PRICES
thing,
UITS FOR MEN AND BOYS
Y OFFERED AT THE
ING STORE.
t Stock of
ECKWARE, SATCHELS
ishing Goods which are open for
HING STORE,
W. J. JEFFREE.

IMPERIAL
RATION LEAGUE
LIVERPOOL BRANCH.
FFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE
al Federation Leagues are now open at
UILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL
passing through Liverpool are cordially
ake use of the rooms of the branch for
ss and other purposes.
ations of the League may be seen there
onial papers received are filed for refer-
mittee will be glad of communications
ctions of Colonial interest. Information
ly offered by the Hon. Secretary respect-
Exhibition of 1886; the doings of the
ensuing Session of the State Divorce
and Colonization; the Movement for Im-
f Local Defence, and upon other matters
nterest. pt6dwtf

FAIRVIEW
OCKFARM
EIN FRIESIAN CATTLE.
T BEEF AND DAIRY BREED. THE
herd on the North Pacific Coast. Se-
the greatest care from deep milk and
ion. Nearly all were imported from
yron (H. H. B., 1101,) at the head of the
d 2700 pounds at 4 years old.
are old averaged 40 pounds of milk per
years old averaged 56 pounds of milk.
collection of Bulls, one, two and three
ws and Heifers, with calf by the noted
best thoroughbred registered Holstein-
supply any age of either sex for
than they can be obtained East, as I buy
large lots.
on hand a few Cleveland Bay and Eng-
stallions, and grade Holstein-Friesians,
sell at REASONABLE PRICES.
R. N. L. DAVIES,
Box 55, Mount Vernon, W.T.

AIL CONTRACT.
TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE
aster General, will be received at Victoria
to FRIDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, for the
of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed
four years, once per week each way,
KAMLOOPS AND SPENCE'S
TH THROUGH NICOLA VALLEY,
of January next.
yance to be made in a suitable vehicle.
To leave Kamloops every Tuesday at 7
rive at Spence's Bridge on Wednesday,
—To leave Spence's Bridge every Thurs-
m. and arrive at Kamloops on Friday
Blanks containing further information as
of proposed Contract may be seen and
of Tender may be obtained at the Post
Kamloops, Cutlers, Ashcroft, Nicola Lake,
Nicola and Spence's Bridge, and at the
R. H. FLETCHER,
Inspector's Office, Post Office Inspector.
B. C., 1st October, 1886. octw24

OCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
Great English Medicine,
OF
Y VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS,
ITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY
ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER
YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
S SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.
se7eod1y

SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.
AMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE INTO
Will Commence on Monday,
the 9th day of November next, at 9 a.m.
held at the usual places, viz: Halifax, N.
St. John, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec,
Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton,
Winnipeg, and Victoria, B.C. Applications
admission will be received by the under-
of the 15th, and must be returned duly
before the 25th of October, after
the Rolls will be closed.
order of the Board,
F. LESUEUR,
Commissioner and Secretary.
Oth September, 1886. oct3 1aw3m

RIA MARBLE WORKS
MONUMENTS
TABLETS
TOMBS, MANTLS
FURNITURE
WORK,
ETC., ETC.
ITH STOCK FOR ORDERS PURPOSE, THE
STREET, REV. CONNOBANT AND
PEMBERTON.
GE HUDGE, PROPRIETOR.
promptly attended to and satisfactorily
ed. odw1m

SOAP!
P UP WITH THE TIMES!
continue to turn out and keep on hand
all the
es of Soap that we
ced on Exhibition
air, and feel confident that our leading
brands of
RY & TOILET SOAPS
d in favor against all Soaps from any
quarter.
keep them well up in QUALITY and at
PRICES
PENDRAY & CO.,
Humboldt St., Victoria.

LA LAKE HOUSE,
UILCHENA, B. C.
HIS HOUSE IS LOCATED IN THE CENTRE
Valley, about sixty miles from
ng.
LATELY HAVING BEEN ENLARGED
AND IMPROVED,
prepared to accommodate its friends and
generally equal to any house in the
Upper Country.
ALWAYS SUPPLIED WITH THE
EST BRANDS OF LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.
E O'ROURKE, Proprietor.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TWO DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

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

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Oct. 28.

Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.—Reports of Committees.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city was held last evening in the Pandora street Presbyterian church and was largely attended.

