The Colonist.

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BY

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B. C. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting—Report of the Vice President—Financial Statement and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday when vice-President T. J. Burnes (acting as president) read the following report, for the year ending December 31, 1890:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—On this, our 19th anniversary, the duty has devolved upon me of placing before you the annual report of the B. C. Benevolent Society for the year just ended.

While it is with much pleasure I now endeavor to fulfil this duty, I am reminded of the great loss the Society has sustained in the removal by death of our late much respected president, Mr. James Fell. It would be indeed difficult to find words to express how much we regret his loss and miss his valued assistance. The late Mr. Fell, ever since the inauguration of this society in the month of January, 1872, when he acted as chairman at a meeting of persons desirous of forming themselves into a benevolent society, had, up to the time of his death, been an untiring and zealous worker for the true principles of a cosmopolitan humanity, and has ever cheerfully given much of his time and money in aiding this society to carry on its good and benevolent work, and I am sure this has tended in a great measure in bringing the Society to the successful and satisfactory position of usefulness in which it stands to-day.

It has been my endeavor, as acting president, with the valuable aid of my colleagues, since Mr. Fell's death, to try to the best of my ability to enlarge the usefulness of the Society, and, impelled by this idea, Mr. Doughty and myself, in the month of December last, made a complete canvas of the city and neighborhood for new subscriptions and donations, and had the satisfaction to meet with considerable success, having obtained upwards of 100 new subscribers at the full rate of annual subscription and several hundred dollars in smaller amounts. Some of these new subscribers have paid and the majority will be collected during this, the current year.

The cash so far obtained by this endeavor has swelled the gross receipts for the past year up to $1,574.38, being about double that of the year 1889.

The Society has no outstanding debts, and the treasurer's statement will show how the money has been expended.

Although the expenditure for relief has been up to the standard, it has been our endeavor to see that the widow, the orphan, the sick, the needy and distressed have been promptly supplied with the means of relieving their several necessities, and I am proud and grateful to be able to announce to you the very handsome cash balance of $1,611.68 now stand at the credit of the society, the largest we have ever had at the end of any year during the society's existence. In conclusion I have to thank the gentlemen of the committee for their kindly and harmonious assistance, and also Mr. W. H. Mason, our secretary-treasurer, for his attentive service during the past year. Our sincere thanks are also due to the public for their generous support and to the several railroad and steamboat companies, their officers and servants, for their ready and courteous assistance in aiding the society to forward destitute persons to their friends and homes.—I have the honor to remain, etc.,

(Signed) T. J. BURNES.

SYNOPSIS OF TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Balance from 1889		$1,363 74
Subscriptions and donations, 1890		1,227 50
"Ermintie" benefit		202 95
Other sources		43 93
Total		$2,938 12

Expenditure.

Relief for the year	$1,138 89	
Expense account	187 55	
		1,326 44
Balance		$1,611 68

The following officers for 1891 were elected:—Thomas J. Burnes, president; Henry Brown, vice-president. Relief committee—Joseph Wilson, Henry Mansell, Henry Short, J. C. Devlin, J. N. Henderson, B. Boggs, M. W. Waitt, A. Phillips, Jas. F. Fell, P. Hickey, D. H. Ross, A. A. Davidson. W. H. Mason, sec.-treasurer, (re-elected).

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

List of Candidates Who, Yesterday, Signified Their Intention of Contesting the Wards.

Reviews by the Mayor and Others, the Former Declining Ministerial Dictation.

Lively Contests Anticipated For All the Seats—A Protracted and Instructive Meeting.

The candidates for the votes of the electors at the approaching election of mayor and aldermen are now regularly announced, and the contest which will terminate Thursday evening promises to be a keen one. The churches, or at least a few of the churches, are taking an active interest in the election, and opinions were expressed, and advices given in the sermons of more than one city clergyman last Sunday. No new men appeared at the nominations which took place yesterday, from noon until 2 p. m., when the returning officer, Mr. W. K. Bull, announced the nominees as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

John Grant—Nominated by W. J. Goepel; seconded by Hy. Mansell.

Alexander Wilson—Proposed by R. Lettice; seconder, John Meston.

FOR ALDERMEN.

