

MANIFEST TO ARRIVE.

British ship *Ben Nevis*, 1,000 tons, Capt. J. W. Gildell, from Glasgow Feb. 13 for Victoria and New Westminster, Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., consignees.

For *Victoria*—15 pkgs paper, T N Hibben & Co; 553 8 inch cast iron pipes, 1,200 6-inch do, 1,455 5-inch do, 2,777 4-inch do, order; 20 kegs red lead, 4 casks color, 08 casks whitening, 14 casks color, 8 casks lead pipes, Nicholles & Renouf; 14 crates earthenware, order; 1 cask manufactured zinc, Albion Iron Works Co; 125 cs whiskey, 20 casks do, 1 cs advertising material A B Gray & Co; 50 cs whiskey, H Saunders; 20 casks wines and spirits, order; 50 cs whiskey, 3 cs show cards, Hudson's Bay Co; 50 cs whiskey, 1 cs samples, A B Gray & Co; 1 csk spirits, order; 100 cs whiskey, Hudson's Bay Co; 3 qr casks whiskey, order; 50 cs lemon juice, A Phillips & Son; 10 qr casks rum, 10 qr casks whiskey, 10 octaves do, 65 cs spirits (various), Boucherat & Co; 2 qr casks whiskey, order; 50 cs whiskey, Jas. Crawford; 100 cs whiskey, Hudson's Bay Co; 3 cs galvanized sheet iron, order; 14 bxs, 1 csk and 2 bales settler's effects, order; 25 bbls linseed oil, Nicholles and Renouf; 11 casks soda ash, order; 25 bbls linseed oil, 10 drums colza oil, 1 roll sheet lead, 2 bags copper nails, order; 42 steel boiler plates, 410 steel angles, 5,000 fire clay bricks, order; 50 cs whiskey, Boucherat & Co; No. 3 Glen-garnock pig iron, loose coke, order; 3 pigs lead, 1 cs ingot tin, 65 bbls tubes, 156 bbls tubes, 61 single tubes, Thos Robertson & Co; 185 cast iron pipes, 250 cast iron connections, 1 bag connections, 1 crate earthenware, 3 saddle boilers, Thos Robertson & Co; 1,500 pkgs gunpowder, Robert Ward & Co, Ltd; 81 steel plates, Thos Robertson & Co; 5 pkgs settler's effects, A R Johnston; 10 bbls linseed oil, order; 12 cs whiskey, care J W Gildell;

For *New Westminster*—4 sheets lead, 2 cases and 5 casks lead pipes, 1 cs color, 58 casks color, 1 csk pumice stone, 10 casks red lead, 25 casks whitening, T J Trapp & Co; 57 casks color, 11 cs color, 1 csk chalk, 5 casks red lead, 5 sheets lead, Campbell & Anderson; 18 casks and 1 cs color, order; 11 crates earthenware, Campbell & Anderson; 2 sheets and 5 pigs lead, 1 cs ingot tin, 52 bbls and 90 single tubes, Thos Robertson & Co; 5 sheets and 10 pigs lead, 1 cs ingot tin, 51 bbls tubes, Thos Robertson & Co; 4 bbls and 40 single tubes, 2 pigs lead, Thos Robertson & Co.

FRUIT GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

The Manchester (Eng.) *Grocers' Review* says: The fruit productions of the current season at the new irrigation settlements in Victoria and South Australia are considerably in advance of the previous year, both in quantity and quality. A small consignment of dried apricots has just been received, and is now on view at the London offices, 35, Queen Victoria street, E.C. They have been inspected by experts, and, we understand, pronounced to be of very fine quality, superior, it is believed, to any which have yet been sent to the English market from any quarter. The output of raisins this year will amount to several hundred tons. The general progress of the settlements continues to be

most satisfactory, and there is a steady increase in the number of persons—mostly of the well-to-do classes, and possessed of more or less capital—leaving this country weekly by the various steamship lines; the highly profitable character of the fruit farming industry, where, as at these irrigation colonies, the most valuable fruits of commerce are producible in great abundance and perfection, being now thoroughly established.

