The Colonist.

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JOINED WITH STEEL.

The Lake Shore Road will Reach the Boundary on New Year's Day.

(Post Intelligencer.)

President Dunham, Auditor John Craig, Chief Engineer Tancott, Assistant Engineer Warner, General Passenger Agent Ruff, John R. Reavis, James Davis, P. H. Smith, W. N. Donaldson and W. K. McClintock left at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, on a special train on the Lake Shore road for the end of the track, north of Big Lake, and returned last evening. They found the track laid to the Skagit, with the exception of a gap of less than two miles, and the rails to fill this gap are on the ground. The first train will run through to Sedro about November 25th, the construction of a bridge over the Nookachamps being a cause of some delay. Track is laid from Sedro to the Samish, ten miles further, where a bridge is being built. The grading is finished to the boundary and only the tracklaying and bridge-building remains. The framework for the Nooksack bridge has been put together, so that its erection will be an easy matter. The Canadian end of the road is well advanced, and connection at the boundary will be made by January 1st.

As soon as track is completed to Sedro trains will run through to Anacortes over the Seattle & Northern road. Some proposals have been made to run the Lake Shore cars through to Fairhaven over the Fairhaven & Southern and to bring the latter road's cars through to Seattle over the Lake Shore, but it is not certain that such an arrangement will be made, as the Lake Shore has not cars to spare. No additional trains will be put on, but the present trains will run on to Sedro.

THE McKINLEY BILL.

And the Power of the Senate to Prevent the Repeal for Some Time to Come.

A well known American resident yesterday said to the writer: "I am glad we have a United States Senate, for, with it, it will be impossible for some time to come to interfere with our fiscal arrangements by the repeal of the McKinley Tariff, which is now the seated law of the country, and by it trade matters will be regulated. The Senate is Republican, no matter what the House may be." He went on to say that it was most mischievous to the business of any country that its tariff should be lacking in the element of stability. But over the lines this was provided for in the fact that the Senate was elected for six years, and without its concurrence no tariff alterations could be brought about. He said that in a recent conversation with a gentleman prominent in the public life of Great Britain that authority had stated that the Senate of the United States was far ahead of either the House of Lords or the Senate of Canada. It was in the very nature of things an eminently conservative chamber,—a safeguard against the legislative excess of any political party. It was not, however, irresponsible to the people, as were the two bodies he had named, as its members had to seek the endorsation of the people directly, or indirectly, every six years, the Representative Chamber having only an existence of two years.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and a special jury.)

Greer v. Clarke.—This was an action brought by Samuel Greer, of Vancouver, against Capt. Clarke, of this city, to recover the sum of $425 for monies alleged to be due by the defendant to the plaintiff, in consequence of the defendant refusing to carry out the sale of the property at English Bay claimed by plaintiff by public auction, last September. Capt. Clarke claimed the amount as his commission on sales of this property.

The special jury brought in the following verdict:

"That the defendant is entitled to receive five per cent. commission and his expenses upon all the sales effected during the time the property was in his hands."

The Chief Justice did not enter judgment, but allowed either party to move, and reserved the question of costs.

Mr. Gregory for plaintiff; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., and Mr. H. D. Helmcken for defendant.

Upwards of $800 were realized by the re-opening services in connection with the First Presbyterian Church.

A TOWN OF PROMISE.

What is Being Done at Chemainus—Progress of the New Mills and Docks.

A Shipyard Contemplated and Capital Now Being Secured—Suggested Mail Route.

Donald M. McPherson, an Eastern lumber operator, who is spending a few weeks in the province, came down from Chemainus yesterday. At that thriving little town, situated on Horse Shoe Bay, about 50 miles north of this city on the line of the E. & N., is the largest lumbering establishment on Vancouver Island, if not in the whole province. There is at present in construction there, not far from the railway station, a large sawmill with a capacity of 225,000 feet per day, for the Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., who intend the Chemainus mill to be the most efficient in the province. The machinery will comprise two band mills of the largest size, the saws being 12 feet wide; and will also include a 54-foot gang, edgers, planers, lath and shingle mills, etc. The motive power will be obtained from two engines, 24 x 30, the steam for which will be supplied by nine boilers of large capacity. A wrought iron boiler for destroying the refuse, similar to those used in the largest eastern mills, will also be erected. It is estimated that the cost of the mill building, which, independent of the boiler house, will be nearly 400 feet long by 80 wide, will, together with the shipping wharves, etc., be nearly $250,000.00.