JAMES' BAY WARD.

Joseph Hunter—Nominated by Thos. Earle; seconder, Alex. Jack.

H. A. Munn—Nominated by John Nichols; seconder, Wm Lowther.

Capt. John Irving—Nominated by J B. Harrison; seconder, J. G. Prevost

Ald. Wm. Wilson—Nominated by Jas. Burns; seconder, C. E. Redfern.

Ald. A. J. Smith—Nominated by Thomas Earle; seconder, Skene Lowe.

J. P. Matthews—Nominated by John Turner; seconder, D. E. Campbell.

Edward Mallandaine—Nominated by R. W. Fawcett; seconder, Rd. Hall.

YATES STREET WARD.

W. Walker—Nominated by Joseph Sears; seconder, J. E. Phillips.

C. E. Renouf—Nominated by W. P. Sayward; seconder, A. J. Langley.

F. G. Richards jr—Nominated by Thos Shotbolt; seconder, A. B. Erskine.

J. Wrigle worth—Nominated by Chas. Gowen; seconder, C. W. Mann.

Ald W. D. McKillican—Nominated by H. Brown; seconder, R. Lettice.

S. T. Styles—Nominated by C. Bossi; seconder, Geo. Porter.

Ald. Louis Vigelius—Nominated by S. L. Kelly; seconder, L. Young.

JOHNSON STREET WARD.

Ald. Joshua Holland Nominated by J. H. Turner; seconder, W. Dalby.

A. J. McLellan—Nominated by R. Collister; seconder, Rd. Hall.

John Coughlan—Nominated by J. H. Sayward; seconder, R. Patterson.

Ald. John Robertson—Nominated by Jas. Porter; seconder, Jos. Rowe.

W. H. Snider—Nominated by Geo. Phillips; seconder, W. A. Steele.

Speeches from the candidates were next looked for, and Mr. Noah Shakespeare, having been asked to preside, called as the first speaker, the present chief magistrate of Victoria, Mr. John Grant.

MAYOR GRANT.

on ascending the platform, was received with long and hearty cheers. He went at once to his subject, announcing himself as again a candidate for the mayoralty. He was willing to be judged by his past career, and would not occupy any more time than necessary, as there were many new candidates out, who would, no doubt, avail themselves of the present opportunity to express themselves upon public questions. To approach the subject at once, anything he had said in the past in regard to our city, and to those intermeddlers with municipal affairs, who had been making themselves conspicuous lately, he still adhered to. He had not changed his opinion one par icle. He did not attack his neighbors, but was not in the habit of allowing others to stand on his toes. There were a few clergymen in this city who had, to a great extent, injured the fair fame of Victoria. He had the documents in his possession to prove that people from as far as New Zealand had been kept from coming to this city to reside, by statements made in the Victoria pulpits and published in the Toronto papers. Mr. Wilson came forward as the standard-bearer of the Moral Reform Association. Alexander Wilson was an old friend of his, an honest man, a good citizen, and one accustomed to handle any subject that came before him without gloves. The speaker, however, differed from Mr. Wilson in his views of the questions of the day. Mr. Wilson was not running in the present contest; it was a few meddling clergymen in the city. The question to be decided at the p lls, Thursday, was "shall the city be governed by a few intermeddling ministers, who were trying to blast the reputation of Victoria before the world, or, as in the past, by the uninfluenced choice of the citizens?" Victoria was more orderly, all the year round, than any other city of equal size on the Pacific coast. He sympathized with the clergymen to a certain extent; he would be more charitable than one of the reverend gentlemen had been to him, and say that he believed that the clergy were honest in their intentions, though mistaken in their methods. The clergy should try the policy of "attracting" and not repel by mean and often untrue statements. In attacking him, personally, as they had, he thought the clergy had stepped aside from the high position they should maintain. All the civic statements had been presented for the year, or would be at once. The city had kept well within the expenditure during the past year, though much had been done. The prosperity of Victoria during 1890 had been satisfactory, but more could yet be done, and the city be made yet more prosperous, by the carrying out of a number of schemes for the improvement of the city. For instance, more water was needed, and the gathering ground or source of the water supply at present was too small. The water commissioner and he had been looking up new grounds about five times as large as the present. This would provide all the general supply necessary for use, and also encourage manufac uring industries, such, for instance, as the contemplated paper mill. This property could be got at a small outlay, and would provide for a city of 100,000 inhabitants, encourage manufactures, and induce population (resident as well as transient). Manufactures meant prosperity for the city, in many ways. The sewerage loan had passed last year, and the contract been let. Work would be commenced about the 1st of March, pushed with the utmost energy, and completed in 20 months. If a further loan was obtained for the purpose, the whole system could be completed in the same time. It was desirable to have the city drained as soon as possible. The lower part of the city should be sewered first, as it would be profitable to have the business streets paved as soon as possible. A small special tax would, no doubt, be willingly paid by the business men, and, with a patent sweeper, the streets could be kept clean, and the healthy southwest winds of the summer would toss the dust about no more. It certainly was high time for the paving of the central streets. The maintenance of the resident poor had been cast on the municipality. His idea was to provide a suitable institution in which the old, destitute and decrepid men and women could end their days in peace and comfort. Such a place could be provided a short distance from the city, and many donations were obtainable to establish such a home. One gentleman had already offered $500. The occupants of this house of industry need not eat the bread of idleness; they could cultivate the land surrounding the Home, and raise vegetables for their own use and the supply of the Jubilee hospital. This question would have to be taken care of by the incoming council. The founding of a Provincial university had long been talked of. Such an institution was needed a once, and no better place could be found for it than in or near Victoria. Victoria was a healthy and a beautiful city, and it would be much better to educate the boys at home than to send them to Eastern colleges for their education. Much more could be said, and many other questions could be touched upon, but time was short. He did not ask the electors for their votes. They knew his record in the council for the past six years. He had always acted in a straightforward and honest manner, and would always do so. If he made mistakes it was against himself; he respected the confidence of the people. It was unnecessary for him to say more. If any ratepayer voted for him, he would thank him; if the vote was given for Mr. Wilson, the speaker would just as gladly do the voter a favor as if he had been given that voter's support. (Cheers).

