

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Saturday's Daily.
—The Chinese laundry cases were remanded for another week in the police court this morning.

—The lieutenant-governor in council has revoked the proclamation fixing Wednesday, April 1st, as the date for the coming into force of the fire insurance policy act, 1893.

—Annie, an Indian woman, was given in charge yesterday for stealing \$3 from Joseph Chenpee. There being no evidence to convict her, the case was this morning dismissed.

—John Spencer, who has been on the coast since 1852, died at Seattle yesterday morning. Deceased kept a store on Yates street in early days and subsequently ran a trading schooner on the Sound.

—Ald. Macmillan will move at the next meeting of the council that the conference between the council, the petitioners and residents of Victoria West authorized by a resolution of the council, be held on Wednesday, April 22nd.

—M. Rosenthal was summoned to appear in the police court this morning for peddling without a license. He did not appear, so was arrested on a warrant. He pleaded that to-day being his Sabbath day, he could not appear. The case will be tried this evening.

—It is reported in Seattle that President Van Horn, of the C. P. R., will be a bidder for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway when it is offered for sale on May 26th. This would give the C. P. R. a line of their own into Seattle. The Northern Pacific are also after the road.

—Philip, the four year old son of J. S. Wilcox, was drowned in the dam at Messrs. Doering & Marstrand's brewery, Vancouver, on Thursday afternoon. He was rescued from the dam shortly after falling in by E. A. Towndley, but all efforts to resuscitate him were in vain.

—A horse belonging to the Victoria Transfer Company and driven by two young men, was killed near Parson's Bridge yesterday. It appears they were driving leisurely down the hill on this side of the bridge when the horse was run into by a rig occupied by two men who had evidently been "celebrating." The force of the collision threw out the occupants of both buggies and the horses started at a break-neck pace down the hill. The buggy was capsized, throwing the horse on the hard road below. As is usual in such cases the other vehicle escaped without injury.

—The many friends of John Murray, J.P., Spencer's brother, will regret to hear news of his death, which occurred last Tuesday. The deceased, who was about 60 years of age, came to New Westminster in the early sixties, where he conducted a grocery business for some years, and afterwards worked as a printer in the old Columbian office, then under the management of the late Hon. John Robson. Over twenty years ago, however, Mr. Murray went to Spencer's Bridge, where he has resided since, and where he owned and operated a successful fruit farm. He was for years postmaster and Dominion meteorological observer at that place, and also conducted a general store.

—Carl Smith, one of the principals of the Smith-Lieb company, which for the past three weeks has been playing at the A. O. U. W. hall, was served with a writ of capias on Thursday afternoon by Deputy-Sheriff Siddall. It was issued at the instance of Francis Yale, who claims there is a large sum of money due him and other members of the company for salary. This decided step was taken because it was learned that Mr. Smith and his wife, Miss Lieb, had made arrangements to leave for San Francisco by the Walla Walla, which sailed on Thursday evening. Smith has retained Mr. J. P. Walls, and application has been made for his release. Smith means that Babson, who is now in Seattle, is responsible for the salaries.

—Louise Manfred, wife of Mr. Chas. M. Pyke, of the Pyke opera company, died in New York a few days ago. Her maiden name was Lancaster, and she was a native of St. Joseph Mo., where she was born about thirty-five years ago. Her marriage to Mr. Pyke took place in 1880, while both of them were in San Francisco as members of the Pyke opera company. Miss Manfred, to call her by her stage name, made her debut in the east in 1875, appearing in "The Two Cads," a comic opera, and in 1879 she sang in "Patience" in New York as one of the Haverly company. Subsequently she became one of the leading attractions of a company of which Lillian Russell and W. S. Carlisle were also members. Then she worked westward with an organization in which Mr. Pyke, whom she subsequently married, took the leading male parts. They made a great success together in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," of which they had purchased the rights after the first production at the New York Casino. Miss Manfred was a particular favorite with Victoria theatre goers.

