

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889. THE CITY'S GARBAGE.

There is, we see, some difficulty about the disposal of the garbage of the city. There is no part of the suburbs in which it can be dumped where it will not be offensive and injurious to residents and travellers. It should not in fact be dumped anywhere. Heaps of fish are dangerous, and there is no way by which they can be readily made innocuous. The safest way to get rid of it is to burn it. But this is a costly operation requiring an expensive apparatus of furnaces, etc. But there is an essay and a comparatively inexpensive way of disposing of the garbage of this city. It can be thrown into the sea, where it can do no harm to anyone. We cannot see why, with so effectual a way of disposing of the garbage of the city, there need be any question of dumping it anywhere else. When it is in the sea it is dispersed and its decomposition is not injurious. It is very different when it is allowed to lie anywhere on the land or in the waters of the harbor. Dumping it anywhere in the outskirts of the city is necessarily a temporary arrangement. The accumulations must in time become so great and so detrimental to the health of the community that some other means of getting it out of the way should soon become necessary. It is best to take the safest way at once. Some objections may be raised by persons who own land near where the refuse is thrown into the sea, but we do not think that even they would suffer any inconvenience. Arrangements could be made to unload the carts at a time when the tide would soon take it out of the sight and smell of those who live near. We trust that the Board of Aldermen will take measures to place the garbage where it will be a nuisance to no one. Where the choice is between depositing it on the land and throwing it into the sea there should be no hesitation. If carrying the dirt to deep water is more expensive it is more effectual and in every way preferable. In a matter which so nearly concerns the health of the city the difference in the cost of carriage is not worth a moment's consideration.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The citizens of Victoria have determined to celebrate the Queen's birthday this year, as is befitting, in a right royal manner. There is to be a fête which is to last two days. There are to be sports and amusements suited to people of all tastes and conditions. If the programme of the committee is judiciously drawn up and well carried out, the celebration will be finer and better worth seeing and taking a part in than anything of its kind that has yet been seen on the Pacific coast. The athletic sports will be numerous and varied, and some of the best men in Canada and the coast States will participate in them. The regatta will be most attractive. It is not often that such a number of first-class oarsmen can be got together on this side of the continent as will be in Victoria on the 24th and 25th of May. The sculling matches of themselves will be enough to attract a great crowd to the city. The committee should take care to have it well known all over this part of the continent who are to be here and what is to be done. They should exercise great care in arranging their programme, and then advertise far and wide. Every one who has any idea of taking holiday about that time should know where to go and be prepared for their enjoyment in Victoria. But the committee will be able to do little if they are not well backed up by their fellow citizens. Anything like an adequate celebration on the scale intended cannot be got up without the expenditure of a good deal of money. If it is not to be a mean one-horse affair, the committee of management must be well supplied with the means of war. A generous expenditure will be sure to pay. The Committee should not, for want of funds, be compelled to forego anything that would tend to make the celebration imposing or effective. The citizens of Victoria should remember that it is a very great measure depends upon them whether the celebration is to be worthy of the city or not. If they place the means in the hands of the managers to do the thing in good style and to make the arrangements that they believe to be necessary, the celebration will be a success. If they hold back and do not contribute generously towards the fund, they will have themselves alone to blame if the celebration is a failure. But we are not afraid. When once the matter is taken in hand everything will be done both by the committee and the citizens generally to make it the most magnificent affair of its kind ever seen on this side of the continent. It is in the interest of every citizen of Victoria and every inhabitant of British Columbia, for that matter, to do all they can to further this pleasant undertaking. This Province is only beginning to be known in Eastern Canada and the United States. Very few have any idea that it is so beautiful and so goodly a land. By offering strangers an inducement to visit it they help to make it better known. People will come here who will appreciate the beauties and the capabilities of the country, and will tell their neighbors in the different parts of the country the good impression it has made upon them. By this means persons of the most desirable class will be induced to come and settle in the Province. All that British Columbia needs, to be considered as one of the most desirable fields of immigration on the continent, is to be known. And no more effectual way of spreading a knowledge of the country can be devised than this proposed celebration of the Queen's birthday. The crowds of visitors who will be induced to come here if the proper means are used will benefit the city in other ways, and those who pass two pleasant days here, in the most delightful season of the year, will when the opportunity offers, be glad to repeat the visit. A good beginning has been made and we hope that those who have

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CAPITAL NOTES.

The "Globe's" Flop on the Jesuit Bill the Question of the Hour.

The Liberals Highly Indignant—The "Flop" said to be in Little Mowat's Behalf.

Sumas Drying Lands to be Reconverted to British Columbia—Devlin Wants the Waters of the Territories Staked With Fish-Victoria's Member Entertains a Company of Ladies and Gentlemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 18.—The sensation of the day is the "Globe's" flop on the Jesuit question. Late as ten days ago it urged that the government were quite right in not disallowing the bill. On Saturday it says it is convinced after studying the articles in the Law Journal and Law Times, that the act must be disallowed. The liberals here are furious at the somewhat. Mr. Edgar, a "Globe" director, publishes a letter condemning that paper for the change of base, and the "Globe" replies.

The Ottawa (Grit) Free Press is out in a rough attack on the "Globe," and says that the paper by its tergiversation has put itself outside the pale of party journalism. Apparently the paper does not know its own mind for twenty-four hours at a time, says the Free Press.

The statement that the "Globe" will discontinue its political editorials, which fail to obey its orders, would be highly amusing but for its impudence. Perhaps the "Globe" may be found defending the Jesuit bill again to-morrow, and then perhaps a new excommunication bill may be necessary. The family quarrel is decidedly edifying to the ministerialists. The "Globe's" flop is said to be Mowat's card to retain the province.