MR. ALEXANDER WILSON,

who followed, also received generous applause. It looked like old times, he said, to see Mr. Shakespeare in the chair. He (Mr. Wilson) was a member of the council eight years ago, when Mr. Shakespeare was mayor. It was a trying year; Victoria had a visit from royalty, and there were none but plain men in the council. There was a saloon man or two, a tinsmith, a couple of shipping men, a dry goods man, a bricklayer and a commission agent—all plain men. Royalty came and was well received, stayed three months and was sorry to leave. The council was composed of plain men and they had a plain mayor. He came out in the present contest as a plain man, an old citizen and the head of a family. He came not as the nominee of the clergymen, though he should consider it an honor if he did. He supported the clergy of all denominations and creeds so long as they did their duty. He was not the supporter of the saloon. If in search of advice or needing counsel he did not go to the saloon. If the nominee and candidate of the clergy, had he any reason to be ashamed? No! He was proud to be such, and he did not expect to find his support in the ranks of the saloon men. He was not opposed to the saloon men but to their traffic, which created the paupers the mayor had just been referring to. The men who attended the churches and listened to the advice given them would not be found with their hats in hand knocking at the doors of the hospital or the workhouse. The ex-mayor), Mr. Grant) had been running fast and furious, when he made such attacks on men who were working heart and soul for the good of the city and country. The man who was doing more for God's earth than any other upon it—General Booth,—had many enemies, and his followers had been taunted, sneered at, despised, stoned. Yet, now, the mightiest monarch in the world sends to him her sympathy and goes down into her pocket to advance the cause he champions. It was folly to sneer at the clergy. He had run before, and had been, as they said, beaten. He had had not only the saloon men, but the strumpets of Victoria brought up to vote against him,—and this in a matter where the education of the children was concerned. However, he had had the satisfaction of bringing out a certain class in the daylight who would not otherwise have been seen. He did not follow the clergy everywhere; he would oppose his own minister if he thought he was wrong. God had given him intellect to temper his passions, and he intended to use it. He believed it was his duty as a father to try and make good citizens out of his children, and Victoria was, he believed, one of the fairest cities on the Coast, or in the Dominion. It should be better than any of the surrounding cities. It had been stated recently that the Episcopalians, the Catholics, or the Jews did not make statements calculated to injure the fame of the city. He would take the report of Vancouver city, signed by Mayor Oppenheimer. In it, it was stated that the city of Vancouver had eight saloons, five wholesale wine and liquor stores, and 45 hotels. What have we in Victoria? Am I giving a black eye when I say that we have about 70 saloons here? If a minister speaks faithfully of the condition of affairs here; or if he admonishes his young men of the many traps set for them; if he warns the young men against the saloons with the little side door marked "private entrance" by which the women came in, is he giving the city a black eye? I say "No." Much has been done in the city during the past year—streets had been made and kept, and bridges made. True, the one bridge built was something of a failure, and yet some good work has been done. Could we say that the public press had been giving the city a black eye by proclaiming its bad sanitary condition? If the results could be taken as the guide, he should certainly say no. The by-law had been passed to obtain the necessary loan, and the sewerage work would now proceed. The majority of the citizens believed that the water supply should be increased, and more money would be required to provide a first class water supply. To encourage manufactures, enable the operation of elevators and flush the sewers, more water is required. The citizens should exercise care and caution in voting money. Funds had been wasted in the past. Take the park for instance. Too much had been torn up and not enough finished, and the money voted for the park had been wasted. Three park commissioners had now been appointed, and this would, no doubt, give the ratepayers confidence when more money was required and another loan floated. No attempt had been made to bring the saloon keepers in line with other traders in regard to Sunday closing, or to limit the saloon men to proper hours of sale. He wanted to see the young men protected and the tavern keeper saved the expenses of unnecessary gas and extra help. He wanted to see gambling banished from the city. The chief of police was a tender-hearted man, and well up in law, but he could do more than he had to suppress gambling. If it was wrong for Chinamen to gamble, surely it was wrong for those of our own flesh and blood; if it was wrong for the Chinamen to invest in lottery tickets, or to run a lottery, was it not wrong for whites?

