

THE VOTER'S LISTS. The Collectors Under the Law of 1894.

Questions to Answer.

The government have appointed the fol-owing persons to be collectors of provinc-al voters for the several electoral districts inder the Election Act of 1894; which re-seived the Lieut.-Governor's sanction last

week: Henry T. Thrift, for Westminster Elec-oral District, Riding for Deita. L. W. Paisley, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding for Chilliwhack. R. G. Clarke, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding for Dewdney. Robert McBride, for Westminster Elec-oral District, Riding for New Westminster District, Biding for New Westminster District, Biding for New Westminster District, Stiding fo Joseph Burr, for Yale Electoral District,

open

like a

river

long.

est Riding. Wm. M. Cochrane, for Yale Electoral Dis-tot, East Riding. Ernest T. W. Pearse, for Yale Electoral

Ewen Bell, for Lillooet Electoral District,

Ewen Bell, for Lillooet Electoral District, East Riding. Caspar Phair, for Lillooet Electoral Dis-rict, West Riding. W. J. Goepel, for West Kootenay Elec-oral District, South Riding. Frederick Norbury, for East Kootenay Electoral District.

John Stephenson, for Cariboo Electoral

H. Dempster, for Cassiar Electoral

McKillagan, for Victoria City Elec-

Newbigging, for North Victoria Elec-John W. Meldram, for South Victoria

lectoral District. Wm. S. Rant, for Esquimalt Electoral

H. O. Wellburn, for Cowichan-Alberni

oral District. bert Stanton, for Nanalmo City Elec-Herber ral Distr

George Thomson, for North Nanaimo Elec.

Samuel Drake, for South Nanalmo Elec. Anderson, for Comox Electoral

strict. The following persons have been appoint-l distributing collectors under the said et: Charles Warwick, in New Westmins-r City; James McIntosh, in Kamioops; apoleon Fitzstubbs, in Nelson; Joel Broad-ell, in North Victoria; Frederick Soues, in inton; Mark Bate, in Nanaimo City. The new form of claim to vote is practic-ly the same as the old, but the Interro-tories to be answered by claimants for iroiment as voters are new. They are as flows:

Arometric as voters are new. They are as oblows: 1. What is your Christian name, sur-ame, place of residence and occupation? 2. Are you of the full age of twenty-one

2. Are you of the full age of twenty-one ears?
3. Are you a natural-born or naturalized ubject, and which?
4. Have you ever taken the oath of allegance to any foreign state or been naturalized as a subject of a foreign state, and if o have you since been naturalized as a subject, and when and where?
5. Have you resided in the Province of ritish Columbia for twelve months prior o the date of your application to be reguedate of abode in this district for continuous period of two months prior to his date? If not in this district in what f any) electoral district in British folumbia? (If the answer be yes.) In the district?

Do you now reside in the district for ch you apply to be registered as a Pro-dal voter? cial On what

voter: at premises do you reside? Signature..... Vitness

Dry Rot in the Tower.

nemarkable instance of the growth fodry rot has recently been discovered the armory of the tower of London. In ovember a communication was made to royal gardens from the horse guards, ar office, to the effect that on repairing. of the wooden horses in the armory,

## THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAN, MARCH 30. 1-14.

Paradise Valley DISCOVERY OF A HITHERTO UNKNOWN REGION IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA WILDS.

(BY JACK'S CHUM.) "Look at that, you have been talking of rallers, and prairies, did you ever see the book."

