage?

Guest (in cheap restaurant): "Very much obliged, but I'm not an entomologist."

Proprietor (very much puzzled): "An onto—what?"

Guest: "Entomologist. I have no doubt this is a very rare bug which I found in the pie, and this fly floating in the coffee is, perhaps, the only specimen in America—

Proprietor (in a whisper): "Don't speak so loud; you will ruin me."

Guest: "Is that so. Why, I thought you were giving them away instead of bromos, and I was merely about to mention that I'd prefer a small dog."—[Philadelphia Call.

Where She Was Weighed.

"Oh, Henry! you must send for the doctor at once. I believe I am getting the dropsy. You don't delay a moment."

Mr. De Blank: "Why, what put that idea into your head."

"Dear me! Will you never be satisfied that what I say is true? I got weighed to-day, and, oh, it's awful, I weighed 300 pounds!"

"Awful! Where did you get weighed?"

"Around at your coal yard."

"Calm yourself, my dear. Your weight is exactly 150 pounds."—[Montreal Witness.

Too Much Chicory.

Mrs. Samuelson, of Dallas, recently hired a colored woman who had no previous experience in cooking. She was so ignorant that she didn't even know how to make tea, so Mrs. S. told her to make it as she did coffee, meaning for her to put the tea in the boiling water.

When the tea came on the table it was simply horrible.

"What have you been doing with this tea?"

"I done as yer tole me. Yer tole me ter make it as I did de coffee, but I reckon I put too much of de chicory."—[Texas Siftings.

Gen. Boulanger recently toasted President Cleveland at a French banquet. If the War Minister would go a little farther and broil Bismarck, he could make himself an Emperor.

Herbert Spencer will soon publish his new book, "Factors in Organic Evolution." Now we shall discover how it is that good well water when put into tin cans turns into unwholesome milk.

A thousand prime joints of beef and a hundred tons of coal were a part of the Queen's New Year's gift to the poor of London.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's congregation in London is now one of the 3,000 British churches in which unfermented wine is used at the Lord's Supper.

Archbishop Seghers is a fit representative of the Church as the pioneer of civilization. He has gone to Alaska with the object, as he has himself expressed it, "of exploring countries never before visited, and of laboring among natives never preached to before by missionaries of any denomination." The Archbishop is one of the most illustrious examples of Christian devotedness that adorn the church at the present day.

Lord Colin Campbell's library will be sold by auction next week at Edinburgh. The books are mainly Scotch, and the proceeds will not go far toward paying the costs of his recent suit. The bill handed in amounts to $13,500, and this, unless paid, will land Lord Colin in bankruptcy.

Gen. Gourke, Russian Commander, has ordered the construction of subterranean telegraphs between frontier fortresses, and of light bridges for the rivers.

Clipper Almanacs for 1887, at Robt. Jamieson's.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature promised some amendments to the license laws and recognized the temperance sentiment in the appointment of police magistrates, etc. The government's scheme for university confederation was adverted to and the bill promised for the extension of the Torren's system beyond York county was mentioned. The bills to give effect to the recommendations regarding Niagara Falls park, for putting into operation the factory act, the subject of prison labor and the new parliament buildings were also referred to.

A petition has been filed against the election of James Clancy, of West Kent, for corrupt practices.

Thos. Houston & Co., wholesale woolens, Toronto, has suspended; liabilities $40,000.

Aaron Friendly & Co., overall manufacturers, Toronto, offered 25 cents on the dollar. The offer is held over pending the decision of English creditors.

The death of Mrs. James Scarff, of Woodstock, was very sudden. While out walking she complained of feeling unwell, and she was immediately taken to a house and medical assistance summoned, but she expired in a few minutes.

Ottawa sent five thousand visitors to Montreal's carnival.

W. E. Sanford & Co., Hamilton, have a contract for 8,000 red coats for the Dominion government.

It has been decided to introduce the electric light into the parliament buildings. The senate will have 136 lamps, the commons 192 and the lobby 40. The system will be in working order in two weeks.

Sir John Lester Kaye has completed the organization of a syndicate for working ten large farms in the Northwest. His associates are all Englishmen, and they have decided to place the capital stock at the enormous figure of £1,030,000, or about $6,500,000. Sir John, who has sailed for England, will return to Canada in March with a small army of employes, tenants and others, drawn principally from his estates in Yorkshire.

QUEBEC.

The assessors of Montreal have finished the census of the city, and it foots up 186,000, or with the suburbs, 220,000 souls.