A Voice—Isn't it wrong for the churches to have lotteries, too!

Mr. Wilson. Certainly. The police knew of the gambling that was going on; so did the mayor—

Mr. Grant—No more than you.

Mr. Wilson—Officers are paid to enforce the laws, and they should do their duty. Gambling should be driven out of the city, or, at least, into such dark holes that it would not be found. He was a candidate for mayor; if deemed worthy, he hoped to be elected. He was up for election as plain Alexander Wilson. He was not afraid of any subject or of any man, and, if elected, he would do his best. He thought John Grant had filled the mayor's chair long enough. (Applause.)

ALD. W. D. MCKILLICAN,

the first candidate nominated for the Yates street ward, said that THE COLONIST came out last Wednesday with a letter headed "A Big Scheme." That letter was evidently written by some one of the COLONIST staff, and intended to poison the public mind against him. The statements contained in that letter were extravagant and untrue, and one of the principal points contained was the insinuation that the lighting of the city was not being properly attended to. He had devoted much of his time, night as well as day, to looking after the electric lights, and the city had been illuminated just as well as it possibly could be with the inadequate plant to use, and many obstacles to overcome. The Tramway company's naked wire had much to do with the failure of the street lights, and no guard wire has yet been put up. He next proceeded to deal with the Electric Light Committee's annual report. The work of the water works, hall and cemetery Committee's were taken up, in turn, and commented upon. He had acted fairly and honestly with all in the past, and would do the same in the future if elected.

MR. C. E. RENOUF

thought it was the duty of every citizen, once in his life, to fill some public position. He was ready to take his turn at the wheel now, and if elected for Yates street ward would endeavor to get value received for the city in every transaction. The Mayor had outlined a programme for next year, which, if carried out would meet with his hearty approval.