The area in progress of cultivation at the mildura settlement alone is some 20 miles in circumference, and is now, after only four years from the commencement of these undertakings, largely covered with orange and olive groves, vineyards and fruit orchards, etc., interspersed with settlers' homesteads, and embracing one town already containing churches, colleges, schools, institutes, stores, banks, etc., while a second has been prepared for occupation, and is rapidly being taken up. It is anticipated that within a few years a very large population, numbering tens of thousands, chiefly engaged in the business of fruit farming, will be found on the banks of the river Murray, thus realizing the anticipations of its promoters as expressed by Governor Sir Henry Loch, at the opening of the Victorian Parliament in 1887, that a new province would be added to that colony, and by late distinguished visitors, that in a few years the previously arid district now occupied by the irrigation settlements, founded by the Canadian Brothers Chaffey, would be "the fruit garden of the universe."

THE LATE ROBERT TESKEY.

The Carleton Place, Ont., *Herald* records the death, at his daughter's residence, Brockville, of Robert Teskey, the oldest of Appleton's old residents, at the age of 89. Deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of Ramsay, having come from Ireland in 1823. He and his brother saw in the Apple Tree Fall (so called from the number of apple trees in the vicinity, supposed to have grown by seeds dropped by Indians, as this locality was a favorite camping ground) an excellent water power, and purchased the land on both sides of the river, thus securing the site. Here the brothers erected a grist- and saw mill, and in 1862 Robert built the Mississippi Woolen Mill, which was at first operated by Wm. Bredin and J. A. Teskey, and later on by his two sons, J. A. and Rufus, who bought the property, and it is now owned and operated by Mr. J. A. Teskey. About 1870, Mr. Teskey retired from active business, and, for the last thirty years has enjoyed the fruits of a hard earned competence. He was a man of sterling integrity and excellent character, and had the courage of his convictions. In religion, he was a Methodist, and had been a member of that church for 60 years. He never courted public honors, although he might have had them had he been so disposed. He was a magistrate for over 40 years.

A Berlin shoemaker has invented an artificial stone sole for footwear. It is made of a solution of some kind of patent cement and pure white quartz sand. A pair of such soles will last for years on any pavement, and are said to be elastic and easy on the feet.

HAWAII ALL RIGHT.

Mr. R. P. Rithet, consul for the kingdom of Hawaii for British Columbia, has recently received from the Foreign Office of that country some official advices as to the reported uneasiness in the political world. The letter reads:—

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, May 23, 1892.

SIR,—You will notice in the Honolulu paper received by this mail that on Friday last, the 20th inst., arrests were made of certain parties here whose conduct and language led the authorities to believe that they were acting to the detriment of the best interests of the kingdom.

Prompt and decided action was regarded by Her Majesty's Government as a necessity to prevent any injury to the country's credit and standing abroad by the circulation of prejudicial statements in the foreign press, presumed to have emanated from the same source.

No undue excitement or disturbance has resulted from this action, and political matters are in a most quiet and orderly state, especially so in view of the fact that the Legislature of the kingdom meets on the 28th inst.

You will be kept fully informed of the course of events, and it will be your duty, as I feel sure it will be your pleasure, to assist Her Majesty's Government in preventing in your locality the circulation of untruthful statements.

To this end you may, if you deem it necessary, hand to the directors of the press in your jurisdiction a statement, over your consular signature, compiled from the information contained in this circular.

With assurances of my high consideration, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL PARKER,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HOW THIMBLES ARE MADE.

Dies of the different sizes are used, into which the metal, whether gold, silver or steel, is pressed. The hole-punching, finishing, polishing and tempering are done afterward. Celluloid and rubber are moulded. The best thimbles are made in France, where the process is more thorough. The first step in the making of a Paris gold thimble is the cutting into a disk of the desired size a thin piece of sheet iron. This is brought to a red heat, placed over a graduated hole in an iron bench, and hammered down into it with a punch. This hole is in the form of the thimble. The iron takes its shape, and is removed from the hole. The little indentations to keep the needle from slipping are made in it, and all the other finishing strokes of the perfect thimble put on it. The iron is then made into steel by a process peculiar to the French thimble maker and is tempered, polished and brought to a deep blue color. A thin sheet of gold is then pressed into the interior of the thimble and fastened there by a mandrill. Gold leaf is attached to the outside by great pressure, the edges of the leaf being fitted in and held by small grooves at the base of the thimble. The article is then ready for use. The gold will last for years. The steel never wears out, and the gold can be readily replaced at any time.