Arrangements are also being made for the establishment of a ship-building yard, and at the present time eastern capital is being largely subscribed towards the enterprise. The capital stock of the ship-buildng company will be about $1,500,000. There is no doubt but this enterprise would prove highly remunerative. It is a well known fact that the Douglas fir, which grows right behind the mills, is the finest timber in the world for masts, spars, and all other purposes connected with the building of vessels. At the same time it will be a great boon to the sawmill at Chemainus if the shipyard is speedily established, as the mill would then always be sure of vessels to transport the output. The importance of this is appreciated when it is remembered that frequently when the lumber market is good, it is impossible to secure vessels to supply it. The Chemainus Mill Co own large areas of timber lands on Vancouver Island, including some valuable claims on Cowichan Lake, well known for its forest wealth. One claim of 1,102 acres on this lake is the property of Victoria parties. The mill company also own all the land around Horse Shoe Bay, in which the mill is situated, with the exception of one piece, that has just been placed on the market by private parties. This land will in the near future be of great value, as in all probability Chemainus will next year have a population of 1,500; and as this is the only land fronting on the bay that will be open for purchase during the next five years. The railway station is on the mill company's property, and about 300 yards only from the mill and the lots alluded to.

The new Chemainus docks will accommodate seven large vessels at a time, while the bay provides the best possible anchorage for a fleet of any size. By Portier Pass there is a much better channel to Vancouver than there is from Nanaimo, 25 miles above.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE CRESCENT.

One of the Attractions of Port Crescent, Where the Visitor Can Enjoy Nature in all Her Solitude.

(Correspondence of THE COLONIST).

PORT CRESCENT, Nov. 10, 1890.—One of the earliest and most deserving public benefits performed by the Port Crescent Improvement company and the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis Railroad company was the making known to the world of the existence of the charming Lake Crescent, one of the most beautiful gems of inland water on the face of the earth. This lovely lake lies south-west of Port Crescent, about seven miles from the bay, and was unmarked on any map until its existence was made prominent before the public through the information obtained by the surveyors for the companies that are developing the wonderful resources of this portion of the State of Washington.

During the past summer Lake Crescent has been visited by a large number of people, tourists from all parts of the world, as well as citizens of Victoria and other places on the Sound. Among these visitors were many who had seen the famous lakes of Switzerland and Scotland. Yet all were loud in their expressions of admiration for beautiful Lake Crescent, and all exclaimed with one voice that its charms are not surpassed by any of the inland waters which are better known to fame.

Your correspondent visited Lake Crescent in July and again during the past week and cannot recommend too highly the trip to all who find pleasure in viewing nature in her loveliest surroundings. Even the comparative seclusion of the spot and the difficulty attending a trip to its shore only serve to heighten one's enjoyment of the scenery and brighten the remembrance of the grand combination of all that makes an inland sea beautiful.

A good trail has been cut from Port Crescent to the lake by the Port Crescent Improvement Company, and the trip can be made on horseback. Your correspondent found the journey on foot equally pleasant. We set out before daybreak and were well into the forest before dawn had fully come. After leaving the townsite the trail leads through a dense forest of gigantic cedar and fir, interspersed with maple and other trees, with leaves turned to autumnal golden hue. Eastern visitors find this trip through the woods one of unrivalled interest. The sombre twilight and sepulchral stillness of the forest at mid-day astonish the traveller from the East more than any other peculiarity of the place. The absence of life, the failure to see or hear the myriad forms of animal life that brighten the open country, are so noticable that they fill the mind of the visitor with wonder. Here and there snails cross the trail. In the deepest part of the forest they are milky white, and they vary from a muddy yellow to a dark brown, as the forest becomes more open to the sunlight.