On the first page of the book, . we found that the good ship Southampton, Why there are houses, and I see moving round, looking like the Lilns, but where in thunder are we? Captain Maitland, master, with three s a strange country altogether," hundred emigrants, principally young a strange country article. Jack, as the exclamation of Jack. Jack, as the exclamation of Jack. Jack, and myself, left Hope on dians and myself, left Hope on settlement, left Liverpool, England, on settlement, left Liverpool, England, on 2nd, 1893, on a prospecting wip, ad been travelling for two months, April 10th, 1793, for Australia, a new sing range after range of mountains. country, but then coming into prominence rading creeks, rafting rivers, sometimes in England, the Southampton being the country, dotted here and there first emigrant ship to sail for that place. groves of timber, in other places The good ship rounded the Cape of Good ugh swamps and grass to our knees; Hope, and so far had a splendid passage, ugh swamps impassable forests, hav- when on June 26th, latitude 40 south, rough almost impassable forests, hav-rough almost impassable forests, hav-to wade creeks to avoid the brush and longitude 30 south, they encountered a most terrific gale which lasted for three We had crossed the sumtimber. f a mountain fully 7000 feet high, weeks, the ship running before the wind mit of a mountain our attention to the when Jack called our attention to the splendid panorama below. The valley by a huge wave, carrying away the comwhere we stood, ran due south as pass and wheel. For a month more it from where we could see, and ranged from was stormy and foggy weather, the ship far as the eye could be. A river running 20 to 40 miles wide. A river running down the valley, from our position, looked required hands at the pumps continually. white rope swung through the For the first time in seven weeks, Capof the valley. One large bridge tain Maitland had a chance to take his Id be seen, crossing the river, houses bearings, and to his astonishment found dotted the valley, and in the far distance that they were near the North American we could distinguish a large city. As continent, in the Pacific Ocean, 52 lati-this was about 4 p.m., on September 2, tude north, 135 longitude north, and land decided to camp for the night, and was sighted a few hours afterwards. As and a consultation in regard to visiting the water was gaining on the pumps, it he lovely valley below. Jack was for was concluded to run her ashore on the first favorable place. In two more days roceeding at once, and looked with longreceeding at once, and looked what is, ng eyes on the valley. The fact is, fack was thirsty, and craved for a long fack was thirsty bottle, not doubting 18th of August, 1793, and they ran ashore on a fine sandy beach, latitude at all kinds of liquor could be procured

54 north, longitude 130 north. All the We sat up late, discussing our trip, the women and children, and part of the men, were put ashore to erect tents, etc., etc., women and children, and part of the men, ereeks that prospected the best, and the elaims we staked off, reefs of quartz spotted with gold, and in abundance; in fact, millions in sight and touch. if we would only transport it out of the country. | was empty.

After taking the north star, and check- It was not until the cargo had been ing off our course from Hope, we found all stowed away under canvas, that they we had travelled due northwest, and realized their helpless condition. True. agreeing to visit the valley, we turned they had provisions for nearly two years. To all appearances they were on a barn for the night. On September 3rd we started early to ren shore, with small chances of a rescue. descend the mountain, and about two The coast range, behind the encampment. hours afterward came to a perpendicular was heavily timbered, except on the sumdrop, of nearly 4000 feet, and this wall mit, where a crown of bare rock rose of the mountain appeared to extend all 1000 feet higher than the general range around the valley. For three days we of mountains. Captain Maitland sug-travelled on the edge of this precipice, gested that a flag of distress be hoisted when we came to a large break, or slid", on that point, with the hope that it would which extended in a gradual slope to the be seen by some of the whaling fleet, The view from here of the val- which visited these waters. So on Sepby and its surroundings was most beau- tember 2nd, ten men were sent up to The river puzzled us considerably, | hoist the flag. They found the journey as no break or water course, could be comparatively easy until they reached the seen at the north end of the valley. So base of the crown, not over 2000 feet far it was impossible to get upon the slide | high. After three hours' hard work they so we travelled due east for two miles, gained the summit of the crown rock. when we came to an old deer trail which from which they had a splendid view for took us there, half a mile down. The 50 miles around in all directions, they slide was fully two miles wide and cov- looked long and earnestly seaward but ered with a heavy growth of timber, from not a speck, not even a bird could be ight to ten feet in diameter. One mile seen. They looked inland and their further down, we came to a 60-foot road, countenances lit up with joy. They cheerstraight as an arrow, and about 12 miles | ed, waved their hats, and for a time were The limbs of the trees entwined mad with delight for there lay below the overhead, making it look like an immense most beautiful valley man had ever seen. tunnel. Such a splendid avenue cannot They immediately hoisted the flag and rebe seen in any other part of the world. | turned to their companions full of life

