The local conservative association, at gina, has endorsed Davin's candi- ure for the commons. Mr. Tweed, of dicine Hat, is spoken of by respecta- conservatives to oppose him.

MANITOBA.

A letter has been received at Winnipeg m Sir Don A. Smith stating that if friends can assure him that there uld be little doubt about the issue of a test being in his favor he would con- Winnipeg for the commons. "The essary assurances," said the informant, ve been given and Sir Donald will btless run."

BOUND TO THE BED!

TY A BELLE FAILED TO APPEAR AT THE MARRIAGE ALTAR.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—John rd and Miss Frankie Perrigo, of s city, are a young couple who have n very much in love with each other over a year, and finally decided to married. The time set for the wed- g was at 9:30 o'clock at St. n, Episcopal Church. At that hour v. F. A. D. Launt, pastor of the rch, Mr. Beard and his best man, Goldthrope, went to the church awaited the coming of the bride her friends. As the moments flew and she did not appear, the groom an to consult his watch and look vous. He held a council with his nds and the minister, and acknow- ged to them that Frankie's parents e opposed to her marriage with him. was decided that the minister and Goldthrope should go to Frankie's ne and ascertain why she did not e to her own marriage. When the oys reached her home Frankie's her was doing guard duty in the nt yard. He informed the gentle- that his daughter was in the se, and that he would shoot her if tried to go out. If she married Beard declared, he would fill both of them bullets. He could not be pacified, the two men resolved to see the but this Mr. Perrigo objected to flourished a revolver, threatening hoot them if they tried to enter the se.

e did not frighten them very much they went into the house and d her who expected to be a bride to a bedstead with a rope. Mr. nt released her and she expressed illingness to leave the house, but ined when her father threatened hoot her if she did. He said he was ng to be hanged for it. The min- and his companion left the house, Miss Perrigo promised to leave home as soon as she could and her intended at the minister's y, where they would be married. matter rests here. Perrigo had not d down this evening, still expres- a desire to shoot some one.

Worth Remembering.

ere is probably no better relaxing dy for stiff joints, contracted cords, painful congestion, than Hagyard's w Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell, rton, Ont., who was afflicted for years contraction of the bronchial pipes lightness of the chest. It is the great dy for internal or external pain. tu-th-sat-dw.

The Perfection

e age in the medical line is the liquid remedy Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., San nisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the acceptable to the stomach, harmless nature, painless yet prompt and ugh in its action. For sale by Lang- Co., Victoria 11dw

Happiness and Health

mportant problems, the former de- ng greatly on the latter. Everyone iliar with the healthy properties of and no one can afford to be sick and able while the pleasant concentrated fruit remedy Syrup of Figs may be our enterprising druggists, Messrs. y & Co. 12dw

A Wide Range.

ide range of painful affections may t with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James wson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of high terms for rheumatism, lame sprains and many painful complaints merous to mention. It is used in ly or externally. tu-th-sat-dw

TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING ould always be used when children are out- ith. It relieves the little sufferer at once; is e natural, quiet sleep by relieving the cliffs in, and the little cherub awakes as "bright utton." It is very pleasant to taste. It the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from ng or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. e and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING and take no other kind. ap9-eod-dw

A Luxury and Necessity

ich and poor who wish to enjoy good , and who do not wish to resort to bitter nauseous liver medicines and rtics, is the concentrated liquid fruit dy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles and 75c. and $1 25 bottles for sale by y & Co., Victoria. 10dw

A Radical Change.

iel Sullivan, of Malcolm, Ont., takes in recommending Burdock Bitters for dyspepsia. It cured ter years of suffering. From being tic he is now a confirmed believer in medicine. tu-th-sat-dw.

A Cure for Croup.

a valuable fact for mothers to that there is no better or more cer medy for croup than Hagyard's Oil used internally and externally. andy household remedy may be had druggist. tu-th-sat-dw.