The trail to the lake passes through a level area and then crosses a number of mountain streams, with the purest water to slake the thirst of man and beast. So closely does the path approach the foot hills, that not until the sun is high in the heavens do its rays strike even the tops of the giant trees. At one place the trail leads high above a branch of Lyle river, and, across the tips of the trees below, Vancouver's Island and the blue waters of the Strait appear in view.

The approach to the lake is sudden. The traveler has wearied of peering through the trees for a sight of its waters, and, when hurrying forward, comes suddenly upon the lake to his infinite astonishment.

The trail ends at the cabin of John Smith, on the banks of the lake, within a few hundred yards of its northeastern extremity, where Lyle river takes its source, carrying a torrent of the crystal water down the valley to the Strait. Mr. Smith runs an unassuming but comfortable mountain inn. When the appetite is whetted by walking and rowing, his meals of venison and lake trout appear fit for a king.

The view from Smith's extends over but a small portion of the lake, as the larger arm is hidden by a projecting promontory. Yet the scenery is grand. The water is clear as finest glass, and the bottom of the lake is visible to a wonderful depth. To the south of Smith's, across the lake, rise precipitous mountains, half covered with forest and with bold rocks, snow-capped and glistening in the sun. The blue sky and the varied hues of the mountain side are mirrored in this wonderful lake, forming a study of unfailing interest.

We secured a good boat at Smith's, and, with two stout pairs of oars, rowed six or seven miles westward, past numerous projecting rocks and an endless succession of trees. At one place, a pillar of stone extended skyward, clad in a rich growth of moss, forming an emerald column—a grand monument of nature. Here and there could be heard the fall of a mountain brook, whose tumbling waters were hidden from view by the dense foliage. Across the lake, near the cabin of Paul Barnes, the golden-leaved maples enlivened the green mantle of the forest.

We approached near enough to the west end of Lake Crescent to see the path through which the Victoria, Port Crescent and Chehalis railroad will reach the rich valley of the Soleduck.

Near the middle the lake attains its greatest breadth and appears the most beautiful. The ranch of Paul Barnes Horse Shoe Bay, in which the mill is situated, with the exception of one piece, that has just been placed on the market by private parties. This land will in the near future be of great value, as in all probability Chemainus will next year have a population of 1,500; and as this is the only land fronting on the bay that will be open for purchase during the next five years. The railway station is on the mill company's property, and about 300 yards only from the mill and the lots alluded to.

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WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Opening of the Fall Assizes—Several Cases Disposed of—Official Recount of the Election.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 12.—The official recount of the votes polled on Friday last, resulted to-day as follows: Sword, 470; Ladner, 275; Thompson, 145; Greer, 77.

The Fall assizes opened to day, Mr. Justice Drake presiding. The following cases were disposed of: Jesse Plant, robbery at Vancouver, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

John Johnson, larceny at Vancouver, pleaded guilty, but sentence was postponed on request of the Crown prosecutor until the end of the assizes.

Peter Liberty, robbery at Westminster of $100 from a man named Lavernoche, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and the money returned to Lavernoche on his swearing to its identity.

J. H. McDonald, burglary at Vancouver, pleaded not guilty. The verdict of the jury was guilty, and they recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. Sentence was postponed.

The case of Chong Hoo, charged with embezzlement at Vancouver, was, on application of Mr. Eckstein, postponed until next assizes, and the prisoner admitted to bail.

Court adjourned at 4 p.m.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Dillon and O'Brien Liable to Arrest in Canada, Under the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Attorney-General Mowat, in a letter to an Ottawa journalist points out that Dillon and O'Brien are liable to arrest in Canada under the Imperial fugitive offenders' Act, if a warrant is issued from England to do so. The act stipulates that the warrants shall be endorsed by the governor, and that after arrest it lies in the discretion of the governor to acquit or extradite. The question arises as to whether the governor referred to in the Act will apply to the Governor-General or to the Lieut. Governor.