Rev. Mr. Percival opened the meeting with prayer, followed by a few remarks from President Shakespeare, M. P., in which he reviewed the work of the association for the past year, and illustrated the great benefits derived from its organization. There were 3000 young men in the city who should feel the influence of this association to lead them in paths of virtue and piety. He believed it impossible to place our minds upon a nobler object. The people had been liberal in contributing to the new quarters, and he hoped that by the end of the year sufficient money would be raised to pay off all indebtedness.

At the close of Mr. Shakespeare's remarks the general secretary, Mr. Daley, read his report for the second year of the association. He showed a marked advancement over the previous year and a more extended patronage by the public. The reading room had been constantly frequented by young men, there having been over 3000 persons in the rooms during the past year. There were 73 names on the library list and over 900 books had been taken out in the twelve months; 278 letters had been received from the east enquiring about young men in this city, 217 of which were satisfactorily answered. Employment had been procured for 43 young men and 235 letters of introduction.

The treasurer's report was read by Mr. Robert Erskine, showing total receipts for the year of $1,248.10, and expenditure $1,234.35.

The committee on devotional exercises rendered a very satisfactory report, and Mr. Hastie read an encouraging report from the hospital committee. Mr. A. Barnsley read the report of the committee on the visitation of sick, showing that $47 had been expended in this cause by the committee.

Mr. Clyde for the committee on entertainments, read a carefully prepared report showing that the total receipts from entertainments were $175.38.

President Shakespeare introduced Mr. Charlton, M. P., who made a short address in which he cited the marvellous growth of the Christian religion from its inception to the present period when over 400,000,000 people have embraced its holy teachings this great growth could be only attributed to an invisible and omnipotent power. The nations of the greatest wealth, commerce and manufactures, were the Christian nations, yet in these countries there were enemies at work to overthrow Christianity, namely, Nihilism, anarchism, socialism and infidelity all conspired against Christians, and he wanted to see every man openly announce his intention to work for Christ. He did not think the Sabbath was as well observed here as in Ontario. That the idea of an artizan who devoted his Sabbath to an excursion as a means of rest, he believed to be a fallacy. The man who stays at home and attends church would be more suited for work on Monday morning than the excursionist. The workman who does not advocate a due observance of the Sabbath stands in his own light, as he generally has to work seven days for six days pay. He closed his remarks by commending the excellent progress made by the association, and he hoped God would prosper them in the work on hand.

Rev. Mr. Fraser spoke eloquently upon the grand possibilities of the association. He believed it was the one branch of religion where all denominations were united and sectarianism was out of place. It was a splendid training school for young men to fit them for Christian lives. It would keep them from going astray, and strangers should be influenced by its members to keep out of the haunts of vice in this city. He believed the association had now entered upon the most interesting period of its history.

Rev. Mr. Percival followed with some well chosen remarks, in which he said he was glad to see that if his friend (Mr. Charlton) on his left, and his friend (Mr. Shakespeare) on his right, could not agree relative to the government, they were both in favor of the cause of Christianity, and he had more respect for the work of this association than the work of the government.

Rev. Walter Bates made an entertaining address, after which a liberal collection was taken up and the meeting closed.

Personal.

Mr. H. A. White, jr., is at Roccabella.

Colonel Stevens, United States consul, returned to the city yesterday from a trip to the Sound.

Coun. Humber, M. Lenz, and W. Soule were passengers from Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. Eugene Rickercher, of the United States Geological Survey, is at the Clarence.

At the Clarence: J. A. Merritt, Oakland; Capt. Libby, Capt. Roberts, Tacoma.

Mr. John K. Barker arrived down from Keithley creek, Cariboo, last night and is at the Oriental.

Mr. J. Ogden Grahame, of the H. B. Co., Kamloops, and Mrs. Grahame, are in Winnipeg.

Mr. Wm. Manson, one of the proprietors of the Forest Rose Hydraulic Mining Company, Barkerville, arrived last night and is at the Telegraph Hotel.

Mr. George Turner (Woods, Turner & Gamble), and Mrs. Turner, of New Westminster, have arrived safely in Liverpool.

At the Oriental: T. C. Gravely, Portland; R. C. Polhill, Port Gamble; C. R. Wood, Port Townsend; Miss E J. Crossley, Tacoma; A. Dixon, Mexico City; David Kerr, Saanich; Mrs. Mary Millington, Cape Breton.

