The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1889.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN JAPAN.

People on this side of the Pacific are desirous to know how the Japanese are using their political powers and privileges. According to the Yokohama papers received by the "Parthia," they have begun their political education well. They take as lively an interest in elections as do the more advanced races of the east and west, and appear determined to live up to their constitutional opportunities. In an election that took place some time ago at a place called Kanazawa the electors were divided into two parties by a well-defined line. They discussed the issues of the contest very much as we do in this part of the world. They abused each other with great vigor, and when opponents met in the street from words they sometimes proceeded to blows. "The feeling of antagonism," says the *Japan Gazette*. "reached its height on the 27th ultimo, when some of the supporters of Mr. Iwagaki attacked the quarters of the opposite party, and their threatening attitude caused the members who were on the premises to flee from promised vengeance. The attackers proceeded with their work of destruction, and smashed the signboard, the doors, the tables, lamps, crockery, and everything that was destructible." This is a mode of political discussion not unknown on this continent. The Japanese, no doubt, will progress and outgrow these rough methods in time and become adepts in the art of canvassing. We expect before very long to hear of ballot stuffing, treating, bribing and the other practices to which practical politicians in other free countries resort with such success, being in vogue in Japan. People who take interest enough in politics to fight at elections will not be long in learning how to use all their privileges as free and independent electors. It does not appear that there was much harm done by this outbreak of political excitement, or that it was regarded as anything more serious than a lively episode of the contest.

We find, too, that in Japan as in Canada, leading politicians have commenced to educate the people from the platform. Count Ito and Count Kurada, eminent Japanese statesmen, made public speeches and had them reported in the newspapers. Their audience was composed chiefly of officials, and there appears to be an uncertainty whether the speeches were intended for their instruction solely or for the whole body of the electors. The ministers exhorted their hearers to keep clear of party politics. This was excellent advice for public officials, but for electors generally it may not be so appropriate. In politics men naturally divide into parties, and the no-party politician, though he may be a very good and a very wise man, never seems to make much headway. He is looked upon as unpractical and he is generally unmanageable. As human nature in Japan—instance the election fight—is very much like human nature everywhere else, it is not likely that the exhortations to avoid partyism will be generally regarded.

Economy in the expenditure of public money was the other leading topic of the speeches of the Japanese ministers. In this the speeches resemble those of occidental politicians. The statesman on the platform is always an advocate of economy. His talk is of retrenchment and of judicious expenditure. His reforms are always going to take place. It is astonishing to see how prudent and how economical politicians out of office are, and it is equally astonishing to observe how soon they forget their promises and their good resolutions when they are in power. These new constitutional Japanese statesmen, now that they have to give an account of their stewardship to the people, intend to be very saving and keep the expenditure within bounds. When they find a score or two of the representatives of the people in their anterooms every morning when Parliament is in session, each wanting something requiring the expenditure of public money in his district, the ministers may wish that they had not said so much to the people about economy. It, however, does not appear on what principle the ministers are to hold office, whether they are to be nominated by the Mikado and to remain in office during his pleasure, or whether they are to hold office only so long as they can command a majority in Parliament. Their dislike of party government and their advice to their hearers to eschew partizanship leads us to believe that their tenure of office is not to depend upon the will of the representatives of the people.

An article in one of the papers shows us that the Japanese parliamentary system is very different from ours. Among the candidates for seats in Parliament are a large number of public officials. No fewer than twenty-four government officials are soliciting the votes of the free and independent electors. They belong to all the departments. With a solid phalanx of Government officials at their beck and call the Government need not fear what an opposition can do. The *Gazette* very properly advises the the people not to vote for these office-holders. But it is not likely that the inexperienced Japanese electors have any idea of the folly of filling their Parliament with men who are dependent upon Government for the means of existence. They will have to learn, by painful experience that men have an uncontrollable tendency to vote for their own bread and butter, no matter what principles they profess or whose interests it is their duty to promote. However, with a number of officials on the floor of the House, the necessity of an Independence of Parliament Act will very soon be apparent.