The assize court at Westminster opened yesterday, Mr. Justice Drake presiding. The docket is a heavy one.

BIRCHALL DESPONDENT.

He Dreads the Idea of His Body Being Handed Over to the Doctors After Death.

The Latest Confession Concerning the Murder of Benwell Comes From Buffalo.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 10.—Birchall is growing despondent, and appears to be anxious for the fatal day. Of late his sleep has not been sound, and his face shows signs of the awful mental strain which he has to bear. He often talks of his death, and says he regrets the possibility that the doctors will cut him open in their post mortem examinat on. He is anxious that his remains be securely entombed in a brick vault, lest they be stolen by some members of the medical profession, whom he describes as rubbing their hands in ecstasy to lay hold of him after he is dead and carve him up.

He laughs at those who think he would attempt to cheat the gallows, and says he is not of that stuff; that suicides are not for the sight of God.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 11.—The latest confessions concerning the Benwell Murder published in the Evening News, today. It purports to come from a man in Buffalo, is dated here and post marked yesterday. The handwriting is pinched, unlike that of Birchall. The letter is signed J. J. Litchfield, who does not live here, and whose name does not appear in the city directory. In effect, the letter says:—"I have waited to give Birchall his last chance to defend himself from the death that now awaits him for a crime of which he is innocent. I am a member of the conspiracy who dealt with the young Englishmen who were brought out here to be robbed of their wealth. We also had an office in Cornhill, London, England, until the arrest of Birchall. Previous to our holding our office here we had it at Tentonville Hill, near St. Pancras Station, London, and our first victim was Augustus Anderson, the eldest son of Rev. F. C. Anderson, rector of Holden by Northampton, England, and who is related to Lord Salisbury. We took him to have money with him, and watched him closely during his stay in Canada until we found he had squandered it all, and then he returned home. At this time we had been working this scheme for years previous to Birchall reaching this country. I acknowledge he is implicated in the robbery of Benwell, and that he was at Eastwood the day of the murder, and that all four of us were at Blenheim swamp when Benwell and Birchall came along on Feb. 17th. We met them and tried to induce Benwell to come to us to join our business or we would kill him. Benwell would not listen or reason with us and we shot him and then cut his name from his clothing. We then told Birchall to get out of the country and gave him what articles we had taken from Benwell. We told Birchall we had chloroformed Benwell and he did not know he had been murdered." The writer says he has had hard work to keep one of the gang from confessing. The letter then continues: "As sure as Birchall dies, not one board shall be left of the buildings of the jurymen who sent him there. We have Judge McMahon spotted. Should we have to wreck a train to murder him, we will do so. We hereby notify him of the death awaiting him and the jury also." The letter concludes: "If I were to give the history of our past life it would fill many pages of the darkest crimes ever known or thought of in our present day, and should Birchall be hung it will make two men executed for our deeds; he does one undergoing life imprisonment."

HEREDITY OF CRIME.

Curious Phases and the Direful Results of Inherited Disease.

Doubtless crime is often committed from the mere love of it.

The identity of "Jack the Ripper" remains undiscovered, so we do not know what impelled him to the commission of his atrocious crimes. Little doubt he was insane; his actions controlled by an abnormal condition of the mind; it is plain none of the ordinary reasons for crime prevailed in his case. He was, perhaps, a victim of some hereditary taint, which drove him to acts against which his will revolted, and from which, in his rational moments, his soul recoiled in horror.

A French novelist of realism makes the hero of a late novel of such a character. He was a locomotive engineer, a thoroughly competent and reliable man; but if he chanced to behold the white throat of a woman a wild frenzy seized him; he could not control a desire to plunge a knife into it.

He was aware of his infirmity, fought it with stubborn will, denied himself the society of women, and for years controlled himself. At last he meets his fate, finds pleasure in her society, with no return of his old longing for blood, until he flatters himself he is safe. But one night she meets him with gleaming throat bare, the uncontrollable impulse seizes him; he cannot resist. As she throws her gleaming arms about him he thrusts the knife into her neck, and—she falls, a victim to the madness of tainted blood.