At the Occidental: W. E. Horlock, wife and child, Wellington Pck Co.; Fraser; T Thesle, D. H. McDonald, Jas. Salmond, Emma Lawson, Peter Lawson, New Westminster; H. H. Lee, A. E. Lee, Toronto; H. Jacobs, Portland; H. Blair, Granite Creek; Geo. Ross, F. J. Redfern, Vancouver.

Mainland News.

(VANCOUVER NEWS.)

Lumber was loaded into the ship Antelope at the Hastings wharf yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Stevedore Blake, at the rate of 8,000 superficial feet per hour. On Burrard Inlet the average loaded is about 60,000 feet for a day of ten hours.

Mr. T. C. Sorby has received instructions from Mr. Abbott to prepare the drawings for the proposed new terminal station buildings and offices along the water front, at the foot of Cordova street.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The "Vagabond's" Opinions and Impressions.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION—THE CANADIAN PACIFIC—BRITISH COLUMBIA—TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA—NEW GUINEA AND THE SOUTH SEAS—ENTERPRISE OF THE "MELBOURNE ARGUS"—OLD FRIENDS.

Dr. Julian Thomas, who arrived on Tuesday evening and is registered at the Driard yesterday favored a representative of *The Colonist* with an interview. Dr. Thomas is a veteran journalist, and an author of note, having written interesting books of travel, social sketches of Australian life, experiences in China and Japan and the South Seas, as well as several dramas. His latest work is now in the hands of Cassell & Co., London and New York, and will shortly be issued. Its title is "Cannibals and Convicts," being a record of travel in the French penal settlements in New Caledonia and the Communist place of exile in the Isle of Pines, and of cannibal resorts from Fiji to New Guinea. We understand that

"THE VAGABOND,"

as Dr. Julian Thomas is universally known throughout Australasia and the literary world, intends publishing a little work on his journey by the Canadian Pacific railway and his previous experiences in British Columbia five years ago.

In answer to a query about the Colonial exhibition now being held in London, the Vagabond said he left Melbourne on March 27th on twenty-four hours notice to be present at South Kensington and describe the opening of the Indian and Colonial exhibition. Traveling through the Red sea and across the isthmus of Suez by rail to Alexandria and thence by steamer to Brindisi, he caught the Indian mail train, limited to eighteen passengers, the fastest service in the world for about fourteen hundred miles, the train never stopping until it arrives at Calais. The journey from Melbourne to London occupied thirty-six days, but the Vagabond says with better steamers and connections the mail could be delivered by that route in twenty-nine days.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was the greatest pageant the journalist had seen. The fact that Her Majesty appeared in plain black without a shade of color or sparkle of jewelry appeared to the Australian to be far more impressive than if, as many people hoped, the Queen had worn her robes of state and crown. Mr. Phelps, the United States minister, was the only other personage of importance who was in plain black. Our high commissioner, Sir Chas. Tupper, was in a foremost place, gorgeous in court uniform and with star and ribbon. Of the exhibition itself the Vagabond said that Canada made a magnificent show, both in natural productions and manufactures.

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

were well displayed, and the hundreds of thousands who visited the exhibition could not fail to carry away with them most valuable object lessons of the extent and resources of the province. Canada took the foremost place at the exhibition simply because she is a Dominion and as such bulks largely in the eyes of the world. People are impressed with Canada who would pass by and disregard the provincial exhibits. The contrast between what was done by Canada, each section acting through a common center, compared with the Australian colonies was very marked. If Australia were federated and there had been an Australian court, it would have shown up in rivalry to the Dominion. As it was, each colony playing a lone hand, except in the case of Victoria, the courts were comparatively side-shows to that of the Dominion.

Leaving Liverpool by the Allan line of steamers for Quebec,

"THE VAGABOND" TRAVELED

along the C.P.R. to British Columbia, halting at Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina. He describes the line as one of the wonders of the age, but said he would not travel along it again for a thousand dollars. The worst part of the road is between Sudbury and Winnipeg; what is known as the Muskeg country must for a long time be a source of expense and inconvenience, if not of accident. The scenery around the northern shores of Lake Superior is very grand, but certainly not to be compared to that on the Pacific Coast. It is a sterile God-forsaken country, which will never be of any value except to trappers and fur dealers. Winnipeg greatly impressed the Vagabond, but he thought Regina the most one-horse place he has ever seen. Brandon and Calgary appear to be far ahead. The north-west council was sitting in Regina when the Australian was off there. In spite of the meeting the law-makers of prohibition, he said that he saw more drunken men in Regina than anywhere else in Canada. Sly drinking, if not sly grog selling, was the order of the day.

