Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1889.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

We see a letter in the *News-Advertiser* of Saturday last, in which an attempt is made to undermine the confidence of the public in the impartiality of the Education department of the Provincial Government. The writer wishes to create the impression that teachers' certificates are not granted according to merit. He gives instances in which candidates who get fewer marks than some of their competitors, obtain higher class certificates "A teacher with 977 marks," he says, "got a third A certificate, valid for two years, whilst the next teacher, with 1,297 marks and fourteen other teachers, each having more than 977 marks, got a third B, good for one year only—strange, yet true." This may be strange and true and yet quite fair and right. It must be remembered that the candidate who gets a large number of marks is not necessarily well qualified to teach. If, for instance, a candidate deserves a high rating as far as marks are concerned for every subject except, say, spelling or English grammar or arithmetic, would it be right for the examiner to rate him as high as the candidate who excelled in these essentials? It is quite possible that a candidate who has been well crammed may make a high percentage of marks in natural philosophy, ancient history, anatomy, Canadian history and writing, and fail, or the next thing to fail, in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and composition. The examiners would be perfectly justified in placing the candidates who were weak in the essentials of education in a low grade or in plucking them altogether. A superficial knowledge of what may be called accomplishments will never make up for a want of knowledge in what really constitutes the basis of sound education. A candidate who reads badly, who cannot spell well, whose knowledge of arithmetic is defective, or who can neither speak nor write correctly, should not be allowed to enter a school-room as a teacher. The intelligent reader will see in a moment that judicious examiners will not classify candidates for teachers' certificates strictly according to marks, without any regard to the subjects for which the marks are given. He can easily understand that it is quite possible for the candidate who gets only a moderate number of marks to be much better qualified to teach than one to whom many more marks are awarded. The candidate who when returning from an examination triumphantly exclaimed, "I done all them sums right," was not exactly the kind of person to teach children English, no matter how many marks he might have won. Examiners have other duties than to set papers and count marks. They must use discretion and be able to discriminate between those candidates who are thoroughly trained and those who are merely crammed for an examination. What the *News-Advertiser's* correspondent considers a grievance is really no grievance at all. But his letter may be useful to those who are qualifying themselves to become teachers, if it convinces them that they cannot make up by mere coaching on a few subjects for the want of a thorough knowledge of those necessary branches of education, which if they obtain certificates they will be required to teach.

The *News-Advertiser's* correspondent is in error when he says "the Government in 1887 cancelled all the first-class certificates of the Province, and the Minister of Education promptly furnished such teachers with a temporary certificate." Subsection 8 of Section 41 of the School Act reads as follows: "Every First Class Grade A certificate and every First Class B certificate in force on July 1st, 1888, shall be renewable from year to year by the Examiners until July 1st, 1893, on the application of the holder of any such certificate, provided the applicant has been employed as teacher during some portion of the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application for renewal."

The statement with regard to temporary certificates is also a gross misrepresentation. Temporary cersificates are granted on the application not of the candidate, but of a Board of School Trustees, desiring his services as a teacher. If the regulations of the Act are complied with, the Minister of Education has no choice in the matter. The law says, "Certificates of qualification *shall* be granted."

It is much to be regretted that glaring misrepresentation respecting the excellent system of education in force in this province should be circulated. The examiners have a difficult and a delicate duty to perform, and those who would lead the public to believe that it is not performed intelligently and impartially do those gentlemen the gossest injustice, and they also do what they can materially to injure the cause of education.

BOULANGER'S VICTORY.