Try It.

of the most troublesome complaints ve are asthma and whooping cough, gyard's Pectoral Balsam seldom ther in those, or other prevailing and lung troubles All dealers in e have this remedy for sale. tu-th-sat-dw

LEY & Co., Yates street, Victoria, ole agents for B. C., of Dr. J. W. Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. re satisfaction use no other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

der never varies. A marvel of purity d wholesomeness. More economical than y kinds, and cannot be sold in competi- the multitude of low test, short weight phate powders. Sold only in Cans. ING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y. jddwly

Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR. | VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886. | VOLUME XXVIII NO. 40

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per Week (if delivered).....25 Cents.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion 10 cents, each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, semi-humiliated from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates per line Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Advertisements unacompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full period.

Liberal Allowance on yearly contracts

"Calling attention" to an advertisement, 20 cents per line each insertion.

N.B. Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST — Postage free to any part of the Dominion.....$2 00
Six Months.....$1 25
Three Months.....75
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. MONEY ORDERS, OR CURRENT BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in the Colonist, must enclose with each notice Two Dollar and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, ALBERNI, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE OUTSIDE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Nov. 20.

DEAD IN THE WOODS.

A Man Discovered Shot Near Shawnigan Lake.

The chief of police last evening received a letter from Mr. Finlay, rancher near Shawnigan lake, stating that a man was lying dead in the woods in the rear of the house at Fitzgerald's camp, about one hundred yards from the track. He had not examined the man, so it is not known how he came to his death, whether from accident, suicide or murder.

All that could be gleaned last night was that on the day previous a man named Moreland took a return ticket to Shawnigan lake, and told Conductor Black he would be back that evening. He also said that he had been traveling since the 6th of July last, and that lately he had been on a big spree. Moreland has not as yet turned up, and it is thought that he is the man who is lying dead in the woods, having committed suicide, as he had been feeling despondent owing to his late intemperance.

Full particulars will be known to-day, as an inquiry will be held by the police.

FROM METLAKAHTLA.

The Cormorant Arrives at Nanaimo—All Quiet at Metlakahtla.

A telegram received at this office from Nanaimo states that the Cormorant will arrive at Esquimalt this afternoon. Everything is reported quiet at Metlakahtla, and the surveys are under progress. Supt. Roycraft has eight Indians in charge.

Personal.

At the Oriental: James Abrahams, Vancouver; H. Fry, Cowichan.

S. M. Robins, manager of the Vancouver Coal Co. is at the Driard.

F. Rooney, the senior train mail clerk, arrived down last night.

At the Occidental: Jas. Morton, A. Lucknoriteh, New Westminster, John W. Ross, Wellington.

E. A. Shields, editor of the American Field, arrived on the Louise last night from a hunting expedition in the interior of this province.

W. H. Armstrong, trainmaster of the C. P. R., accompanied by his wife, arrived down from North Bend on Thursday evening.

Messrs. Barrett and Costigan, of the Inland Revenue Service, went to Nanaimo this morning by rail on departmental business.

At the Clarence: F. C. Claus, San Francisco; D. Lewis, Mulkteo; T. C. Morris, C. C. Corr, F. H. Corr and son, C. P. Griffin, Texas; Wyman Clark, Toronto; J. P. Manford, New Westminster; Henry Coupland, Lancaster, England; C. H. Goodwin, J. Halberstadd, San Francisco; J. S. Gragg, H. L. Stokes, Astoria; John McClay, London, Ont.

At the Driard: Capt. C. H. Sawyer, George Turrell, Seattle; Miss Woodthorpe, F. A. Cooper, Mrs Schofield, San Francisco; G. M. Davis, Sacramento; Jas. F. Gordon, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Calder and son, Hamilton; S. P. Palmer, New York; C. Garden, Calgary; Miss Rogers, Marysville, Cal.

On Thursday afternoon's steamer Mr. and Mrs. Luke Pither returned from a six months' visit to their old home and friends in New York state. They both have enjoyed good health, have spent a pleasant time among former scenes, and return to Victoria, satisfied that there is no other place on the continent so desirable as a place of residence. It is Mr. Pither's intention to permanently remain in this city.

Sudden Death of Dr. Cluness.