Fortunately for the victims of ordinary forms of inherited disease, they may protect themselves before it obtains dominance in the system. Inherited kidney disease is especially dangerous, but may be successfully resisted. "In 1883 I was so near death's door with an inherited and complicated case of Bright's disease," writes James H. Dove, 217 Baldwin st., Alpena, Mich., August 11, 1890, "which had baffled all remedies and medical assistance obtainable that I was given up by friends and physicians as beyond all recovery. In this extremity I was induced to try Warner's Safe Cure, which very soon gave me relief and led me to persevere in its use, until I again became able to attend to my business. My case is well known in this community, and I feel fully warranted in recommending Warner's Safe Cure in cases of kidney disease, knowing full well that I would long since have been in my grave, had it not been for the use of this remedy."

Men and women inherit genius, talent, all mental and physical qualities, and it is now well established that all phases of physical as well as mental disease are transmissable.

HONDURAS IN REVOLT.

Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica Watching the Struggle, Ready to Pounce on and Divide the Country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A special to the Herald from La Libertad says: "The revolution which has been expected for months, and which has been gaining headway since the conclusion of the war between Salvador and Guatemala, has broken out in Honduras. Tegucigalpa is in a state of siege. Telegraphic communication direct with the capital has been interrupted, and it is believed that the wires have been cut, but this is not positively known.

Several dispatches have been received by Salvadorians in regard to the affair. One is to the effect that on Friday last a part of the garrison of Tegucigalpa revolted, and under the leadership of General Longino Sanchez took possession, after hard fighting, of the capitol building and arsenal. Since then street skirmishing has been of daily occurrence, and Sanchez and his forces now have President Louis Bogran surrounded in one of the wards of the city, and it is believed that he will be forced to surrender, unless other garrisons arrive at the scene of the revolt within two or three days. The garrisons on the Salvadorian and Nicaraguan frontiers are being pushed forward toward the capital by forced marches, only enough soldiers being left behind to prevent a possible uprising.

Several regular army men have issued pronunciamentos, and are hurrying with their forces to aid Sanchez. It is believed that the revolution will become general, and that Bogran will be forced, if not captured, to leave the country. The garrisons now on the way to help him may revolt, as they have not been paid for some time, and general discontent reigns, which is only kept in check by the officers in command.

Bogran has been regarded as a tool of Barillas and has successfully bankrupted the country. Many of the people residing in the frontier districts have signified their intention of asking annexation to Nicaragua and Salvador. If Bogran fails there is a possibility that the country will, by common consent of the masses, be divided between Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua.

Presidents Sacaza and Ezeta have increased their frontier garrisons in consequence of the revolt, and have instructed their commanders not to allow any armed force to gather for the purpose of invading Honduras. They will maintain a strict neutrality in the present international strife.

AN ELEGANT STEAMER.

Description of the Union Pacific's New Vessel, the Victorian, Now Approaching Completion at Portland.

The Oregonian contains a lengthy description of the new steamer Victorian, built for the Union Pacific Company, and intended for service between this port and Puget Sound.

The Victorian is 256 feet in length and has a beam of thirty-five feet—without the guards. She has seventeen feet depth of hold, and draws about twelve feet. Her speed of twenty miles an hour or even more is expected of her.

On the lower or main deck are situated the ladies' dining room, engine room, ice, mail, lamps, and first and second engineers' rooms, and the toilet rooms, entrance to which is had from the upper deck. On the upper or passenger deck are the ladies' cabin, gentlemen's smoking room and forty-eight staterooms, including the steward's room and two bridal chambers. Beneath the main deck, in the hold, are the kitchen and pantries, together with berth accommodations for thirty-four second-class passengers.

