The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1891.

THE CITY CENSUS.

Everyone, whose opinion was worth anything, believed that the population of Victoria is much greater than 16,841. Those who had the best opportunities for observation calculated that this city must contain between twenty-three and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Enquiry and discussion confirmed this opinion. It was not suspected that the census enumerators had wilfully underestimated the population, but the conviction was general, that they had made gross errors in some part of their work.

The grounds on which the opinion that the population is greater than the census makes it, were indicated by Alderman Munn, at the meeting of the City Council, on Wednesday evening. He had paid a good deal of attention to the subject, and the facts he adduced must have convinced his hearers that there was something wrong somewhere in the work of the official enumerators.

He showed that the number of pupils on the public school rolls is 2,300. If the number of children attending the different private schools are added to these, the children attending school in this city cannot be much fewer than 2,700. Owing to many circumstances the number of children in Victoria does not bear so large a proportion to the whole population as it does in the cities of the older parts of the Dominion. It must be remembered that, with the exception of a very few colored children, the pupils in the public schools are white. If it is assumed the children attending the city schools are one in eight of the inhabitants, which is, we think, a fair allowance for Victoria, its white population is 21,600. Considering that education is not compulsory in this city, and making allowance for other circumstances, this may be regarded as a moderate computation.

There are in this city 2,650 "water services." If Victoria West, now within the city's limits, which is supplied by the Esquimalt water works, is included, the number cannot be less than 3,000. It was shown lately, that in Vancouver, which has a population of 13,600, the number of water-rate payers is only 1,200. On this basis, Victoria must have a population more than twice as great as that of Vancouver.

Another of Alderman Munn's calculations was based upon the Post Office receipts of the city. In 1880, when its population was a little under 6,000, the receipts of the post office were, in round numbers, $8,500. In 1890, those receipts were $31,000. This shows a very large increase of population, as well as an increase of business.

These calculations all point to a far larger increase of population than is shown by the census, and they lead to the conclusion that the enumeration of Messrs. Williams and Hebler is far more likely to be correct than that of the official census-takers. Those gentlemen have done everything that their ingenuity could devise to make their enumeration absolutely correct. Their object was to find out what is the actual population of the city, and they believe that they have accomplished that object, if not with mathematical exactitude, with a very small percentage of error. Mr. Williams, who has had a good deal of experience in work in many respects similar in making out his Directory, believes that it is quite as likely that the enumeration just made is slightly below the actual population as that it is slightly above it. He is fully convinced that the error either way must be very small indeed. This, it seems to us, when all the facts are taken into consideration, is the truth. The enumeration has been intelligently and honestly made. It tallies with facts that are well known much more closely than does the result of the official census, and we are satisfied that it is safe to take it as giving, with a fair degree of accuracy, the present population of the city.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference now sitting in New York is attracting much attention. Its object, according to Harper's Weekly, is not to declare any dogma, or to adopt any policy of administration, nor is it either for consolidation or confederation. "It is simply to discuss questions of common interest to all Methodists as Christians, to manifest the unity of Methodism, to enjoy a personal social communion, and to draw closer the ties of denominational fellowship. In other words, it is of the same general character as the Pan Presbyterian Council, which is designed to bring together in conference all the Churches of the Reformed faith holding the Presbyterian system, and as the International Congregational Council which met recently in London, and in which was represented the Congregationalism of the world."

Attending this great Conference are men eminent in the Methodist Church for their ability, their learning, and their piety from many parts of the world. They speak several languages and are of different races. The differences of nation and of race seem to be unknown to Methodism. Eminent Englishmen appear to take as prominent a part in this conference as eminent Americans. Among the portraits of the leading Methodists contained in Harper's Weekly is that of Bishop B. T. Tanner, of Philadelphia, who, it can be seen at a glance, is of negro extraction. The Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, is placed between the Rev. William Arthur, M. A., of London, and the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, President of the Wesleyan-Methodist Conference of Great Britain; and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has on one side of him the Rev. J. M. King, D.D., of New York, and the Rev. A. Carman, D. D., of Belleville, Canada, on the other. This is ocular evidence that brotherhood among the Methodists of the world is something more than a name.