A telegram was received from Nanaimo last night, stating that Dr. Cluness, for ten years past surveyor of the Vancouver Coal company, had died suddenly yesterday evening. The cause of death was not stated.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Japanese Sailors Have a Drunken Row in a Cabin.

Last night about 10 o'clock cries of distress were heard from a cabin on Humboldt near Douglas street. Officer Hooson was promptly on the scene and found eight Japanese sailors fighting in the cabin. On the floor laid T. Mitani, a Jap, badly wounded. Blood was flowing from a dangerous cut above the left eye, which had been made with a knife, and his face was terribly mutilated and bruised by some blunt instrument, probably a stick of cordwood, found near by covered with blood. When the officer appeared the Japs ran in all directions, leaving the wounded man alone. The officer pursued them and succeeded in capturing T. Yasuda, K. Takahashi and J. Kasaoka, who were taken to jail. The wounded Jap was afterward taken to the jail and identified the prisoners as participants in the fight. The man who did the cutting, Kichi Kobaashi, however, was not caught. Kichi is a sailor on the Triumph and the others belong to the Penelope. The wounded man did not appear to be fatally injured, and what might have been a murder fortunately terminated in a drunken row.

Crafty Capt. Miner.

An article headed "Daring escape," was published in Thursday morning's *Colonist*. This gave an account of the capture of Paymaster Watkins of the U. S. Navy, who was endeavoring to escape on the sealing schooner Arctic. It was stated that Capt. Miner of the sealing schooner Penelope, now in port, and owner of the Arctic, was not a party in any way to the escape of the paymaster. The information was secured by a reporter of this paper from Capt. Miner, who no doubt was very anxious that the best side of the story should be placed before the public. A gentleman of this city has handed us a copy of the Japan Gazette, in which in an account of the proceedings before the U. S. Consular General Court, in regard to Peter C. Fuller, captain of the Arctic and now under sentence in Japan. The petition which was read before the court has been forwarded to President Cleveland, praying for the release of Fuller, who it would seem was an innocent party in the escape. The various paragraphs in the petition show that Capt. Miner was the principal in the whole transaction. It was he that arranged for a passenger for the Arctic, and had Paymaster Watkins conveyed on board without the knowledge of his identity being given Capt. Fuller; and it was not until the war ship Ossipee placed him under arrest that he was aware that his passenger was the defaulting paymaster.

Capt. Miner was clever enough to arrange the plan and had nearly carried it to a successful completion, and would have done so had the Arctic sailed for this port. However the plot failed and Capt. Miner and his remaining schooner Penelope made fast tracks for Victoria, where his schooner is now laid up. Capt. Fuller has not fared so well, for he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine for aiding and abetting the desertion of Paymaster Watkins.

The American authorities would very much like to hold an interview with crafty Capt. Miner on American soil; it would be satisfactory to them, but would likely curtail the captain's liberty for a definite period, and, though assert ing his innocence, is not likely to give the desired opportunity. It is probable that Capt. Fuller will be released.

Parliamentary Union.

The mock parliament was opened last night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms by his honor Lieut.-Governor Archibald. A guard of honor accompanied him, dressed in Windsor uniform, to the throne, whence he delivered the speech, which dwelt with many important local issues. After the speech he retired, and Speaker Shakespeare took the chair. Several notices of motion were read by the premier after which the house adjourned until Wednesday evening, December 1st, when the legislature will meet for business weekly.

After adjournment the representatives repaired to the parlors, where refreshments Speaker's banquet was partaken of. Several speeches were made and a very delightful evening was had. Mr. Shakespeare proved an admirable host and did the honors of the evening in his usual happy manner. The Y. M. C. A. has been receiving many accessions to its membership during the past few weeks and the prospects are for a profitable winter's work. All young men, especially strangers, are made to feel at home.

Fall Assizes.

The following is the calendar of prisoners to be tried at the fall assizes in Victoria, commencing Monday, 22nd inst.:

Ah Goon—Unlawful possession.
Ah Chang—Unlawful possession.
Butcher (a Saanich Indian)—Feloniously killing cattle.
Chilco (a Saanich Indian)—Feloniously killing cattle.
Ah Sing—Perjury.
Mary Ann Williams—Stealing from store.
Christopher Webb—Shooting with intent to murder.
Tai Ho (a Chinese woman)—Unlawful and malicious assault.
Edmund Hughes—Stealing from person.
John McGovern—Stealing.
Chang Sun Ling—Feloniously stealing.