MR. F. G. RICHARDS, JR.,

had his business and his property interests all in Yates street ward. If returned as the representative of that ward, he would work for it especially, while doing his best for the whole city. He thought it was necessary that Johnson and Pandora streets should be extended as far, at least, as Fernwood road. An effort should also be make to have Birdcage Walk extended, making a direct thoroughfare to the water front. The improvements to Beacon Hill Park should be completed as soon as possible, and Victoria's park should be, without exception, the finest on the Pacific Coast. Money spent there, was money well spent. Money voted for a specific purpose should not be diverted ther from. The financial standing of the city was good, and its credit, by the exercise of care, could be kept at the top. There should be a change in the system of taxation in the city; real estate should pay more, and improvements less. The city water should be taken directly from Elk lake, where a plentiful supply could be obtained, pure and good. He would use his best ability, if elected, and would give an honest, straightforward vote on every matter.

MR. S. T. STYLES

explained his career as an alderman. He had served faithfully 43 months out of 48, and had drawn his $200. This sum he would donate to any charity if the author of the infamous, blackmailing articles, written to the press about him, would give his name and prove the charges he made. He took credit to himself for doing good work on the streets, for the 16-inch main and for the improvement of Beacon Hill park. If again elected, he would do his duty as in the past.

ALD. VIGELIUS

was out of business now, and prepared to give his attention to the business of the city. He referred to the work done during 1890, and endorsed Mr Richard's remarks in regard to taxation. He felt confident of re-election.

MR. W. WALKER

came forward because he loved the city, and was conversant with its politics. Victoria should have her own master of roads, and thus be spared going over the same work twice. He objected to so much being spent for legal work; it was useless for lawyers to fight acts of parliament. The lighting of the city was improved now and would, no doubt, be further improved. Pandora and Johnson streets should be further extended. Moral reform was perhaps necessary; he didn't believe that Victoria was any worse than her neighbors. The open saloons Sunday were bad advertisements of Victoria; they kept many away. It was in the interests of the hotel men themselves to have the saloons closed, and they should be shut up.

MR. J. WRIGLESWORTH

was not present, being confined to his room by sickness.

MR. JNO. COUGHLAN

appealed to the electors for their votes, for the fourth time. As the hour was late, and many were to be heard, he would be very short in his remarks. He touched briefly upon water questions, the 16-inch main, and other details of the work which he had made his especial study. He called upon the people to elect progressive men, men who were willing to spend money when it would bring a good return, but men who would be intelligently economic.

ALD. JOSHUA HOLLAND

came forward with a clear conscience. He had worked honestly and faithfully during the year, and taken his initiatory degree. He was now in a better position than ever to represent his ward and the city, and asked for the support of the electors.

MR. A. J. M'LELLAN

said that bigger work was to be done this year than ever, and good, level-headed men were needed in the council. He again outlined his policy, as he had at the ward meeting, and assured his audience that he had no moss on his back. If the legislature closed the district saloons, he would vote to close those in the city. He was the representative of neither clique nor association; the issue was between A. J. McLellan and the ratepayers. Improvements were needed in official departments, some cutting was necessary in the salaries. He would try and get the Indian reserve removed if elected, and do his best in every way.

ALD. JOHN ROBERTSON

reviewed his course in the city council, and ask the electors to chose carefully the best men for mayor and aldermen.

MR. W. H. SNIDER

Asserted that his property qualifications were all right, explained how he came to be in the field, and promised faithful service if elected.

MR. E. MALLANDAINE

Referred to the active interest he had taken in public questions since confederation. Beacon Hill Park, the mudflats, Birdcage Walk extension, wider streets, and Sunday closing, were in turn taken up and commented upon.

MR. J. P. MATTHEWS

Read his circular address to the electors, and referred to the questions of taxation reform, water works improvements and street repairs. He thought less money should be spent for law, and that the tax of the wholesale man and the drummer should be abolished. He did not believe that the social evil could be crushed out, or that religion should be brought into politics.

MR. H. A. MUNN

came out on a thoroughly independent platform. Moderate men were needed to direct the city's career midway between the two extremes now before the public. In the moral reform question a compromise—an amicable understanding—was desirable, as the city should not be divided against itself, but as one man for progress. The city would get more from Ottawa, he thought, if the council and board of trade made bigger efforts to strengthen the hands of the two hard-working, faithful members the city sent there. A new post-office was needed, so was harbor improvement, outer and inner harbors. James Bay flats must be filled up, and the ward needed better fire and police protection, better lights and better streets.