Hon. Mr. Dawdney gives notice of a bill for the reconversion of the Sumas drying lands on the Fraser river, amounting to 45,000 acres, which at the time of the Dominion's purchase were in the hands of the British Columbia land company, but which were later on conveyed to the Dominion. This reconversion straightens matters out.

In the House, Ives' motion for a commission to inquire into the Canadian trade through the States, and the probability of diverting it into Canadian channels, dropped, owing to the critical illness of his father-in-law, the minister of railways.

Mr. Platt moved that the duty be removed from all grains which do not ripen in Canada.

An influential delegation interviewed the Premier to-day to ask a grant of five hundred dollars for each art school of the Dominion.

The supreme court rendered several judgments to-day. No British Columbian.

Mr. Davin is asking the fisheries department to assist in the hope for the fisheries with fish industries solely to the waters of the other provinces.

Mr. Prior entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen to-night at Aylmer, a little village ten miles from the capital.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As a Field for Emigrants—The Dublin Government Agent, before his departure to B. C.

The reports of the Dominion emigration agents stationed in Europe have been issued, and contain some very interesting reading. Not the least gratifying feature of the reports are the references to B. C. as a field for British emigrants. Mr. H. Merriock, agent at Belfast, writes in the following strain:—

"British Columbia is now attracting considerable attention in the north of Ireland, and quite a number of families with considerable means have gone out there in the past year, and I find a great many are making enquiries regarding that province, and asking for pamphlets, specially descriptive of it. These persons are, as a rule, gentlemen of considerable private means for whom the climate has special attractions. I have the hope for the future of British Columbia, and the profitable investment of their means in the growing towns and cities. The press here has during the summer published a number of articles complimentary and quite interesting as well of that province and its rapid progress and healthy climate, which has, no doubt, aided largely to the active interest now taken in it."

Mr. T. J. Conroy, government agent at Dublin, in his report says:—"During the last few years I have sent a large number of people to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The chief part of them had sufficient capital to settle on land, and engage in commercial pursuits. As far as I can learn they are all doing well; and the publication of the following letter received by a gentleman in Dublin from one of the number who settled at French Creek, Nanaimo, will, I think, be useful to intending emigrants, as the writer, Mr. William Henry Lee, is a very sensible man, who has had considerable experience of agriculture in this country, and his statements can be relied on."

"SHAMROCK LODGE, FRENCH CREEK, B. C., 1888. "Dear Sir,—I have no excuse for not writing long, but I have no time to do so. I am very well, and hope you are the same. I have been particularly busy lately, and the arrival of George and his family, which I have been waiting for some time, has been a great help. I have devoted to correspondence. We all like the country very much, and I have not settled down to anything yet, but your husband, who called here a short time ago, has gone to Alberta, and I learn that he has sent him out \$200 to buy a ranch there. However, you have to work hard, and put up with many a disappointment before you have any success. "We are here now two years, and have never yet had such a week together, always doing something, and are now able to raise much for our own wants. We are catching some salmon now, but the run has not come on as yet. We have had our own little fishery, every Sunday evening, so we look on as quite an event. I have very little Irish news, there, and hope you will be able to get some. I could send you in exchange some of the venison we get here. I have had two bears this summer, and I will send you a couple of skins. The black bear out here lives entirely on berries, and when they are gone they come down with salmon before they go to their winter quarters. "This country is improving very much. I have seen a great deal of it, and it is very rich in a very central position here, land, lead, and iron, and very good roads and mines are opening up a country, which, with a will and unimpeded travel, joined by a few more men, will be a great help to the country. I have had a very good time here, and I am sure you will have a very good time here. "Yours very truly, "W. H. Lee."

Bank Swindlers.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

PANTS! PANTS! PANTS! 75 Pair Pants—Superfine. WITHOUT DOUBT—THE FINEST IN VICTORIA. \$7.00 A PAIR.

Gilmore and McCandless, 35 JOHNSON STREET. TELEPHONE CALL 593. sop-dw

The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company, (LIMITED LIABILITY) March Assessment, Due April 16, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, an assessment of Five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable on or before the 15th of April, 1889, to the Secretary of the company. Any stock upon which said assessments shall remain unpaid on the 15th of April, 1889, shall be deemed delinquent, and a will be advertised for sale at Public Auction, and unless payment shall be made before the sale, on the 9th of May, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

The Company's Office, HENRY JACOBY, Secretary, mar16

NO HOT BOXES SPOONERS GOLD AND SILVER NON-FRIBROUS AND PATENT BOX METAL FOR WASHING AND CLEANING STANDS ANY WEIGHT OR NOTION HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Sole Agents for British Columbia, Cor. Government and Johnson streets, 20th-17th-18th-19th-20th VICTORIA, B. C.

P. T. JOHNSTON & CO., Seedsmen, Nurseries and Florists.

Are selling GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS at the following unprecedentedly low prices for Cash, and in quantities of 10 lbs. and upwards: Red Clover 10c per lb. Alfalfa 10c per lb. Italian 10c per lb. Orchard or Cocksfoot 10c per lb. Red Top 10c per lb. Timothy 10c per lb. All other seeds also Nursery stock at all descriptions, at correspondingly low rates. For further particulars see our printed Catalogue, which will be forwarded post free, on application. NURSERY, 20th-17th-18th-19th-20th VICTORIA, B. C. sep10-dw

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FOR 1889

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