THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGE.

Those who cling to the belief that the Federal Government will not introduce remedial legislation in connection with the Manitoba School question had better abandon that idea with all possible haste. The utterances of the Premier settle the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt. On the 11th inst. the First Minister, speaking in the upper house declared:

"I take it that all the Catholics require is the right to have separate schools; to be relieved of taxation for public schools, to be enabled and have power and authority to teach morals and religion as they understand them, and the full management of their schools; and that far the Government is prepared to go if Parliament sustain them, if they do not get a fair measure of relief from Manitoba.

In the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Ouimet confirmed the views of his chief. He was one of the kickers who threatened to go into the cave of Adullam unless the views of himself and others were conceded. That this was done is evident from the remarks made by the Minister of Public Works on the same date that Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke in the Senate. Hon. Mr. Ouimet said:

Before he had withdrawn his resignation he had assurances from his colleagues that in one way or another the Catholics of Manitoba would be restored the rights of which they had been deprived."

Everything indicates that this question is only beginning to agitate the minds in Canadian politics, the outcome of which it is difficult to foretell. It is quite evident, however, that Manitoba will insist on outside hands being kept off and that she be allowed to legislate for herself. This would seem to be the view of the majority of the people. The Conservatives are only putting off the evil day and the dreaded "to-morrow" will come as certain as fate. A strong Government would have taken definite action, one way or the other, this session.

A GREAT DOCTOR.

Mr. Gladstone, in the last number of the Youth's Companion, talks most entertainingly of Sir Andrew Clark, his physician and friend, who died a century, and who died at 67, while the statesman is still hale and vigorous at 85. With Sir William Gull at rest from his labors and Sir William Jenner retired, Sir Andrew Clark was left without a rival. Mr. Gladstone says it is an undoubted fact that "his death made an impression upon the profession altogether without parallel during the term of more than 60 years, through which I have resided in London;" and he quotes one who would probably now be recognized as first upon the living list as saying, "The profession has never sustained a loss like this." This greatness was attained by extraordinary devotion to his profession, for throughout this life Clark was a hard and untiring laborer. Sixteen hours a day was his working time, and so studious was he that he never, if possible, took a moment for relaxation even the time spent in his carriage driving from patient to patient he spent in reading. He very rarely went into society, we are told, though when given either he enjoyed it. Sir Andrew was an Aberdeenshire man, a people esteemed to be the "longest headed" in all Scotland. But it seems that their heads are large as well as long, for Gladstone says that a hat of a size larger than is commonly required in Scotland is known in trade as "an Aberdeen hat." His parents were both delicate, and died young, and his own physique was so feeble that he had little expectations and not much desire to live. But live he did, and he gave early promise of becoming a distinguished man. Not only so, but he seemed to live on a higher level than all his fellow students, being as a boy singularly pure and noble-minded, shorning everything that was mean and dishonorable. Notice had at a surgeon, and he entered for service on the establishment of the Royal Navy, but he never served afloat, and early became connected with London hospitals, and soon he was appointed he won success and fame. The motive force which constantly directed his actions was one passed through a three-fold cord of love; love to God, love to his fellow man, and love to his profession; but for self-love, Gladstone says, there was in Sir Andrew Clark no room. His practice embraced personages of wealth and rank and he was preeminently the physician of intellectual men. "Poets, scientists, and generally the first men in every kind of distinction, frequented the consulting chamber of Sir Andrew Clark," and what may be thought curious of an Aberdonian, he came through their relations with London Hospital to be the medical adviser of many of the well-to-do Jews in the city, and he formed socially and morally a very high estimate of them—a fact which Gladstone notes with pleasure. It was his rule never to make a demand for a fee, even where money sought on every ground to have been freely tendered; and to those who could not afford his services he was kindness personified. If he acted freely on the principle of exemption of the poor from charges on account of professional aid, in its application he gave to the word poor a very wide interpretation. "I doubt if he ever took fees from anyone who he deemed really poor; from classes whose necessary calls, either palpably or presumably pressed hard upon their means," says his biographer. In everything he was thorough, and was never parsimonious of time when a case called for it. But perhaps it was in the moral influence which he exercised over patients and families that the highest distinction of Sir Andrew Clark lay; and therein, according to the idea of Mr. Gladstone, is the finest opening for the usefulness of the future physician. He had always to use his eyes; he has to use them now more largely and sharply than ever; but now and in the coming time he will have to use his ears also. As the recipient of the confidences of the family and the individual, he has a kind of priesthood to exercise as he grows in acquaintance with the secrets of the heart. The physician must, in the higher circles of his profession, "find himself vested with a sacred guardianship of purity and integrity for the soul, as well as with purveyance of health for the body." If he declines this guardianship, the alternative is that he will aid relaxation and abet corruption. "It was in these high offices of the medical life," Mr. Gladstone says in concluding his sketch of the great physician, "that Sir Andrew Clark's excellence was supreme." As a consequence of the relations of the statesman and the physician we have this:

His visits to my family as well as to myself, came into intermixture with domestic interests, and therefore the conversation between us often had ingredients other than professional. But in all the years of our intercourse, which exceeded, I may observe, a quarter of a century, I do not recollect ever to have heard him utter a single word relating to his own convenience, comfort or advantage; unless, indeed, it were to abjure travelling in an open carriage, or drinking a cup of tea which had stood more than two, or, at the outside, than four minutes.