The Government has, we see, suppressed a number of newspapers. That is not in accordance with its promises, or with the principles of the new constitution. But when it is known that the offence of these journals was their strongly expressed approval of the murder of the Minister of Education by a fanatic, for an act which he considered sacrilege, allowance will be made for this act of arbitrary power. The minister entered one of the principal temples of the country with his boots on. His want of reverence so enraged a devotee that he could not rest until he had taken the minister's life. And we see that he had sympathisers among persons presumed to be respectable and intelligent. It will be interesting to observe how the experiment of giving the Japanese a ready made constitution works.

RECOVERING.

We are glad to see that the *News-Advertiser* has recovered from its fit of hysterics. It has calmed down greatly and we may expect it before very long to discuss the Canadian Western Central railway rationally. It already sees how foolish its talk about robbing the province and depriving it of all its public lands worth having was. It still opposes the construction of the road, but it does not say very clearly on what grounds. In fact there are really no grounds on which to base an opposition, and this it is beginning to see. The road through a very large section of the province, now almost altogether inaccessible, cannot fail of being of the greatest advantage to the province for all time to come. Our contemporary objects to giving the company a large land subsidy, but it wholly ignores the fact that the construction of the road is absolutely necessary to give value to the land. Without a railroad by far the greater part of the region would be of no use to the province for a century to come, and the tracts of it which are settled will, when the railroad is built, be greatly enhanced in value. If the people of the province can get the road constructed for the land subsidy they will have cause to consider themselves exceedingly lucky. Our contemporary values the land at $45,000,000. This for even the fifteen millions of acres which it erroneously states the Government intends to give, is an absurd over estimate. What is that land worth now? Is there any capitalist or any syndicate of capitalists in the wide world who would give $45,000,000 for the whole belt in its present condition? And it is at its present value that it must be estimated when it is given as a subsidy to a railroad. To give it the value it would bring after the road is built is palpably absurd. The company is to get every other section good, bad and indifferent, along the line of railroad. They take it in its wilderness state before a mile of road is built. What would the government get now for those alternate sections of twenty thousand acres each along the proposed route? They could get nothing for by far the greater part of it. And without the railroad the very best of it is worth very little. To say that such land is worth three dollars an acre is worse than foolish. But the *News-Advertiser* will deceive no one. The land is not worth the tenth part of forty-five millions. What its value will be after the road is built no one can tell. But no one buys land at a prospective valuation. What it is worth at the time of sale is always the price that is given for it.

We are pleased to see that the *News-Advertiser* and other alarmists have not been able to scare any of the representatives of the people. The members of the Legislative Assembly have faith in the good sense of the majority of the people. They know that British Columbians have only to examine the map of the province to be convinced of the great usefulness of a railroad being built on the route proposed. We believe that nine out every ten of the electors, no matter where they may live, will conclude that the Government would be foolish in the extreme to refuse the company that would undertake to build the road, a handsome land subsidy. They must see that there is no room for hesitation. If the road is built the company will earn every rod of land they will receive. If the company fails to carry out their agreement, the company does not get a foot of land. The province can lose nothing in any case, and it stands a good chance of getting good value for every acre it gives. The benefits to be obtained from the construction of the road are so numerous and so easily seen that the Legislature has very properly paid no attention whatever to the threats of our Vancouver contemporary. They have voted for the bill which they were almost commanded to kill. That the country will approve what they have done there cannot be the slightest doubt.

Our readers have seen that the Vancouver *World* does not join in the outcry raised by the *News-Advertiser*. It rises above the small sectional and business jealousies which influences its neighbor. It sees that the whole province must be benefitted by the construction of the projected railway, and it frankly states its belief that the proposed road is deserving of liberal encouragement at the hands of the Provincial Government.

Fred. N. Lathrop, of Boston, is a guest at the Driard.

THE HEROES OF TO-DAY.