The grandest portion of the whole route is in British Columbia from Field to the coast, the canyons of the Columbia and the Fraser, and the mountain ranges of the Selkirks and the Cascades surpassed everything that the traveller had before met with, except in Switzerland, only that there is more of it.

Dr. Thomas was rather irate at having been landed at Port Hammond, respecting which he was slightly facetious, and at being compelled to lay over in New Westminster, and so being delayed nearly twenty-four hours. The scenery in the gulf impressed him as much as ever. He has seen nothing more beautiful since he was last here, and he would advise all seekers of the picturesque to visit British Columbia and go as far as the summit of the Rockies, even if they do not cross the prairies.

Victoria the Vagabond says, shows signs of progress in its public buildings and private residences, and whatever endeavor may be made to locate a large city at Vancouver, the traveler must see that Victoria must remain the business centre and take tax and tithe of all.

AS REGARDS DIRECT TRADE

with Australia, it becomes a question of the cost of transportation. In the antipodes large quantities of goods of American manufacture are used which might just as well be purchased from Canadians if they can be supplied as cheaply. The C. P. R., it seems by its present rates, will not be able to assist the manufacturers of Ontario and Montreal. British Columbia can supply Australia with canned fish, which at present comes from San Francisco. Much woodwork, such as sashes and door, would bear transportation by steamer. As to the question of a mail contract to Australia, it is all a question of time, and this winter will test the capacities of the railroad in this respect. For imperial purposes in the conveyance of troops to China and India, there is no doubt the C. P. R. is a highway, the importance of which cannot be over estimated, but it is a question whether the Australian colonies will see any additional advantages in a mail service connecting with the Canadian Pacific, to induce them to grant any considerable subsidy. The feeling seems to be against subsidies to steamship lines. The Peninsular and Oriental Co. is at present largely subsidized for a fortnightly service from Australia *via* the Red Sea. The Orient Co., without any subsidy, runs on alternate weeks carrying the mails and makes better time; but the Vagabond says he would be very pleased indeed to see a line of steamers running from British Columbia to Sydney, so that the whole journey from London to Australia might be made under the British flag. Five years ago, after his visit to this province, he strongly advocated this in the Melbourne Argus.

"And now," said the Vagabond, "I would like to say a few words

WITH REFERENCE TO THE TRIALS

we in the Australian colonies are likely to endure through Germany having been allowed to take possession of part of New Guinea and many islands adjacent to our coast, and of the French invasion of the New Hebrides. If any one will look at the map he will see that from New Guinea southward there is a chain of islands a few hundred miles from the Australian coast which is a cordon between us and the United States and Canada. In connection with a direct communication to British Columbia this is of the greatest importance, as in time of war these possibly may prove a source of immense danger to the ocean traffic between the two countries. We in Australia have not been treated well by the imperial government in this matter. Still we are just as loyal, if not more so, than the Canadians. We shall be very willing to enter into any scheme for imperial federation if any satisfactory plan can be proposed. I myself hope the time will come when, to use the tag of one of my lectures, the grand old mother country, the Dominions of Canada and Australia, and the United States of America, all British in laws, literature and language, will be bound together for offence as well as defence, and be so powerful in war as to compel peace upon the world. When this happens the Germans and French will have to be driven out of the South Seas. It is necessary for the future of Australia. On this point I consider myself an authority, as I was commissioned by the journals I have so long had the honor to represent, the Argus and Australasian, to visit New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and New Guinea and so have been enabled to study the question thoroughly. All this costs al ot of money, as, in fact, my present trip around the world does; but my employers spare no expense and are as enterprising as any London or American newspaper men. The Argus every morning gives a telegram from Europe containing the news of the world, and the cost of telegraphing is something which would astonish even James Gordon Bennett."

"The Vagabond" was pleased to meet

MANY OLD FRIENDS

in Victoria. He says he is just as comfortable at the Driard as he wants to be and admits that, although Melbourne is a great city of 300,000 inhabitants, it can't run as good an hotel. He leaves at the end of the week for San Francisco via Tacoma and Portland.

Okanagan and Shuswap Railway Scheme Floated.