The members attending this Conference represent one of the largest and most influential of the Christian denominations. It is not exactly known how many people are in connection with the Methodist Church. The number is variously estimated at 25,000,000, 28,000,000 and 30,000,000. The total membership is set down at more than six millions.

The United States has become the stronghold of Methodism. In 1890 the number of members was 4,980,240; in Canada the membership is 233,868; and in Great Britain nearly 900,000. The ministers, local preachers and exhorters of the denomination would make a large army.

One of the most remarkable men attending the Conference is the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. He is a Welshman by birth, and, though comparatively a young man, he has already attained a high place, not only in the Methodist Church, but in the British nation. He possesses great literary ability, and is editor of the London Methodist. He is a reformer, both social and religious. He is the leader of what, in England, is called the Forward Movement. His opinion is that Methodism has become too "respectable," and, since it has attained respectability, in a social sense, it has lost much of its vitality and its influence for good. He believes that Christianity is a religion for the "common people" and that the Gospel should be preached to the poor. He is a sort of religious socialist and he finds that there are men of all denominations who cordially approve of his views and are ready to help on the Forward Movement. He has, we see, preached to a New York congregation on the text "And the common people heard him gladly." More will be heard of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes or we are greatly mistaken. He is a rising man and teaches what very many in these days would do well to learn. Many will be surprised to learn that Mr. Percy W. Bunting, the editor of the Contemporary Review, is a delegate at the Methodist Conference. He is, indeed, a Saul among the prophets.

RAIN-MAKING.

Most people feel inclined to ridicule the attempts at rain-making which are going on in the United States. They are disposed to look upon the theories of the rain-makers as the superstition of science. But it is hardly safe in these days to laugh at any scientific theory the soundness of which men are ready to test by experiment.

The originator of the theory of producing rain by concussion is Mr. Edward Powers, C.E., of Delavan, Wisconsin. He had read that rain had fallen copiously after many of the great battles of modern times, and was led to enquire into the cause of the phenomenon. His theory is that there are, high over our heads, two great currents of air, one warm from the equator to the poles, and one cold from the poles to the equator. When the air is greatly disturbed by any cause these currents of different temperatures mix, and the precipitation of rain is the result. He believed that the requisite atmospheric disturbance can be produced artificially, and he tried to make converts to his views. He was at first very unsuccessful. Some of his hearers openly scoffed at him, and some listened to him with a polite incredulity which was even more discouraging. But like most men who are possessed with a new idea he was persevering, and at last he succeeded in making a convert of Senator Farwell. The Senator saw that if it were possible to produce rain artificially the invention, or discovery, would be a boon of inestimable value to the whole human race. He, consequently, did his best to convince the men in power that the experiment was worth trying, and Congress was prevailed upon to appropriate $9,000 for the rain-making experiments. The work was placed under the superintendence, not of Mr. Powers, but of General Dyrenforth, who immediately procured the necessary explosives and set to work in Texas to bombard the sky, with the hope and expectation of producing rain at a dry time, in a dry country.

The first experiments were made at Midland, and this is what Mr. N. A. Jennings says about them in Harper's Weekly, of the 10th inst:—

"I have been present at all of the tests, and have observed them carefully, and the deduction which I have drawn is that while, with the present limited knowledge of the subject, it would be extravagant to attempt to transform the desert places of this country into fertile farming lands, still the benefits which will be realized if rain can be produced at will, even in more favored localities, will be so vast that it is well worth while to continue in the lines laid down. That by far the greater number of the tests were successful, I know from personal observation. Those which were made at Midland, on the southern edge of the Llano Estacado, were particularly encouraging. All of that country is dry and almost barren, and almost no rain had fallen there for months previous to the advent of the rainmakers. Immediately following several of the experiments heavy rains fell within a radius of from forty to one hundred miles of the place where the explosions were made, and, what was even more important, the rain fell heaviest immediately at the place where the experimenters were."