The feature of the boat is the elegant interior fittings, all of which are of wood and are made at the boat-yard. The dining-room, the handsomest part of her, is expected to be the finest of any boat on the coast. The groundwork is all of seasoned cedar ornamented and carved in the richest manner possible. The pilasters are of oak of varied designs, and the staunchions, of solid hardwood finish, are in keeping with other parts of the boat. The panels between the windows have as yet been left blank, as it is undecided whether to fit with lincrusta walton and mirrors or with hand-painted landscapes, several samples for which have been furnished by Miss Carstens, the daughter of the foreman carpenter of the Union Pacific. The grand stairway leading from the social hall to the main deck is of oak, and the newels and balustrading of solid carved mahogany. One of the newel posts was on exhibition at the fair, and was universally admired. The main dome skylight is ornamented with gilded bracketing and lighted with colored cut glass.

The upper deck is finished in cedar, partly colored and gilded with trimmings of Spanish cedar and mahogany. The captain's room and pilot house are also finished in hard woods. Settees of a costly description have been ordered, and a magnificent heavy sideboard for the after end of the dining room is being made by a furniture manufacturing company in this city. The contract for the boat's furnishings, the carpets, portieres, etc., has not yet been let, but this portion of the outfit is to be in thorough keeping with the remainder of the boat. The exterior of the boat will be done in white, and as she glides through the waters of the "Mediterranean of the Pacific" she will present an exceedingly beautiful appearance, with her trim and graceful lines and light, yet artistically-constructed upper works.

Every convenience and accommodation known to modern science will be provided for the comfort and pleasure of the passengers. Electric lights and annunciators are to be placed in every stateroom, which will be further provided with marble top stationary washstands, towel racks and other appurtenances to sleeping quarters.

The motor power will consist of a triple compound engine with cylinders 26, 41 and 68 inches in diameter, and with a 54-inch stroke of 2,500 horse power. The four-bladed propeller, which was cast here, is 12 feet in diameter with an 18-foot pitch. It will turn up 120 revolutions per minute. The steam will be generated in three boilers of gunboat plates, each 9 feet 6 inches in diameter by 29 feet in length. They will offer collectively a heating surface of 10,000 feet, and will stand a working pressure of 160 pounds.

Work has been commenced on Brackman & Ker's new mill, near the Outer wharf.

WEST KOOTENAY.

The Wonderful Mineral Deposits of Kootenay Lake.

Mr. Kellie, M.P.P., Speaks of the Needs of Hi-District—The Richest Mining Section of the American Continent.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P. for West Kootenay, arrived in the city on Tuesday night, and is registered at the Oriental. He has come to the capital as a member of the commission which will undertake the revision of the mining laws. The regulations concerning placer and quartz mining, Mr. Kellie states, are so intermingled that it is difficult to understand them, and there are certain of the quartz regulations which bear hardly on the prospector. However, it is expected that the contemplated alterations to the mineral act will simplify it and make it fair in its operation to all concerned.

Mr. Kellie has recently returned from a visit to the mining camps of Kootenay Lake, which district he is of opinion will prove to be one of the richest, if not the richest, on the American continent. The development at the various mines,—notably those of the Hot Springs, Toad Mountain, Trail Creek and the Bell claim,—has demonstrated beyond peradventure that the district possesses numerous ledges of phenomenal extent and richness. Many tons of picked ore have been shipped during the season to the American smelters for treatment. The lack of rail and wagon roads seriously retards the progress of the district. The short line now nearly completed by the C. P. R. between Kootenay Lake and Columbia river will not meet the needs of the district, as the railway communication is concerned. They should immediately build a line from Revelstoke to Kootenay Lake and thus furnish a regular line of communication. The American lines are approaching the boundary, and next spring the Spokane & Northern and the Northern Pacific will have steamers plying on the Kootenay and Columbia rivers to the Kootenay Lake mines. Mr. Kellie is of opinion that the district and province would benefit by the extension of these lines to Nelson. The McKinley Bill has done a good thing for the district, remarked Mr. Kellie. It will compel the smelting of all ores within its boundaries, and in a short time there will be enough ore mined to keep half a dozen smelters busy. Dr. Hendryx will erect one on the site of his Blue Bell claim to treat the ore of that wonderful property. A shot tower is one of the structures of the near future, and there is every reason to believe that Kootenay will soon produce all the lead necessary for home consumption in Canada.