The latest pleasing intelligence is that the building of the Okanagan and Shuswap railway is assured, it having been taken in hand by competent railway contractors and well known capitalists. The incorporators of the railway are Messrs. J. A. Mara, Jas. Reid, F. S. Barnard, R. P. Rithet, T. Earle, J. H. Turner, D. M. Eberts, F. G. Vernon, M. Lumby and Dr. Hannington.

To Mr. Lumby especially is congratulation to be extended, he having taken a special interest in forwarding the scheme. It will be remembered that he, having at heart the interests of the district where he resides, endeavored in the session of 1884 to secure the passage of a bill for this line, but as the time was not opportune the proposed railway bill failed to receive the support of the house.

A charter was secured last year from the Dominion government, and now that eastern capitalists have been induced to take up the work by the end of 1887, the long-suffering farmers of the garden of British Columbia will be able to prove the fact that foreign flour importations are not a necessity, and that, not only can we supply our home markets, but have a handsome surplus of the best flour and produce in the country for foreign exportation. It is hardly necessary to say that to Mr. Lumby's untiring energy this success is greatly due and that the farmers of Spallumcheen and the interior will appreciate his determination and persistency under great difficulties. To float a railway scheme in this province is an exceedingly arduous task, but despite all difficulties it has been accomplished. The well known firm of Larkin, Connolly & Paterson have taken up this scheme, and it is sufficient to know that such reliable men are connected with it to feel assured that it will be carried to a successful completion. A million dollars it is thought will be necessary to build and equip the line. Mr. Charles E. Perry, late engineer in charge of contract 2, E. & N. railway, leaves in a few days with a party to make the necessary surveys.

The proposed line passes through a fertile district of large area, irrigation not being necessary to induce crops. Its length will be about fifty miles through an almost level country, and its construction will be a beginning of the numerous branches necessary to connect the interior of the province with the C. P. R. It is understood that Dominion government aid will be granted the line to the same extent as that given to colonization roads in Ontario and Quebec.

What Some People Say.

That the trouble with the mother-in-law is not so much that she knows that the young husband doesn't mean half the sweet things he says to his bride during the callow days of matrimonial life as it is that he knows she knows he does not.

That "Bedad, and the Ohio people must think a great dale of the Presidint," said a newly-arrived Irishman. "Why so?" asked a companion. "Faith, an' didn't I just come from a town in the north part of the state that was named for 'im?"

That "are their relations cordial?" asked one friend of another, respecting a family of politicians. "Blamed if I could tell. You see, I was over in the corner when they came up to the bar, and I could only see the neck of the bottle, but it looked more like whisky."

That an old soldier who has had both legs amputated complained of a violent sick headache. "What do you advise, doctor? he inquired of the physician who had been summoned. "I should recommend a warm foot bath immediately," returned the man of wisdom.

That Kate comes upon Henry, who is playing the flute. Kate—"Why, Henry, you do that quite well; I should think you would take lessons." Henry, who has been taking lessons for the past ten years, does not feel flattered, but makes no sign as he replies: "I have thought of it."

That "I suppose you will come down to the city this winter and see us, Farmer Robinson," said the city guest. "Well, yes, Miss, I s'pose I shall. I'm not much on goin' to the city, though." "It is so different, you know, from your simple life here in the country." "I s'pose so. But we're not so simple out here in the woods, after all. You ought to jest be here at the minister's donation. There's style for yer."

That the September sun was retiring behind the western hills after a day's work upon the harvest fields. The cool and bracing atmosphere of autumn was being mingled with the dews of evening, and the tints of the sky were growing somber. Rosalind McGush sat on the veranda musing. "How beautiful this season of the year! Nature pours forth her bounties, and storehouse and granary is full——." "Yes, Rosy," exclaimed her mother, as she came up the walk hurriedly, "and your father is full, too. He read your last poem and made straight for the hard-cider barrel."

The Cormorant Leaves for Metlakahtla To-day.

After careful consideration by the government it has been decided to forward H. M. S. Cormorant to Metlakahtla, with Judge Harrison and Supt. Roycraft on board. This action has been thought necessary owing to the present situation in regard to the survey party under Mr. Tuck, C. E., being prevented from carrying out their restrictions through the interference of the Indians.

Marine.

Bark Glenlyon was yesterday towed to Burrard Inlet.

The British bark Carrie Delap, Capt. W. T. Lewis, arrived yesterday morning in the roads, thirty-four days from Yokahama, with a cargo of 1,813 tons of tea for the Canadian Pacific. She left in tow of the tug Pilot for Port Moody yesterday. After discharging cargo she will load lumber on the Sound for Montevideo.