Stanley's letter reads like a chapter taken from a sensational romance. The journeys through the wilderness infested by hostile savages, the dangers that were met, the difficulties that were overcome, and the hardships and privations that were endured, are so different from the ordinary experiences of ordinary men in the ordinary walks of life that they seem like pictures drawn by a powerful and vivid imagination rather than realities in the lives of men of our own race and in our own day. The courage, the fortitude, the patience, and the heroic perseverence displayed by these explorers and their indomitable leader, must fill the coldest and least enthusiastic with admiration. What these men suffered and achieved proves that the race of heroes is not extinct in the world. Nothing seemed to discourage them. Having found Emin Pasha after a journey of such unexampled danger and hardship, one would think that Stanley would be content to rest. But he does not know what rest means, and he is altogether without fear. He retraced his steps, found Tippoo Tib and the men whom he left as re-enforcements leaderless and disorganized. But he did not even then consider his work half done. He commenced his third journey acoss the wilderness which separated him from Emin Pasha, trying this time a new route. The loss of life was lamentable and the suffering from hunger and fatigue and disease dreadful. But none of these things dismayed Stanley. He faced them all resolutely and his companions appear to be as fearless as he is himself. It is to be hoped that these adventurous men have not toiled and suffered in vain, but that the results for Africa and humanity will, in some degree, be commensurate with the great sacrifices that have been made. Emin Pasha appears not to have been in any immediate danger. He has established himself in Central Africa. He has evidently planted a colony there which has grown and flourished. A community in which there are two thousand women and children must have enjoyed some degree of peace. How the ten thousand which form the community founded by Emin Pasha can be lead through the wilderness which Stanley fought his way through with such loss of life and so much suffering is a problem which may well have "worried" Emin Pasha and Henry Stanley. The rescue of Emin Pasha since he has been visited by Stanley and the remains of his expedition appears to be as difficult as ever.

AN ALIBI.

Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege yesterday. He was annoyed at an article in THE COLONIST on the minerals in the 20 mile belt question, which has just been decided in favor of the province. In the article Mr. Beaven and his followers were represented as having opposed the appeal to the Privy Council as fruitless, and as having declared that the blundering of the Government in casting the provisions of the settlement bill had lost the province the minerals. Mr. Beaven showed that he was not in the House last year when the matter was brought up, and claimed that he had always shared the view taken by the attorney-general. Hon. Mr. Davie corroborated this statement, and it only remains for THE COLONIST to admit its error so far as Mr. Beaven is personally concerned. But not so with regard to the rank and file of the Opposition. They were very pronounced on the subject. On the 8th of February, 1888, Mr. Humphreys in the House, on consideration of the speech from the throne, said he hoped the lawsuit would be dropped, as he thought that it would be decided against the province. He moved that the following words be added to clause 12: "That we indulge the hope that the appeal to the privy council in the case of the ownership of the precious metals within the railway belt may result in the rectification of a serious ministerial blunder, involving a serious public loss." Mr. Grant in seconding the amendment, "thought that the Government were censurable for not having taken precautions against any dispute about the ownership of the precious metals being raised." The mover of the amendment, and Mr. Grant, the member for Cassiar, rated the Government soundly for their alleged blunder. Although the amendment was voted down by a very large majority, the appeal to the Privy Council was frequently the subject, during the same session, of the gibes and sneers of the Opposition. Mr. Beaven, we think, should have held his force better in hand. He should not have permitted them to assume the extremely nonsensical and unpatriotic stand they did without taking them to task, and his failure to rise in the House at the first opportunity in deprecation of his followers' heresy laid him practically open to the charge which the THE COLONIST brought against him. His silence in that instance, as in many others, was believed to give assent to the views of those who preferred to represent him on the floor of the House. If a man were judged by the company he keeps, Mr. Beaven would stand convicted of the accusation preferred against him by THE COLONIST. But he has established a political *alibi* and is entitled to at least the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

Ulcerated Stomach.

"For three years I was unable to work, suffering from ulcerated stamach. Medical aid having failed, I was told to try Burdock Blood Bitters, of which seven bottles made a permanent cure. This was two years ago, and I feel that I have to thank B. B. B. for being alive and well to-day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmona, Ont. g-w-f

A CHINESE REVIEWER.

In the April number of the *North American Review* is an article by a Chinese scholar. Its title is "The Chinese Must Stay." It is well written. Yan Phau Lee knows how to use the English language effectively. He is argumentative and satirical and he has learned how to marshal his facts. He makes out a strong case for the Chinese and he does not spare the Americans who declare that the Chinese must go. Here is a specimen of his style. In answer to the objection that the Chinese are a standing menace to Republican institutions on the Pacific coast and the existence there of Christian civilization he says:

"That is what I call a severe reflection on Republican institutions and Christian civilization. Republican institutions have withstood the strain of 13,000,000 of the lower classes of Europe among whom may be found anarchists, socialists, communists, nihilists, political assassins, and cutthroats; but they cannot endure the assaults of a few hundred thousand of the most peaceful and the most easily governed people in the world. Christianity must have lost its pristiue power, for, having subdued and civilized one-half of the world, it is now powerless before the resistance of a handfull of Chinese."