In addition to the above there will probably be two or three new cases to be added to the list by Monday.

First Snow.

ASHCROFT, Nov. 19.—Weather—Snow last night at Barkerville, 18 inches; Quesnelle, 6 inches; Soda Creek, 4 inches; Clinton, light flurry; Ashcroft, none.

Marine.

Ship Rosevelt is on the way from Australia for a cargo of V. A. Co's coal.

The ship Ocean King is lying in Royal Roads, and will load coal at Nanaimo.

Ship W. A. Campbell has completed her cargo of Wellington coal and left immediately for Wilmington.

Ship Belvidere sailed from Wilmington on the 6th instant for a cargo of Wellington coal.

Steamship Empire sailed on Saturday with 920 tons of East Wellington coal for San Francisco.

The Queen of the Pacific sails from the outer wharf to-day at one o'clock for San Francisco.

Steamship Barnard Castle, Capt. Urquhart, has arrived at Departure Bay, having on board 80 tons of steel rails, and machinery for the Wellington collieries. This steamship is now taking on a cargo of Wellington coal.

ENJOYABLE.—Last night the young gentlemen who lodge at the Revere house, Pandora street, gave a party to their many friends. A quadrille band was engaged, and the numerous couples kept up dancing until an early hour this morning. The guests of the Revere house understand thoroughly how to have a good time, and last night was no exception to the rule.

THANKSGIVIE DAY.—Thursday was generally observed as a holiday. Services were held in nearly all the churches, and were well attended. Many took advantage of the day to make a trip over the Island railway, or to hunt in the woods.

WILLIAM'S LAKE VALLEY.

The Magnificent Farm of Pinchbeck & Lyne.

C.B. Eagle's "Onward" Ranche.

(From our Traveling Correspondent.)

Williams Lake valley is really a continuation of the depression extending from Bridge creek to the 150-Mile House. The lake is a very pretty one, and is a great resort for wild fowl and lake trout. On one side the shore rises steep, while on that nearest the road it stretches away in low-lying hills. The ranche of Pinchbeck & Lyne,

"WILLIAM'S LAKE FARM"

is situated at the north-west end of the lake which is emptied by the San Juan river, a small stream which adds its water to that of the Fraser four miles from the house and seven from the lake, running in an exactly opposite direction to the Fraser until the latter is reached. The ranche, on an average, is about a mile and a half in width extending over the full breadth of the valley. There are 2400 acres under fence, while on the hills is fine grass feed for cattle, and adjacent to the farm is good timber. The main residence is at the western end, is two stories in height, roomy and well furnished. Surrounding it are the various stables, warehouses, granaries, and other outbuildings, with several residences for employés.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE

is being built at a point overlooking the lake, for it is at this end of the ranche where the main business is carried on. There is here also a lovely view of the lake and valley, which at the time of our visit was clothed in the many beautiful tints of autumn.

To walk over the farm would be too great an effort, so Mr. Pinchbeck harnessed a team and drove us from one end to the other. Field after field of large extent was passed through, showing signs of having recently been deprived of a luxuriant crop. There is sufficient land to place 1000 acres in grain alone, and if Cariboo forges ahead this will be done. At present 400 acres are in grain, from 300,000 to 400,000 pounds being annually raised, and altogether 600 acres in the various products. We were shown samples of the magnificent root and vegetables grown. Floury potatoes yielding from seven to ten pounds to the hill, and 12 to 15 tons to the acre of carrots, and other roots.