The election of Boulanger for Paris by an immense majority is a serious blow to the government of France, and, it may be, to the Republic itself. To demonstrate how popular he is Boulanger has resorted to a device which is unknown in Great Britain or her dependencies. He causes himself to be the candidate of any vacant seat in the Chamber of Deputies for which there is any prospect of his being returned. When a vacancy occurred in the department to which he was elected on Sunday, he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was not the man to rest and be thankful like the British member does after he has secured a seat in Parliament. He became during the past year a candidate in several constituencies and it is expected that in the current year he will run for forty seats. He has met with one or two checks but he has generally been returned with large majorities. But this Paris victory is the greatest one he has yet gained. Those who did not like the Floquet Government, no matter how much they might differ, united in voting for Boulanger. The Royalists supported him, so did the Bonapartists and so did the socialists. What they hope to gain by uniting to elect him it is difficult to say. They will, no doubt, embarrass and perhaps defeat the present government, but what will follow no one seems to know, or indeed to care. To dish the Government is the first object, and in fact the only common object, of the motley crowd which voted for Boulanger. That done, the rest seems to be left to the chapter of accidents. It is thought by many that Boulanger's advent to power means war with Germany, but he has lately loudly declared that he is for peace. It may be that Boulanger has some settled plan of action, but if he has, the politicians of Europe have failed to find out what it is. There are many who believe that he merely represents the general discontent with things as they are, that he is simply drifting on the tide of popular discontent; and that he has no clearer notion of what the movement which takes his name will lead to than the rest of the world. He certainly cannot hope to please the whole of his supporters. All the parties and sections of parties that have raised him to power cannot expect to use him for their purposes, which are diverse and even antagonistic. He cannot work to bring the Royalists back to power and at the same time please his Bonapartist supporters, and if he endeavors to serve the Socialistic workmen who gave him his immense majority he will be certain to find among his most determined opponents a very large proportion of the men who contributed to his last triumph. It appears just now as if Boulanger would find it extremely difficult to organize a party out of the heterogeneous elements of which his constituency and his followers are composed. But it is impossible to tell what new complications may be found in France. The only thing that the history of the Republic has made certain is that whatever government may be formed, all parties will combine to destroy it almost as soon as it is organized. The spirit of faction has been supreme in France for many years. It would appear as if that country cannot be governed by parliamentary majorities. It has had a succession of administrations, each of which has been torn to pieces by the very men who assisted at its formation. There is no statesman in France who enjoys the confidence of the majority of the nation. Boulanger, it is said, is an accident, and those who have had the best opportunities of forming an estimate of his abilities and his character, do not believe that he is able to keep the place towhich he has been elevated by popular opinion or popular caprice.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

We have noticed in several newspapers a peculiarly worded paragraph purporting to be original in each of them lamenting the falling off in the receipts of Plymouth Church. "Ill fares the Church," so run all these paragraphs, "that depends not upon the Gospel, but upon the ability of its preacher of the Gospel." This, of course, sounds very wise and very pious, but is there much sense in it? Beecher made Plymouth Church. It was because Beecher preached in it that its congregation was large and rich and liberal. It was not to be expected that when a much inferior man occupies its pulpit that people would flock to Plymouth Church and pay fabulous prices for seats. This would be offering a premium to dull, easy going mediocrity and this is not done anywhere in this continent in any profession. A man of extraordinary ability receives extraordinary remuneration whether he is a painter or a preacher. When a Beecher again makes his appearance in Brooklyn he will be sure to be appreciated. His church will be well filled and high prices will be paid for seats. This is the way of the world and those who moan about it, and who echo other people's moans are exceedingly silly.

Throwing oil upon the troubled waters has become something more than a pretty figure of speech. It is now a practical life-saving and property-saving process. Oil thrown on a stormy sea deprives the waves of their power and enables the vessel to go over it easily and safely. The difficulty at first was to pour the oil in sufficient quantity and where it would do the most good. This difficulty has been obviated. The *Maritime Register* says: "The sides and wake of a vessel would in a measure be protected, but oil could not be distributed in front of a vessel. This difficulty has now been overcome. Oil bombs and oil cartridges have been invented, by which oil can be distributed in any direction and at a considerable distance from the deck of a vessel. At last, therefore, oil has taken its place as a preventer of disasters, and now ships should be equipped with oil-distributers, if they would protect themselves against the heavy seas which has so often engulphed many noble craft. Oil have eased friction in many ways and places and the shipmaster who now refuses to use it in smoothing old Ocean's face, will be stamped as stupid and unworthy the treat reposed in him."

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

Dr. T. A. Slocum,
37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.
sept-w1y

A Fatal Attack.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner. *tts

Diphtheria.

"Last January," says J. N. Teeple, of Orwell, Ont., "there appeared diphtheria in our neighborhood. Doctors ran night and day, but I kept right to Hagyard's Yellow Oil and brought my children through all right." Yellow Oil cures all painful complaints and injuries. *tts

THE DEBATE.