(From the Daily Colonist, Oct 29.)

BARKERVILLE AND VICINITY.

Its Placer and Hydraulic Mines.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES—NEW MINING FIELD—WILLIAMS AND OTHER CREEKS—MINERS AND THEIR HOMES—A GENEROUS PEOPLE.

The town of Barkerville is the government centre for Cariboo district, the gold commissioner, Mr. Jno. Bowron, being located here, or rather at Richfield, about half a mile from the lower town or Barkerville, Camerontown being further down Williams creek, at the point where a foot bridge crosses over to the hospital. There is, however, but the one street for the three places, the trunk wagon road. Barkerville is a

CITY ON STILTS,

it being necessary to place all buildings on piles, so that in the spring freshets the wash from the mines, consisting of gravel and alum, can be distributed along the full width of the valley. The frequent deposits made in this way gradually fill up the space between the floors of the buildings and ground, and unless their owners desire to be slowly buried in the earth, the jackscrew and new piling must be called into use. From the many years of gold washing the bed of the creek has been changed from a narrow gorge to a valley a couple of hundred yards in width, the original bed having been covered over to a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. A stone warehouse, built in the early days, by E. Neufelder, has altogether disappeared. Who knows but in the years to come a new people will excavate here, find the relics of a past civilization, and entertain lengthy speculations on the crudeness of man's ancient art! There are some very substantial buildings in Barkerville, one being a three-story hotel, well built and finished, the lumber having been sawed and worked into its present shape by the present owner. The Antelope restaurant, where we found pleasant quarters, good fare, and kind treatment. The stores, hotels and saloons are all of a substantial character, with a number of good residences. The inevitable Chinese occupy a considerable portion of the town, Chuck Fan and Choo Fan (Kwong Lee Co.) being the largest mining operators. Besides the buildings in the town or towns proper, here and there up the gulches in

THE CABIN HOME

of many a miner, working old ground or prospecting new. It would be hard to estimate the population in and around Barkerville, but one can readily see that the glory of the place has departed. There are many empty stores, and there is a sense of dullness about the town that seems strange. Still it is the largest and most important place north of the railway line. If its population is not large, those whom we had the pleasure of meeting were not of a common mould—they are men of generous sentiment and action, superior intelligence, and in a word, nature's gentlemen—and they may be taken as an average of the population to be met with anywhere in the district, whether it was in the store or residence of the merchant, or the rude cabin which shelters the hardy miner, there we were met with generous hospitality. Many of these men have resided in the Cariboo mountains for ten and twenty years without intermission coaxing from dame nature her coveted gold; and while they have not had the advantage of mingling with the world in its busy state, yet it is a question if they would not compare with its best in refinement of nature. Some of them are heroic souls; in spite of difficulty, privation and long delayed hope they have steadily worked, ever buoyed up with the hope that they would some day or other

"STRIKE IT RICH."

No wonder Bret Harte was able to write such sympathetic and fascinating stories and pictures of the rough miner life—there is a field among them from which to gather thoughts and lessons of the noblest kind. An instance of persistent effort is that where four men at Snow shoe mountain, without capital, have been tunneling and sinking for five years without securing a return until this summer, when, at a distance of four thousand feet from the mouth of their tunnel they struck good pay—that is, by the employment of several men in carting dirt from the place where gold is found to the air where it is washed, they are enabled to take out from $5 to $7 per day to each man employed. What delight and satisfaction those four men must have experienced when they at last saw their almost heroic efforts greeted with success. But there is a fascination about gold mining that, after a short experience, charms the man who engages in it so that he cannot give up even though he may think it would be for his good.

With this reference to the men who compose the gold miners, we will come to the practical part of our visit. The morning after our arrival a visit was made to

RICHFIELD,

where are the government buildings. These are presided over by Mr. J. Bowron, a gentleman well known in Victoria, and high in the estimation of the people of the district. He is assisted by Sergeant James Lindsay, a pensioner of Her Majesty, and for the last twenty-four years in the service of the provincial government, and one of the old land-marks of the mining town. The building used as office, court room, etc., is frame, painted white, and well situated. It is comfortably furnished. In the rear a new gaol building has recently been erected, strong enough to keep safe any prisoner, no matter how desirous he might be to regain his liberty. It is cleanly kept and well provided with comfortable bedding—in fact, so pleasant a winter prison life in Richfield under the kind heart of the erratic sergeant that "Larry," a mining character of the place, who walks briskly with crutches, was doing everything other than that which would render him amenable to the law, in order to be incarcerated for the winter. A brisk business is done in the office, and during the month of September thirty nine registrations of quartz were made, this in consequence of the recent revival in quartz rock. There are frequent applications for mining ground, water privileges, free miners certificates, new and renewals. The latest report furnished the department with reference to

