The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1890.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY W. H. ELLIS, THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOV'T ST. } ELLIS & CO.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST,
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per week (if delivered) 20

THE WEEKLY COLONIST,
Per Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 1 00

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

THE PAST YEAR.

The year that has just closed has been one of quiet progress. The world during its course has not been startled by any very extraordinary events. There have been no wars, pestilence has not ravaged the nations, and famine has not been heard of except in distant China. Although the year has been a year of peace Europe has appeared to be on the edge of war. There was not a month of the twelve in which it was certain that the war for which the great powers had been making such preparations would not break out. Those preparations have been continued throughout the year. There is not a nation of Europe that has not added [illegible] armaments to a greater or less extent. Even the peaceful American republic has been smitten by the contagion. It has been building war vessels and is preparing to build many more. The Triple Alliance, which is said to be a combination in the interests of peace, has continued firm throughout the year. The impression has grown stronger that Great Britain, if not actually a party to the treaty, is virtually one of the members of the combination. It is something new to see a league composed of strong nations fully armed, the avowed purpose of which is to secure the continuation of peace. Whether the professions of Bismarck and the leading statesmen of the other two nations are sincere or not it is seen that the war which for so long a time appeared imminent has been averted. We also find potentates who were supposed not to be too friendly visiting each other and treating each other with elaborate courtesy. It was, for instance, supposed that the new Emperor of Germany was not very well disposed towards his English relatives, but we find him visiting Great Britain, and when there being on the most cordial terms with his mother's family, and immediately on his return to his own country showing the high esteem in which he held his Royal Grandmother by making her a Colonel of dragoons. On the whole the outlook on the last day of the year 1889 was more peaceful than it was at the close of 1888.

The year has on the whole been a good one for Great Britain. Trade has revived. Good times have come again, and the people seem to thoroughly enjoy the change for the better. Politics have been lively, but the excitement they have caused has not been intense. The Parnell Commission has been doing its work pretty steadily, but since it was admitted that the letters on which the Times based its principal personal charges against Parnell and his associate Home Rulers were forgeries, the interest in its proceedings has very greatly abated. The suicide of Pigott and the testimony of Le Caron created sensations, and were the subjects of some brisk discussion in the newspapers and in social circles, but now, in the last days of the old year, the whole subject seems to be well-nigh forgotten. The bye-elections created a stir. The Liberals are greatly encouraged by their successes, but the Unionists do not appear to be correspondingly disheartened. Both parties seem to be keen for the fight, but there is no indication that there will be an opportunity afforded them of trying their strength before the present parliament dies a natural death. What will take place before then no one can even guess.

The dock laborers' strike is one of the memorable events of the past year. Strikes are by no means popular in Great Britain. They are discountenanced by all except the working men, and latterly they have become less popular even amongst them. Many of them consider that there are other and better ways of accomplishing their purposes than by knocking off work and subjecting themselves to loss of wages and the suffering which such loss involves. But the strike of the dock laborers was in every way exceptional. The men were known to be insufficiently paid and it was generally believed that they were not well treated by those for whom they worked. Their demand, 6d. an hour, was very moderate and it was preferred in a quiet, peaceable, but very pathetic way. The consequences were that the people of London, and, indeed, the people of Great Britain, sympathized with the laborer, and men and women aided and encouraged the strikers who never believed that they could be induced under any circumstances to lend their countenance to a strike. Church dignitaries and other men, too, of high social standing undertook to act as mediators between the men and their employers and the consequence was that the strike was successful. The conduct of the men since has shown that they are not disposed to make a bad use of their victory. There are indications, too, that matters that have hitherto been considered outside the domain of Government will before very long become questions of public policy. The eight-hours agitation has become important enough to demand notice from the British Premier, and there are public men who seriously believe that it is part of the duty of Parliament to regulate the hours of labor. There are many who fear that the socialistic tendencies of the day will lead to evil; but we have great faith in the common sense of the British people. There is, we think, little fear of their pushing a theory so far as to produce mischievous results to society. But it is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that the tendency of the times is towards what has hitherto been considered as Socialism. Much has happened during the past year in Great Britain and elsewhere proves that this is the fact.

The marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fife is one of the notable events of the past year. The Prince of Wales is remarkable for his strong common sense, and he has shown it in preferring to give his daughter in marriage to a British subject, who is in every way worthy of the high connection, to allying her with some German princeling, whose only capital is his blue blood, and whose sole chance of bettering his condition is by marrying into some rich royal family. The British public feel a hearty contempt for these German princes, and they grumble loudly when they see honors and emoluments showered upon one of them who has no other claim to distinction than that he is married to a member of the Royal Family. The Earl of Fife appears to be popular, and his ability to support a wife in a style becoming her position without sponging upon the British people, causes him to be generally respected. It is pleasant to be assured that the eldest son of the Prince of Wales is not in any way implicated in the dreadful West End scandal. It is important that the people of England should have reason to think well of the Prince, who, in all likelihood, will before very long be their king. The reports as to the health of the Prince of Wales himself are, to a certain extent, contradictory. All that is known is that his health is impaired. There is, too, reason to believe that the reports which were in circulation some little time ago were exaggerated. Her Majesty the Queen, as far as is known, bears her years well. It is said that she is afflicted with rheumatism, but this, though a troublesome, is not a dangerous disease. The past year has been for her both in a national and a domestic sense, an enjoyable one. The country is prosperous, and she has no family difficulties that the world knows of.

France has, during the past year, been fortunate. Boulanger, who, when the year was young, was popular and in a position to make trouble, is now in exile and quite discredited. None is so poor as to do him honor. It became quite evident that he does not possess sufficient ability to make good use of the position he occupied and the advantages that were within his reach. The people would make a great man of him whether he would or not, but Boulanger has failed to become great for the simple reason that the elements of greatness were wanting in him. It is not likely that he will ever have such another opportunity.

The elections were favorable to the Republic. In France republican institutions appeared to be in a tottering condition. Many were declaring that the republic was a failure. But the elections showed that the people were prepared to give it another trial, and it does appear as if the politicians had learned a lesson in patriotism and that they are prepared to sacrifice something and to exercise some forbearance for the sake of their country. If they do this and give the country a stable government they will be doing their duty as citizens and conferring upon France a benefit of inestimable value. Although the government has gone on strengthening its army and completing its organization, there is nothing heard of the policy of revenge. If revengeful feelings are still cherished they are nursed in secret.

Germany's young Emperor does not seem disposed to make a bad use of his power. Although the military spirit shows itself, he does not seem anxious to play the part of a warrior-king. He has been. Something has been done during the year to let the world know what advantages this province holds out to the industrious and enterprising settler but not enough. British Columbia should be better advertised both in Eastern Canada and in Europe. Facts and figures to be found in other columns of this issue will give the reader some idea of the resources of the province and of the progress which it has been making of late years.

Owing to the death of the Hon. Alex. Davie, late Premier, and the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, late President of the Council, the government of the province has been reorganized. The Hon. John Robson undertook the task of forming a new government. The Hon. Theodore Davie has taken the place of his deceased brother as Attorney-General and the Hon. Charles E. Pooley late speaker of the Legislative Assembly, has been appointed President of the Council. The Hon. J. H. Turner and the Hon. F. G. Vernon retained their places at the Council Board. The election of Mr. Davie for Victoria and Mr. Smith for Lillooet show that the people of the province have determined to give the new Government a fair trial. The election of Mr. Haslam for Nanaimo and of Mr. Cunningham for New Westminster lead to the same conclusion. The acts of the new Government, as far as they have gone, show that its members are worthy of the confidence that has been placed in them. The Premier is indefatigable in the performance of his duties. He spares no labor to make himself acquainted with the wants of the different localities, and, to judge by his past acts, we have no doubt that he will be found to be both an able and a painstaking administrator.