From Monday's Daily.
—There were large congregations at all the city churches yesterday when appropriate Easter services were held. Many of the churches were very prettily decorated.

—Charles Pratt, while working on the steamer Transit in the drydock on Saturday, fell from a ladder and broke his arm. He was badly bruised about the head.

—Mr. Henry Eagleson, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, arrived on Saturday evening from Toronto to accept a position with Mr. John Cochrane of this city.

—The annual fair sales, which commenced on Monday and are still in progress, have resulted in declines of 30 per cent. in silver fox, cross fox, and red fox, 40 per cent. in blue fox, and 50 per cent. in white fox. Marten advanced 10 per cent. Other 7½ per cent. and fisher obtained the same prices as last year.—Canadian Gazette, March 19.

—Mr. William Greig will speak on "Musical Odds and Ends," at an entertainment to be given in St. James' church on the evening of April 15th. A programme of singing and recitations is also being arranged.

—The public offices and banks were closed to-day and many of the business men took a half holiday. There will be no meeting of the council this evening, the regular meeting having been postponed until to-morrow.

—The remains of Alfred S. Cartmel will arrive from California this evening. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:30 p.m. from the family residence, 21 Queen's Avenue, and half an hour later from St. John's church.

—The case of Antonio Bruno, charged with assaulting Mary Burns, and that of Mrs. Thain, charged with using obscene language, are set down for hearing in the city police court to-morrow. Both women are still in the hospital.

—Several hundred people who last evening paid 50 cents each to attend the "scientific seance on spiritualism and theosophy" by Miss May Howard, came away sadly disappointed. Miss Howard gave a slight-of-hand performance.

—Several of the members of the Nautical Historical Society, including the steamship "Mischievous" on their second dredging expedition. They will travel for specimens in the vicinity of Albert Head.

—The fiftieth appropriation of the Victoria Building Society was drawn on Saturday evening, the drawing committee being Messrs. A. Stewart, J. Elworthy and James Woolcock. \$100,000 and B. No. 184, the number drawn, stand in the name of Frederick Smith, while shares C and D have been withdrawn.

—News has been received at Esquimalt that H. M. S. Imperieuse, the new flagship, had to put back to England on account of an accident to her machinery. She will not arrive here until the middle of July or the beginning of August. H. M. S. Royal Arthur will remain here until the Imperieuse arrives.

—Rev. Clark Davis, for many years pastor of the First Methodist church, Seattle, and well known in Victoria, has been on many occasions he officiated at the Metropolitan Methodist church, has resigned, the resignation to go into effect immediately. The reverend gentleman expects to go into the lecture field in Washington state under the auspices of the Good Templars.

—M. Rosenthal, who failed to appear in court on a summons Saturday morning at the provincial police court was arrested by Constable Wallis and brought before Magistrate Macrae at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. Rosenthal pleaded guilty, but as the offence was of a slight nature, Superintendent Huxley did not press for a heavy fine. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 and costs.

—Yesterday the Northern Pacific Railway company inaugurated a double track between Portage, Puget Sound and St. Paul. One of the trains is a fast one and will reduce the time between Victoria and St. Paul by eight hours, making it 64 hours. The time between Victoria and Kootenay points will be brought down to 36 hours or less. This is a pretty good indication that business is picking up along the line.

—The grand master of the I. O. O. F., W. E. Holmes, will leave on Monday next, April 13th, to visit the lodges on the island. The following are the dates of his visits: Monday afternoon, Laurel Rebekah lodge, Wellington; Monday evening, Harmony lodge, Wellington; Tuesday night, Northfield; Wednesday evening, Union lodge, Union; Thursday evening, Union lodge, Union; Friday afternoon, Cedar lodge at Union; Friday afternoon he will visit the Rebekah lodge at Nanaimo; Friday evening he will attend a joint meeting of the lodges in Nanaimo, three in number; Saturday evening will visit Cedar lodge, in Cedar District, which is seven or eight miles from Nanaimo, and will return on the noon train on Sunday, April 19.