The need of wagon roads to the various mines is most urgent. It costs in some cases $40 per ton to pack ore a comparatively short distance to navigable water, which is a serious drawback to mining operations, except where the ore is remarkably rich. While not wishing to take anything from any other district in the province, Mr. Kellie is of opinion that it would, in the best interests, be advisable to spend a hundred thousand dollars in the construction of roads through West Kootenay during the coming year. Ten or twenty thousand dollars, the usual appropriation, would be wholly inadequate. If a hundred thousand dollars were expended it would be returned in the course of a couple of years in the shape of revenue, and would hasten the opening up of the district and the development of its mineral wealth, as nothing else can. He would favor the borrowing of a considerable sum of money for opening up the mining districts, for it is to them that the province must look for revenue and rapid progress. Fifteen years ago Montana was almost unknown, last year she produced $50,000,000 of bullion. Mining men from this state, from all parts of the U. S., who had visited Kootenay district, had stated to Mr. Kellie that in no part of Montana was there evidence of so much mineral wealth as had been shown by development so far in Kootenay Lake district. Mr. Kellie is hopeful that the government will pursue a liberal railway and wagon road policy during the coming year.

The reason that the Revelstoke smelter was not now in operation was solely because ore could not be brought to the works. This would be obviated in the spring. The company owned mines at the Hot Springs camp sufficient to furnish them with all the ore they needed, and the railway would be in operation between the lake and the river by springtime.

Mr. Kellie is of opinion that the population of the district will be very largely increased next year. Along the Kootenay river from the lake to Columbia river is some valuable land which could be utilized in the growing of supplies for the district. This is at present under reserve to Baillie-Grohman, whose reclamation scheme, Mr. Kellie states, is of an almost insane character. Mr. Grokman hopes by blasting a little here and there and cutting down some banks, to reclaim the land. The outlet of Kootenay Lake is much smaller than the inlet from the south, or from the Lardo river, and when the snow is melting the water rises a foot per day to a height of 10 and 12 feet. To prevent this it would be necessary to spend millions of dollars in widening the outlet. Mr. Kellie thinks that the English capital being frittered away in this impracticable scheme could be put to much better use in developing the mines; and the land at present available for agriculture would furnish profitable farms to a hundred or more settlers. He claims that Grohman has failed already in his contract with the Government, and will advocate the cancellation of the contract and the removal of the reserve.

The member for West Kootenay has spent the last ten years in the mountains, is a practical mining man, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable member of the Assembly. He is a native of Cobourg, Ont. He will remain a week or ten days in Victoria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The new B. C. Cattle Company appear to be carrying on their business in much the same lines as their predecessors, and seem to be well satisfied with the meat trade which they are doing in Victoria. Prices of all kinds of meats are without alteration in any particular, and a good trade is being done by all the establishments at the figures quoted.

Fish are plentiful and in good request, flounders, halibut, cod and crabs being the special features at unchanged prices.

Farmers' produce of all kinds has been brought in of late in very large quantities, considerable consignments of wheat having come from over the Mainland and over the Sound. Barley is stiffer. Butter and cheese are very firm with a tendency to advance. Hams and bacon continue to be in good demand. Eggs continue very dear.

Iron and hardware are dull, the demand being limited, but prices are not altered.

Coal and firewood have not yet advanced, but bid fair to do so, in view of the comparative scarcity of the former and the requirements of the season.