To the Editor Colonist—Dear Sir, What a pity it is that there is not a little more Christian charity in the world! I read the daily papers, not very carefully, to be sure, yet still I gather enough from them to know what is going on in town, although, on account of age and infirmities I am unable to go to places of amusement or profit to see and hear people for myself.

When I read the notice of the proposed debate on St. Paul, I must confess that my old-time notions of the propriety of things were a little startled; but now I have read the comments of "Unbeliever" and others thereon, I wish, through the medium of your columns, if you will allow me to express to the ladies who took part in that debate, my thanks to them for having, as it were, taken down St. Paul, the canonized Saint, from the pedestal whereon he has been idolized for ages, and restored him to his natural form of flesh and blood, like unto myself. Pretty visions of the enthusiastic young convert, Paul; of Paul, the aged; of Paul, the industrious tentmaker, working manfully at his trade, that he might be under obligations to no one, rise before me. I see him taking his daily meals and enjoying the society of his friends, and a joke, like I do myself; yet always on the watch to further the object nearest his heart. Whether he were married or not is of no significance, though we have no direct evidence to prove that he was not. I cannot see that there is the least harm in debating upon the subject, but, by your Sunday's issue, I perceive that the Rev. Macleod thinks differently.

My thanks are also due to these ladies, as well as to our American cousins for taking another step towards the emancipation of our sex by debating publicly. "Unbeliever" speaks about St. Paul's *commands* to women "to keep silence," etc., etc., and "to learn from their husbands," etc., etc. Had he read all the daily papers on the subject, he would have found that one lady at least did "ask her husband at home" for instruction.

"An Unbeliever" should either not quote the Scriptures, which he professes not to believe, or he should read them up so thoroughly that one quotation shall not conflict with another.

"The fashion of this world passeth away" is a quotation from Sacred Writ, as well as those "Unbeliever" makes. The fashions for women of our day and country are very different to those which prevailed in St. Paul's time, and we women of Victoria should look very green if we followed them. The truths which St. Paul taught about the Divine incarnation were new in his day, but God, the Divine Essence, was never new and can never be old. St. Paul, when addressing a congregation, said, "And ye are his offspring." The ladies engaged in that debate, being the offspring of God, therefore are responsible to Him, and Him alone, for their actions, since in taking part in it they neither broke the laws of God nor of their country.

Thank God it is the fashion in this age to allow both men and women "freedom of speech."

That the ladies taking part in that debate may ever use that freedom in harmony with the Spirit of God is the earnest wish of

A Believing Grandmother.

UNWORTHY CRITICS.

To the Editor:—I cannot longer refrain from asking your permission to express my sentiments upon the highly improper, grossly unfair, and generally indelicate character of the musical criticisms that from time to time appear in the *Times* from an anonymous penman. The personality of the writer I do not care to know; for if his pennings are an index to his character, a closer acquaintance than that afforded by his communications would not be desirable. That he is *interested* in crying down all, whether amateurs or professionals, who do not pay tribute to him or his cronies, is manifest. It has been remarked, over and over again, that none but performers who are the patrons of certain so-called musical professionals, escape hostile reference in the *Times'* critiques. The natural effect of such unfair treatment is often deplorable. The talented beginner, who can barely summon sufficient courage to face an audience, is often deterred by the insulting and unsympathetic references in the press, from again making an effort to use his talents for the edification of the public and perhaps the advancement of some good object. I am told that it is becoming daily more and more difficult to get together a sufficient number of amateurs to form a good sized programme. Where all do their best it is shameful to pelt some with mud. Words of encouragement and advice are always timely, but carping and sneering and fault-finding by persons whose own performances have failed to win public approbation and patronage, are indecent and cowardly. I should have thought that the *Times* editor was too sensible a person to be made a catspaw of—to allow his paper to be used to pull the chestnuts of hatred, envy and malice and all uncharitableness out of the fire for discredited and mistrusted professionals, who deserve to have their long ears nailed to the bar of public opinion, and their backs well striped with hickory switches until the society for the prevention of cruelty to *animals* should intervene.