Death during the past year has not been idle. He never is. He is, as far as we short-sighted mortals can see, ruthless and undiscriminating. He takes those whom we think he ought to have spared, and passes by many who, in our weak judgment, the world could do better without. But he does not work blindly or without guidance. From this little community have been taken many from whom those that are left parted most unwillingly, and for whom they sorrowed long and sorely. The most prominent of these, and the most generally lamented, was the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir. We feel like leaving out the "Hon." and writing of him as we knew him, one of the kindliest and most sympathetic of men, a warm friend, a helpful neighbor, and a good citizen. His millions did not spoil him. He was always, and to all men, plain and unpretending in his manner, and he was as easy of approach to the humblest as to the highest. He was much more ready to say a kind word than a harsh one, and he found it more difficult to refuse a request than to grant it. He was a man to like and to trust if he were not worth a farthing. Great as is the power of wealth in these days, Robert Dunsmuir's money did not make him as many friends as his good heart and his pleasant manner. It was the man that was liked and not the millionaire. "A man's a man for a' that."

The death of the Hon. A. E. B. Davie was not unexpected, but it was not the less lamented. He was one of the few men who take an active part in politics who make no enemies. Every man in the community, no matter what his politics are or what part he took in political contests, speaks highly of the late Attorney-General.

When Mr. F. J. Barnard died British Columbia lost a public-spirited citizen who had done much to develope the resources of the province and who had won for himself the respect of the whole community.

Hon. Justice Gray died full of years and honors. His life had been a most useful one. He had served the Dominion in many capacities and in several provinces.

New Westminster has had to mourn the loss of Mr. Robert Dickenson, who had been ten times mayor of the city and who was among the most respected of the pioneers of the province.

Canada has, during 1889, lost quite a number of prominent public men and eminent citizens. Among these were the Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. B. Pardee, Hon. John Norquay, C. J. Brydges, Hon. Alex Morris, Professor G. Young, of Toronto, Rev. Dr. Williams, and William Gooderham.

John Bright, England's great orator and one of her wisest statesmen, joined the great majority during the year. Literature lost Robert Browning and Wilkie Collins—names familiar to every reader. Jefferson Davis, whom many will honor as a patriot and whom many more will execrate as a rebel, went, when the year was old, to where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

VICTORIA'S PROGRESS.

If human happiness can be gauged by the measure of prosperity, the year that has just gone out must be regarded as the happiest Victoria has known since the day when the good brig Cadboro landed her party of Hudson Bay Company's adventurers on the shores of the lovely harbor to which she afterwards gave a name. The prosperity of this people during the past twelve months was not special. It was general. A single branch of trade or industry was not quickened with the throb of a new life. All interests have felt the gladsome effects which restored confidence and increasing population with growing wants have created. When, a twelvemonth ago, we met our readers with the sincere wish that 1889 would prove prosperous and joyous, we hardly dared hope that the young year shield in its hands so much that was good for this people. But the ink had scarcely dried on the page when an improvement became manifest. We are not at all superstitious; nor do we believe in omens or signs. We would not hesitate to sit at dinner with thirteen guests, or refuse to go to sea on a Friday. But was there no "bow of promise" in the winter of 1888-9?—the loveliest weather ever vouchsafed to man in any clime. Neither frost nor snow, and cloudless skies throughout the season. In the middle of the first month of the new year a change came for the better, and the improvement was continued in ever-increasing proportions to the present moment. Looking back over the year we are now persuaded that nothing short of a great national calamity—say a wasting war, a deadly pestilence or a sweeping financial panic—could have wheled Victoria back. Given a natural order of things, and free from injurious internal or external influences, there could be no retrocession. The trade of the port, which embraces three-fourths in volume of that of the whole province, the pluck, enterprise, wealth and faith of the people, were the factors which inspired those who predicted a sudden and rapid change for the better. We were prepared for an advance, but not for a leap that every interest represented here has taken. For years Victoria had progressed slowly. Capital was timid. Rival towns had drawn away investors. Confidence in real estate had fallen to a low ebb. Improvements were few and far between. We now see that timidity and doubt were the offspring of thoughtlessness; for if men had paused to reflect they would have understood that no city could continue to transact a business so large and profitable as that all its merchants and manufacturers grew rich, without a favorable reaction. It is now recognized that Victoria has elements of prosperity that few cities on the Coast possess. She is the centre of the social, political, and mercantile life of the British Pacific. Her climate ranks with the finest and healthiest. Her geographical position commands the commerce of an extensive coast line, as well as of the interior of the Mainland. Her mercantile establishments are amongst the soundest in the Dominion. Her harbor is the rendezvous of an extensive sealing and fishing fleet. Her manufactories are numerous and varied. Her homes are attractive and costly, and the Imperial Government has shown confidence in her permanency and appreciation of her position by establishing a naval station with a dock yard and dry dock at Esquimalt. Is it, then, matter for wonderment that a rapid and radical change has suddenly taken place—a change so rapid that the town is advancing by "leaps and bounds," as Mr. Gladstone once remarked of the British revenue, and so radical that a large portion of the town is being completely transformed. When we say that the growth of the town for the twelvemonth has been more than gratifying, we but utter a patent fact. The most sanguine would scarcely have ventured to predict that 350 dwellings would have been erected and one million dollars expended within the city limits in 1889. Yet carefully prepared statistics show that such was the case, and the supply has not met the demand. There is scarcely a presentable dwelling or an eligible shop or warehouse without an occupant. New premises are leased before the workmen have applied the finishing touches, and the many new faces met on the streets cause the pioneer to feel like a stranger in a strange land.