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

Admiral Beardslee, in charge of the Pacific squadron of United States warships, has written a letter to Port Arthur stating that he will be there on June 1st with his flagship, the Philadelphia, and will also bring with him a fleet of four or five other war vessels, including the new battle ship Oregon, carrying 550 men; the coast defense ship Monadnock, 175 men; the monitor Monterey, 175 men; the cruiser Alert, 100 men and possibly the cruiser Ranger, 155 men.

E. B. Marvin & Co. have received a letter from Captain J. G. Cox, announcing the arrival of the sealing schooner Vera at Yokohama after a stormy voyage of 56 days. The Vera encountered some terrible storms. One man was washed overboard and two had to go to the hospital as soon as the schooner arrived at Yokohama. Capt. Cox does not give the name of the unfortunate seaman who was drowned, but particulars will no doubt be received by the Empress due to-morrow.

Eighty thousand Mexican dollars left here yesterday morning via the Northern Pacific Express company for Paris, France. The money was brought from Mexico by the steamer Transat, a Transat, which came here for repairs, left the Esquimalt dock on Saturday and proceeded to Comox for coal.

On Saturday next the steamer Mount Lebanon of the Oregon Asiatic Steamship line will arrive here from Portland on her regular trip to Honolulu and Japan.

The steamer Barbara Boscovitz was launched from Turpe's ways on Saturday, where she had been scraped and re-painted.

Driven to bay: A—I knew your father, the old soap-boiler, well. Parson—Ah, yes; soap boiling was one of his hobbies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WELLINGTON.

Wellington, April 4.—The following are the head pupils for the public school for the month of March: Fred C. Fisher, W. J. Marshall, Joseph John, Ellen Sloan; senior 5th, Arthur Morrison, North Stephenson, Bessie McDonald, Bertha Cameron, Junior 5th, Lillie Rutherford, Lena Pringle, Emma Cassid, Lydia Copeland; senior 4th, Orville Randall, Florence H. Morrison, James Work, Edna Harrison, Sarah Sanders; junior 4th, Amelia Savy, Alice Baker, George Elliott, Willie Ross, Stewart Davidson.

On Saturday last the Wellington football team played the Nanaimo team and succeeded in scoring as many games as their opponents. This leaves the cup in Victoria and the position of second place still in the balance.

The Ventilla is loading coal at Departure Bay, which will be the means of resuming work in the mines, as no work has been done during the past week on account of there being no boats.

Mr. J. J. McDonald, of this place, leaves for Alaska, where he expects to acquire sufficient of the yellow metal to enable him to retire from tolls and hardships of life. His pleasant face will be missed on the streets and also in the different societies to which he belonged.

Another game of football will take place next Saturday between the Knights Pythias and Sons of Temperance. The Knights will have a chance to regain their lost prestige.

Miss M. Abercrombie of Mission City, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gills here during her Easter holidays. She leaves Monday to resume her duties as teacher.

B. C. Mining Journal.

Men on foot with their packs on their backs are beginning to go up the road in considerable numbers.

It is reported at this point that the Chinamen en route to the Horsely took possession of the teams and caused the teamsters to vacate the premises.

Over \$700 in dust has been bought so far by our local merchants from Indians and Chinese, the results of work on the Thompson, done in a very primitive manner. Fifty dollars was brought in by one old Indian this week. It was taken out about five miles below Ashcroft.

Jack Hardy came down from Horseshoe Bend on Friday night and is stopping a few days in town. Work has been suspended for a while on the proposition. We were informed that all interest in the mine has been abandoned, and that the prospectors to resume operations at an early day on the property.

STANLEY.