Fair Play.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

To the Editor:—Taking advantage of Saturday's fine weather, I started in a shooting punt for the outer wharf, accompanied by my wife, hoping to get a shot at the scamp ducks which some times abound in that vicinity. We had scarcely passed Sehl's factory when a shot was fired from the right bank, a bullet struck the water about 30 feet off, and passed between us. Had my wife been rowing the second pair of oars, as she was just going to do, instead of sitting in the stern, she would have been hit to a certainty. Looking towards the bank, we saw a young man running away, 200 yards off, fortunately for himself out of range of my heavy shot, or in the excitement of the moment I might have been tempted to give him a peppering. Seeing three more people on the bank at the spot from which the shot had been fired, I landed and asked for the name of the person who had fired the shot. Of course I was told that he was a stranger, name unknown. One of the party had a rifle in his hand; he told me that the shot was fired at a gull. I reminded the speaker that shooting was not allowed in the harbor; almost immediately after this they got into a boat and paddled off. Going up the bank we could see nothing of the man who had run away. No true sportsman will object to the legitimate and honest pursuit of game, by other people, who are reasonably cautious in the use of fire-arms, but the sympathies of the whole fraternity must be against the lazy, cowardly curs, who infest the docks of our harbor with rifles, potting at ducks, gulls, etc., never hitting anything, simply frightening away the game, and continually endangering the lives and limbs of others. I have on three different occasions narrowly escaped being struck by a bullet. Most of these wretches are boys, not old enough to be entrusted with anything of more destructive power than a tin pea-shooter. The only way to keep these hoodlums in check is to enforce a heavy license against every man carrying a gun, and there should be a fine of at least $500 for firing bullets over the harbor. If the police like to take this matter, I think I can put them on the track. I enclose my address.

H.M.D.

Victoria, Jan. 28, 1889.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

To the Editor:—In looking over the supplement to your paper, containing the list of subscribers to the Jubilee Hospital, I notice the names of many Chinese merchants of this city, who have subscribed between 500 and 600 dollars. Now, the pertinent question is, have these subscribers equal rights as to admission to the hospital with other subscribers who may, from pecuniary necessity, have to go there? If the answer is "yes!" I say, well, and if to the contrary, I think their money was obtained from them under false pretenses. I ask the question because in a discussion, it was contended they could not be admitted.

Cormorant.

Victoria, January, 28th, 1889.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The Berlin correspondents of the Paris *Figaro* and *National* have been expelled from Germany.

Burns' anniversary was celebrated in grand style at Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, on Friday night.

Dr. Valentine, charged with the murder of Lily Charlton at Toronto, has been discharged, no true bill being found.

Premier Greenway and attorney-general Martin, of Manitoba, were banquetted at Glenora on Friday night.

It has been decided that a party of about sixty will leave Winnipeg next week to attend the Montreal carnival.

Minister Phelps has been invited to dine at Windsor on Monday, and to spend one night at the castle as the guest of Her Majesty.

A memorial has been forwarded to congress asking that Utah be denied admission as a state because of the prevalence of polygamy.

A true bill has been found at Toronto against a druggist named J. O. Wood, for murder. He was concerned in the Charlton abortion case.

London radicals intend to organize an immense mass meeting in Hyde Park to demand the release of Edward Harrington from Tullamore jail.

Nine of the street car lines in Brooklyn tied-up on Friday, owing to a strike among the employes. An attempt will be made to run the cars with new men.

Rev. Canon Belcher, rector of Grace church, Montreal, is dead. He formerly belonged to the diocese of Huron.

Near the ruins at Palenque, Mexico, a long-buried edifice has been uncovered, exceeding in grandeur anything known of the ancient city.

The corporation of Vancouver has petitioned the Dominion Government, asking to have the foreshore of False Creek conveyed to that city.

The contract for the fireworks to be used in Washington on the night of inauguration day has been awarded. The cost will be $11,000.

Roy & Beaudoine's dry goods store, Montreal, has been damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000.

At Crossan, a town in Saxony, a man named Radolph, and his family of six persons, were suffocated to death by the escape of coal gas from a stove.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, an English missionary, and six of his assistants and followers, have been massacred in Africa by coast tribes and natives of Zanzibar.