Well, what is the outlook of 1890, across the threshhold of which we stepped at midnight? We have not the slightest hesitation in predicting that it will be the busiest Victoria has ever experienced; that commerce will be increased; that real estate will continue to advance; that buildings of every description will be in demand; that labor will find a ready market at remunerative rates, and that prosperity will be general, if not universal. All signs point to a continuance of the revival and a Happy New Year.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

At the Port of Victoria for the Twelve Months Ending December, 1889.

January	$51,312 75
February	36,427 09
March	75,561 65
April	66,367 27
May	72,208 32
June	61,101 89
July	58,949 65
August	85,199 23
September	78,322 84
October	70,882 13
November	62,610 34
December	52,389 12
Total	$770,473 08

Buried Under a Sand Bank.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Yesterday afternoon while four little boys were playing under the edge of a sand bank in the eastern part of the city, the bank caved, burying them under about ten feet of sand. Before they could be rescued life was extinct.

Tried! Tested! Proved!

A Year ago last summer I was troubled with dysentery. I procured Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and took according to directions, which completely cured me. ROBERT E. GREEN, Lyndhurst, Ont. This medicine cures all looseness of the bowels. gw

BUILDING OPERATIONS FOR '89.

Public, Business and Residential Structures Costing Over a Million Dollars.

In the New Year issue of THE COLONIST for 1889, it was estimated that the building operations for the ensuing year would total up fully a million dollars. It is gratifying to know that such has proved to be the case and that a careful enquiry from architects and a canvas of the city shows that the building operations for the past year represent in value the handsome figure of $1,045,509. The buildings erected, both residential and business, have been of a better class of architecture than heretofore, and of course of a more costly character. First and foremost among the residences stand out what has been appropriately called "Dunsmuir Castle," situated on Fort street, and commanding a view of mountain, valley, water and island unequalled anywhere in the world. The building is of grey Cobble Hill stone, the interior being handsomely finished. When completed it will have cost about $200,000, and is among the finest residences on the continent. There have been a number of residences erected costing from $10,000 to $25,000, among them are that of Mr. A. J. Macaulay, on the Dallas road, a handsome Queen Anne house; Mr. A. A. Green's residence on Belcher street, a substantial and roomy mansion; Mr. N. P. Snowden's palatial house facing Victoria Arm, of the Elizabethan style of architecture. Handsome residences costing from $5,000 to $8,000 are numerous.

The Royal Jubilee Hospital and St Andrew's Church are the chief building erected during the year. The hospital is on the pavilion plan, and has been pronounced by authorities to be one of the best in Canada. The architect was Mr. John Teague. St. Andrew's Church is a magnificent structure, occupying a commanding position on the corner of Douglas and Broughton streets. The architect being Mr. L. But ress-Trimen. The block on the corner of Douglas and Yates street is a pretty building, having a large amount of costly work on its exterior decoration. The Green block, the Musgrave block, Brackman & Ker's building, W. Grimm's carriage factory, and the various other brick business structures erected during the year are on the plain and substantial order, well-adapted for the purposes for which they were built.