For lumber, there is an active demand for all that can be produced.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 5 50
Salem	5 25
Snowflake	5 50
Hungarian	6 50
Wheat, per ton	6 50 or 7 00
Oats, new, per ton	35 00 or 40 00
Barley, per ton	30 00
Middlings, per ton	35 00 or 38 00
Bran, per ton	28 00 or 29 00
Ground Feed, per ton	37 00 or 38 00
Oil Cake, per ton	37 50 or 40 00
Corn, whole	1 50
" cracked	50 00 or 1 50
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	3 00
Oatmeal	2 50
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	3 75
" small " "	3 75
" Bayo " "	4 00
Potatoes, per ton	18 00 or 20 00
Onions	4 00 or 1 50
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00 or 20 00
Straw, per bale	50
Pears, per doz.	1 50
Apples, Newtown pippins, per box	1 50
Apples per lb	3 4 and 5
Plums, per lb	5
Celery, per doz.	50
Corn, green, per doz.	50
Cauliflowers, each	10, 15 and 20
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35
" Imported	35
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ or 37½
" tub or firkin, creamery	27½ or 30
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
" California	20
Hams, American	20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 20
" Rolled	14 16
Shoulders, per lb	12 14
Lard	12 14
Meats—Beef	12
Sides	8
Mutton, per lb	12
Lamb, forequarter	1.00
" hindquarter	1.50
Pork, fresh	16
Veal, dressed, per lb	16
Tallow	6
Duck, per pair	75
Mallard ducks, pe brace	50
Teal, per brace	50
Widgeon	50
Quail, per doz	2 00
Chickens, each	75 1.00
Grouse, per brace	1.00
Venison	10
Beef cattle	2
Sheep	2
Hogs	5
Calves	5
Hides	6
Skins, sheep, each	25
" Calf	10
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb	12
Cohoe	10
Halibut	10
Cod, 3 lbs for	25
Miscellaneous (small) 3 lbs for	25
Sturgeon	10
Kippered Salmon	15
Flounders 3 lbs for	25
Smelts	25
Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds	25
Lettuce, per doz.	25

BRITISH COLUMBIA MEDICAL COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you kindly give publicity to the enclosed article in reply to a letter which appears in the Times of the 11th inst., purporting to be signed by Dr. Hanington, a medical practitioner of British Columbia, who wishes to mix my name with Drs. Davie and LeFevre, who were absent from the Medical Board on the 5th inst. at Vancouver.

The points I wish to dwell upon are that no one should pretend to be an Examiner who is ignorant of the rudiments of Latin and English; and, secondly, no one should be an Examiner who has not been specially examined as to his capacity to examine others.

Two or three of the examination papers are placed in my hands, and I challenge anyone to disprove the newspaper copy as being typographical errors, with the exception of one word, viz., scoliosis, which should have been printed scalix, as in the paper. I find several errors and other matter most erroneously worded in other papers, and from prescription and manuscript matter examined by several gentlemen, even there the same errors abound.

Long strings of sentences frequently are unintelligible to those who are most renowned for their physical than mental powers. Dr. Hanington, on meeting of parliament, will have the pleasure of seeing his own papers under review in the House.

THOS. S. BULMER,
M.D., C.M., Victoria University, Canada; L.C.P. & S., Quebec; L.S.A., London; Lic. Midwifery, R.C.S., England; Fellow of Sci. H. & Sc., London.

A SHORT ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR:—I read with much pleasure your article in this morning's paper about the great progress being made in developing the sawmill industry at Chemainus, and I also noticed your remarks about this rising town affording great advantages as a port in connection with passenger traffic from the mainland to Victoria. The other day I noticed in the papers that Nanaimo laid claim to be the best point on the Island for steamers from Vancouver to call at in connection with passenger traffic from Vancouver to Victoria, but I consider Chemainus has far greater advantages, as anyone by examining the chart will see. The distance from Vancouver to Nanaimo and Chemainus is practically the same, but inasmuch as the latter town is 25 miles nearer Victoria than Nanaimo, it goes without saying that, if the sea route from Vancouver to Victoria is to be shortened, the proper way is from Vancouver to Chemainus by steamer, which will occupy 1½ hours, then by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway to Victoria, a distance of 50 miles which can be done in 1½ hours easily. The total time in making the trip from Vancouver to Victoria, via Chemainus would then only take 3 hours, a saving of 2½ hours over the present route. I have not mentioned the great advantages of this route in foggy weather, when the steamers, as frequently of late occurred, are delayed hours.—I am,

PROGRESS.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.
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Messrs. Gillespie and Poole have been appointed wardens of St. Saviour's church.