A PARTY OF MUDDLERS.

The Conservative party, according to one if its own organs, whose editor is a supporter of the administration, regard the political situation as most humiliating to them. Commenting on the situation in a recent issue it said:—

The seriousness of the situation has not grown less. It does not so much turn on the defection of the three French Ministers as it turns on the fact that the Bowell Administration stands committed and pledged to introduce remedial legislation coercive as to Manitoba, dictated by Quebec, and in spite of the remonstrance of Ontario. And to this remedial legislation the Ontario Ministers, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Haggart and Dr. Montague are pledged, and to it 30 or more Conservative members from Ontario have signified that they are decidedly opposed. That is much the more serious fact. To this must be added what comes to us in the despatches that the members of the Cabinet are so much divided that they will not trust one another, but insist on written private pledges and public declarations. The World could easily comprehend that the Ontario Ministers had determined to resign, because they could not support a remedial bill, in view of the opinion expressed by the bulk of the Conservative members from Ontario, or that they had determined to resign because their colleagues declined to take their word of honor, but why French Ministers should resign under the circumstances narrated in the despatches passes our comprehension. They apparently have got all they should seek. The Bowell Administration is pledged up to the hilt by the announcement of Monday, and pledged in such a way that the Government must be convinced that it means their almost certain defeat in Ontario. Either horn of the dilemma would seem sufficient for their destruction; impalement on both means a double death. The Conservative party is, as we pointed out yesterday, in a most critical position, and the only way out of it is for some kind of Cabinet reconstruction, to be decided on at once. The Conservative party has got into a muddle by a discordant Cabinet trying to harmonize itself. The party is suffering from the errors and disagreements of some of its Ministers. Why do not these Ministers relieve the party of responsibility for their mistakes?

TURN THEM OUT.

There has been no sturdier, no more bigoted, Conservative newspaper in the Dominion than the Hamilton Spectator. It has always been violent in denunciation of the Liberals and "the Frenchman Laurier" is a pet aversion. It is getting very tired and sick, however, of its whilom companions, as witness the following extracted from its editorial columns:

The situation is precisely what it was before, except that the Government has changed the imperious attitude it adopted towards Manitoba in the remedial order for the humiliating attitude of supplication, and now on bended knees asks Manitoba to do what a few months ago it was foolish enough to order that Province to do. Oddly enough, the Government follows its petition to Manitoba with a threat: "Please do this, dear Greenway, and help us out of a hole, and we shall always thereafter be your servants and bondsmen," pleads Sir Mackenzie Bowell, "but, by the great horn spoon, if you don't give us what we now are begging for on our bended knees, we'll take it by force, d'ye hear, sirrah?" That is more like the petition of a sturdy tramp at a kitchen door than the utterance of a dignified Government.

According to this "candid friend" the postponement, under such a pledge, does not make the position of affairs any better; it makes it worse. Our contemporary is right. Its confreres know very well that Manitoba will never back down, but a temporizing policy gives them a slight hope and allows the Ministers to pocket six months' salary and perquisites. When the House meets in January the Province will say no, and the Dominion will have to proceed against it. This solemn promise has been given, and it is only suggestive of the lack of principle the individual members of the Cabinet possess that little reliance is placed on their word. What this country wants is the best manhood available in its councils, not tricky politicians whose statesmanship is a matter of dollars and cents, and who cling to power as long as there is a sou in the treasury. Public indignation will eventually force them out, when they are unable to cling longer to office through the expiration of Parliament, and Canada will demand that her best sons take command of the ship. Tory organs, like the Spectator and Toronto Telegram, which are now estimating the Ministry at its proper value, ought to rise to the gravity of the situation and cut loose the ties which bind them to what they acknowledge at last to be a moribund Administration.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