To the charge that Chinese corrupt the morals of the citizens of San Francisco, Yan Phau Lee's reply is peculiarly cutting. Here are a few sentences:

"How serious a charge this is we cannot realize until we get all the facts. Just imagine California, the most virtuous of all the states, and San Francisco the most immaculate of cities lying helpless under the upastree of Chinese immorality! Have you ever been in San Francisco? Unless you can endure Paradise and Eden-like purity, you would better not go there. Why, the Sabbath stillness in that city is simply appalling."

It will be seen from this that Chinese cheap labor is getting even into the reviews and higher literature of the states. But it most be confessed that here is a Chinaman that is not childlike and bland, but one who has a lot of virility about him and who is ready to strike back.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Col. Prior is doing good work in Ottawa. He evidently loses no opportunity of furthering the interests of his constituents or of advancing the claims of British Columbia. If the ministry neglect this province it will be in spite of the strong and frequent representations of the junior member for Victoria. While his colleague is attending to his private concerns at home, Col. Prior is devoting himself to his public duties as a representative of the people, and the result of his untiring exertions will, we are satisfied, be found to be beneficial to the citizens of Victoria and to the inhabitants of the province generally. We are glad to see that Col. Prior had the courage and the fidelity from his place in Parliament to correct the misrepresentations which have been industriously circulated respecting this city. The envious and small-minded traducers of Victoria will find that the truths uttered by its plucky and popular representative in the House of Commons will have more influence and be more widely spread than their gross and inexcusable misrepresentations.

WE are sorry to see that some Canadians have invoked the interference of the Imperial Government in the domestic affairs of the Dominion. This is an admission that the people are not capable of managing their own affairs, which is certainly a very humiliating one for men who pretend to be loyal to their country to make. We should think that Canadians who appreciated the advantages and privileges of self-government would suffer much and long before they would ask the Government of the mother country to interfere in what are properly Canadian affairs. They ought to see that if Imperial interference is permitted to redress what they regard as a grievance it might be invoked to deprive them of what they prize as a privilege. It is, as the saying is, a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the interference which this year might be in favor of certain applicants might next year be opposed to what they consider their dearest rights. Judicious men must see that it is better for Canadians to blunder on in their own way than to have even their mistakes corrected by the Home Government. This is evidently the opinion of wise and far-seeing imperial statesmen, for they are most unwilling to interfere in colonial affairs. Lord Knutsford, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the memorial of the Protestant Alliance, praying the British Government to disallow the Jesuit Estates Act, told the memorialists, what they ought to have known without being told, that the matter rested entirely with the Canadian Government, to whom their memorial would be forwarded. It is indeed singular to see Canadians with respect to a purely Canadian matter appealing from the decision of their own representatives to the representatives of men who know nothing and care less about Canadian domestic disputes.

THERE is in the British House of Lords, an element which does not raise that body in the esteem of the nation, and of which the right-thinking peers are ashamed. This element is composed of hereditary legislators, who have shown by their conduct that they are unfit to do the work of legislation. There are, as it is only too well known, among the members of the House of Lords, men who are a disgrace to the peerage. They have led bad lives and some are not fit to associate with honest men. Such men are clearly not fit to sit among the legislators of the nation. This is evidently the opinion of Lord Carnarvon who has introduced a bill providing for the cancellation of the writ of summons of any lord who may have been found guilty of felony or misdemeanor in any court of the United Kingdom, or who in any proceedings of such court may have been proved guilty of discreditable conduct inconsistent with his character as a member of the House of Lords. Upon the cancellation of the writ the peer will cease to be entitled to sit in the House, or to vote or to make a proxy during the then current session of Parliament and until the Queen sees fit to direct that the writ be revived, his attendance will be dispensed with at any future session of Parliament. There are some peers who have never been condemned by a court of justice who are not fit to sit among the hereditary legislators of the country. Some way should be found for cancelling their writs also. But the Earl of Carnarvon's Bill is good as far as it goes.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Vancouver *World*.