The year 1890 gives promise of being an improvement on the year just closed in the building line. Already plans have been prepared for a numerous array of costly buildings. The Pandora street Methodist church will erect an edifice costing not less than $60,000 on the corner of Pandora and Quadra streets. St. Andrew's (R. C.) congregation will erect a handsome cathedral, costing in the neighborhood of $75,000. Three and four-story brick blocks will be put up at the corner of Government and Fort streets, at the corner of Government and Broughton streets, at the corner of Douglas and View streets, at the corner of Johnson and Government streets, at the corner of Yates and Waddington Alley; and similar buildings will replace primitive structures on Government, Yates, Fort, Johnson and Douglas streets. Besides these it is believed that the Canada West ern Hotel Co. will begin the construction of a hotel costing $150,000; and the proprietors of the Driard have stated their intention to erect a seven-story addition to their hotel, facing on View street. The Mt. Royal Milling Co. will add a flour mill and warehouse to their present rice mill, and it is also within the possibilities that the buildings for a sugar refinery will be commenced during the year. Residential improvements promise to be more numerous than during 1888, for, notwithstanding the great number of houses erected in the past year, there is not a vacant habitable house within the city.

Having ventured a prediction at the beginning of 1888, we will again run the risk of being called a false prophet by estimating that the building operations of 1890 will foot up to over a million and a quarter dollars.

Following is a list of buildings erected during the past year:

ERIE STREET.

E.M. Johnson, 3 one-story cottages	$ 6,000

DALLAS ROAD.

R. Tate, cottage	1,000
Jas. Patton, cottage	500
J. Smith, cottage	300
J. A. Macaulay, two-story residence and stable	25,000
G. F. Matthews, residence	5,000
Senator Macdonald, improvements	1,200

MICHIGAN STREET.

J. Pottinger, two-story cottage	2,500
J. W. McConnell, two ½ story cottages	2,200
H. Young, residence	6,000

MENZIES STREET.

A. Lawrence, two-story residence	3,500
Mrs. Medana, one-story cottage	1,500
J. Piercy, two-story residence	5,000

MONTREAL STREET.

Jno. Matthews, cottage	500

KINGSTON STREET.

A. Smith, cottage	500
Miss McCandless, residence	2,000

QUEBEC STREET.

R. Borthwick, 2 residences	4,000

ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

Thos. Jones, residence for H. B. W. Aikman	4,000

OSWEGO STREET.

A. Warren, residence	2,000

JAMES STREET.

A. McLarty, cottage	1,500
Jno. O'Connor, cottage	1,500
H. H. Roper, cottage	1,000
W. Pedrico, cottage	500
Jno. Richman, cottage	800

FONDAI STREET.

A. Fairfoul, cottage	500
A. White, cottage	350
F. Drummond, cottage	500

PERRY STREET.

J. Parker, jr., cottage	1,300

SOUTH TURNER STREET.

E. W. Millington, house and stable	1,700
S. Lowe, residence	2,300
W. H. Mason, 2 cottages	2,500

BATTERY STREET.

H. Rutland, residence	2,800

BEACON HILL PARK AND PARK ROAD.

——, residence	2,800
C. Squire, residence	2,500
W. J. Taylor, residence	6,500

CARR STREET.

Geo. Bishop, residence	2,200

TORONTO STREET.

C. Minckler, residence	2,000
J. Mackie, residence	1,000

BOYD STREET.

Jas. Millar, cottage	600

RITHET STREET.

Jno. Turner, 4 cottages	6,000

NIAGARA STREET.

F. Winkel, cottage	500
A. Monk, cottage	450

HUMBOLDT STREET.

W. J. Pendray, improvements	1,600
P. Welsh, improvements to cottage and building	1,600
P. R. Brown, 4 dwellings	5,000

LABOUCHERE STREET.

S. Bonner, cottage	1,000
G. H. Barnes, residence	10,000

BELCHER STREET.

Jas. Angus, residence	10,000

VANCOUVER STREET.

T. Cullum, cottage	1,000

RICHARD STREET.

P. Farrell, cottage	1,200

BERCHT STREET.

P. Farrell, improvements to cottage	700

5TH PARK.