Writing on dairy matters to the Rhyl, Wales, Journal, T. Vaughan Hughes, F. I. C., refers to the necessity of British dairymen waking up if they do not want their own home market to be taken away from them. He urges the importance of the establishment of creameries to which he attributes the success now being met with by Canadian butter makers. He refers, also, to the Dominion Government's action in looking after the transportation and sale of Canadian butter in England, and quotes from the report of the dairy commissioner. Great Britain uses £15,470,000 worth of butter a year. Canada only sold 2 1-2 per cent. of this. Denmark sold £5,843,000 worth of it. Canada this year greatly increased her sales. The writer concludes as follows: The trial 13 tons of Canadian butter have been sold in Liverpool last April. A merchant's report on the shipment is as follows: —"These will sell in preference to Australian in the market being paler in color and at least equal in favor. For these we made 86s. to 90s., which is more than Australian brought. Most of our customers were surprised at the quality of this parcel, as they expected Canadian to be something inferior." Surely after this we will our Government and local county authorities assist, and, with a helping hand, lead Welsh farmers, as the Canadian authorities are doing? My countrymen can learn much that is useful from the Dairy Farmers' Association of Lancashire now meeting at Preston. I hope someone will condense the reports and speeches therein for the benefit of the farmers of the Vale of Clwyd. As it appears 30 new factories are being put up in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Isle, which will be in operation this month, it behooves all interested in dairy farming in the Vale of Clwyd to be up and doing, and I trust a meeting will be called next week, before the hay harvest commences.

Hon. W. B. Vail, who was Minister of Militia in the Cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie, has just returned from England, where he has been for three years. Asked his views on the Manitoba school question, he spoke of the difficulty of finding an acceptable solution under the circumstances of the present case, but said there ought to be no obstacle to the parties coming together and making some satisfactory arrangement themselves, unless they are determined to fight for the joke of fighting. If the Catholics could now be induced to accept the situation, have their school teachers examined as Protestant teachers are under the statute, and have their schools examined by the inspector of schools in the same way, the Local Government might permit them to withdraw their proportion of the funds paid into the Provincial treasury. In that way they would get all they wanted; their school would be improved, and the Protestants would have no reason whatever to find fault, for the Roman Catholics would not attend Protestant schools and the Protestants would not attend Catholic schools, Mr. Vail was in the Nova Scotia Government from 1867 to 1874, when their present educational system was put in force, and they had a similar difficulty at that time. The Roman Catholics wanted Separate schools and under the law they were not entitled to them; but fortunately there was at the head of the Roman Catholic church Archbishop Connolly, who was a very liberal-minded man and who was desirous of living on the best of terms with the Protestants—and with him was associated Dr. Hannan, vicar-general, afterward Archbishop of Nova Scotia, also a broad-minded man—and would submit to almost anything that was not a matter of conscience rather than have any difficulty with the Protestants, with whom he was living on such good terms. "We induced Dr. Hannan to take a seat on the school board, and with his assistance the council of Public Instruction, of which I was a member, managed to make such arrangements as were not only satisfactory to the Catholics, but to the Protestants as well. The act has been in force ever since 1867, and has worked without any friction whatever and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned."

The news telegraphed from Ottawa that the Dominion Government has decided to reduce the price of all lands within the railway belt, to $1 per acre to actual settlers will be an acceptable piece of intelligence to those who are interested in the matter. It applies to the districts of New Westminster and Yale. The Dominion and Provincial land laws are now alike in this respect.

"Woman," shouted the orator, "woman has had a long struggle in the race with man for equality, but she is gaining every day. She is getting closer, closer—so close in fact, that he can almost hear her pants as she breathlessly struggles along."

GOOD NEWS.

An American exchange says that something of a startling nature is about to drop in wheel land. The increase in salesrooms, academies and cranks, which is apparent to the more casual observer, has naturally caused more or less talk concerning the profits to manufacturers and agents. Lots of people who have been planking down coin of the realm for the price of $100 for an article which can probably be sold for a great deal less than half that sum, will no doubt be pained to learn that this time next year, according to a gentleman who should know, machines of standard make will be retailed for $30. The business man engineering this commercial revolution it at present in town. He is authority for the statement that in April, 1896, a well known company will have on hand ready for the trade and the cranks 400,000 bicycles, which will be sold at $30 apiece. He would not go into details further than to assure me that this statement would be verified as soon as the combine now being formed to break prices is completed. The company will, of course, reap a fair profit from every wheel, even at the low price stated. What the big monopolies now virtually in control will do in the meantime remains to be seen. At any rate, it seems pretty safe to conclude that "bikes" will eventually become as cheap as baby carriages and pampered bow wows. It may well be taken as an accepted fact that everything is the fad of the fin de siecle period. It is whispered around Newspaper Row that three sedate and venerable editors who for many, many years have worn out numberless cane seats in quiet rooms, have lately taken to the veteran Dana of the Sun are now stanch devotees of the wheel. An irreverent office boy whispered "Der boss took his wheel on der St. Louis, and even der deacon, what's been here since the first paper, why, he's biking on de quiet." Fully one-third of the active newspaper workers in New York now ride to and from their homes on the wheel, and a bloomer girl is a necessary adjunct to any well regulated newspaper office in this up-to-date town.

DOG CREEK INKLINGS.