Our neighber round the corner lashes itself into a fury over the projected Western Pacific Railway, and the probability of the enterprise being liberally subsidized by the Province as well as by the Dominion, and threatens all sorts of dire vengeance upon all and sundry who hold up their hands in approval of this enterprise. Ever since railway construction began in Canada, railways have been aided by the Government of old Canada as well as by the several provinces. The Grand Trunk at the present day is a heavy debtor to the country for subsidies given it in the early forties. The Northern of Canada is in the same category. Every railway built in Ontario, in addition to municipal aid, received Government assistance. The Canadian Pacific land and money grant. as wsll as the sections completed and rolling stock turned over to the original syndicate, practically constructed the road to Port Moody. From that point to Vancouver, a distance of 14 miles, the company received a land grant from the Provincial Government of 6,000 acres, whilst the private property owners contributed fully one-third of their holdings in aid of the enterprise. The city of New Westminster and the Government built free of any cost to the C. P. R., the branch line into the Royal City from the Junction. The Dominion Government gave the Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir $750,000 in cash and a land grant of close upon 2,000,000 acres on the Island for constructing the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. In the Northwest and Manitoba land grants are being given to railway companies for building new lines of railway. The Government of Manitoba is guaranteeing the bonds of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway for extending its service. In our Province a liberal land grant is to be given to the Kootenay Railway, whilst the Shuswap and Okanagon line is subsidized to the extent of $400,000 per mile. Assistance from the Treasury will also be given to the Cariboo line as well as to the Victoria, Sashich and New Westminster line and probably to the Vancouver and New Westminster short line. The promoters of the Western Pacific, whose line will run through the northern part of this province—through the far-off Peace River district, whose resources are practically valueless unless tapped by a line of railway—and thence to the city of Victoria through the mountains, across Seymour Narrows and the Island Railway, have a right to ask for a substantial subsidy. The scheme is a vast one and deserves liberal encouragement at the hands of the Government of Canada, as well as from our own authorities. The expenditure on this work will be heavy, and in order to be able to float their bonds in London the company ask for a land grant of alternate sections along the line within the bonds of the Province, extending to twenty miles on either side of the track. The request is so very modest an one, for a railway corporation to ask, especially through a section of country of which but little is known, that scarcely a person of any note or influence in the country will be found opposing it. The construction of the Canadian Pacific through the mountains brought these parts within the pale of civilization, so also will the extension of the railway system of the northwest from Edmonton onwards through the mountains to the coast bring a remote and unknown part of this Province within the reach of civilization, law and order. At present that section of country is practically valueless. Once a railway is through it, taxes will flow into the treasury from the thousands that will flock thither to the Peace river, Cariboo and Chilcoten sections of this Province. The company is diserving of liberal encouragement, and as British Columbia has millions upon millions of acres lying in their original state, she can well afford to part with several millions in aid of rendering the balance of her holdings valuable. We fear it is not the interest or welfare of the country that is troubling our nervous, irritable neighbor. The strings are pulled on its conductor and as he has to say his piece as directed, his liberty of action is curbed and his views make him the laughing stock of the whole community.

THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR:—The writer signing himself "Citizen" would appear to have something more than the efficiency of the police force in view in writing as he does. It would seem that he is the champion of the James Bay officer, whom "Citizen" thinks should have a further out in his hours of work, and also should be made the particular care of the Chief. The fact is, the James Bay officer has at present but eight hours' work. He reports for duty at eight o'clock, takes an hour in which to dine sumptuously at the Poodle Dog at midnight, and then continues his *arduous* rounds until five o'clock, when he is free to seek "that repose which is absolutely necessary to qualify a man for the efficient discharge of a night-watchman's duty." The length on duty of this, in "Citizen's" opinion, overworked individual was formerly nine hours, but Chief Sheppard cut them down to eight. If he should make an arrest, which is scarcely probable, he would perhaps be required at the court in the morning, but not otherwise.

So far as the recent burglaries are concerned, I think a greater proportion of arrests have been made than during such epidemics in previous years. And the records will also show that Chief (then Sergt.) Sheppard, during the past several years has ferreted out more criminals than any other member of the force. I think that the police force is in a fairly efficient state. There may be one or two members who are rather past their prime for active work,—retained perhaps through influence of outside pressure in their favor—but the force as a whole is composed of good men, and they accomplish a great deal, considering the smallness of their numbers. I quite agree that the strength of the force should be increased, but that rests with the police committee and not with the Chief; but I must take exception to the general tenor of "Citizen's" rambling letter, which, as I before remarked, seems to have been suggested and written from other than a public standpoint. CIVIS.