A. L. [illegible] nce	5,000
By, Dumbleton, residence	[illegible]
O. C. Hastings, residence	[illegible]

KANE STREET.

H. Lapierre, cottage	[illegible]

SAUGENTON STREET.

John Weller, two-story brick block	12,000
St. Andrew's Church	50,000

GOODRIDGE STREET.

F. R. Brown, residence	6,000
F. R. Brown, cottage	2,000
A. J. Bridgman, 2 cottages	6,000

BELLOT STREET.

John Turner, 3 cottages	4,500

FORT STREET.

Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, work on residence for 1889	100,000
J. J. Southgate, 3-story brick block	6,000

MOSS STREET.

A. A. Green, residence	24,000
W. C. Ward, improvements	6,000

VIEW STREET.

Mrs. Hendry, frame building	1,000
Mrs. Hendry, two residences	2,800

YATES STREET.

Wilson-Dalby, brick store	3,000
F. Carne, residence	7,000
Mrs. J. W. Corbin, residence	6,000
B. Van Volkenburgh, stable	3,000
J. A. Sayward, 2 two-story dwellings	5,000
S. Jones, jr., improvements to Dominion Hotel	500
D. F. Adams, frame building and improvements	4,000
A. J. Langley, two-story brick	5,000
J. D. Pemberton, 2-story brick	14,000

BROAD STREET.

E. Musgrave, two-story brick block	14,000
A. A. Green, two-story brick block	23,000
D. Spencer, two-story brick	4,000
J. Meston, three-story brick	9,000

DOUGLAS STREET.

L. Roller, improvements to building	2,000
J. A. Sayward, frame hotel	3,000
H. A. Lilley, improvements	2,000
Rowbotham & Dickson, two-story brick	18,000
Canadian Pacific Land and Mortgage Co. (Limited), two-story brick block, with basement	25,000

LANGLEY STREET.

W. Heathorn, three-story brick	7,000
Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, two-story brick	8,000

JOHNSON STREET.

Wm. Munsie, residence	7,000
A. V. Bossi, cottage	1,600
W. Rochat, cottage	800
Mrs. Hartnel, cottage	800
C. B. McCluskey, cottage	1,200
Mrs. Hodges, 2 cottages	2,000
T. Shotbolt, improvements and addition	4,000
W. Grimm, four-story brick building	16,000
W. Mable, improvements	1,000
Jones & McNeil, frame stable	400

FERNWOOD ROAD.

M. V. Dimmick, two cottages	2,600
Miss Lazenby, residence	3,000
C. Marshall, residence	4,000
J. McPhadden, cottage	1,000
—— Smith, cottage	500

HARRISON STREET.

R. Eanouf, residence	1,800
—— Humphreys, cottage	1,500

SPRING RIDGE.

J. W. Tyrill, cottage	1,200
A. Walls, improvements	800
Thos. Jefferson, cottage	1,400
Wm. Innis, residence	1,800
D. Layman, residence	2,000

GREEN STREET.

Wm. Creech, cottage	1,800
F. J. Hall, cottage	800

CHATHAM STREET.

Mrs. Borde and Sons, residence	2,500
M. Lohbrunner, cottage	500
W. Taylor, cottage	700
—— Wilkins, cottage	1,000
H. E. Levy, improvements	2,000
Mrs. Hinskey, cottage	1,500
Mr. Smith, cottage	1,500
D. Gibb, residence	1,500
J. Jones, cottage	1,000
J. Lemmen, cottage	1,000
J. B. McDowell and sons, residence	2,000

NORTH PARK STREET.

Charles Whittell, cottage	800
—— Williams, cottage	2,000
G. Hartnagle, four cottages and two-story store	6,000
Mr. Hicks, cottage	600
Chas. Hayward, cottage	1,000

WHARF STREET.

W Jensen, improvements to Occidental Hotel	4,000
McKillican & Anderson, brick addition	2,500

PANDORA STREET.

Mrs. Wagg, cottage, Mason street	1,000
T. G. Moody, residence	2,500
L. Goodacre, brick stable	2,500
M. Conlin, two-story brick	3,000
A. Vigelius, brick store	3,000

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Brackman & Ker, four-story brick	11,000
C. E. Mallette, four-story brick	10,000

HERALD STREET.