On our way down this avenue we de- and vigor. bated with ourselves about the people in A general meeting was called and they the value. Could they understand us, reported to their friends what they had and how they would receive us? I must seen." Captain Maitland was to have each one taken in turn. When all the est, and now the tax collector comes arconfess, it was with fear and trembling full command as he had at sea. He at we proceeded onwards. Suddenly the once recommended a trail to be made over city appeared in full view, under a glori- the mountain and he with a few others, ous morning sun, and our fears were soon would explore the valley next day. One allayed, for a few yards ahead was the of the party who saw the valley said a sign of the "King's Head," and under- large creek or river came toward the neath in large letters, "refreshments for mountain, and if its mouth could be found man and beast." "Hurrah!" cried Jack, no doubt a natural pass would be seen, "that's English anyway;" and he made long strides towards the hostelry. On fresh water, except the water they had entering we found several people present, used, since they landed, which boiled and who looked on us with astonishment, bubbled up, under the rock close to the particularly the four Indians, for such hal bay, consequently they concluded this never been seen before. Jack at once water came from the valley under or asked for the "boss," at the same time through the mountain. ooking for the bar usually to be found in On September 3rd Captain Maitland such places. The proprietor coming in, with 15 men started early and arrived in Jack asked him for some gin. He (the the valley about noon, and travelled for proprietor) did not know what gin was. five days; up the valley to where the 'Have you brandy?" city now stands. On the way plenty of game was seen. Deer ran in bands of fifty to one hundred, elk and bear were 'Beer ?'' frequently met with, great numbers of No." "Never heard those things before; what hotel and nothing to drink!" "Oh, yes, I have water, if the gentle-" "Oh, yes, I have water, if the gentle-" man is thirsty." completed and the cattle and all in the "Water be d-d," said Jack, "I have valley enjoying the succulent grass. All had plenty of that for the last two hands were set to work packing the goods months. Water, ugh! A large city like this and no liquor. They are not civiliz-were to build rafts to take the goods were to build rafts to take the goods We were invited to a private ed yet.' up by water. Here they found the two m, where a great many questions were horses very useful towing the rafts up asked and answered. He said the valthe gentle stream, and by the 10th of Noby was called "Paradise Valley" and vember all the emigrants, goods and cat-this city was "Maitland," named in honor the wene at their destination. After this of the founder. It had about 25,000 inlog huts were built and piles of wood habitants, and was built of stone. The gathered up for a long winter. town was laid out in squares, the main The first snow came on the 23rd of streets, 100 feet wide, cross streets 60 feet wide, shade trees were planted on and it never exceeded fifteen inches be-dred acres. Numerous hot springs are at them to improve this land? Whereby we called on Governor Maitland and each side giving a picturesque effect. Mr. Williams, our host, promised to introduce | 1794, when spring opened in earnest. It us to Governor Maitland to-morrow, so we hoped to have our curiosity satisfied their records; how from the first pros-regarding this beautiful country: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being the been with them, and how in sight to see the trees loaded with fruit, At 6 p.m., September 7th, we sat down years they and their cattle had multito our first meal in Maitland city. Jack called it "a regular square meal," far surpassing anything in his own country, how gold and silver mines had been disand I think this meal did much to recovered and worked by the state; how concile Jack for the loss of his liquor. concile Jack for the loss of his liquor. happy and contented the people were, After supper we went further down town and with hearts full of love they thankand bought a new outfit of clothing, as ed God for his providence in bringing we were ragged and dirty, travelling so them to this valley. long in the brush, we paid for a suit of Mr. Maitland entering here, I asked underclothing three shillings, a very nice him what way the river entered the vallight wool suit, coat, vest, trousers, ten ley. He said it came from under the shillings, tweed hat, one shilling. Remountain at the north end of the valley, turning to our worthy host we had a and that it ran into the sea in a similar shave, a good bath, and after the excite- way. He was under the impression that ment of the day, slept soundly until at some time the valley once formed morning. part of the mountain and had the same After breakfast we were taken by Mr. elevation, the river running underneath, Williams to the government house and introduced to Governor Maitland. He where the constant washing of the water, or some great convulsion of nature, fine looking man, stands six feet depressed it to nearly its present level, htth. weighs 200 pounds and is about 35 at the same time damming up the outlet, ars old. He received us very kindly, asking us how we got into the valley, where we came from, and about all this miles long and over 1,000 feet deep. As part of British Columbia. He also aska constant dropping of water will wear many questions regarding England and a hole in a stone, so did this tremendous r countries. I asked him how long pressure of water force its way into the valley had been settled, and where old channel and lost its thousands of and when did they arrive here. He | years' accumulation in the sea, and in once arose and took up a large book ing, "in this you will find all records the founding of this valley," and exat once arose and took up a large book saving, "in this you will find all records | Garden of Eden.