NEW MINING FIELDS,

is that of a creek eighty miles from Barkerville, discovered by a prospecting party who were out for six weeks. They travelled through a dense growth of timber and vegetation, rendering locomotion slow, and at a point distant about eighty miles they found in a creek good prospects of fine gold, securing 50 cents to the pan. They proceeded down this stream which they named Goat river, owing to their shooting a horned goat near it, until they reached the Fraser river running north from its source at Tete Jaune Cache. On their journey they had passed through a range differing from the Cariboo, and again into a slate country. Wherever prospected on the bars of Goat river good prospects were secured, and crossing the Fraser a similar country was noted, though no attempt at prospecting was made owing to lack of provisions. The gold brought back, and news of the new find was heartily received in Barkerville, and it is the intention of a large number of miners to go to the new field in the spring. In the meantime a trail will be cut to Goat river. The discoverers were Geo. Isaacs, K McLeod, S. A Nelson, R. Buchanan and A. Johnson.

Opposite the court-house is Nason's sawmill, where is also a five-stamp quartz mill. Near this the Steadman ledge crosses Williams creek. Stout's gulch runs up from the creek near this point, where hydraulicing is still being profitably carried on. This is also the case from Richfield up the creek. The creek at this point is

WORKED TO BED ROCK,

a mass of jagged slate, seamed with quartz veins of small and large width. Opposite Barkerville town is the Black Jack hydraulic claim, also paying fairly well. It was here that the old channel of Williams creek was found and a rich claim worked. Below this is the Aurora hydraulic claim.

A visit in the afternoon was made down the creek, every little while our guide pointing to the bed of the creek and naming former famous claims. Below the bridge is "Cariboo Cameron's" old mining ground, from which he secured a hundred thousand dollars or so. Then Wake-up-Jake's" claim, whom the merchants would not trust for a sack of flour one day, and who offered half his claim for it, but next day was worth $30,000; he painted the town red. Then the "Prince of Wales" claim, still being worked with good returns by Bowden Bros. After this is the "Ballarat" claim, where it is believed thousands of dollars are still hidden and could be brought to light if some cheap means of handling dirt was secured. Further up the creek is the "Barker" claim, from which the town derived its name. It had just been cleaned out for winter operations, and in the old drifts was as dry as above ground. This claim pays regularly every winter some thousands of dollars.

Crossing the bridge and up the hill we came to the hospital, presided over by Dr. Watt. There were two or three cases being treated successfully, the doctor's skill being held in high esteem by the good people of the district. From the hospital we pass over ground washed in many places for gold until we come to

THE "FOREST ROSE"

hydraulic claim. The water for this claim is brought from Williams creek, it being diverted at Richfield. It was pouring over the top in a good stream, and from the mouth of the nozzle one hundred feet below a splendid head of water was being sluiced at the bottom of hard cement and clay, which every now and then crumbled and was brought down over the ground sluice, the larger stones being picked out by a couple of men and piled up, while the dirt and small gravel was carried through the flume and deposited by the water at the dumping ground. The method of saving the gold is simple—as soon as the gold is deposited on the ground sluice, this being the bed rock filled with crevices, and it requires patience to clean up this portion. The rest is carried and deposited in the flume between the round blocks that compose its floor. Unfortunately this year, owing to the very dry character of the weather, the source of water supply has been in some instances cut up, in others curtailed, and few of the hydraulics have been able to do good work. The Forest Rose washed up the week before our visit, and took out 200 ounces, and expected to wash up as much more before closing for the winter. This claim was formerly drifted and in one sea on $30,000 taken out, Mr. Briggs, C. P. N. Co., New Westminster, being one of the owners. The present company have been at work for the past ten years, and it was only last year that really good pay was struck though the expenses of opening up so largely as they have done has been paid from the washings. However, now a pay streak has been reached and coarse gold to the value of $70 nuggets are taken out. There are many other hydraulic claims on Williams creeks and tributaries, which pay fairly well, and many pieces of ground that might be hydrauliced if the necessary capital was forthcoming to open them up.