B. C. Mining Journal.

About the best staying prospecting company in this or any other country is the big Bonanza company on Lower Lightning creek. Work was commenced by this company in 1916 and has been prosecuted more or less continuously ever since. Until the present foreman, Mr. S. H. Reed, took charge, the prospecting was not of the systematic order that has since prevailed, the high rock on the wagon road side of the creek, which has since been worked, is now running in that direction and they have been taking up about two feet of bed rock and two weeks ago the rock began to go off and good prospects were got as high as \$1.65 to the pan. About three weeks ago one of the fortunate owners, Mr. W. H. Holmes, while trying a pan from the face, which is 350 feet below the surface, picked up a splendid specimen of a tooth belonging probably to some extinct animal or bird, at least no one on the claim ever saw its like.

It is a fact that in the last year and a half about 1½ inches over ¾ inch thick, and what appears to be curious, is not so petrified nor apparently discolored, and from its looks might have been taken from a skull that had been lying on the ground for a long time. On the upper end of Lightning creek, Messrs. Murray and Petrie are in 240 feet with a tunnel they are driving into the hill.

Mrs. E. and J. Bradley and Bardo have been faithfully passing away at their tunnel in the Rough and Ready claim on Perkins gulch all winter and expect ere long to be able to report some big wash ups.

The Slough Creek company are working two shifts their claim tunnel and although they have a lot of water to contend with hope to strike the rim before the snow water drives them out.

Gus Lange is very busy with a crew of men getting in provisions to his claim on Dragon creek and getting everything ready to commence as soon as the snow begins to melt.

NEW DENVER.

The ledge.

The W. Huxley is busy with passengers on every trip to the foot of the lake now, and handles lots of freight as well.

A large force of men are working on the contract at the Mountain Chief cross cutting and have already driven about 150 feet.

There has been a big strike of ore made on the lower tunnel of the Enterprise, consisting of two feet of clean ore. The ore is said to be exceedingly rich and of fine appearance.

UNION CLUB ABLAZE.

Two Fires Within Eight Hours, With Small Losses.

At 5:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a fire started in the attic of the three story brick building at the corner of Douglas and Courtney streets, occupied by the Union Club. A telephone alarm called out the fire department to what appeared to be a serious conflagration. The chemical engines were stationed at the front door of the building and a street was quickly turned on the fire from the inside between the ceiling and roof. The aerial ladder was extended on the Courtney street side, and a stream from the hydrant at the adjoining corner was used on the roof. After a twenty-minute fight the fire was under control. Chief Deasy detailed firemen to watch the building until 12:30 o'clock this morning, and he visited the premises several times during the night. At 1:30 o'clock a second fire was discovered and an alarm was turned in from box 15. The occupants of the building

were asleep when the firemen burst in from the front doors and again went to the roof with the line of hose from the chemical engine. A few minutes sufficed to extinguish the second fire, which originated in a pile of sawdust in the attic into which a spark, it is presumed, dropped during the first fire and smouldered without being noticed. The loss by fire and water will be in the neighborhood of \$700, covered by \$15,000 insurance in seven companies. The chemical did good work at both fires, very little water being used.

A SPLENDID NUMBER.

Special Anniversary Edition of the Province Highly Creditable.

The special anniversary number of the Province, issued on Saturday last, is a most noteworthy production, and does credit to the publishers, the city of Victoria and the province of British Columbia.

Special features calling for mention are a number of remarkably well-executed wood, zinc and photo engravings, illustrating the lumbering, fishing and mining industries of the province; two excellent short stories by "Dorothy" and "Hapgood," and well-written articles dealing with the resources and development of British Columbia.

The special anniversary number will no doubt have a very large sale and do much towards directing public attention to the vast possibilities of this province.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT.

Eighty-Five Dollars for Every Man, Woman and Child.

At a time when the national debt of this country is rapidly increasing, says the New York Sun, it is interesting to study the gradual process whereby Great Britain has piled up her enormous national debt, which reaches the stupendous sum of £980,160,697. Against this sum there are £25,000,000 of assets, including the shares in the Suez canal, which were purchased by Lord Beaconsfield, thus making a net liability, in round figures, of £955,000,000. But large sum as this seems, it is less than it was some years ago. In 1856, at the close of the Crimean war, it stood at £826,000,000, and in 1860 it was only reduced to £813,000,000.