In order to better sell the large quantity of wheat grown, the firm last year bought the Victoria flouring mill, which is now in working order on the stream running from the lake. The mill, which consists of two run of stones, flour and feed, is run by a turbine wheel, a race having been made from the lake to it, and good power assured. This year has been exceptionally dry, and in order to raise the water in William's lake, the opening from Lake la Hache was lowered and soon perceptibly heightened the water in the former lake. The mill is very substantially built, is very complete in its appointments, and we were shown some excellent samples of flour. Adjoining it, on the hill, is a large grain warehouse, the grain being transferred from the latter to the mill on the creek by means of a shoot. The mill will enable Pinchbeck & Lyne to grind their own wheat, and also to do custom work for other farmers. Should any large demand be created flour from this valley would be sufficient to supply it. The wheat here grown has been given the highest honors obtainable in the world, and this year samples of wheat and potatoes are at the colonial exhibition.

A drive of nearly three miles from the house brings us to the lake, near which a

STEAM THRESHER IS AT WORK.

This was run by a portable engine, and kept a large gang busy on the stack and around the thresher, for the machine did its work in a very lively manner. Three men were on the stack passing the sheafs, two others fed them in, three more tied the grain into sacks, while several more were at various work. So soon as a wagon was loaded the grain was conveyed to the warehouse near the mill.

The farm is generally run in a modern way, and would be a genuine surprise to eastern agriculturists. Here, 300 miles north of a railroad, only this year opened, is a farm that would do credit anywhere in the world. Besides the steam thresher the machinery used consists of two self-binders, two mowers, two horse-rakes, two seed drills, three gang plows, six other plows and a large number of wagons and various farming implements. There is also a portable saw-mill, the timber having been cut, fashioned into lumber, and erected into buildings right on the farm. There is a blacksmith shop for repairs and horse shoeing. Pinchbeck & Lyne have a considerable community that could easily be supported from the products of the farm without going to the outside world for other than the luxuries of life.

On the range they have 300 head of cattle, about 200 hogs and 60 horses, besides 24 working horses. They cure ham and bacon, have small fruits for canning in abundance, and with the vegetables and roots, the life on Williams Lake farm is full of the good things of the earth.

At the residence is a piano and the long winter evenings are whiled away by music and singing, the ladies of the house and some of the male members having considerable ability as musicians.

MR. W. PINCHBECK

is a thorough Englishman and has been in the country since 1860, first as an official of the colony. In the Cariboo excitement he engaged in trading and was very successful. During the last year he held office he cultivated a few acres of ground in the valley where he is now situated. This without irrigation produced an abundant crop and netted a large profit. Thinking he had struck it rich, Mr. Pinchbeck took up a large lot of land and spent a great deal of money the next year in its cultivation, but the season proved dry and the yield was not worth the reaping. It was then that the extensive system of irrigation ditches was commenced, and now is most perfect, there always being a reserve supply in case of need. He has progressed since, buying additional land, and now with his partner, Mr. Lyne, has certainly the model farm of the province. Men of energy and persistency, such a Mr. P. has proved himself under many adverse circumstances, form the backbone of any country, and it is hoped that the near future will bring him the reward of his many years of hard labor. Two years ago he visited England and returned with an English wife, an estimable lady, and they have now a fine boy, growing up to follow in his worthy father's footsteps.

After a night's sound sleep in most comfortable quarters, we arise at 7:30 that we may have an opportunity of visiting the

RANCHE OF C. B. EAGLE,

situated at the other end of the lake. It is cold and frosty, and great coats are a necessity. The road passes through the farm and has been chiefly built by the firm. Although narrow in places it is a good road, and this route is the one that should have been followed in constructing the Cariboo road. In the fields are gathered immense flocks of wild geese, gleaning what has been left by the harvesters. They were not at all alarmed by our approach, though the team passed a couple of hundred yard from them. A lusty shout they paid no attention to, though we were informed that if we climbed over the fence armed with a gun they would soon put to flight. The geese have sentinels on the lookout to give an alarm if danger approaches, and it requires considerable stratagem to approach them when thus gathered in the field, so they feel on unconcerned by our near presence. The lake looks charming in the morning sunlight, and many a wild duck is floating on its bosom. Here and there on our way a grouse or two starts from the undergrowth. There is plenty of sport for those fond of wild game, for on the hills deer are plentiful.