On Friday the trial of Wm. O'Brien was resumed at Carrick-on-Suir, and notwithstanding the absence of the accused, he was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment without hard labor.

Fire in Toronto on Wedeaday night destroyed C. Bowden's hat store, C. Doldrice's fruit store, Mrs. Burris' fruit store and Yard & Co's dry goods store. Loss $6,000. Insurance $4,000.

Monday evening at Riley, Kan., Samuel Hatton, a railroad man, who failed to make an impression on Mrs. Beal, a married woman, shot and killed her and a child which she carried in her arms.

The Toronto *World* announces that Hon. John Haggert, Postmaster-General, will recommend the adoption of a two-cent postage, to be embodied in a government measure to be brought down early in the session.

Another thaw set in at Montreal yesterday. The river has risen three feet in front of the city, and pumps are being kept constantly at work. At St. Helen's Island the ice became blocked, and the water is five feet higher than last year. A block is feared.

A collision took place at Clonmel on Friday between the police and a mob composed principally of women and children. The police charged upon the crowd with their batons, and the women retaliated with sticks and stones. A large number of the mob were injured, many having arms or legs broken.

Mayor Erratt, of Ottawa, and Dr. Valade, who opposed him, have both been blackballed on seeking entrance to the Ottawa Club. The objection to the mayor was because ce was in trade, and Dr. Valade was rejected because he was on the same nomination paper as Erratt. The matter is much discussed.

W. J. Mitchell, a highly respected citizen of Lynden, W. T., who was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, arose from his bed, overpowered his nurse, ran down to the river, and jumped into the stream before an alarm could be given. His body was recovered in 15 minutes, but life was extinct.

The cable for the Inter-Island Cable project has been manufactured in England, and is now on its way out by way of the C. P. R. It will be shipped from Vancouver to Honolulu.

At Mitchell, Ont., on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Ruth Woodger, an aged member of the Methodist Church, died suddenly in her pew while attending service. While preparations were being made to remove the corpse, the congregation sang, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

Joaquin Miller, the poet novelist, has completed the novel, which is to be published with a work from each of the following authorities: Edward Everett Hale, General Lew Wallace, G. W. Cable and Franklin File. Miller's novel is entitled "The Buried River," the scene of which is laid in California.

Henry Thomas, an old farmer residing at Bolar, Mo., has four grown daughters, Hattie, Margaret, Allie Nancy, and Jane, aged 16, 18, 20 and 22. On Wednesday night last Samuel and Charles Hasburn, eloped with Margaret and Jane. Thomas pursued them with a shotgun, overtook and shot the two men and seriously wounded Margaret. Arriving home he was informed that the other two daughters had eloped. He again started in pursuit, overtook and captured his daughters. When near home he was overtaken by a mob and lynched.

A dispatch from the University of Pennsylvania exploring expedition says the party are now not far from the site of ancient Babylon. It is expected that excavations will begin at once. The Sultan's permit only allows excavations for antiquities, but does not allow them to be carried out of the country.

William McClure and William Parkinson, hack-drivers of San Francisco, were arrested Wednesday morning on complaint of Mrs. Jennie Singer. She charges the men with stopping her on the street late on Tuesday night, placing her in a hack and robbing her. She says Parkinson drove the hack, and McClure, who was inside with her, choked her almost to insensibility, took $25 from her pocket and then threw her into the street.

B. C. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hold Their Annual Meeting, and Receive the Directors Report for the Past Year.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company was held on Thursday at their head office, 62 Wharf street, when the annual report was read as follows:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors have the pleasure of presenting the following highly satisfactory report of the business done by the company during the year 1888:

On the 31st December, 1887, there were 361 policies in force, insuring $376,995, for which premium notes amounting to $16,329.79 were given. On the 31st December, 1888, there were 475 policies in force, insuring $513,262, for which premium notes amounting to $21,535.50 were given.

The assets of the company are increasing satisfactorily, and the directors feel that it is almost unnecessary to refer to the economy practiced in the management and working of the company and the absence of all expenditure not absolutely required.

The item of losses is much less than in 1887, amounting to $132, while the volume of business is somewhat larger and there is no liability under this head, this being, no doubt, largely due to the caution taken in selecting risks.