National debt such as this has grown up, strange to say, with the progress of civilization. Xerxes, Alexander the Great, and Mahmud of Ghazni knew nothing of such necessities. The British national debt began with the reign of Charles I., when some of the goldsmiths of Lombard street placed large sums of money in the national treasury, and the light-fingered "Merriamonaire" gained nothing of such necessities.

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Before the reign of Charles II. the crown jewels, for money loaned, but when the need for increased sums grew urgent, the present system of banking and of credit came into vogue; and in 1694, it had decreased by the sum of £46,000,000. This is the highest figure at which the national debt of Great Britain has ever stood. But although the commencement of the Crimean war, in 1854, it had increased by several millions, it the close of that war it has again risen to the great sum of £826,000,000.

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is by the creation of "terminable annuities." The government of the day purchase at intervals from the national debt commissioners so many millions of national stock, i. e., "consols," and in return give the commissioners an annuity, including principal and interest, to be terminated in a number of years. The stock is cancelled and the annuity is paid to the commissioners every year on terms calculated to return to them the capital of the debt with a low rate of interest. The charges for the national debt include this expenditure for the "terminable annuities" which comes out of the £25,000,000 now set aside for the service of the debt.

But, slowly as this great national debt is being defrayed, yet at the present time if it were divided out among the people, it would be equal to about \$85 for every man, woman and child in the kingdom, while the annual cost is equal to about \$3 each.

A recent English writer on the subject has said: "Let us realize what that twenty-five millions a year means for the national debt costs the United Kingdom. It means that but for this tremendous annual charge we could at once dispense with the burdensome and vexatious income and property taxes, raising some sixteen millions a year; we could dispense with the equally annoying tea, coffee, and cocoa duties, producing some four millions a year; we could dispense with the railway passenger tax, producing over a quarter of a million a year, and we could also abolish the duties on dried fruits, such as currants and raisins, figs and plums, producing nearly £400,000 annually. The dog license, and some other taxes might also be taken off. In short, taxation might be reduced by 25 per cent."

At the present time the financial condition of England shows but little prospect of a permanent reduction of the national debt. The recent vote of the house of commons of the large sum of seventy millions of pounds sterling for the increase of the navy, and the prospect of a large addition to the next budget for a large vote of money for the increase of the army, would seem to indicate that ere long the national debt of Great Britain will rise to the "high water mark" of £846,000,000, where it stood at the close of the American and French wars, and which will involve an annual cost of nearly £82,000,000 of money.

Very many years ago Sir William Harcourt, in speaking of a "Hundred Million Budget," raised a cry of caution. He said: "Great Britain is wealthy, but how long can she spend a hundred million pounds a year?"

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMER.

It is seriously maintained, and believed by some people, that protection, as we have it in Canada, confers an apparent benefit on the farmer. The most devout protectionist would not attempt to argue that the province as a whole receives net benefit from the protective tariff. Contributing every year, as we do, a million and a half (in round figures) in duties, and as much more to the protected eastern manufacturers—three times, at least, the per capita contribution, by means of the N. P., of the next highest paying province, while we get the merest trifle back in the way of Dominion expenditures—the Conservative tariff is to British Columbia a great means—added to the extravagance and the reckless borrowing of our provincial administrators—by which the life blood of the country is drained out of it. But, as if one class of honest, hard-working people could receive any benefit from a policy which is a serious injury to the country as a whole, we are told by some well-intentioned people that the farmer is benefited by protection; that, in fact, he could not get on without protection.