THE INDIANS

are the possessors of a magnificent ranche, which they cultivate in a way, making little effort to help nature by irrigation. In a favorable year good crops of grain are raised by them, but they depend mainly on the hay crop cut from the beautifully lying lowlands near the lake. Under good management this ranche would bring forth an abundant yield. It is seven o'clock when we reach C. B. Eagle's ranche, named appropriately "Onward," for it is provided with every modern means of farming. The ranche adjoins the mission farm, is 1,120 acres in extent, and there is a stock ranche at James' Lake of 350 acres. The ranche lies beautifully and is well irrigated by a ditch seven miles in length, and carrying 1,000 inches of water from a permanent supply. It is undoubtedly the best ditch in the country; 225,000 pounds of grain, 250,000 pounds of vegetables and 200 tons of hay are annually raised. Mr. Eagle is a Pennsylvanian of German extraction, and bought the ranche in 1869, since which he has made numerous improvements, including a steam saw-mill, and has generally made it a ranche of the most convenient character. He has received numerous medals in Canada and Europe, and has now an exhibit of peas and potatoes at the Colonial exhibition, which have also been exhibited at various places on the continent, and which he has been asked to part with, they being regarded as exceptionally fine samples.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE

two and-a-half stories in height, was nearly completed at the time of our visit. It is situated on a rise of ground, commanding a fine view of the valley, and is probably the finest residence in the interior. The lumber for the building was cut and sawn by the owner, and the superior decorating and finishing of this building all done by hand. Black pine is used for the finer portions of woodwork. This wood possesses a fine grain and when polished and oiled or grained makes an elegant finishing. It would be excellent for the manufacture of furniture. The residence is supplied with many modern conveniences, and taking into consideration its distance from railway centres, is certainly a work of great credit to the owner and his assistants. Its cost will be in the neighborhood of $10,000. Mr. Eagle has also a general store on the ranche for trading with the Indians and his numerous employés, and does a considerable annual business. Adjoining the "Onward" ranche is that of the

R. C. MISSION,

composed of 1600 acres of finely cultivated land with substantial buildings. They also have a numerous herd of stock cattle.

We were unable to take more than a hasty look at the surroundings, for the stage was awaiting us at the 150-mile house. Our democrat was loaded and several mounted horses, and after an hour's sharp riding through the hills, we were again at the 150, where bidding good-bye to our many new friends, among whom was Mr. Grain, mining expert, who, in an exactly opposite direction to the Fraser until the latter is reached. The ranche, on an average, is about a mile and a half in width extending over the full breadth of the valley. There are 2400 acres under fence, while on the hills is fine grass feed for cattle, and adjacent to the farm is good timber. The main residence is at the western end, is two stories in height, roomy and well furnished. Surrounding it are the various stables, warehouses, granaries, and other outbuildings, with several residences for employés.

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On the range they have 300 head of cattle, about 200 hogs and 60 horses, besides 24 working horses. They cure ham and bacon, have small fruits for canning in abundance, and with the vegetables and roots, the life on Williams Lake farm is full of the good things of the earth.

At the residence is a piano and the long winter evenings are whiled away by music and singing, the ladies of the house and some of the male members having considerable ability as musicians.

MR. W. PINCHBECK

is a thorough Englishman and has been in the country since 1860, first as an official of the colony. In the Cariboo excitement he engaged in trading and was very successful. During the last year he held office he cultivated a few acres of ground in the valley where he is now situated. This without irrigation produced an abundant crop and netted a large profit. Thinking he had struck it rich, Mr. Pinchbeck took up a large lot of land and spent a great deal of money the next year in its cultivation, but the season proved dry and the yield was not worth the reaping. It was then that the extensive system of irrigation ditches was commenced, and now is most perfect, there always being a reserve supply in case of need. He has progressed since, buying additional land, and now with his partner, Mr. Lyne, has certainly the model farm of the province. Men of energy and persistency, such a Mr. P. has proved himself under many adverse circumstances, form the backbone of any country, and it is hoped that the near future will bring him the reward of his many years of hard labor. Two years ago he visited England and returned with an English wife, an estimable lady, and they have now a fine boy, growing up to follow in his worthy father's footsteps.