The auditor's report, with certified statements of receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities, are attached and are worthy of your careful consideration.

ASSETS.

Prem. notes (balance)	$ 7,115 40
Unpd. 1st Assets	183 43
" 2nd "	266 35
" 3rd "	340 55
Office Furniture (less 50 per cent.)	44 26
Interest on Deposit and Loan to Dec. 31st, 1888	42 10
Loan on Mortgage	2,000 00
Deposit, Garesche, Green & Co.	2,000 00
Cash on Hand	1,789 68
Total Assets	$13,831 77
Liabilities *Nil.*	

In addition to the above assets the company holds a guarantee capital of $24,000 for the security of policy holders.

RECEIPTS.

From 1st Assets		$ 8,036 05
" 2nd "		3,932 34
" 3rd "		1,562 38
Commission refunded		2 16
		$13,531 93

EXPENDITURE.

Losses 1887	$ 687 06	
Losses 1888	132 00	
Exp's in connection with losses	32 00	
		$ 850 56
Salaries, 1887	$ 380 00	
Salaries, 1888	892 50	
		1,272 50
Commissions, 1887	$1,648 39	
Commissions, 1888	819 30	
		2,467 69
Re-Insurance, 1887	$ 217 85	
Re-Insurance, 1888	174 46	
		392 31
Refund, 1887	$ 76 55	
Refund, 1888	144 60	
		221 15
General Expenses, 1887	$1,429 53	
General Expenses, 1888	848 51	
		2,318 04
Interest for Guarantee Capital	720 00	
Deposit, Garesche, Green & Co.	2,000 00	
Loan on Mortgage	2,000 00	
Cash on Hand	1,789 68	
		$13,531 93

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company:

Gentlemen:—I beg to report that I have examined the Company's books from the commencement of the Company to the 31st December, 1888.

Having counted the cash in the office, and added the same to the balance in the bank, I found it to correspond with the balance shown in the cash book. I have checked all the cash payments with the vouchers therefor; also the additions and extensions of the journal, the entries from the journal to the ledger, the policy register with the cash book, also the loans, mortgages and deposits, and the reports of the Company's agents, the whole being in perfect order. I have verified the correctness of the amount of the premium notes given in the statement of assets, as well as the amount of unpaid first, second and third assessments, and certify the whole to be correct. I beg to state that the books have been well kept, and to acknowledge the courteous assistance extended to me by the Company's officers in making my audit. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

W. H. Mason, Auditor.

The Directors, in closing this report, anticipate even a more prosperous year then the last, as regards an increase in business, and equally so in the smallness of our record of loss.

As heretofore, the business of the Company will be conducted with the strictest economy, and with a careful selection of risks. Believing that the principles at the outset of the Company are fully in accord with the requirements of the public, the Board will be happy to receive their continued and increased support.

Noah Shakespeare, President.
Maynard H. Cowan, Manager.
D. Walter Morrow, Sec.-Treas.

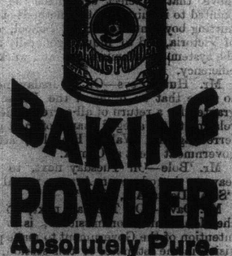
On motion of the president, Mr. Noah Shakespeare, seconded by Sheriff McMillan; the report, which could not be more satisfactory, was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Wm. Denny, Esq., and Dr. Milne, one thousand copies of the report, were ordered to be printed and distributed among the members.

A vote of thanks, moved by Sheriff McMillan and seconded by Wm. Dalby, Esq., was tendered the president, directors, officers and agents of the Company, for their services the year past; and was acknowledged by the president, N. Shakespeare, Esq., and M. H. Cowan, Esq., manager.

The showing made by the Company during 1888 could not be improved upon, and it is to be hoped that still greater success will attend them during the present year.

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., 106 Wall Street, New York. au15-ly

Broken Down.

"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of B.B.B., took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N. S. tts

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

Steam Service to Alberni.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Steam Service to Alberni," will be received by this department until 4 p. m. on Friday, the 1st proximo, for the following service between Victoria and Alberni.

Two round trips a month during April, May, September, and October, and one round trip during each and every other month.