valley was astonishing, considering they were so far north, the mean temperature in winter being 10 above zero, and stum-mer 90. Show had never been known to exceed two feet in depth, and in one part or corner of the valley snow never fell, and any tropical plant could be grown there. In this corner were planted tea, coffee, tobacco, oranges, lemons, etc., and sufficinet was grown to supply the country. I asked Mr. Maitland how he accounted for the warmth of this par-ticular spot. He supposed it was caused by the numerous hot springs in that vit so much as to recoup them for actual cost of production. I bought a bunch by the numerous hot springs in that vicinity. Other fruits, apples, pears, plums of cigars, containing fifty, for one shil-and all kinds of berries, grew to perfec-ling, the finest I have ever smoked. We and all kinds of berries, grew to perfec-tion, and every family had an abundance img, the mest I have ever smoked. We returned to the city, greatly astonished at the wonders we had seen at the tropi-cal farm. We dined and spent a pleas-ant evening with Mr. Maitland. of those things. I said I supposed seeds and plants were on the ship Southamp-tom and intended for Australia? "Yes," he said, "but an all-wise God had ruled

he said, "but an all-wise God had ruled differently. T remarked also that it was a coinci-dence that their forefathers discovered the valley at the south end on Septem-ber 2nd, 1793, and that we discovered it at the porth end on September 2nd, 1893, one hundred years later. "Is this the only town in the val-"Is this the only town in the val-

ley? "Oh, no; we have Southampton, twelve

thousand; Edgar, ten thousand; Austra-lia, nine thousand; Liverpool, seven thousand inhabitants; besides a number of smaller ones, from three hundred to two thousand inhabitants each."

"How are those towns governed?" The same way as the rural districts. Men are elected every three years for the parliament house, one member for every two thousand voters, and each member is paid five shillings a day the year round. He is the chief of the district he represents, chairman of the school board and arbitrator. He makes out all estimates required and has charge of all moneys to be expended. There are no judges or lawyers in Paradise Val-ley. Besides the member for the district, the governor appoints two men to act with the chairman, which forms the arbitration board. Should any person have a grievance against another he notifies the chairman, who appoints the day for hearing the case. The plaintiff is called in, sworn, and states his case and the de-fendant states his case. All the evidence of land not cultivated. is taken down and the award made according to it. The party who loses the case pays all costs, which generally amount to six shillings; two shillings own over one hundred acres?" each to the two arbitrators and two shillings to the plaintiff. If there are any witnesses they must be paid two shil-lings also. Wery seldom will a case extend over one hour. They have in the parliament house thirty-five members, which gives a voting population of seven-ty thousand. The members are called together on the first of January each year, the governor opens the house in a meat speech, congratulates the members on their health, hopes God will guide. them to be just and faithful to the people. He places before them the accounts for his department. The accounts for 1892 I saw. They were as follows: Governor's salary, three hundred pounds; salary to clerks in all departments, two thousand pounds; salary to thirty-five members, three thousand pounds; total, five thousand three hundred pounds. Receipts from taxation of voters, at seven shillings a head, twenty-four thousand five hundred pounds; surplus from gold and silver, mines, fifteen thousand lars an acre, and at that you must be a pounds; total, thirty-nine thousand five bona fide settler, live on it, and improve hundred pounds, leaving a balance for it. Just imagine the hardships of a setschools and public works in the thirty- tler with limited capital what he has to, five districts of thirty-four thousand two contend with, every acre cleared, costing hundred pounds. After the above ac-counts are passed each member lays on dollars, slaving from sunrise to sunset.