THE POLICE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you allow me just in a few words to say, that in calling attention to what I conceived to be the inefficient condition of the police force, I had no grievance of my own to air, nor feeling of vindictiveness towards any member of the force to gratify; nor have I had any desire to champion the cause of any special individual, as was intimated by your correspondent "Civis." My one and only desire has been to serve the public interest. In referring to the officer on the James Bay side of the city more particularly than others, was because he was more pointedly referred to as having very little work to do, whereas I was in a position to know that that statement was incorrect. I bring no accusation against any individual member, but if what I have said should tend in ever so slight a degree to remove cause of complaint and inspire greater confidence in the *esprit de corps* of the force I shall be satisfied. CITIZEN.

CONDENSED.

J. Mitchell died suddenly at Winnipeg on Friday of apoplexy.

Two thousand bricklayers of Berlin have struck on account of low wages.

The President has decided to appoint Joel H. Erhardt collector of customs at New York.

Robt. T. Lincoln called upon the President on Thursday and formally accepted the English mission.

Two students of a Berlin university have been sentenced to four months imprisonment in a fortress for fighting a duel with an army officer.

H.M.S. Calliope reports that the U. S. man-of-war Nipsic has been floated off the beach at Apia, the natives lending material assistance.

The whole country around Blunt, Dakota, is being devastated by prairie fires. Many farmers have been burned out and much live stock destroyed.

The schooner Olivia sprang a leak forty miles off Winchester, N. S., on Tuesday, and sank in a few minutes. The crew were saved after drifting in an open boat for two days.

Five weeks ago a Swiss named E Poleti relapsed into a state of lethargy which seems to be a natural sleep. He has been in this conditian for twenty-five days, food being conveyed into his stomach by a tube.

A sailor named Fraud, while attempting to swim ashore from H.M. S. Swiftsure in San Francisco harbor, was drowned. Five men deserted since the vessel arrived in that port.

James Berryman of Walla Walla has instituted a suit against the O. R. & N. Co., for $15,000 damages for injuries sustained by his little boy, who was run over by a train last summer, costing him to lose his right foot and left hand.

The report of the death of King John of Abyssinia is confirmed. John II. ascended the throne in 1872, and has kept Abyssinia at war with the neighbors a good deal ever since. He was probably a very brave man.

Advices received from Stanley Falls state that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were making towards Zanzibar with several thousand men, women and children and 6,000 tusks of ivory.

On Tuesday night, at Winnipeg, the citizens caught a music teacher named Ernest, who had been too intimate with another man's wife, dosed him with paragoric and axle-grease, gave him a coat of feathers, and ran him out of town.

The Transfer Conference of the Methodist Church met at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on Friday. Rev. J. J. Leach was transferred from Bay of Quinte conference to Calgary, and Rev. W. D. Wisner from Niagara to British Columbia.

A delegation of about 100 persons arrived in Ottawa on Friday from Quebec, to interview the Government with a view of getting a $2,000,000 bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec, or a guarantee of 4 per cent. on three million dollars for 25 years.

Rev. Charles Sumner Hurd, lately of the Unitarian chapel, Boston, suicided in London on Thursday by taking opium. He left a letter saying "the only way I can escape my difficulties is through the gates of death," and directed that his body be given to a medical school for dissection.

The railway coal mines of Western Pennsylvania met in convention at Pittsburg on Thursday and took a firm stand against any reduction in wages. They adopted a uniform rate of 76½ cents per ton, but the indications are that the operatives will not accept this rate and that there will be a general strike.

The Duke of Portland will be married to Miss Dallas-Yorke on Monday, June 11. Some of the bride's Philadelphia relatives are expected at the wedding. The duke has given his fiancee the most magnificent sable cloak and a pearl necklace, said to be the finest in England, and he is having all the Portland jewels reset for her.