After a night's sound sleep in most comfortable quarters, we arise at 7:30 that we may have an opportunity of visiting the

RANCHE OF C. B. EAGLE,

situated at the other end of the lake. It is cold and frosty, and great coats are a necessity. The road passes through the farm and has been chiefly built by the firm. Although narrow in places it is a good road, and this route is the one that should have been followed in constructing the Cariboo road. In the fields are gathered immense flocks of wild geese, gleaning what has been left by the harvesters. They were not at all alarmed by our approach, though the team passed a couple of hundred yard from them. A lusty shout they paid no attention to, though we were informed that if we climbed over the fence armed with a gun they would soon put to flight. The

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. CORMORANT.

Order Restored at Metlakahtla and the Survey of the Reserve Progressing.

H. M. S. Cormorant which left on the 28th of October for Metlakahtla with Judge Harrison, Commissioner Taylor, Supt. Roycraft and police constables Brooker and Campbell on board, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday afternoon at 2.30. The Cormorant took the outside passage on the up trip, and arrived at Metlakahtla on the 3rd of November. A landing was effected without any resistance being offered, but no arrests were made until the 5th, considerable parleying going on between the government officials and the Indian representative in the meantime. The Indians requested a short delay to enable the Boscowitz to arrive. Their request was granted. The Boscowitz arrived on the 4th, and on the 5th the superintendent and two constables arrested four of the ringleaders in the council house of the Indians, in the presence of about 300 Indians. No resistance was offered. The government gaol, the key of which was in the possession of the Indians, was then broken open and the prisoners placed in the gaol in charge of special constables. Other arrests followed from day to day until eight had been arrested.

During the progress of the trials the Indians stated that they did not know they were acting wrongly in resisting the survey. They had been told the law could not touch them, or they would not have acted as they had. They understood the land was to be taken from them, but that they were to be sent somewhere else. Now that they knew they were acting contrary to the law they would not interfere with Mr. Tuck any further. On the 22nd of October about 80 Indians set upon Mr. Tuck and his party of five assistants, while attempting to make a survey, took their instruments from them, drove them into their canoes, and would not permit them to land again. While in the hearing of a prisoner was going on, Mr. Roycraft received an anonymous note stating that if he would go with the bearer, he would find the surveying instruments which had been taken from Mr. Tuck; accompanied by Mr. Tuck went as directed and found the instruments in a net house on the beach where they had been placed that morning.

The following are the names of those arrested and the sentences passed upon them respectively:

Edward Mather—Interfering with a surveyor, one month; molesting Mr. Tuck, two months; robbery, committed for trial.

Alfred Atkinson—Interfering with a surveyor, one month; molesting Mr. Tuck, two months.

John Tait—Interfering with a surveyor, one month; molesting Mr. Tuck, two months.

Frederick Ridley—Interfering with a surveyor, one month; molesting Mr. Tuck, two months; assault and battery, two months.

Matthias Waldam—Interfering with a surveyor, one month; molesting Mr. Tuck, two months.

James Smith—Interfering with a surveyor, one month; molesting Mr. Tuck, two months.

Moses Deins and Adolphus Calvert—Robbery, committed for trial.

The injunction made in the supreme court of Victoria, ordering certain of the Indians to tear down the house which had been erected by them upon the disputed two acres, and which joined so closely upon the mission house of the Church Missionary Society as to darken the windows, was not obeyed by those ordered. Unsecountably, however, the building was found to have disappeared on the afternoon of the 11th.

During the time the Cormorant was at Metlakahtla Mr. Tuck commenced the survey of the reserve, and will undoubtedly not be now interfered with.

The Cormorant left Metlakahtla on the 12th, this time taking the inside passage. A severe gale was encountered in Queen Charlotte Sound, the waves washing the decks, but the ship was ably manned and met the onslaught bravely.

Great credit is due to all those concerned in the expedition for the firm and effective manner with which the whole of the proceedings thus far have been carried on. Captain Nicolls, the commander of the Cormorant, acted throughout with great judgment and discretion, and aided very materially to a satisfactory conclusion of a delicate task without necessitating the shedding of blood or the engendering of further bad feeling.