The Dog Creek contingent of sports have returned from the Onward ranch gathering, and were much pleased with the kind reception given them by the Onward people. Our boys did fairly well considering the poor condition they were in. The fact of the matter is they had no training whatever, they went up there simply to represent Dog Creek as visitors. C. Lee took part in the half-mile foot race. There were three entries: Indian Johnson, of Alkali Lake, and Herman, of the Onward ranch, to be contestored to be a record breaker, having taken part in some long distance races. All kept pretty even for 200 yards, then Lee and Johnson forged ahead. At the 300 yards Herman stopped. Johnson came in an easy winner. In the 100 yards Jas. Kirkpatrick was beaten by Jack Hamilton. In the three-legged race Lee again showed himself in the front. In horse races W. Eagle's Uncle Sam captured most of the prizes. A sad mishap occurred. J. Cusack, who is a hostler at the 150 Mile House, got a kick in the face, causing several ugly wounds. A grand ball took place at the 150 Mile House, in which all enjoyed themselves. H. P. Horan deserves credit for the able manner in which he conducted the sports.—The crops are looking well and a bountiful harvest is looked forward to. —The ranges are drying up, in fact we have had no rain for weeks, and the grasshoppers are also doing an immense amount of damage. In some parts of the Dog Creek range the ground is literally covered with them.—The horse races in Chilcotin came to a successful termination. J. D. Prentice won several races. There were some valuable trophies in the way of cups offered.—Haying has just commenced on a few ranches.

NOTES FROM LADNER'S.

Ladner's, July 16.—The clerk of the weather and farmer are still in collision, the latter having it all his own way. Everybody is intensely busy either haying or shoving-off. The Dominion Day celebrations have closed the berry festival season. All the churches have now had their innings. They have all been very enjoyable affairs. Rev. Mr. Hall, in a humorous speech, opened the proceedings last Tuesday night in the town hall, and then called the following numbers: Song, Mr. Wylie; recitation, Mr. Higginson; duet, Mrs. Honeyman and Mr. King; recitation, Miss Blackwell; song, Mr. Robertson; duet, Mr. King; solo, Mr. Faucett; recitation, Mr. Allison; song, Mrs. Honeyman. Then followed raspberries and ice cream.—The outlook for fruit in 1895 is the dykin assessment met on Saturday, but adjourned until Thursday next.

DELTA.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The result of Wednesday's polling leaves the total results to date as follows: Conservatives 230, Liberal Unionists 39, total Unionists 269; Liberals 65, McCarthyites 23, Parnellites 6, Labor 2. Total opposition 101. Leaving the Conservative party with a majority of 129 so far, which will be still further increased.

THE McCARTHY FIASCO.

Ottawa, July 15.—The debate on Mr. McCarthy's amendment closed at 3 o'clock this morning. Only two members, Messrs. O'Brien and McCarthy, stood up for the vote. It required five and consequently there was no division.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

Editor World.—Can you kindly inform me whence the Mayor gets his authority for fixing the dates for the nomination and election of Aldermen in Wards IV. and V. I have always understood that he can only fix these after a vacancy in any ward has been declared, and as the council has not yet had before it the resignations of Ald. Thomas and Ald. Brown, surely this action of the Mayor is lacking legality.

MY MOTHER'S SON.

Vancouver, July 16, 1895.

(As the law stands it is the opinion of the City Solicitor that the Mayor has the direct right to declare the seats vacant. The clerk has the right to fix the nomination day. The polling place must be fixed by by-law, but as there was no quorum of the council on Monday evening a special meeting has been called for to-morrow evening to deal with the matter. As it is, in order to have the by-law duly gazetted, the elections will have to be put over until August 2nd, instead of taking place on July 31st.—Ed. World.)

ENGLISH BAY THEFTS.

Editor World: Sometime during the afternoon of Sunday last a number of the tents at English Bay were visited by some person unknown who made free with whatever he could find. Besides taking a quantity of provisions from our tent, he carried off a good watch while the owner was in bathing. Cannot something be done to put a stop to this? It seems a shame that one cannot turn his back for a few minutes without losing something.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Vancouver, July 17, 1895.

WORK WANTED.

The Winnipeg Free Press vouches for the fact that the following letter was received by a C. P. R. official in that city:

Dear Sir,—You will think it strange of me riting to you. I don't know you nor you me, only I saw your name in the Imagration papers for letter of enquiry to be addressed till you. If you would be so kind as to let me now what wages there would be for girls. I am a young woman between 20 and 30 years of age. I have till work in Ireland for very little, there is little for other men attended to, and if I could get out I would like to go. My religion is a prodestant, my for fathers was out of Scotland. My mota is and was, no shun evil companions, ban language disdain, God's name hold in reverence nor take it in vain, be thoughful for others, kind hearted and true, look ever to Jesus, he will carry you through. My address is—

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Montreal despatch says: To the unlicitated things appear to be going on as usual at the Banque Du Peuple. The doors were open and the clerks busy, and there was an air of bustle about the building that cost the bank some $500,000. There is every reason to believe that note-holders and depositors as well will not lose anything by the suspension of the bank, except from the inconvenience occasioned. The bank yesterday was open to allow the payment of notes falling due, but no payments are going out of the bank. Speaking of the institution's affairs, President Grenier said he believed the bank would again resume business. This impression, however, does not obtain among the best posted business men in the city, who generally agree that the bank will go into liquidation at the end of the suspension, 90 days. Mr. Grenier further stated that had the other city banks advanced, say $400,000, which was requested of them, the bank would have been able to go on without suspension.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Happenings in and About the City of New Westminster.