Cold weather has restored the Montreal carnival to life, and all the attractions have been patronized by throngs of visitors. The governor-general and suite visited a number of attractions. The attack on the ice palace by two thousand snow-shoers closed the proceedings. The pyrotechnical display was grand, and lasted twenty minutes. There were half-a-dozen explosions in the ice palace during the attack. The reserve ammunition took fire and there were many narrow escapes. A bomb struck a girl named Forget on the face and fatally injured her. Two pieces of the tower fell and seriously injured a man named Hyde.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, secretary of state, has issued his address in Terrebone, which he has represented in either the local or Dominion house for twenty years. After claiming that he has always made it his special mission to further the railway and colonization interests of the provinces, asking credit for the conservative government for its foresight and public spirit in these matters, and dwelling on the benefit to the whole country of the national policy, he refers to the Riel question. He says it would not be necessary to touch on that but for recent developments in Quebec, and he goes on to quote the recent utterances of Archbishop Tache and Bishop Lefleche against the Riel cry. He says: "These venerated prelates claim that the remedy for the grievances that may exist in the Northwest is not the overthrow of the ministers, and that during the last year the reparation already made and the justice rendered to the Metis have restored tranquility and confidence in that region. They even go so far as to say that it would be a blunder to overthrow the government." Passing on to the religious question, the address says: "The narrow-minded persons who indulge in that species of attack on the Catholic and French-Canadian population of the province of Quebec, will feel all the retribution of a blunder that has been committed in cold blood. In religious matters and questions of a mixed character which have arisen in the course of my political career, I have always applied for direction to the only guide whom a sincere Catholic can choose for his counsellors, the authorized heads of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. In this connection, I may say that I have received the most indisputable testimonies of their sympathy, esteem and full approval." The address concluded by asking the electors of Terrebonne not to expect to see too much of Mr. Chapleau during the campaign, as his duty of supervising the general party interests in and around Montreal will require much of his time.

Sir Narcisse Belleau has been named lieutenant governor during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Masson.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The number of sailing vessels registered at St. John, diminished by 26 last year, principally on account of loss at sea, 31 craft being returned as wrecked, burnt or missing, while only 20 were built or bought. The number of steam vessels increased by 2, but both were very small. The total tonnage of steam and sailing vessels on the register January 1, was 216,957, as against 233,947 tons January 1, 1886.

John Langan, of St. John, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a revolver in the hands of Henry Patterson, a clerk in Mrs. Arrowsmith's meat store.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The residence of Wm. Smith of Smith's cove, caught fire at midnight. The old people were asleep in the lower part of the house and barely escaped with their lives, with nothing on but their night clothes. Two boys slept upstairs, the eldest of whom when aroused found his brother in a dazed condition. While endeavoring to get his brother out of the building the floor gave way and the boy was percipitated into the flames and perished, while the other with much difficulty reached the window and jumped out, being very severely burned and also cut and bruised.

MANITOBA.

It is currently reported that there will be a fourth candidate for the commons in Winnipeg in the person of Thomas Scott. He has put himself in nomination by reason of the uncertainty of his appointment as collector of customs.

EDISON INFRINGEMENTS.

Suits to be Taken in Canada to Enforce the Incandescent Patents.

It is stated that preliminary steps have been taken in Canada by the Edison company to legally enforce its rights, and that suits will shortly be commenced against all users of other incandescent lamps, the reasons for bringing the suits against the users in this country being that there are no manufacturers of other incandescent apparatus in the Dominion, all the plants which are claimed to infringe the Edison patents having been imported.

The prosecution of the Edison suits against infringers has been actively commenced at Trenton, N. J., by the institution of no less than eleven suits against the Westinghouse electric company of Pittsburg, claiming injunctions and damages.

The *Electrical World* says: "These suits appear to be comprehensive, and while aimed directly at the Westinghouse electric company of Pittsburg, affect every incandescent electric light company throughout the country, and involve the millions of dollars invested in the incandescents electric light plants."

Mother Carey's Salve.

A valuable little ointment for Sores, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Fistula or Sore Bunions and Corns. Does not draw like other salves, but is soothing and cooling. 22nov Langley & Co., Agents.

RIDDLEBERGER EXPLAINS.

Why He Voted Against the Fisheries Retaliation Bill.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The *News* Washington special says: Senator Riddleberger has written to a New York Irish paper explaining why he voted against the Fisheries Retaliatory Bill. In the letter he says: "I regard such retaliatory legislation as child's play. What we want are coast defences, cruisers and men-of-war to resent insults as they are offered. If we would have the respect of England we must command it, and there is but one way to do so. Guns are better guarantys than paper trestles."