Some will be surprised to learn that great atmospheric disturbances can be produced by artificial means. But the wonder is not so great after all. Most people have noticed the power of not very great concussions. The firing of great guns causes houses to shake and breaks the glass in the windows. At El Paso, where General Dryenforth's bombardment was more than usually heavy, the concussions from the explosions of the balloons shook the buildings so that the plaster fell from the ceilings, frightening the women and children so that they rushed out of doors. If the concussions could produce such effects on the solid earth, it is easy to imagine what an immense disturbance they would create in the thin and mobile atmosphere. The experiment was not signally successful in the vicinity of El Paso, but heavy rains fell in the Mexican province of Chilhuahua all the way from fifteen to a hundred miles from where the explosions were made. Mr. Jennings says that "the theory of rain-making has now arrived at a stage when the question is not, can man produce rain? but rather under what conditions, in what manner must he proceed to do so." He believes that it will not be very long before a correct answer will be given to this question.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Times, alludes in its sneering illnatured way, to a rumor that when the Dominion Cabinet is reconstructed, Col. Prior is to be Minister of Militia. If our contemporary had any regard for the interests of this province or any disposition to assert its rights, it would have expressed a hope that the report was true, and have commended the Premier for having made so judicious a choice.

There would have been nothing inconsistent in this. If the Conservatives are to remain in power, and if the Government is to be reconstructed, an enlightened and liberal-minded British Columbia Liberal would be pleased to hear that a British Columbian representative is to be a member of the new Cabinet. He would know that if there was in the Government a young, active-minded and energetic British Columbian, as every one will admit Col. Prior to be, there would be no longer any fear that this province would be neglected, or treated with injustice. We are quite sure that the great majority of the Liberals of the province would be pleased to see the change which the Times notices with a jeer.

Why should not Col. Prior be Minister of Militia in the reconstructed Government? He is, we venture to say, as well qualified to perform the duties of the position as any supporter of the Government in Parliament. We will go further, and say that since the Dominion was established no man has occupied the position of Minister of Militia better able to direct the military affairs of the country than Col. Prior. As a man of business he stands far higher than Mr. Caron, and in natural ability he is, if we do not greatly mistake, that gentleman's superior. Is it according to the eternal fitness of things that all the seats in the Cabinet should be filled by men representing provinces and territories east of the Rocky Mountains? Is there anything in the atmosphere of the Pacific Coast which disqualifies a representative of a British Columbia constituency for being the Head of the Militia or any other Department. British Columbians, whether they are Conservatives or Liberals, should uphold the rights of their province, and should be pleased to see one of its worthy representatives elevated to a position of power and influence. And no one in this Province will, we venture to say, let his politics be what they may, assert that Col. Prior is not worthy or that he would not, if he were appointed Minister of Militia, perform all the duties of the position efficiently and honorably.

We have heard nothing of the rumor which has reached our contemporary, and we think that if it came from the source to which the Times attributes it, we should have heard some whisper of it. We do not, therefore, know how much credit to attach to it, but we sincerely hope it is true, for, if Col. Prior is chosen, we are quite satisfied a better selection could not be made.

UNWISE AND UNJUST.