MR. JOSEPH HUNTER

briefly reviewed the work of the past council, to whom was due great credit. More light was wanted; the system needed a thorough overhauling. A change was required in the method of taxation, and the Rip Van Wrinkles who did not improve their land should pay the piper. Manufactures should be encouraged by liberal bonuses, wherever necessary, and the city should show the world that it was awake and prospering. Sound personal and commercial morality were essential to the city's welfare.

ALD. A. J. SMITH

referred to the water and finances of the city, the James Bay flats and other important questions. Fifteen feet more had been asked for from Ottawa and he thought would be granted. The city had been offered $300,000 for the mud flats, and the buyers proposed to build a stone causeway and extend Douglas street to Superior. He would also support the extension of Birdcage walk.

ALD. WM. WILSON

gave a general review of the work for the year, and asked the ratepayers to make a careful choice from the material before them of the council for 1891.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks for the chairman, proposed by Mr. Munn and seconded by Mr. Earle, M.P.

YOUNGER STILL.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your weekly issue, of January 9, I noticed in a description of services at Cedar Hill that amongst the many things that the good people of Cedar Hill have to be proud of, and which may be justly considered things allowable to boast of, are, first, the youngest choir director in the province, and certainly the youngest organist (only 14 years of age.)

It is too bad to rob them of this latter marvel, but we have, actually in Kamloops, a most efficient organist (only 13 years of age); but, perhaps, Kamloops and the Mainland generally are not part of the Province of British Columbia.

I can assure you, I write this with the greatest reluctance, because your correspondent evidently glories in the possession of two such prodigies as mentioned above; but in this benighted region, where we have so little to be proud of, we feel rather glad to possess something which everybody has not, and we like, also, if there is any credit attached to the possession of so youthful an organist, to have it. A. SHILDRICK.

Income and Outlet.

THE three important outlets of disease are the skin, bowels and kidneys. See that they perform their functions properly, and use Burdock Blood Bitters to insure this proper action

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Items of General Interest from Nicola, Kamloops, Spallumcheen and Kootenay Districts.

Stock Raisers Getting the Full Benefit of the Mild Winter—The Late Joseph Wilson.

(Inland Sentinel.)

NICOLA.

None of the stock raisers have started hay-feeding yet. The fine weather has the appearance of permanency.

So far there has comparatively speaking been no sleighing, and the outlook is not very encouraging for lovers of coasting. Providence has been kind to the stock-raiser this winter, no doubt rewarding him for his patience last season.

We are to have a town here inside of twelve months. The Canadian Pacific Railway has promised to build us a town of no less than 10,000 inhabitants if the Nicolaites will let them dig for coal. Those that are lucky enough to have coal under their lands, are to be knighted, or made wealthy. The ranchers are selling off their stock to get capital enough to invest as soon as the town is laid out.

KAMLOOPS.

The following return, furnished by Mr. E H Jones, will show what beautiful weather the people of Kamloops are enjoying. The figures deal with the weather from January 1st to 9th—Mean temperature, 32.8; max. 47.1; min. 17.0; mean of max., 39.5; mean of min., 27 4.

The Douglas Lake Cattle Co., on Tuesday last, shipped from Kamloops 174 head of cattle. The animals were consigned to the cities of the coast, and were all in prime condition.

It is reported on good authority that another streak of rich placer has been discovered at Kootenay Lake, and that the fortunate locaters are keeping the matter quiet until the new mining regulations shall have been made public.

SPALLUMCHEEN.

The Columbia flour mills have closed down for the winter, and are making ready to ship flour in the Spring by the S. & O.

Work on the S. & O is pushing ahead as the fine weather is just intended for railway building. The contractors are taking every advantage of it.

THE LATE JOSEPH WILSON.

The accidental drowning of Mr. Joseph Wilson, at Kootenay Lake, on the 15th ult., has caused unlimited grief in his large circle of relatives and friends. There is not, perhaps, in the province a more popular man than Mr. Joe Wilson was—enterprising, conscientious, open-hearted, and ever willing to give a helping hand to those needing it. The fatal accident occurred while deceased was bringing a load of cattle over the lake. Owing to over-crowding the barge overturned, and darkness rendered it impossible to render any assistance to the drowning man. The body was recovered the following day, and interred on the succeeding Saturday.