The day of sailing to be fixed, and duly advertised.

Each tender to state the name and capacity of the steamer to be employed in the service, the rate to be charged for freight and passage.

Competition will be on the amount of subsidy required for the service.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Signed,) JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
10th January, 1889. jan11-td

LUMBER & SMALL SPARS

Naval Yard,
Esquimalt, 16th January, 1889.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Monday, the 18th of February next, for supplying such quantities of Lumber and small Spars as may be required for Navy purposes for one year certain from 1st April, 1889.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of Tender and particulars obtainable at this Office.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.
jan17

NOTICE.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders

Separate sealed tenders will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Thursday, 7th March next, for the erection of bridges over the North Arms of the Fraser River to connect Lulu and Sea Islands with each other and with the mainland.

Two different designs for the bridges have been prepared, upon which separate bids must be made.

Design No. 1 is composed of nine iron combination Pratt truss spans of 140 feet each, one similar span of 100 feet, two Howe truss swing spans of 140 feet each, and 700 feet of pile trestle approach.

Design No. 2 is composed of forty-seven Queen truss spans of 40 feet each, two Howe truss swing spans of 100 feet each, and 1,560 feet of approach.

The piers in each design are formed by piles.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, made payable to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. In the event of a contract being let, the cheque will be retained as part security for the due performance of the work. The cheque will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so.

The contractor will be required to give satisfactory security, amounting to half the contract price, for the due fulfilment of the contract, and for the maintenance of the bridge for a period of six months from the date of the completion of the work.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 21st January, 1889. jan23-td

Sealed separate tenders, addressed to F. C. Gamble, Government Architect, Victoria, B. C., and endorsed "Tender for Industrial School, Kamloops," "Tender for Industrial School, Kuper," respectively, will be received at Victoria, B. C., until Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1889, for the erection of industrial schools at Kamloops and Kuper, B.C.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at above address, on and after the 25th day of February, 1889, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to *five per cent. of amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 18th January, 1889. } jan25-3t

Sale To-Day!

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Sweeping Reductions to Clear Out the Winter's Stock.

Men's Overcoats from $12 to $18, for $11.00
Boy's " " very cheap.
Men's White Shirts, 50c., good ..... were 75c
Boys' White and Colored shirts, 50c., were $1.00
Men's Grey Flannel Shirts, $1.00 ..... were $1.25
50 Boys' Suits for $2.65 each, were double that price.
Men's heather Mitts, 50c. ..... were 75c
Men's Kid Gloves, lined, 90c. ..... were $1.25
Men's Heavy Blue Shirts, $2.00 ..... were $2.50, a bargain.

These Goods must be sold, to make room for Novelties on the way!

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
Johnson Street.
Telephone Call, 563. sep-dw

NOTICES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that all persons claiming to be creditors of J. M. Campbell, of Lillooet District, are required to send in their claims to Ewen Bell, of Clinton, B. C., the Assignee in trust, on or before Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1889, after which date the said assignee will distribute the moneys in his hands ratably amongst those creditors only who may then have proved their claims.

Dated the 5th day of December, A. D. 1888.

Eberts & Taylor,
Victoria,
Solicitors for the said Ewen Bell.
dec7-w-4t

NOTICE.

The firm of Swan & Tompkins, of Comox, B. C., has been this day dissolved, Mr. Tompkins retiring.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned under the style and title of "BENTLEY AND SWAN."

We beg to call attention to the fact that Mr. Tompkins' connection with the firm has entirely ceased.

WALTER BENTLEY.
ROBERT SWAN.

Comox, Sept. 7th, 1888. sep30-d1w-w3w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Annual General Meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company will be held in the Company's Office, 62 Wharf St., on Thursday, January 24, 1889, at 3 p. m., when the Annual Report of the Company will be presented. Members are requested to attend.

M. H. COWAN,
Manager.
dec23

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that on the First day of July, 1888, the General Office of the British Columbia Express Company (Limited), was transferred from Victoria, B. C., to ASHCROFT, B. C.

All business communications to be addressed to Ashcroft, B. C.