As was remarked in these columns, the other day, on this question, this halucination that the protective tariff is actually a net benefit to the farmer is, evidently, based not on a consideration of the tariff in all its bearings, but more on a one-sided contemplation of the so-called protection afforded by the tariff to certain articles of agricultural produce, while ignoring or overlooking the increased prices that protection imposes upon the farmer for everything that he has to buy. The farmer has it, it is true, a measure of protection in the tariff, such as the following duties: Barley, 15 cts. per bushel; beans, 15 cts.; peas, 10 cts.; oats, 10 cts.; wheat, 15 cts.; flour, 75 cts. per bbl.; hay, \$2 per ton; potatoes, 25 cts. per bbl.; apples, 40 cts. per bbl.; live animals (not otherwise specified), 20 cts. per head; live hogs, 15 cts. per bbl.; butter, 4 cts. per lb.; cheese, 3 cts. per lb.; eggs, 5 cts. per doz. But the farmer has, on the other hand, as intimated, very heavy duties against him for practically everything he requires for the household or the farm, and he cannot, in the nature of the case, take full advantage of the duties in his favor (note the way the bottom has tumbled out of the prices of agricultural products in the last year or two, in spite of protection) by combining his production and keep up the price, as the manufacturer can and does; so that protection for the farmer is not what it is for the manufacturer, at all its benefits being, for the farmer, very fluctuating and uncertain, while its disadvantages, in the increased price of everything he has to buy, are pretty uniformly at high water mark.

In this connection, we cannot do better than submit the following list of dutiable articles, with the rate of duty attached, culled cursorily from the tariff schedules, which will serve to illustrate generally how heavily the present tariff bears upon practically all the common necessities of life and means of implements of living, whether of the farmer, the mechanic, or the laborer. Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed, or colored, 30 per cent.; woolen manufactures of, wholly or in part, blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doekings, cassimeres, coatings, tweeds overcoatings, felt cloth, 5c. per lb. and 30 per cent.; socks, 10c. per doz. pair and 35 per cent.; towels of every description, 25 per cent.; tools, mechanics' and edge tools, 35 per cent.; hats, caps, and bonnets, 30 per cent.; coal oil, 6c. per gal.; tallow candles, 25 per cent.; ingrain carpeting and mats, 25 per cent.; tapestry carpets, 30 per cent.; paper, wall, 35 per cent.; cornmeal, 40c. per bbl.; wagons drays, etc., 25 per cent.; currys cards and combs, 32½ per cent.; furniture, of wood, iron, or any other material, for house, cabins, or office, including hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, 30 per cent.; barbed wire fencing,

34c. per lb.; harness and saddlery, 20 per cent.; hammers, 35 per cent.; hoes, 25 per cent.; stoves, 27½ per cent.; iron and manufactures of, or part iron and steel, 27½ per cent.; axes, 30 per cent.; nails, spikes, horseshoes, etc., 20 per cent.; plates, matts, rocks, grubbers, adzes, and hatchets, 35 per cent.; shovels and spades, 50c. per doz. and 25 per cent.; boots and shoes, 25 per cent.; agricultural implements, 20 per cent.; machinery, from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent.; drain tiles, 20 per cent.; earthware, 20 per cent.; window shades of paper, 35 per cent.; binder twine, 12½ per cent.; tinware and manufactures of tin, also of zinc, 25 per cent.

Any one casting his eyes even cursorily over the foregoing formidable partial list of duties on the necessities which the farmer has to buy will easily perceive that the comparatively modest duties which the farmer has in his favor would hardly compensate him for those which he has to pay, even if he got any thing like full advantage of the duties in his favor, which experience has abundantly shown he does not. It is, evidently, therefore, by overlooking this heavy list of duties against him in the protective tariff, that the farmer can delude himself with the idea that he receives a net benefit from the protection. Were he to keep a "Dr. and Cr." account with the tariff, he would, at the least, find that the balance would be altogether on the wrong side.

And the Conservative government, by its standing offer to admit American produce free, while still maintaining all the duties against the farmer, has shown its willingness to make the Canadian farmer and even more sure and heavy loser by the protective tariff than he is at present.—Columbian.

HIS FIRST PIG.