W. P. Sayward, 2 cottages	2,400
Calvary Baptist Church, improvements	3,000
T. Storey, residence	2,500

BLANCHARD STREET.

Leddingham Bros., frame building	1,800
T. Cliff, 2 cottages, Frederick street	3,200
James Kaye, improvements	1,000

STORE STREET.

Electric Tramway buildings	4,500
E. & N. Railway, improvements to station	4,000

PRINCESS AVENUE.

A. McCandless, residence	6,000
W. Turnbull, residence	3,000

DISCOVERY STREET.

—— Clarke, residence	7,000
Rev. M. L. Rugg, residence	4,000

WORK REPAIR.

James Auld, residence, Bay street	1,000
Thos. Cox, cottage, Hillside avenue	600
S. Gray, rebuilding cottage, Second street	2,500
V. Lane, residence, Hillside avenue	2,000
Chas. Sharp, residence, Hill street	1,800
G. G. Routledge, residence, Hill street	3,000
M. Parsons, residence, First street	1,500
R. C. Russell, cottage, Hillside avenue	1,500
Mr. ——, two brick cottages, Second street	3,000
Shore & Anderson, King's Road	1,500

ROCK BAY.

Capt. Williams, five cottages	5,000

VICTORIA WEST.

C. W. Kirk, residence	2,000
Mr. McDowell, cottage	1,000
Rev. W. H. Ellison, residence	2,500
Capt. Grant, two cottages	2,000
James Leigh, residence	2,700
Joseph Bland, residence	1,800
C. F. Jenkins, residence	3,500
R. S. Fairall, half residence	2,700
F. Weldon, cottage	2,000
John Wendt, residence	1,700
N. Cunningham, cottage	1,500
S. McC. Smith, residence	3,000

GORGE ROAD.

C. D. Mason, residence	3,000
J. M. Pearson, improvements	3,000
D. M. Eberts, improvements	2,500
N. P. Snowden, residence	25,000
J. G. Tiarks, residence	5,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital	54,000
Central and Ward Schools, improvements and additions	6,000
Government Building, James Bay	5,000
City Hall, additions	48,000
Naval Yard Hospital, improvements	25,000
Naval Yard, improvements	30,000
Total	$1,045,300

VICTORIA'S ASSESSMENT.

The Revised Assessment Nearly Ten Million Dollars.

A board of assessors during the past year made a thorough revision of Victoria's assessment roll and increased the taxable property from $5,758,445 to $9,020,573, an increase over 1888, of over three and a quarter millions. Improvements not taxable in 1889, but will be in 1890 amounted to $452,400. Exemptions amount to $894,590, making altogether a grand total of $10,367,573.

More Statistics.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the city of Victoria as shown by the annual balance sheet published since 1878, together with the water rates since the same period:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
1878	$ 93,578 30	1878	$ 87,549 36
1879	81,055 25	1879	80,336 25
1880	85,029 77	1880	83,416 39
1881	87,236 71	1881	86,241 13
1882	96,147 95	1882	94,836 95
1883	96,853 53	1883	94,339 26
1884	99,124 96	1884	98,746 34
1885	103,616 94	1885	102,913 34
1886	197,905 04	1886	184,306 24
1887	243,364 94	1887	242,924 27
1888	257,887 10	1888	256,759 66

WATER RATES.

1878	$17,460
1879	20,076
1880	20,056
1881	20,393
1882	22,303
1883	25,943
1884	30,379
1885	36,261
1886	37,786
1887	37,216
1888	37,763

A Strong Fellowship.

MANY diseases result from neglected constipation, such as sick headache, bad blood, foul humors, heartburn, dizziness and general ill health. From one to three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure constipation and all diseases caused by irregularity of the bowels.

INLAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Below are tables showing the inland revenue collections and the articles upon which same was secured; also the monthly collections in the various cities of the revenue district. The collections are a large increase over those of last year:

Collections for the Inland Revenue Division of Victoria, comprising the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Donald and Kamloops from 1st January to December 31st, 1889.