Eight persons were brought down and lodged in the provincial gaol, some under sentence, others committed for trial.

Dr. Cluness' Death.

The Nanaimo Free Press says: This community was shocked last evening with the news that Dr. Daniel Cluness had been found dead in his bed at his residence on the Esplanade. The deceased gentleman had for many years been troubled with cirrhosis of the liver, and succumbed to that disease. He had been confined to his house for a couple of days, and yesterday morning his assistant, Mr. A. Plante, went to the house to see him, but as he was asleep did not awake him, leaving word with the Chinese cook that he would call again in the afternoon. Late in the afternoon he called again, and going to the bedside found the doctor had departed this life. Drs. Davis and Renwick were at once summoned, but they found that the vital spark had fled. In their opinion Dr. Cluness expired between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased was a graduate of the McGill University of Montreal, and came to this city in the summer of 1874, and has had a large and successful practice, holding nearly all the official positions in the city and district. At the time of his death he held the position of medical officer of the Vancouver Coal Company, the Nanaimo hospital, marine department and provincial gaol. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his sudden demise—Mrs. Cluness being at present on a visit to her relatives in Victoria; the blow will be doubly severe on account of her absence. The deceased was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Workmen and Foresters lodges of this city. It is expected that the funeral will take place on Sunday, but the final arrangements will not be made until Mrs. Cluness returns to-day.

THE Victoria Times in its usual egotistical style talks about the Herald and its remarks concerning Mr. John Charlton, as if he were somebody that dare not be spoken about or probably even looked at. He may be a great light in the reform ranks, but what has he ever said or done to raise him above criticism. If the figures given in the Herald are wrong, and it was not affirmed that they were absolutely right, the Times should show what they really are. It is not true those given by Mr. Charlton were taken from the blue books. Neither the Times nor Mr. John Charlton can find them there, nor can it be shown that the C. P. received from the government seventy million in cash. It is a grossly exaggerated statement as most of Mr. Charlton's remarks on political questions generally are.—*Vancouver Herald.*

RIPE RASPBERRIES.—Mr. Jas. Hutcheson yesterday displayed a bunch of ripe raspberries grown in his garden on Church hill. Though very late in the season a considerable number are now ripe on the bushes, an evidence of our favorable climate.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—Dispatches from Sofia state that the regents know five days before Russia instructed General Kaulbars to leave Bulgaria, unless his demand for the dismissal of Gen. Mulkruff was complied with, that he was going to leave anyhow. The authorities have been ordered to afford every facility for safe departure to the Russian officials and those under their protection who will leave the country along with General Kaulbars, and take all steps necessary to prevent any outbreak or disorder on the occasion of their departure. It is stated that Russia will send to the powers a memoranda concerning the Bulgarian question and the action of Gen. Kaulbars, and telegrams have been sent from Lom-Palanka to Prince Alexander congratulating him on the first anniversary of his decisive victory over the Servians, which was won at Slivnitza on Nov. 18, 1885.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—In the senate last night the opposition declared Premier Sagastas' policy was responsible for the military mutiny in September. Senor Sagasta replied that anyone who should have predicted that a year would elapse after the death of King Alfonso without any disturbance more serious than the uprising of 200 unorganized men, which was entirely suppressed in two hours, would have been ridiculed. Continuing, the prime minister said: "The suppression of the revolt is due more to the improved customs of the country and the virtues and talents of the queen than the efforts of the government, which, however, has done its best to preserve order." Gen. Salamanca attacked Premier Sagasta personally, and amid general murmurs, declaring that the only way to bring about the fall of the government was by resorting to a military uprising. Gen. Costello, minister of war, contended against the efforts to make the army a political machine. He said the policy of the government was to make the men opposing them good soldiers, who would ever be ready to serve their country and follow the flag. The general opinion is that the government carried off the honors of the debate and that the opposition made nothing by its attack.

BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Nov. 19.—Capt. Nabokoff, who led the revolt at Bourgas, and three sergeants, who were implicated in the rising, have been condemned to death. Several former officials in Roumelia, who took part in the revolt, were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.—The Royal College and intermediary training schools at