New Westminster, July 16.—A Gospel tent has been pitched on the City Hall Square right along side the police depot fronting the Law Courts. The police officers say it was put up there for the express purpose of converting the benighted members of the force and the worldly aldermen and civic officers. In this field of usefulness it will be also a convenient means of grace for the lawyers who frequent the Inns of Court. One of its great advantages will strongly recommend itself these hard times. The services are entirely free, and the laudable enterprise holds a unique place in this respect, as it is the first and only religious campaign ever started in Westminster entirely unconnected with dollars and cents, uncontaminated by contact with the root of all evil. It means to do good by the simple teaching of Gospel truths with a high purpose of bettering the moral and spiritual condition of the people, and if it only succeeds in teaching especially the very good people of this community, the philosophy of charity it will have won a victory in the good fight. The evangelist who has charge of the travelling mission is employed and sent out by a man of wealth who pays all expenses in any way connected with it.

The upper streets of the city and vacant lots are being over run with broom which flourishes in a most luxuriant growth and is everywhere, even over the sidewalks. No effort appears to have been made to put this noxious weed down, provided in this connection, in force, and the Scotch emigrant is allowed to be fruitful and multiply unhindered. The one and only apparent advantage of the plants is that crowds cut every other weed and even Canada's thistles don't get a show.

Potatoes are going to pan out a big crop through the district and are of a very fine quality. Large quantities are coming in to market and the price has dropped to 80c. per sack and falling. Efforts should be made by producers to make an early market in foreign districts in order that the home supply may not force the price below profitable limits. It has been advanced by extensive producers of strawberries in this district that the crop did not pay. Their cases, however, must have been influenced by special local conditional causes. Several interviews with growers who have had particularly special advantages have elicited the fact that they have had a fairly good return for the money expended and the labor done in this staple line of small fruit; so much so that they intend to increase the acreage now under crop very materially next season.

It has been repeatedly proposed, and Mr. Macgowan has done his best to forward the project, to establish under the auspices of the association or otherwise a central fruit cannery in which could be preserved all the surplus small fruit. It does not seem that a more legitimate business proposal could be made to-day than that of instituting one in the interest of the small fruit country by factory. The Delta creamery has been started and so far has worked satisfactorily. Owing to dry weather the usual quantity of milk has not been forthcoming but this will be only a temporary draw back. The promoters of several similar industrial enterprises are awaiting with interest the blowing of the pioneer creamery before making their final starting arrangements.

John Smithers, a Seattleite who came to this town about a week ago, entered a house on Clarkson street on Sunday night, and helped himself to a few iktas among which were a purse, a knife, a pair of shears, etc. The matter was reported to the police authorities and Constable Dounsey caught after the thief whom he soon overhauled. Smithers informed the officer that he had better keep his hands off as he (the American) was the boss thief. The Dominion expressed a difference of opinion and went along in the usual British style to settle the question which he did in the first round and the accused is now serving his time for his offences.

New Westminster, July 17.—There was again a blank docket at the Police court this morning. Notice had been received from Officer Thos. Calbick in charge of a Stevestonian that one Jas. Ibbertson had broken jail there and asking to have him arrested if he came to this place; also to search the jewelry stores for a $75 gold watch (the number of which he gives) said to have been stolen at Steveston. Ibbertson is a half-breed well-known to the police here and is generally called "Peanut." Constable Calbick has been having a pretty busy time of it since he took charge of the liquor traffic, and will need more room for his prisoners if something is not done to stamp out the evil practice of illegal selling of intoxicants, and supplying liquor to the Indians.

A fire started in the Good Shepherd's Orphanage at Sapperton yesterday afternoon and the brigade went out but the blaze was put out before much damage was done. The barque Northwest, recently damaged by fire at Sapperton, is to go out with her cargo as soon as repairs are completed. She will refit with sails and rigging at Port Townsend on her way out.

Repairs to the planing shops and box factory at the Brunette Saw mills are about finished and work will be resumed in a few days.

A light frost visited here last night, hardly sufficient to lay the dust, however.