(Kootenay Star.)

REVELSTOKE.

At Kemptville, Ont., on Jan. 1, 1891, by Rev. Mr. Emery, John Kirkup, of Revelstoke, B. C., was united in marriage to Miss Susie Kerr, of Kemptville.

The dedication of the new Methodist church took place on Sunday, January 4, by services both morning and evening, the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Kamloops, preaching at both hours. A large congregation was present.

The Revelstoke public school house has been finished by James McDonald & Co., the contractors, within the time required by the contract, and is ready for acceptance by the department of education.

It is reported that the C.P.R. will have a corps of surveyors in the field between Revelstoke and Upper Arrow Lake before January is out, if the weather continues favorable. So far, this winter, the snow fall has been very light and weather mild, and explorations might have been carried on without interruption.

KOOTENAY NUGGETS OF NEWS.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

Charles Wilson, a brother to W. J. Wilson and the late Joseph Wilson, arrived at Nelson from Ontario on Wednesday, coming through by way of Colville and Sproat. He reports a tragedy occurring on the car on which he was riding through North Dakota. A passenger sitting in the next seat was shot and killed by another passenger. The murderer jumped from the train while in motion, but it was stopped and the man pursued, captured and locked up in the baggage car, where he was guarded until turned over to the authorities.

Provided portions of it do not slide into the Kootenay, the road-bed of the Columbia & Kootenay railway will, within a week or two, be completed to a point distant about 3 miles from Nelson. The rains of last week played havoc with the "slopes" that were not taken off and with the road-bed that is not on solid ground.

The people of Ainsworth are having the finest kind of weather, and as a result pansies are in full bloom in G. B. Wright's garden.

John Campbell, solicitor for applicants, will apply at the next session of the legislative assembly for a charter for a waterworks company for Nelson. The company is made up of Vancouver capitalists.

It is reported that 8 carloads of machinery for the Hall mines are now at Kootenay station on the Northern Pacific. The machinery is from Chicago, and is said to consist of a complete hoisting plant, together with plant for a suspended wire-rope tramway.

MINING NEWS FROM HOT SPRINGS.

A shaft has been started on W. W. Sprague's Tenderfoot, and two shifts are engaged in the work of sinking. Work will be resumed on the Old Timber the coming week. The tunnel on the Early Bird is in 30 feet, in ore all the way. This claim is situated close to the lake shore about a mile above Ainsworth, the ledge showing four feet of solid mineral. An ore shed has been built near the mouth of the tunnel, where the first class ore will be dumped so as to be handy for shipment to the Revelstoke smelter in the spring. Good progress is being made in sinking the Skyline working shaft. A. A. McKinnon is doing some development work on the Crystal. A new location called the Devil's Cash has been recorded by E. A. Bielenberg. It is on Woodbury creek.

READY FOR THE HOWE TRUSSES.

Work had so far progressed on the railroad bridge across the Kootenay that the Howe truss for the first 100-foot span will be placed in position next week. No difficulty is expected in putting in the truss on the main span, which is 198½ feet long, as false-work is up for more than half the distance. False-work for the other 2, 150 foot spans is being erected. All the timber for the trusses will be on the ground next week, when it is expected the construction train will be laid off until spring. A crew of men are now engaged in getting out piling for the railroad docks and wharves at Nelson. Some pretty long sticks will be used, as the borings showed that the deposit of alluvium at the point selected for the main incline wharf was over 50 feet in depth. The longest piles ordered were 75 and 80 feet, and the contractors expect to get them in the bottom along Cottonwood Smith creek, and close to the right-of-way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BEAVER	do	Jan. 17
ANCHOR	(from New York) to Glasgow	Jan. 31
WHITE STAR	(From New York) to Liverpool	Every Saturday
CUNARD	do	Every Wednesday
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		Every Wednesday

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NOTICE.

THE public are notified that we will not be responsible for debts contracted by Mrs. Mary Lequime.