We do not think that Mr. Chapleau, by his attack on the Protestant clergymen who considered it their duty to condemn the practices which were exposed in the course of the investigation of the Tarte charge, did either himself or the Government any good. We do not admire political parsons. On questions of politics, pure and simple, we do not think that clergymen, as a class, are competent to advise intelligent laymen. And when they do undertake to speak authoritatively on such subjects, they cannot expect those who submit themselves to their guidance, in matters spiritual, to respect their conclusions or their injunctions. On such questions as protection to native industry, reciprocity with the United States, manhood suffrage and the like, a clergyman is not expected to be better informed than other men who have had as good opportunities of acquiring information. When he meddles with such questions he is just as likely to be wrong as right. But it is very different when moral questions, such as those involved in the scandals referred to come to be considered. There is no doubt about bribery being wrong. There can be no two opinions as to whether fidelity is a virtue, or unfaithfulness a vice. If a clergyman will not condemn dishonesty when the man who acts dishonestly is a public servant high in office, he certainly deserves to bear the reproach which attaches to respecters of persons and to "dumb dogs." Good men, preachers of righteousness, have not been afraid from the earliest times to rebuke men high in station when they have transgressed the laws of God and man. Clergymen who will wink at wickedness in high places, while they treat with the utmost severity offenders in humble station, deserve the contempt of their congregations. Everyone will admit that it is necessary that the standard of public morality should be high in this country. But how can it be kept high if the professional teachers of morality are reprobated and denounced when they condemn the corruption and the unfaithfulness of public servants?

The people are quick to see the distinction we have pointed out. They are not pleased, as a rule, to see clergymen meddling in politics, and they not only do not ask them for advice on political subjects but resent it when it is obtruded upon them from the pulpit or even in private. But it is very different, indeed, when the clergyman condemns unfaithfulness and dishonesty and impurity in public men. When it is known that there are grounds for the condemnation, what he says recommends itself to the moral sense of his hearers and even those among them whose conduct will not bear a very close examination will acknowledge the justice of his strictures and admit that they are necessary.

Thinking men must see that there must be a wholesome public opinion in the country with respect to the conduct of the servants of the people. If public men are judged by a different and a lower standard than men in the private walks of life—if what is an offence which it is wrong and dangerous to condone in ordinary business circles is, when committed by a public servant, looked upon as hardly an offence at all—the consequence will be that men in the public service in any capacity will soon come to consider that they are not under any obligation to be honorable or honest, and public life will become corrupt from the top to the bottom. Public men and those in private station, who have at heart the welfare of the community, should exhort clergymen when they see signs of public demoralization, to cry out and spare not. The more telling their rebukes, and the more effective their exhortations, the better it will be for the whole country. Clergymen should be encouraged to do what is manifestly their duty to the commonwealth, no matter who frowns or who denounces.

ANNEXATIONISTS — OPEN AND CONCEALED.

The Times is crowing over Mr. Sol. White's open and undisguised advocacy of annexation. Both Mr. Farrer and Mr. Blake knew that the agitation for commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity was a movement behind a mask in favor of annexation. So Sol. White and his little clique are now doing openly and undisguisedly what Sir Richards Cartwright, Mr. Erastus Wiman and the other leaders of the Liberal party were attempting to do in disguise. The masked annexationists did not succeed, and it is not to be expected that the open annexationists will be able to undermine the loyalty of any considerable number of Canadians. If Mr. Blake's letter, which the Times quotes, had been published *before* the election, as it ought to have been, instead of after, the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity would have been completely unmasked, and the electors would have seen them in their true colors. The masked men would then have been beaten, horse, foot and artillery. We venture to say that there would not have been a baker's dozen of Liberals, so-called, returned. It is no wonder that pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Blake to defer the publication of his letter until after the appeal to the people had been made. The wearers of the mask knew well what its effect would have been if it had been published even a week before the election. We are surprised that any paper that advocated the cause of the men with whom Mr. Blake would not associate politically, because he could not wear a mask, has the hardihood to quote Mr. Blaine's letter.

AN ONTARIO OPINION.

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, is of opinion that Mr. Blaine is really too ill to take part in the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. It argues that, if he was in a condition to attend to the business of his department, he would be in Washington, as there must be many things there that require his attention, besides the reciprocity negotiations. It then goes on to say:

"This conclusion is rendered somewhat insecure by the intimation of the New York Tribune, a reputed Administration organ, that no treaty can be concluded unless Canada is prepared to accept unrestricted reciprocity, in other words, to give a general preference to American over British, French and all other manufactures. If this position is assumed by the American Government, we agree with the Philadelphia Record that to enter upon the negotiations would be a waste of time. But we are not warranted in concluding that the Tribune's utterances can safely be accepted as an indication of the settled policy of the American Administration, though it leaves the question in a state of the greatest uncertainty. It looks as if the unofficial offers of unrestricted reciprocity from this side, impossible of realization, might deprive Canada of such a reasonable trade arrangement as might otherwise have been possible. To give American manufactures, which cannot compete in the open markets of the world, an advantage over such as recommend themselves by superiority of quality and moderation of price, would be to deny ourselves the benefits of the smallest measure of free trade and to place ourselves voluntarily under the heavy yoke of the McKinley tariff. And this we are not prepared to do."