CITIES.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Nov'r	Dec'r	Total
Victoria	$4,053 84	$5,063 90	$7,172 00	$6,037 43	$8,657 17	$6,404 [illegible]	$8,202 61	$9,659 31	$8,856 03	$10,565 30	$10,004 47	$8,842 23	$93,504 [illegible]
Vancouver	1,124 46	1,108 12	885 57	1,220 00	1,445 79	960 01	1,260 12	1,733 11	1,209 60	1,209 34	1,300 79	708 00	13,707 [illegible]
New Westminster	128 65	420 84	224 00	320 00	309 63	566 01	480 65	302 15	328 95	413 00	381 00	113 00	4,219 [illegible]
Nanaimo			328 86	254 80	387 62	578 36	479 47	700 13	170,55	452 20	780 00	656 00	5,187 [illegible]
Donald			470 86	640 30	627 00	110 21	430 11		201 38	203 79	774 36	275 00	4,170 [illegible]
Kamloops													
Total	$5,306 94	$6,592 86	$8,080 43	$8,472 53	$11,427 21	$8,618 59	$10,852 96	$12,395 51	$12,425 66	$14,843 73	$13,240 62	$10,594 23	$120,788 [illegible]

Statement showing the Collections in the Inland Revenue Division of Victoria, from January 1, 1889 to December 31, 1889.

MONTH.	Licenses. Rate of Duty.	Licenses. Per No.	Licenses. Amount.	Manufactured Tobacco. Rate of Duty.	Manufactured Tobacco. Lbs.	Manufactured Tobacco. Duty.	Cigars. Rate of Duty.	Cigars. Number.	Cigars. Duty.	Stamps. Rate of Duty.	Stamps. Proceeds.	Malt. Rate of Duty.	Malt. Per lb.	Malt. Lbs.	Malt. Duty.	Excise. Rate of Duty.	Excise. Per Gal.	Excise. Proceeds.	Other Receipts.	Inland Revenue Fees.	Total.
January	10 00	540	$5,400 00	20 cts.	1,540	$308 00	$6 00	136,800	$821 00	30 cts.	$1,117 50	6 cts.	1 cts.	67,540	$675 40	20 cts.	31,779	$6,355 80	100 00	591 00	7,138 70
February					6,044	1,208 80	6 00	181,979	1,091 87	30 cts.	911 85	6 cts.	1 cts.	67,716	677 16	20 cts.	31,179	6,235 80			7,484 31
March					9,135	1,827 00	6 00	198,605	1,191 63	30 cts.	1,197 15	6 cts.	1 cts.	108,311	1,083 11	20 cts.	34,554	6,910 80			9,227 69
April					8,377	1,675 40	6 00	150,650	903 90	30 cts.	1,145 55	6 cts.	1 cts.	105,541	1,055 41	20 cts.	30,079	6,015 80			8,074 21
May					10,195	2,039 00	6 00	215,650	1,293 90	30 cts.	1,359 45	6 cts.	1 cts.	113,245	1,132 45	20 cts.	35,455	7,091 00			9,516 35
June					6,495	1,299 00	6 00	191,150	1,146 90	30 cts.	1,145 70	6 cts.	1 cts.	97,474	974 74	20 cts.	34,621	6,924 20			9,270 94
July					9,130	1,826 00	6 00	213,650	1,281 90	30 cts.	1,281 90	6 cts.	1 cts.	103,021	1,030 21	20 cts.	35,455	7,091 00			9,402 11
August					7,330	1,466 00	6 00	183,650	1,101 90	30 cts.	1,101 90	6 cts.	1 cts.	102,147	1,021 47	20 cts.	34,621	6,924 20			9,047 57
September					5,411	1,082 00	6 00	191,150	1,146 90	30 cts.	1,146 90	6 cts.	1 cts.	108,349	1,083 49	20 cts.	34,621	6,924 20	349 56	126 10	9,630 25
October					4,310	862 00	6 00	183,650	1,101 90	30 cts.	1,101 90	6 cts.	1 cts.	108,349	1,083 49	20 cts.	34,621	6,924 20	117 00	117 00	9,305 59
November					3,210	642 00	6 00	183,275	1,099 65