Wm. Moresby Governor of the Provincial goal, and J. W. Harvey have received their official appointment papers ornamented with the signatures of those entitled to confer the positions, respectively of warden, and accountant of the penitentiary. Wm. Moresby has gone to the Capital, and, now that Mr. Harvey has the signature of offices in the Provincial service which he has held for nearly 30 years. There are about 50 applications for the appointment of governor of the Penitentiary to date.

The Fraser fishermen have nothing to complain of from the returns of the last outing of the nets, and an all round average of 50 salmon to the boat is nearly correct. The boats of the Phoenix cannery went over this, the best being 110, the next 105, and the lowest 40 to the boat.

It is fortunate for the considerable number of temporary sojourners at Steveston that they have not to remain the whole year at the fishing post. During the hot weather the stench was simply quite indiscribable and the sanitary regulations are not observed. Not only fish smells but every variety of unsavoriness in the air.

OUR NEW NORWAY.

What the Settlers of Bella Coola Have to Say of Their Home.

The following appears in the New York Once a Week of the 4th inst. This publication, it should be remarked, is one of the most enterprising and reliable of all the illustrated periodicals, and enjoys a very wide circulation. Its opinions are weighty and have their full effect. The article reads:

In the end of October, 1894, an enterprising band of 80 hardy Norwegians, led by their pastor, the Rev. C. Saugstad, emigrated to British Columbia, where the Government allotted them a grant of land. Here in the valley of the Bella Coola river they founded a little colony which, in affectionate remembrance of their native land, they named New Norway. In the heart of the wilderness, in a foreign country, these brave pioneers have made a home for themselves and their families which even thus early promises to develop into a thriving colony. Once a Week, which is a regular visitor to New Norway, has just received the following interesting letter from Miss Gea Saugstad, of the parsonage giving an account of the labors of the settlers:—

New Norway, Bella Coola, B.C., June 5th, 1895.

To the Editor of Once a Week:

As we hear there are friends even in the far East who think of our colony, I shall try to say a few words about our experiences in our new home, in which we have now lived nearly nine months. We landed at Bella Coola on the 30th of October, having stayed in Victoria a week to complete our arrangements with the agent there, and to make due provision for the wintry season in our future home. The day we landed was beautiful, but the following day it began to rain, and for many days after there was no change, as the rainy season had just begun. When I look back to that time it seems wonderful that the people kept up their courage as well as they did, for our only accommodation consisted of small tents, and we were 80 persons in all. But brighter days came when our people got settled on their lands, and soon houses were erected here and there along the valley everywhere. The hardships of this first winter have been borne very well. The provisions brought from Victoria were soon exhausted, and under the combined effects of the bracing atmosphere and the hard outdoor work, the appetites of the settlers were soon sufficiently sharpened to cause them to be carried on the men's backs from Clayton's a store at the mouth of the river, over distances of from 12 miles on the valley to their respective farms, for canoes could not be taken up the river in the winter. A few of the settlers went back, discouraged by the rains which set in just after their arrival, some returning by the next steamer that came to Bella Coola, without even having seen the land which was allotted to them while on board the steamer Princess Louise. The whole extent of the land allotted for our settlement was 11,880 acres, each one of age receiving 160 acres of land. But those that remained think themselves rewarded for not leaving the valley before the delightful summer set in, and now everyone is taking hold with a right good will. Many stories could be told of the hardships endured in the first trying months, but space is limited I shall only hint at a few. Our people began to go up the valley on foot, all being anxious to get to their respective lands, and some had pitched their tents quite a distance from the general camp. One night the river began to rise, so that in low places it overflowed, and kept on rising higher and higher. One party had to move three times that same night, and at last they had to hang their personal effects on the branches of the trees in order to save them, from the flood. The next day, when they were coming down the valley again, they had to make many a detour from their proper trail in the valley to avoid the flooded regions. Others having tired of walking, undertook to sail down the river in canoes, but to their astonishment found themselves and their frail crafts immersed in the cold waters of the Bella Coola river. Happily, however, their lives were saved. They afterwards reached shore, while fighting with the cold element, in the endeavor to save themselves from drowning. One party had a narrow escape from a brown grizzly bear, feeding on dog salmon, on the shore. This peril, too, they luckily escaped. One of the men going up the valley one day with a bean bag on his back and a gun in his arms, and was attempting to cross a narrow stream on a foot-log which was very slim; he lost his balance and had to drop his rifle into the creek, but as he was an active fellow he gripped the log between his legs and hung with his bean bag down in the water until he succeeded in catching hold of the log with his hands. In this way he was nearing the shore when a limb of an old windfall lying in the creek caught his bean bag and held him fast until one of the party who had gone around to a larger ford came to his assistance. But when spring came all the hardships were forgotten, the inspiring April sun filled us with life and hope, and the work of tilling the ground and sowing seed went on cheerfully. The colonists' settlement commences just above the Indian reserve, which extends about four miles from the salt water. Forty houses have already been erected and many more are under construction. In the six weeks that road work was going on 10 miles of road was made and 16 smaller and larger bridges. But road work had to cease as the time approached for clearing and planting. We have resumed again in a short time. We have an orchard of apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches, and of smaller fruits we have three kinds of currants, raspberries, strawberries and grapes. We are also trying the Russian mulberry. Besides these, we look for a plentiful yield of the Bella Coola wild fruits of which there are many varieties. We have a large piece sown with potatoes, and as extensive a garden as we can find this summer. We are glad to say that the whole colony have escaped all kinds of diseases, and no serious accidents have happened. We now number 140 colonists in the valley, and next fall very many more will come. Kind greetings to all friends of the colony. GEA SAUGSTAD.