The Monetary Times, no doubt in this matter gives expression to the views of the great majority of business men in Ontario. They, evidently, favor a reasonable measure of reciprocity, but they are not prepared to surrender the fiscal independence of the Dominion in order to place themselves under the yoke of the McKinley tariff, for this, every one now sees, is what unrestricted reciprocity means.

THE DEATH OF SUMMER.

As imperceptibly as grief
The Summer lapsed away,
Too Imperceptible at last
To feel like perfidy,

A quietness distilled,
As twilight long begun,
Or Nature spending with herself
Sequestered afternoon.

The dusk drew earlier in,
The morning foreign shone,
A courteous yet harrowing grace,
As guest that would be gone.

And thus without a wing
Or service of a keel
Our Summer made her light escape
Into the Beautiful.

EMILY DICKENSON.

COAST DEFENCES.

The Times Commissioner Gives His Opinion on the Subject of Fortifications.

Esquimalt the Front Door to Canada —How the Defences Should Be Carried Out.

For an old war correspondent like Phil Robinson of the London Telegraph, how special commissioner of the Times, the subject of fortifications and defences naturally possesses unusual interest; and from his military experience in various campaigns it is but to be expected that his views on the question should be in a measure those of an expert. Knowing that his opinion would be interesting, if it could be obtained, a COLONIST man interviewed Mr. Robinson yesterday, asking him what he thought should be done in the way of safe guarding the British Columbia coast.

"I have not had time to give the subject the attention it deserves," was the reply, "and, besides, you have caught me without my notes, which I would have to consult, if I ventured into details."

"Leave details aside," the reporter suggested, "and let us have your opinion in the rough."

"Speaking roughly," was Mr. Robinson's reply, "it seems to me that the first thing to be done towards fortifying Victoria and Vancouver is to undo all that has been done up to date."

"Then you think that both Vancouver and Victoria require fortification?"

"Assuredly. There would be little use in locking the front door and leaving the garden gate open. The defence of Esquimalt is, in every sense of the word, an Imperial responsibility, and the Home Government should, in my opinion, bear the cost of properly fortifying this important point. The Dominion Government, on the other hand, should undertake the defence of Vancouver. At present what are called the fortifications are so placed as to compel the enemy' to bombard the town, and, I think, should be removed right away to the sand bluff on the opposite side of Royal Roads. That position is, of course, assailable from the land side, as an enemy would find no difficulty at any time in landing an attacking party and taking the defences in the rear; but nothing could be simpler than to make the fort that I am speaking of an enclosedone, and impregnable from that side. Ask any military man, and I think he will tell you that those sand bluffs are a very strong strategic point.

"The guns, absurdly placed on Brothers' Island, ought, of course, to be taken off with the rest, and put further up the harbor and on the west shore. The Government buildings here, like so many British public works constructed as a distance from England, been put exactly where they ought not to be; and the sooner they stop wasting money on growing docks and permanent quarters, and move the establishment *en bloc* across Constance Cove, or even right up into Plumper Bay (Thistle Cove), the better it will be for the country. As regards the water there, there is no reason why a man-of-war should not, with her own means of communication, take on and discharge armament and stores without actually coming alongside.