THE ANTICOSTI COMPANY.

Very Few Shares Applied For, and Directors Resign.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—A special cable to the *Mail* says: The *Canadian Gazette* to-day contains a complete exposure of the Anticosti Land company. It publishes a full list of the shareholders, who number only fifty-three, and shows that six of the British directors, including the most important, have resigned their seats on the board. Only 1000 shares have been applied for out of 2000 offered, of which 419 were applied for on behalf of the directors. The *Gazette* strongly urges that legal proceedings be taken to set aside the allotment; or, failing that, a meeting should be called to decide on voluntary liquidation.

THINGS WORTH KEEPING IN A SCRAP BOOK.

For ivy poison bind green plantain leaves on the injured parts. It acts like a charm.

Radish tops chopped fine make excellent green matter to mix with soft food for the chicks.

Soot is a valuable fertilizer on farm, garden and flower bed, and should never be allowed to go to waste.

Speedy relief from nervous headache will be found by washing the head thoroughly in weak soda water and then thoroughly drying the head.

For removing dust and dirt from a horse's leg a stiff whisk broom is far preferable to a currycomb. Horses with thin skins are frequently fidgeted into viciousness by the currycomb in careless hands.

Rats can be compelled to vacate premises by using a mixture of chloride of lime and water at the places frequented by these animals. Some of the mixture ought to be poured into the holes. Rats have a great aversion to the odor of chloride of lime, and betake themselves at once as far as possible from it.

Turpentine, given in teaspoonful doses every eight hours in milk or coffee, is pronounced a cure for diphtheria. It surely is simple enough.

Strawberry leaves picked from the vines and steeped in hot water are an excellent astringent for the bowels in cases of diarrhœa, looseness, etc.

One of the best remedies for sunburn is cream mixed with a little vinegar. The cream is first rubbed on the skin, the vinegar is applied and then comes another coating of cream. These are left on overnight, and in the morning, with a little warm water, the face will regain its tint. If this cosmetic is applied frequently it will make the skin soft and white.

Pneumonia can be cured if the person will apply promptly over the lungs a poultice or draft made of mustard and flaxseed meal, keeping quiet and warm in bed. Prompt action is of vital importance. Mustard is an old fashioned cure, and its healing virtues can hardly be overestimated.

The white of an egg is stated to be the best application for scothing burns and scalds. It may be poured over the wounds, and forms at once a varnish, which excludes the air. It is also far more cooling than the usual applications of sweet oil and cotton.

One of the best remedies for rough or chapped hands is the following: One ounce of glycerine, one ounce of rosewater, six drops of carbolic acid. In cold weather, whenever it is necessary to wash the hands, apply a few drops while they are moist, and rub well into the skin.

In cold weather keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also keep the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the open mouth.

To cure a felon, saturate a bit of wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine, and apply it to the affected part. It relieves the pain at once, and destroys the felon.

Oil of cinnamon dropped on warts three or four times a day will cause their disappearance, however hard, large or dense they may be. The application gives no pain, nor does it cause suppuration.

Joyful News.

It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffering. Such a remedy is Haggyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup and all inflammatory pains. tu-th-sat-dw.

An English vicar recently discharged a female servant because she refused to attend family prayers, whereupon she prosecuted him and got judgment for a year's wages.

The possible expulsion of Mr. Blowitz, the correspondent, from France on account of his publication in the London *Times* of a pseudo Russo-German alliance, is talked of in Paris.

A company of Italian capitalists has undertaken to light Rome by electricity under a new system. The plant will be operated by water-power, furnished by turbine wheels in the Tivoli waterfalls.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., 107 Wall Street, New York. jan15 1y

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION ASTHMA CURING

LUNG BALSAM

THE remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. *No better remedy for Wasting Coughs can be found.*

LADIES' Pocket Companions with new and untried medicines, but always reliable, safe and surer remedy.—Allen's Lung Balsam.

MOTHERS, have you delicate, weak children, who are always TAKING COLD and COUGHING? Remember, there is no case of CROUP which does not originate in a cold.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM IS YOUR REMEDY. Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

DO NOT HESITATE because all other remedies have failed, but try the remedy, and you will not be deceived. *It will cure when all others fail.*

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in Three Sizes, Price 25c., 50c., and $1 per Bottle.

The 25c. bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a Cough or Croup remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any Lung Disease should secure the Large $1 Bottles.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Failing Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable.

For Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)

SOLE AGENTS,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of imitations.

THE CELEBRATED BAJA CALIFORNIA BITTERS

TRADE MARK

ARE PURELY VEGETAB