B. & L. LEQUIME, Okanagan Mission.

nol-w1m

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following described tract of land, for lumbering purposes, situated in New Westminster District, about 2½ miles northeast from the head of Howe Sound: Commencing at a post 20 chains due south from the northeast corner post of Lot 515, G. I. New Westminster District; thence due south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 160 acres.

MUIRHEAD & MANN

Victoria, Dec. 16, 1890. e18-1m d

THIRTY-THIR

EUROPEAN GOSS

U. S. Minister Lincoln Cordi ceived, Officially and Pr Upon His Return to Eng

Buenos Ayres in a State o Troops Under Arms to tect the Government

Illness of Charles Bradlaugh Train in the World to on an Electric Railwa

THE BEHRING'S SEA QUEST

LONDON, Jan. 17.—United Sta ter Lincoln is being cordially officially and privately, on his England. All efforts to intervie political or diplomatic matters h however, and it is surmised that bearer of some important com on the Behring's Sea question, or hardly take such pains to avoid tion of that controversy.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH JAM

Advices from Jamaica state negotiations are in progress bet colony and Canada for reciproca cial arrangements that will ex United States, and secure the Br Indies for a market for Canadian The British government looks fav the proposition.

MORE TROUBLE IN BUENOS A

A cable from Buenos Ayres the city is actually in a condition troops being kept ready to repre break against the government, an surveillance is maintained upon persons of influence. The gov more unpopular than ever, owin heavy tax levied on the banks, an financial panic is threatened. Pri mercial advices from Valparais evidently subject to strict censors no doubt that affairs are in a settled condition at the capital an revolution is not yet subdued, if making success ul headway.

FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WOR

The Hungarian minister of com under consideration a plan for est train in the world, to be run tric railway, and to carry passe Vienna to Buda Pesth, 156 mil hours and a half.

ROUND TOWERS IN TURKEY

According to a Vienna despat who have wondered at the ancie towers of Ireland, can now see th terparts on the Turkish-Monteneg tier, where the Turkish governmen pleted the erection of a chain towers to keep in the [illegible] of that section.

ILLNESS OF CHARLES BRADLA

The illness of Charles Bradla noted orator and free thinker, i and gives rise to much anxiety a numerous friends of the suffer Bradlaugh's trouble is pneumoni cated with heart effection.

WOMANS' RIGHTS AGITATORS SU

Advices from Prague state th womans' rights agitators have made themselves obnoxious to th ties by the disorderly and methods of arguments used by as a consequence the Bohemian di dered that no meetings for the ad female suffrage or kindred doctri henceforth be held in that country

HUNGARIAN EXPOSITION.

Hungary is arranging for a gra national exposition at Buda 1893, to celebrate the thousandt the Hungarian constitution.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION

A disastrous conflagration occu day, in the Prussian town of A number of corn starch factories mills were destroyed, the total lo two million marks.

"THAT MOST DISTRESSFUL COU

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Irish loses nothing of its bitterness lapse of time. The plan of Timot to form a national federation to be of anti-Parnellites, gains but lit way, partly on account of the sp of Mr. Healy, who has made man by his acrimonious course, and is by many, even in his faction, but cause those who hope for peace Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon for and will not act till they have cisively heard from. It is worth that, while Irish produce in al is pouring into England—turkeys try from Ireland having supplied day dinners of Englishmen and Sc the wretched inmates of the Galw had hardly a potatoe. This sho there is plenty of food in Ireland; a large section of the population money to buy food, and no means ing money. The destitution is e proving more acute, as the loads of brought by British men-of-war are porary relief to the prevail tress. That there is not a increase of the death the famine districts only shows the w vitality of the race and its capacity fering. Correspondents at the sc distress say that the most pitiable that of little children, not hungry but also naked and debarred by the ness from attending school, and o education without which, as their language is Irish, they can never rise above poverty. Clothing is a wanted as food.

THE ARGENTINE TROUBLES.

South American advices are cau newed anxiety in Great Britain. has important trade relations wit and British sympathies are with ernment there, which has always be ciliatory to British interests. Confi felt that President Balmaceda will in subduing the rebellion. More an aroused by the situation in Buenos where the government is taking a calculated to drive foreign bankers a ital from the republic by levying a two per cent. on the deposits in banks, from which tax the state ba