"With reference to Vancouver, you have already the strongest possible natural line of defence in an unfordable river, with a railway on the north bank right up to Hope; and I think it would puzzle an enemy to get into Canadian territory this side of Kicking Horse Pass. I have seen something of armored trains in service, and the rolling stock of the Canadian Pacific line could easily be converted into peripatetic batteries, in the face of which, and the infantry which the line would carry backward and forward, crossing the Fraser would be an impossible military feat. Supposing an enemy really wanted to attack Vancouver, I notice that he could, keeping the three-mile limit, sail or steam through neutral waters to almost within shelling range of Vancouver, and to attempt, therefore, to defend that approach would be almost impossible. There is no reason whatever why Burrard Inlet and Vancouver itself should not be strongly fortified. Not that I look upon the fortification of Vancouver as of the same importance as the fortification of Victoria. I think, if I had the honor of controlling a campaign, I should concentrate attention on the two ends—Quebec and Esquimalt, and let the rest take care of itself. If we were victorious, the indemnities levied on the towns along the frontier would be all paid back, and if we were defeated, nothing worse could happen than had already happened. The frontier line across the continent can everywhere be crossed with the greatest ease, and the base of St. Paul and Minneapolis command Canada. By weight of numbers alone the Americans would be bound to force their way in, but the war would turn in the end on the capture or success full defence of Quebec and Esquimalt.

"In regard to war with Russia, there is always danger; and every year makes it more imminent. We shall never have any peace with Russia until we cut her throat at the Caspian. Russia's first move in the event of hostilities arising, would be to go overland to the Persian Gulf and occupy the province of Khorasan — a step so dangerous in its possibilities as to constitute a declaration of war. Russia's whole policy is eastward, ever eastward; she will go on, licking up the little principalities in her path, until she eventually joins China. When that union is effected will be the time to look out for startling changes. India is impregnable, and no fears need be entertained in that quarter."

FRIENDLY ADMONITION.

TO THE EDITOR:—The sudden increase, almost double, in taxation at Victoria, occasions considerable adverse comment here, coupled as it is with the omission of all property qualification, which is thought impolitic and unjust. With investors in foreign property, what about taxes? is a first inquiry. Public opinion here, as elsewhere, not very discriminating, is apt to consider corruption at Ottawa; Ontario scandal, discouraging census, fall of values in the East, &c., &c., as applicable to Canada generally, ignoring the fact that such a record is reversed in British Columbia, and that the honor of members of our Government and City Council is unquestionable and without blemish.

It might be as well, however, at the present time to discourage extra taxation in the shape of bonuses to railways, American railways especially, and even to postpone such desirable public improvements as may be classed rather under the head of luxuries than necessities. Of the latter, improvement of the large addition to the city limits ranks first, without expecting immediate reimbursement, for unless the taxes on these lands and improvements are moderate, settlement, the basis of income from them, will be retarded until a fall in values, real as well as on paper, occurs. I think, however, the above is but an echo of the liberal sentiments I have heard expressed by his Worship the Mayor of Victoria.

The next pressing want, as any one who leaves the city for a while will admit, is a hotel, second to none north of San Francisco; and if this cannot be had by unaided private enterprise, the taxpayers would, no doubt, cheerfully come to the rescue.

With regard, however, to imposts generally, progress, with economy combined, can alone preserve the life of the goose that lays the golden eggs. Plunging is safe to kill it.

J. D. P.

London, Sept. 23, 1891.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Of the Tract of Country Recently Explored and Surveyed by A. L. Poudrier.

The Indian Trouble Will Require the Presence of Force, Before Disposed of.

Enlarging upon the facts given in the COLONIST of the 15th inst., with reference to his recent explorations in the Northern part of B.C., Mr. A. L. Poudrier writes:

"The description you have already given of the country covered by the track survey is, in the main, correct, but a large part of the work, from the head waters of the Skeena to the Rocky mountains, to the east and south, has been done by Mr. Gauvreau, working in conjunction with me. The Skeena basin, the Naas water shed, and the upper part of the water shed of the Upper Stikeen, has been surveyed by me: Mr. Gauvreau has sent me reports during the entire summer. Though the general character of the country is rather rough we have located large areas of good farming and grazing land. It is true that some of the farming land, being in such a high latitude and at a great altitude, may be rather exposed to summer frost, and it would be doubtful if wheat could be grown with safety, though there is no doubt of the capability of the soil to grow the more hardy grain. I have seen vegetables grown there which could hardly be equalled on this Island. Potatoes, cabbages, squash, vegetable marrow, carrots, etc., grow to perfection at the forks of the Skeena and the Naas.