J. J. MACKAY, General Agent. S. TINGLEY, Manager.
sep14-1t-w2mo

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that at the next Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada application will be made for an Act to incorporate the Society known throughout Canada as the "Independent Order of Foresters," the objects of which Society are:—

1. To unite fraternally all persons of sound bodily and mental health and good moral character (under fifty-five years of age), and educate them socially, morally and intellectually.

2. To establish a fund for the relief of the sick and distressed members.

3. To establish a Benefit Fund, from which a sum not exceeding $3,000 shall be paid to each member, his beneficiary or legal representative, under the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of said Society.

Uxbridge, Dec. 27th, 1888.

McGILLIVRAY & CHAPPLE,
Solicitors for Applicants.
jan19-w-9t

BELMONT
Jersey Dairy and Stock Farm,
J. W. MILLER, Proprietor.
BREEDER OF JERSEY & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Choice young Stock for sale. Buyers invited.
Colwood P. O. nov11-wkly-6t

Land for Sale!
IN SPALLUMCHEEN.
800 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED AGRICULTURAL Lands, in three lots. Grand Climate. Short Winters. Terms Easy. For further particulars apply to
R. S. HANNA.
Vernon, Dec. 13, 1888. dec15-w-tf

FISHERIES, 1889.
FOR SHORT:
We make intelligently, *every kind of a Net, Seine and Pound*, for Pacific Fisheries, with experienced hands, and feel a confident ability to hand over, in any magnitude, to our patrons, good and well-made wares, fully up to our reputation, at a fair price.
Also, Rope-walk made Cotton Rope, superior to machine kinky rope. Letters replied to, and samples by mail.
GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Boston Office---94 Commercial Street.
dec7-d6t-w3mo

OREGON Willamette Valley, 50 x 150 miles. U. S. Census Reports show OREGON to be the Healthiest State in the Union. Grass always green; no cold winters; no hot summers; no cyclones; no thunder storms; no failure of crops; cheap living; magnificent scenery; rich prairie and timber land cheap. A 10-acre fruit farm at Salem produces more income than a section of farming land in the Mississippi Valley. Illustrated pamphlet free.
jl17 BOARD OF TRADE, Salem, Oregon.

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MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
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San Francisco.
Go and learn how to avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment, personally or by letter, on weakness and all diseases of men. Send for Book. Private office, 211 Geary street. wh6lwr

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure.
I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,
A life long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
Dr. H. G. Root, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
je22-w1y

Notice is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Graham Island, Queen Charlotte, and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of A. Freeman's claim, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains: thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
Dated, Victoria, B. C., January 21st, 1889. jan22-w2mo

Notice is hereby given, that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for timbering purposes of the following described tracts of land, situate in Coast District, B. C.

(1.) Commencing at Johnson's Point, on the west side of Nakwakto Narrows, Seymour Inlet, thence north westerly along the south shore of Seymour Inlet, 320 chains more or less; thence due west 240 chains moreor less, to the shore of Queen Charlotte Sound; thence south easterly along said shore to Slingsby Channel; thence along said channel to the place of commencement.

(2.) Branham Island, situate in Coast District, near the entrance of Seymour Inlet, and containing 2,500 acres more or less.

August 15, 1888. LEONARD G. LITTLE.
sep22-d1t-w2mo

Notice is hereby given, that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Work for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, under Section 59 of the "Land Act, 1884," situated at Bentinck Arm, Coast District:—Commencing at a post near the shore, thence running westerly eighty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence easterly eighty chains; thence northerly twenty chains to place of commencement.

JOHN CLAYTON,
September 11th, 1888. sept1-w3mo

TIMBER LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given that I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at a point near the head of Campbell Lake, 20 chains due north of the south-west corner of Lot 51, Sayward District, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JOHN E. GLOVER.
Dated Dec. 28, 1888. dec29-2m-w

Notice.—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, for pastoral purposes, situated in Goldstream District, commencing at the north-east corner post of section 3; thence true north 73 chains; thence true east along the south boundary of section 6, 40 chains; thence true south 82 chains to the north-west corner of section 1; thence southerly 5 chains to the north-east corner of section 2; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of section 2, 40 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 315 acres, more or less.

T. W. PATERSON.
Victoria, Dec, 29, 1888. dec30-w-2mo

Take notice, that I intend to apply, sixty days after date, to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for