RICHMOND NOTES.

Eburne, July 17.—The weather still continues all that the hay-makers could desire and they are hard at it from morn till night. Looking the islands as far out as the eye can reach you see cocks of hay. Really, it is quite a sight. Judging by the immense crop this year there will be no cause to fear a famine. The grain is also looking well and gives promise of a rich harvest, provided there is a great portion of the hay will be gathered in and safely housed.—I am sorry to say that up to the time of writing there is not much of a catch of fish. The salmon cannery proprietors and fishermen are not quite so sanguine is regard to the run, last week there was a fair one but not much to boast of. They are anticipating a larger run about the 25th, I hope so. There was quite a storm of wind on the Gulf on Monday morning early and grave fears are entertained regarding two boats, one from the Sea Island cannery and another from the South Arm. The first named boat contained a man and his two sons. I understand they were residents of New Westminster. The boat has been picked up by two Indians. A man and boy also found and brought in by Mr. Butler, of Victoria and his partner. It is a great wonder there are not more accidents of the kind during the season, as so many go out who do not know the first thing about managing a boat when a storm of wind comes up. It is one thing to be able to row a boat on the river but quite another to be able to face a gale of wind and the tide, as they very often go miles outside, and if the wind rises there is no shelter.—The Sea Island cannery up to date has canned 2,500 cases. That seems to be very good for the present poor run.—Rev. Mr. McArthur, of Whatcom, preached in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath last. He was the guest of Mr. Bowell, of Nova Nova.—Rev. Mr. Green has returned from his visit to Boston where he had been a delegate for the Good Templars of Canada to the Temperance convention.—W. G. Robertson is visiting his old friends of Ladner and Sea Island during his vacation. He is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Errington. He looks as though Sea air and roast beef agreed with him. He still continues among us in single blessedness but no doubt he will live in Hope when he should die in despair.—Mrs. Newcombe, of Vancouver, and one of her music pupils spent a day enjoying the scenery of Lulu Island and visiting some of the canneries. It was the first time the young lady had been over and they went home more than pleased with their day's outing. They were the guests of Mrs. Mellis, Terra Nova.—Mrs. Burrows, of Napanee, is visiting Mrs. Sexsmith, of Richmond. Mrs. Burrows is Mrs. Charley Sexsmith's mother.—I see the council of our municipality have called for tenders for the repairing of the white elephant up the river. It might be as well to inquire a little as to the way where the money is to come from for this work, and as well for the council to remember that the sheriff is hanging over the municipality. The McLean Bros. have not been paid yet, and until they do no new and useless work should be entered into, or perhaps the injunctions of '91 may begin again. It would be well for the ratepayers to ascertain where all the money is going. This municipality, I think I am safe in saying, is one of the richest in the Province, and the collecting of taxes should be properly looked after. They are not because one man is not able to attend the work. It would take two good men all their time from the present until after the fishing and canning season to collect what is due, as there are something like 20 canneries now. The road and property tax would amount to quite an item. There were collected in 1891 from eight canneries $1,022.55. What would the amount from 20 be? More than double and the canneries now employ more Chinamen than they did then. Nor can the Mongolians plead as an excuse, "no money," for each received the year $15 before they commenced to do any work at all. I think it would be well for ratepayers to take more interest in this tax collecting business.—We are pleased to see the work on the plank road has commenced, and from the suggestions made by your correspondent, for the road was suffering badly, not being properly nailed.

A GOOD PLAN.

A person recently from Denmark says that when the Copenhagen police find a drunken man on the street they summon a cab, place him inside and drive to the police station, where he is detained until sober. Then he is driven home, the police never leaving him until he is safe in his family. The cabman then makes his charge, the police surgeon his, the constables theirs, and this bill is presented to the proprietor of the establishment where the citizen took his last and overpowering glass. This system is tending to reduce the appalling drunkenness which formerly prevailed in Copenhagen. How would such a system as quoted above work in this country?

A San Francisco Examiner reporter says Beatrice Harraden, author of Ships That Pass in the Night, looks like a child, with her slight figure, and her short brown, curly hair, and her big, brown, astonished eyes—a very good little child, with nice, gentle manners, and a sweet voice, and a wonderful amount of interest in everything she sees.