one and pass the accounts, with esti

they would average in weight twenty pounds each, and not half grown yet. We returned early to be in-time for Jack's lecture, which is to take place at 3 p.m. on "The progress of nations, their laws and governments," and leaving Jack to make a few notes, I took an heur's stroll through the city. I visited several of the shops, and it was astonishmarkably clean and well drained. The main<sup>10</sup> drain runs parallel and ten feet from the river and empties into it, two surprised to see its accuracy at two and four hundred yards. He did not think miles below the town every street has a such a neat, compact weapeon could be drain which runs direct to the main. At made. He was delighted with the pres. 3 p.m. we went to the town hall. It is ent. I also left with him one hundred a large structure, seating three thousand people, and on our arrival every seat was

cartridges, and reloading tools. The bridge across the river is built taken; Mr. Maitland took the chair. of stone, and has one span of one hun-dred feet, this being the average width of the river. The river has a walf on each side, twelve feet high, and this extends for one hundred miles. Previous them; he explained the telegraph, the iron its mod the terrible weapons of "Yes," he said, "look at them, they to the wall being built the bank was washing away and parts of the valley overflowed during high water. It is a grand success, making a splendid canal, i asked Mr. Maitland, who owned the land? He said it was owned by the peo-ple, that is, one hundred acres to each man, and that all vacant land belonged to the state. Whenever a young man arrived at the ace of twenty vacan he is arrived at the age of twenty years he is the last one hundred years they had inpresented by the state with one hundred acres of land, and this or any, is not creased to he one of the largest nations some trivial technicality?" ov. earth. He told them of the Atlantic this grant must have fifty acres under cultivation within five years or he is taxed two shillings an acre for the amount "Then I suppose no man can sell or "Certainly not," said Mr. Maitland, "it would be the entering wedge of a nonopoly, and would have a tendency to degrade and petrify their ambition The land laws are most excellent in commit murder, truly it is a national all well and overjoyed to see us, embrac-Paradise Valley and could be imitted curse, and from it all misery and star-ing us repeatedly. here to advantage. Except the transfer vation enganates. He next gave them a ing us repeatedly. And now dear friends, adieu! My ago or so, any land could be bought for intelligence and honor, the trial by one dollar per acre and in any quantity, no conditions asked. You pay your monjury, and the armies of lawyers who atey and take what you want. Capitaltend the courts, who for a fee, will argue ists did not fail to take advantage of black is white, for days retarding justice, this offer, they bought up all lands av- and often preventing justice: they are ailable and adapted for cultivation and becoming a huge vampire of the world, sucking the life's blood out of the peothere it lies a blot on British Columbia. No improvements; those speculators were pie. In concluding, Jack told them, he believed they had reached the zenith of civilization, and that they were the most happy and most prosperous people in the world. He thanked them for their pa-tience during his address; he also would that does not be the solution of the solution o ple. In concluding, Jack told them, he wise in their generation. If they improve the lands they must be taxed for civilization, and that they were the most their improvements, but as wild land the happy and most prosperous people in the taxes are nominal, and to enhance the value of this land, the cream of the province, and held by these speculators, the bid them a long farewell, as he would price of all other lands were raised to

leave for home on Monday, the 11th, two dollars and fifty cents and five dol- thanking them for their kindness, which he could never forget, and the wonderful things he had seen in Paradise Valley. (Great Applause). Mr. Maitland sincerely thanked Mr.

John, for himself and the audience, had been very much interested in the lecture. He thanked God there were no inthe table vouchers for all moneys spent living on salmon and potatoes nearly the toxicating liquors in their domain, and in his district and estimates for the new year round to keep out of debt. For no murders or thefts had ever been comyear. Each district is numbered, south two years he slaves, true, he has three mitted. Every one had enough and to 1-2-3, and so an; north 1-2-3 same or four acres cleared and under fence, spare. He could not help comparing millions way. They will commence on the south except the stumps which are a life fix- their happy lot to the starving millions