"After having nearly completed the survey we had to make some corrections on a small stream called the Kispyox, a feeder of the Skeena, ten miles above Hazelton. We had previously traversed that part of the country without being in any way molested by the Indians, but the two men I sent with two Indians were prevented by the Siwashes living at the mouth of the stream, from proceeding on their work, and were forced to come back. As the Reserve Commissioner was to go up to that village shortly I waited, and reported the fact to him. When Hon. Mr. O'Reilly went up I sent J. Macaulay with some Indians to make the corrections. Mr. O'Reilly held an Indian council in the evening and we do not know what happened there, if it is that he gave them a sound talking to about their way of behaving to the surveyors.

"The next morning, as Hon. Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Ashdown Green, the Indian Agent, Loering, and Mrs. Loering, who was acting as interpreter, came to the village to look over the ground in order to get the lay of the land to cut the reserve, they found the Indians very excited, and they prevented Mr. Green doing the necessary work. The whites were forced back by the mere weight of the Indians surrounding them, as it seem to have been arranged by the Indians that they *were not to lay hands* on any one. The Indian agent and his constable (a native) did their best to clear the way for the Commissioner, but it was no use against such a number. The chief of the village also strove to keep order, but his authority was at an end. He is an intelligent and very quiet man. Every one of the party acted coolly and with judgment, otherwise more serious things might have happened in the excited state the Indians were. During the excitement about the reserve, James Macauley managed to take the measurements I needed.

"The Indians simply claimed that they own all the land in that vicinity, and do not care to have a small reserve allotted to them. It is the remnant of the same question which was so long debated at Metlakahtla. No doubt, the Indians have had, and have still, some bad advisers, though such thing is rather hard to bring home to a man. The forks Indians are perfectly quiet. There are only the Kispyox who have of late shown themselves unruly. According to what the Indians themselves say, their brothers of the upper villages, Kuldo and Kishkigas, and of another village in the interior, named Kit-Wan-Coole, are decided to keep the land for themselves, but there are no better proofs of it.

"Though I do not believe that there is any actual danger for the white people up there, it is certain that no white men would be allowed to cross the country claimed, and the survey of the reserve, and of the adjoining ground, could be made only under the protection of a sufficient force. These Indians are called Ski-ti-gans or Kitie-sans; they speak a dialect of the Tsimsean language. They are not very numerous, and mostly all, if not all, are supposed to have been Christianized. They are a mean, insolent crew, and will have some day to be given a lesson, and the sooner the better, the easier and the cheaper."

William Metezer, of San Francisco, arrived yesterday afternoon, and is registered at the Driard.

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A BAD HUMOR CURED.
$5,000 Expended on Doctors and Medicine without avail. Gave himself up to die.
Good Wife suggests Cuticura Remedies. Uses them 7 months and is entirely Cured.

I was in the war during 1863-64, and took a heavy cold at Gettysburg, from which I never fully recovered. In 1875 I broke out in sores all over my chest and shoulder, which seemed impossible to cure. I tried all the famed doctors I could find, and to no avail. I expended some five thousand dollars trying to find a cure, but could not, and finally giving myself up to die, my good wife suggested to me, one day, to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which were so extensively advertised and used. I followed her suggestion, and am happy to say by diligent application of your CUTICURA REMEDIES for seven months I was entirely cured, after spending five years of time and money without avail, and am a sound and well man to-day. You may refer to me if you wish, as I will tell any one who may call on me my experience.
C. L. PEARSALL.
1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.
APRIL 18, 1890.

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These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threathened dangers happily and speedily ended, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.
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