Clark & Co.'s sausage factory, in Montreal, three stories high, collapsed on Monday. The roof fell in owing to the pressure of snow on it forcing the southern walls out into the back yard, and carrying with it to the basement the three floors. Eliza Marling and Kate Byrne were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Mrs. Thompson, the wife of a settler near Crescent Bay, W. T., was instantly killed near that place last Monday night, by a tree falling on her, crushing her body in an unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones. She and her husband left the house for safety, during a wind storm, when a large tree fell on them. Thompson was knocked senseless, with a child in his arms, but recovered and crawled into the house where he swooned.

Another terrific prairie fire swept over the country south of Scotland, Dakota, on Tuesday, and its path is marked by the smouldering embers of many houses. The wind was blowing a gale, the grass was dry as tinder, and the force and fury of the flames were beyond description. Several farmers and their families barely escaped with their lives, but all their effects and live stock were burned. The town of Olivet is reported to have been half burned, and many railroad bridges were destroyed.

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New Fancy Stripe Dolmans,
New Fancy Black Beaded Dolmans,
New Light Colored Dolmans,
New Black Beaded Dolmanettes,
New Fancy Colored Dolmanettes,
Handsome Hand Netted Visites, Black and Colored.

FOUR CASES JUST OPENED.

J. HUTCHESON AND CO.

sep7

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

Remaining unpaid in the Electoral Districts of Victoria and Esquimalt, and in Sayward District.

NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED.	DESC'PT'N OF TAX.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARCELS, SECTIONS OR LOTS.	AM'NT.
James Bryden	Real prop.	Sections 19 and 29, Range 3 East, North Saanich	$10 00
William Elford	" "	Part of Lot 2, Secs. 61 & 28, 1 acre, Victoria Dist.	1 00
Mrs. R. Cessar	" "	Section 67, Lake District	6 67
O. Giles	" "	Lot 29, Secs. 29 & 30, Oaklands, Victoria District	2 00
Mrs. Marg't Hankin	" "	Lot 34, " " " "	6 00
Walter Hine	" "	Lot 2, 20 acres of Sections 45 and 85, "	2 67
Walter Harvey	" "	27 acres of Section 72, "	8 00
Thomas D. Lindsay	" "	Lot 3, Section 4, "	3 00
N. C. Matthieson	" "	Part of Lot 8, Section 25, "	1 00
Captain E. W. May	" "	20 acres of Sections 45 and 85, "	2 67
Magnus Nelson	" "	S-ction 93, 160 acres, "	6 67
Warburton Pike	" "	54 acres of Sections 51 and 23, "	6 00
Frank Porter	" "	20 acres of Section 24, "	3 35
Otto Pulvermiller	r'l p & w. l'd	25 acres of Section 1 27, Lake District	2 81
Rev. G. W. Taylor	Real prop.	Lot 3, Section 36, 14½ acres, Victoria District	5 85
Do.	"	Part of Lot 3, Section 37, 21 acres, "	6 50
H. R Troupe	" & p'r	Lot 27, Section 75, 1 93/100 acres, "	
Do.	"	Lot 26, Section 76, 194 acres, "	75 85
Louis Alfred Blanc	" & w. l'd	Section 60, 100 acr-s, Esquimalt District	11 50
Mrs McMillan	Real prop.	Section 33, 143 acres, Sooke District	6 00
William Paul	r'l p & w. l'd	17 of Section 30, 20 acres, Metchosin District	2 05
J. F. Keller	" "	6 acres of Suburban Lot 30, Esquimalt District	27 10
Sarah McDonald	Real prop.	Lot 74, Section 31, Victoria West, "	1 00
J. W. McMillan	" & per "	Sections 25 and 26, Sooke District	10 50
Mrs. M. A. Smith	Real prop.	Section 10, Esquimalt District	5 00
J. Turner	r'l & w'l'd	Section 11, Metchosin "	10 50
Jas. Wilcox, estate	Real prop.	Part of Lots 7, 8, 15 and 16, subdivisions of Lot 113, Victoria West, Esquimalt District	2 00
Thos. Earle	r'l & w'l ld	Section 7, 150 acres, Sayward District	15 74

And, in accordance with the law, I hereby give notice that I shall offer for sale, by Public Auction, any lands of persons assessed by me on which taxes, including Personal Property Tax together with the cost of advertising and other expenses, remaining unpaid on day of sale, in either of the above Districts.