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Describes the condition of thousands of people at this season. They have no appetite, cannot sleep, and complain of the prostrating effect of warm weather. This condition may be remedied by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite and tones up all the organs. It gives good health by making the blood pure.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

An Ottawa despatch says: The financial statement for the month of June brings the Dominion accounting down to the end of the fiscal year. It shows the net debt at that date to have been $246,820,873, an apparent increase of six millions in the year. The consolidated fund accounts give the revenue for June as $2,612,645, an increase of $195,000 over the June revenu last year. In the fiscal year ended June 30th, the revenue was $33,119,455, or two and a quarter millions less than in 1894. The expenditure, so far as shown, was $31,228,872, as compared with $30,755,359 the previous year, but millions of expenditure have yet to be charged. For the fiscal year the capital expenditure was $3,613,818, for the preceding year $4,738,156. The apparent deficit is over $3,000,000, but this will be increased largely when the total payments are charged up.

The change in the English ministry recalls an old mot about the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Henry Manners, now the Marquis of Granby. Lord Beaconsfield said that Salisbury is distinguished by his rudeness and brusquerie, had Mr. Manners as private secretary at one time, and as the latter is particularly suave and gracious, he was nicknamed "Salisbury's Manners."

James R. Garfield has been nominated by the Republicans for the Ohio Senate. He is a son of the late President Garfield, and received his first nomination for the office on the fourteenth anniversary of the day on which Guiteau shot his father.

The New York Commercial Advertiser recently said: The statements that Silas Clarman has taken up his residence in New York permanently draws attention to that group of brilliant singers who claim Canada as their birthplace. It is hardly necessary to speak of Clarman's work. Mr. Howells says that Archibald Lampman is one of the strongest of the American poets. Readers of the American magazine are familiar with such names as Charles G. D. Roberts, Duncan Campbell Scot, J. H. Brown and W. W. Campbell. In addition to these wooers of the muse, Canada has another particular own that famous and popular, though not always correct, scientist, Sir William Dawson. The people north of us seem to be making up and it would not be a bad idea to claim them part of our corner try before they become too proud and offer to annex us.

"We pursue the shadow, the bubble burns, and leaves the ashes in the hands!" exclaimed an orator in a wild flight of rhetoric. But an orator at one of the university unions bore off the palm of merit when he declared that "The British Lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns nor retire into its shell."

At the recent sale in Paris of unclaimed articles found in railway trains the following were offered: Umbrellas of every variety and quality. Of course the traditional umbrellas and canes figured in the list. But a calf—whoever forgot a calf—was an unusual belonging with him? And 54 corsets!—Forgotten and left behind! At all times these sales are productive of much merriment, but what with the calf and the corsets the last akes precedence.

EASTERN PRESS COMMENTS.

The Toronto Globe says: Had Parliament been assembled at the proper time, say about the middle of January, interrogation would in all probability have taken place before May, the newly revised lists would have been ready about the same time, and the election could have been held in June, with fresh lists and with the events of the session fresh in the public mind.

As regards subjects in which the Federal and Provincial jurisdictions are concerned, the safe plan to pursue is to give the local authorities the fullest and freest opportunities to attend to their own affairs, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island school cases were treated on this principle. The milder treatment resulted in an arrangement which conserved the Provincial dignity, and yet secured, under the national school system, the enjoyment which was satisfactory to the Roman Catholics. Manitoba should be given every opportunity to settle its own educational matters on the lines of Provincial control and fairness.

The Brantford Expositor: Sir Mackenzie Bowell is likely to come to an ignominious close of his public career. When the Premiership became vacant a few months ago he had before him two alternatives—to take office on condition that he would use it to coerce Manitoba. He choose office, undertook to pay the price demanded, and now asks the money to deliver the goods. He will be unable to implement his contract in January as he is in July, and the penalty for this disgraceful compact will soon be enacted.

The Toronto Mail and Empire points out the wisdom of the Government policy of assisting the natural industries of the country. Not a voice, it says, should be raised against this policy; agriculture is supplying revenue, reserving the home market for the home farmer. The assistance was applied at the right point in the case of the butter industry. The bonus of 25 cents a ton on Canadian lead ores smelted in the country will prove of direct aid to a natural industry if it leads to the erection of a smelter in British Columbia.

The principles of protection, if such there be, have been violated in almost every conceivable form by the French treaty just ratified, says the Toronto Globe. Protectionists make a strong distinction between that trade, in which both parties are within the Dominion, and that in which one party lives in a foreign country. Of the latter class of trade, called foreign trade, they hold it to be beneficial when the Canadian buyer of goods sells, and injurious when he buys. In the French treaty such tariff taxation is reduced on wines, almonds, prunes and some other articles, a remove regarded as injurious in protection philosophy.

The Hamilton Spectator, strongly Conservative, says: On the face of it,