5

We left Paradise Valley very early in September, truly sorry to do so. Our worthy host was very much affected at our departure. He would not accept a shilling for the Indians nor ourselves, and he accompanied us, some four miles up the grand avenue, when, with a silent clasp of the hand, our hearts too full to speak, we went our way. We travelied on for four hours, not a word spoken, ing to see the variety and excellence of goods displayed, and I could scarcely be-lieve they had not connection with all markets of the world. The city is re-We decided on leaving here to trace We decided on leaving here to travel due east until we crossed our trail coming in. We travelled about twenty-five miles the first day and then camped for the night, three more days we travelled on when we found our tree mark, we trudged along day after day meeting with no adventure. I chaffed Jack consider-

ably on his lecture regarding strong drink, he said he had decided, since he taken; Mr. Maitland took the chain. Jack commenced on England and its population. He gave them an idea of population. He gave them an idea of dise Valley, to take no more, but I

> commence business without a cent, in three or four years they own the finest houses in the cities, and where does the noney come from but out of the poor man's pocket. Then look at them in our courts, see how they retard justice, costing the country thousands of dollars for a case, which could be settled in a few hours, did they not delay the court on

We travelled on for some days, taking transferable, the young man who receives cable, electricity, how eventually it particular pains to mark well our rich prospects (for future use) on the differparticular pains to mark well our rich great efforts made to navigate the air ent creeks. So we went on, snow had fal-len on the mountains, and it would be against wind, or heavy currents of air, len on the mountains, and it would be and that in the near future it would be a death to be trapped in with snow, so grand success; he told them how the peo-ple in most of the nations were addicted we pushed on from daylight to dark, the fall rains commencing in earnest, and to the use of intoxicating drinks, how with rain and brush, we were wet all these drunkards filled the gaols, and the time, still we hurried on, and at last how, when under the influence of this crossed the mighty Fraser, and arrived strong drink, men will rob, steal, and home on November 2nd, after an absence commit murder, truly it is a national of four months. We found our families

> hadges were appointed, who are men of pen is not adequate to describe all the things we saw in Paradise Valley, but the little seed we brought from there, 3 hopes will take root, and bring forth fruit in abundance, and that we may live in God's grace; and happiness will come to us as it did to the people in Paradiso Valley.

## The Fonthill Nurseries

Largest in the Dominion. over 700 acres. offer a Superior Line of Stock in general at prices that are

right.

eved to be more than 100 years ld, a mass of fungus was found in the iterior. It was cut out with the portion the wood to which it was attached nd sent to Kew, when it proved to be large and characteristic specimen of a ordinary dry-rot fungus (Merulius laymans, Jacq.). This fungus, as is well lown, is very destructive to timber in ose and ill-ventilated situations. The ngular circumstance in this case is that appears to have been arrested in its owth and killed and dessicated before. had produced the smallest fragment fructification .- Kew Bulletin.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney of bladder diseases relieved in six hours the "New Great South American Kidney are," This new remedy is a great surprise of a delight to physicians on account of exceeding promptness in relieving pain the bladder, kidneys, back and every art of the urinary passages in male or male. It relieves retention of water and in in passing it almost immed stely. Sold Langley & Ca



ar of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. KE, Oshawa, Ontario. N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and tly, on the liver and bowels. 25c

on hand not be sufficient to meet necessary expenses, the governor is author-

other a fac-simile of the valley. We had lunch with Mr. Maitland and were introduced to Mrs. Maitland, who is full of grace and beauty. They have four children, two boys and two gisls, bright and intelligent. After lunch we visited School 1 south. They had nearly five hundred boys, and such a bright, in-telligent lot I had never seen before. Not a murmur in the school and very re-

just ripening, filling the air with sweet plied as the sands on the seashore; how perfume. On the stoney part the tea log houses had been changed to stone; plants are planted, six feet apart, and grow five feet high. Some two hundred boys were picking the leaves, this being the third crop for this year. The first was picked the latter part of April (and