Under the Statute, persons liable to pay taxes imposed by the Assessment Acts, are personally liable for the amount thereof, and all lands of such persons situate within the Province are also liable therefor. The taxes are a charge on such lands, having preference over any claim, lien, privilege or incumbrance of any party, except the Crown, and does not require Registration to preserve it.

The above sale will take place on Saturday, 27th April next, at the Government Buildings, James Bay, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon.

Victoria, B. C., 21st March, 1889. mar22 C. BOOTH, Assessor and Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership which has for some time past been carried on by Henry Croft and William Angus, under the firm name of "Croft & Angus," in British Columbia, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having any claims against the said firm of Croft & Angus are requested to send particulars thereof to Messrs. Davie and Pooley, of Langley street, Victoria, who are authorized to pay the same, and to collect the moneys due to the said firm. Every person owing money to the said firm is requested to pay the same to Messrs. Davie and Pooley.

As witness our hands this 30th day of March, 1889.

HENRY CROFT.
WM. ANGUS.
Witness: A. P. LUXTON. Apl 1-1m-dw

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re ELWYN, Deceased.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the Estate of Thomas Elwyn, deceased, and in a cause of W. & J. Wilson and C. E. Renfern, on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of the said Thomas Elwyn against Hamilton Moffatt. The creditors of the said Thomas Elwyn, late of the City of Victoria, who died on or about the 11th day of September, A. D. 1888, are, on or before the eleventh day of July, 1889, to come in and prove their claims at the office of the Registrar of the said Court, in the Court House, Bastion square, Victoria, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1889, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the said office, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1889.

JAMES C. PREVOST, Registrar.

ap6-3m-dw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to buy 320 acres of land in the District of Cariboo, and described as follows:—From a stake on Makin Creek, Chilcotin, 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains, to the point of commencement. Also 160 acres on same creek, from a stake west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, to the point of commencement. M. G. DRUMMOND.

March 18th, 1889. ap5-d1t-w-2mos

Sale of Government Property.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Saturday, 13th instant, for the purchase of the dwelling-house and outbuildings now standing upon the property known as the "Winds," adjacent to Government House.

The purchaser will be required to remove the buildings from off the premises before the 10th day of May next.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 3rd April, 1889.
ap5-td

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, ADdressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 17th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, in each case, between

Alkali Lake and Clinton,
Elgin and New Westminster, and
Vernon and White Valley,

from the 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle, at the option of the contractor.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, Dog Creek, at the office of the Indian Agent, Lesser Dog Creek, Clinton, New Westminster, Mud Bay, Elgin and Vernon, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 5th April, 1889. ap4-3tw-1d

T. EDE,

Barrister, Solicitor & Notary Public.

CALGARY, N. W. T.

dec1-tf

MEDICAL.

DR. JORDAN'S

Museum of Anatomy,

751 Market st., 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. mh6d-wtf

Burdock Blood Bitters CURES General Debility

Strengthens the Weak, Improves the Appetite, Renovates and Invigorates the Entire System.

BOLSOVER, ONT.

I am 65 years old. Was all run down, losing strength very fast. My hand shook so I could not write. After the first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I felt better, and now I feel as lightsome as if I were only 20, and in excellent health.

DONALD MONRO.

Patented in U. S. & Canada. TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE

CHAS. CLUTHE'S Perfected Spiral TRUSS

Children cured in 2 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 4 months, without any discomfort to wearer. The most perfect system to secure satisfaction by mail. Every Truss specially made for each case. Orders received by 3 p. m. mailed same day (prepaid and registered). Pad only one ounce. Perfect VENTILATION. Warranted for Five years. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. 100,000 sold. Send 6c Stamp for Illustrated Book; invaluable information. Address, CHAS. CLUTHE, 118 King St. West, Toronto, or Buffalo, N. Y. april-eod-dw-1y

LIFE RENEWER!

PROF. W. S. DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HEALTH BELT

$3 and Up. Patented Oct. 30, 1887.

DR. PIERCE'S New SUPPLY-BATTERY with Electric Suspensory for Men, is far superior to all others, and gives a current which can be INSTANTLY FELT BY ANY WEAKE. This BELT will POSITIVELY CURE without medicine Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Spine, Liver and Kidneys, Female Weakness, Impotency