I was sent to do a little outwork on the borders of Goshpur, as lovely a spot as there is in India, and it was there that I first encountered the fighting wild boar of the country. In my first attempt to tackle him my effort was nearly ended in an ignominious manner, and I was only saved by the coolness and courage of a native attendant. When word was brought to me, one evening, that a bear had passed through the factory grounds, I did not a hog spear in my possession, my only weapon of offence and defence being an old cavalry sword and the much prized revolver. Nothing daunted, I determined to come to close quarters with that pig, so I saddled one of the horses and followed quickly in pursuit, the sword dangling by my side, and revolver in hand. When I got on terms with the boar, he took refuge in a piece of scrub jungle. Bursting with courage, I crept in after him on my hands and knees. Then he stood looking at me with those wicked eyes that a hog learns to love so well; so, resting the revolver on my naked sword, I took deliberate aim at short paces somewhere about the shoulder.

Then, for the first time, I heard the sharp loud snort of defiance, and before I could fire a second time I was on my back with the pig standing over me. Fortunately, one of the village men, a fine stalwart Rajput, armed with a fine native spear, had crept in at my heels, and before the boar could follow in time to allow me to regain my feet. The native and I then finished the creature "in the open." Since then I have had many a gallop after pigs, but never again got so completely mixed up in a rough and tumble encounter. My wild wife, however, saved me a pig ripping them from top to bottom, and it was fortunate for me that I had not time to get into tight-fitting riding gear before leaving the bungalow.—Gentleman's Magazine.

He—Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some good biscuits like mother used to make for me.
She—And I wish I could get some good clothes like father used to buy for me.—Indianapolis Journal.

They all do it.—Bingo (anxious)—You haven't got an opinion on my madness for my boy, have you? Kingley—Why, I thought he was in your office. Bingo—He was; but I had to discharge him.—Truth.

Alas! that I must call a spade a spade. Ay, there's the rub, and I have a flush could I but call it. The plaugy thing a club.—Detroit Tribune.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour \$2.25 to \$2.50
Lake of the Woods Flour \$2.25 to \$2.50
Ranier \$2.25 to \$2.50
Super \$2.25 to \$2.50
Plumett \$2.25 to \$2.50
Snow Flake \$2.25 to \$2.50
Olympic \$2.25 to \$2.50
Wheat, per ton \$35.00 to \$40.00
Oats, per ton \$25.00 to \$30.00
Barley, per ton \$28.00 to \$32.00
Middings, per ton \$20.00 to \$25.00
Rye, per ton \$20.00 to \$25.00
Ground Feed, per ton \$25.00 to \$30.00
Corn, whole \$20.00 to \$25.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. \$5.00 to \$6.00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. \$4.00 to \$5.00
Rolled Oats, (Or. or Northwest) \$3.00 to \$4.00
Potatoes, whole \$1.00 to \$1.50
Cabbage \$1.00 to \$1.50
Cauliflower, per head \$1.00 to \$1.50
Hay, baled, per ton \$10.00 to \$12.00
Green Peppers, cured, per doz. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Onions, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Spinach, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Lemons, California \$1.00 to \$1.50
Bananas \$1.00 to \$1.50
Apples, Island \$1.00 to \$1.50
Dipsles, Oregon, per box \$2.00 to \$2.50
Oranges (River-side) per doz. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Baron, Canadian \$1.00 to \$1.50
Kippred Herring, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Eggs, Island, per doz. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Eggs, Mantoba \$1.00 to \$1.50
Butter, Creamery, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Butter, Delta Creamery, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Butter, Fresh, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Butter, California, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Hams, American, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Hams, Canadian, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Bacon, American, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Bacon, Botted, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Bacon, Long clear, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Shoulders \$1.00 to \$1.50
Sides, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Meats—Beef, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Mutton, whole \$1.00 to \$1.50
Spring Lamb, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Pork, fresh, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Pork sides, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50
Turkey, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50

UNHAPPY