September. Two aundred boys pick about six hundred and twenty pounds a day, and it requires fifty men a day to sort and dry that amount. These plants were raised from the seeds, and will live from forty to fifty years, but I was assured these plants were nearly one some ten men were at work. They had home, hoping we would find our families hundred years old and give as much three different galleries. Here for the in good health, and not over anxious for tea as they did fifty years ago. The cof- first time I saw the auger used for bor- our long absence, with a lingering clasp fee tree was also planted from the seed, and some fifty acres were used for this. The trees are mearly twelve feet high, and in average rock will bore one inch and resemble the Portugal laurel. Each office tree produces about three pounds in diameter. The powder used is a very had not time to comment fully when at the same time damining up the other, thereby forming a vast lake, which ex-isted for thousands of years, about 250 in tobacco, and by all appearances would in tobacco, and by all appearances would be a heavy crop, and was now ready to be taken in to dry. This tobacco is all ton, and here they have their hammers, other to general news of the valley. made up into chigars and cheroots. I did mot see a pipe in the country. They are very moderate smokers, and seldom smoke till after the evening meal. On Sunday we attended service at noise is like the kettle dram but much onise is like the kettle dram

accounts are passed should the balance ound, he wants ten dollars, (three for flowing with milk and honey. He prayrevenue and seven for improvements on | ed God to keep them from coming sized to have so much silver and gold coined to meet the outlay. All coins have George III, on one side and on the other a facsimile of the valler. the land). What can the man do? He contact with other people on the conti-

he will call on his way back, when he In the town hall I noticed a great hopes the money will be ready; on his many ladies, it was the first chance I return the money is there, but at what a had to study them, they had all rosy sacrifice. The settler has travelled complexions, very fair, and are over the miles, and has at last found a man who medium height, they move with much will lend him ten dollars for one year at suppleness and grace. A well developed twelve per cent., taking some goods for and commanding figure, and elasticity in security. Next year he has to borrow their walk, which I have not seen be more to pay the former loan, and more | fore, there must be some cause for this, spectful towards their teacher. On in-quiry I found mixed schools are not al-lowed. It was tried for some years in the early days of the settlement. It brought too much familiarity between the elder boys and girls. Consequently the the more it is sold for debt; he and his fam-elder boys and girls. Consequently the ladies are not al-live to pay the former found, and more taxes, and so it goes on, the more land he improves and brings under cultiva-tion the more taxes he has to pay; he mortgages the land, and in two years elder boys and girls. Consequently the ladies laces the inter to pay the pay the pay is the ladies laces the ladies laces the provide the more it is sold for debt; he and his fam-were used, how the ladies laces themelder boys and girls. Consequently the young ladies did not receive that true courtesy and respect from the young men they are entitled to. I must con-for himself, no brotherly love or feeling what the corsets were, and they never fess their school system is far superior for this toiler of the forest; it is looked used such things. I concluded this was to ours here. I have visited schools on as a simple matter of business, I do the secret. The ladies of Paradise Valwhere the teacher has no control, the not blame anyone, or party, for this ley did not deform themselves, God children talking and laughing or running state of things, but we can and should bless them. They are the real type of in and out all the time during school make our lands more equitable by doing womanhood, growing up and living by hours, made studied only when it suited away with taxation on improvement, by God's laws. What misery, what sickthem. They have no respect for their teacher, and by and by they will have no respect for their parents. We stayed in school one hour and then fide settler, encourage him, and if nec-

started for the tropical farm, eight miles essary assist him, for he is the backbone them. down the valley. This farm is shaped and builder of nations. Wild land, (or After the , vening meal, we went to like a horse shoe, which forms a bay cream of the country) what shall we do the shops and bought a few things we in the east side of the valley in the moun- with it? Dare we interfere with this needed for our journey home, as all and it never exceeded inteen inches be-tween that time and the last of March, 1794, when spring opened in earnest. It would take a large volume to copy all their records; how from the first pros-oranges, lemons, etc. It was a beautiful wealthy, they have great influence, and their wealth and influence have made all laws subservient to their wish, but it found them, and others might do likedoes not matter, the time will come wise. He was not anxious to be acquint-when public opinion will be heard, they must improve this land, or tax them all told him it was only by accident we it is worth. It is only by doing this we found them, and it might be hundreds of is always the best, second, July; third, September. Two hundred boys pick about six hundred and two hundred boys pick But to notwore to Baro to Table To the prosperand by that time your people will be able But to return to Paradise Valley. We to protect themselves against all com-

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