On another day a visit was paid to

MOSQUITO CREEK

where there are two hydraulic claims. This creek empties into Willow River, having its source in Island mountain. The one at the mouth of the creek "The Discovery," last year took out $10,000; but this year they had just struck good pay when the water gave out. They are now bringing in a ditch five miles and when this is ready it is expected that a continual head of 200 inches will be had. Above this claim is that worked by Flynn Bros., which also suffers from a lack of water, though last year it paid well. They were engaged in cleaning up at the time of our visit and we saw a couple of pans of dirt worked. A couple of shovels of a mixture of mud and gravel were placed in the pan and then worked with water until nothing was left but the gold. It had almost all been washed away and we thought there was not a color, but a minute more disclosed several nuggets which weighed $6 in all. The second pan furnished $3. No wonder there is a ceaseless charm about the rough labor when from the earth a miner can wash the glittering yellow metal. The Flynn claim on creek is of the finest character found in Cariboo, weighing $19 to the ounce. It was dinner time when we reached the house of the Flynn Bros., and an invitation to dinner was readily accepted. We had left our mining expert at the trail going up Island mountain, so there was no chance of not impoverishing our hosts. His appetite was fairly good when when we left Soda creek, but the higher altitude we attained the greater appetite he seemed to develop, until at Barkerville the ultimate limit to stops at dinner time seemed to have him eat. The younger Flynn prepared the meal, and if one has not partaken of a meal at a miner's home in the mountains he cannot enter into the enthusiasm about the palatableness of bachelor made bread, blueberry jam, and the various other eatables set before us. These two brothers have been working on Mosquito creek for many years, deeply in debt, but persevered until now they have struck good pay, and a few seasons will make them men of moderate wealth.

It was thought that this letter would describe Barkerville and its surroundings, but another would be necessary.

Marine.

Bark Carrie Delap commenced discharging her tea cargo at Port Moody this morning, Stevedore York superintending the work.

Steamship Mexico arrived at Port Moody yesterday afternoon to take on twelve carloads of freight, which came *via* the C.P.R., for Seattle and San Francisco.

British bark Zoroya was towed out to English Bay on Wednesday morning at half-past six, and sailed thence for Melbourne, Australia. The wind was favorable and she went rapidly ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange to-day announces that on the 22d inst., the schooner Anna Hermine was sunk at Port Blacklock, near Cape Orford on the Oregon coast, by striking a sunken rock. The schooner was loaded with 50 tons of sandstone taken from a recently developed quarry at that port. She left San Francisco on September 4th, in command of Captain Jurgensen, to bring the first load of rock ever taken from the Blacklock quarry by sea.

A Denial from Mr. Dunsmuir.

Mr. Dunsmuir, M. P. P., desires us to say that the statement in the Standard of yesterday morning that the telegraph system along the line of the E. & N. Railway had been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway is untrue, and that there was not the slightest ground for the statement in question. The C. P. R. Co. has been given permission for two years to stretch a wire along the poles for private use, the *quid pro quo* being that the latter keep the wires in good condition. The item in question was palpably absurd, seeing that Mr. Dunsmuir has a line of his own to operate, which he could hardly do, if the telegraph wires went out of his possession.

A HUGE SELL.—It now turns out that the quartz shown in Victoria a few days ago, and said to be worth $70,000 a ton, turns out to be a fancy specimen of Idaho quartz. It is only fair to state that the young man had not the slightest intention of misleading the Victoria press, but as the reporter asked to see the quartz he did not object. The young man who showed the Idaho specimen was in no way connected with or interested in the discovery recently made near Cowichan lake.—*Nanaimo Free Press.* The young man Hopkins, above referred to as a paragon of truthfulness, stated to the representative of *The Colonist* that he had found the piece in a rain a short distance from Victoria. In the item in reference to it it was stated that there was considerable skepticism as to its being rain, and it seems that the young man is as prolific in falsehood as the quartz was in gold.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AT WONDERFUL REDUCTION AT THE OLD BANK.

Metlakahtla.

TO THE EDITOR:—Rev. Bishop Ridge, in a letter in your columns, has put forward views with regard to the right of the Indians to the lands of the province which are entirely at variance with law which has been recognized ever since England became a colonizing nation. And I cannot help thinking that the publication at this juncture of such views as are contained in that letter is nothing more than an active encouragement to the Indians to resist a peaceable settlement of what has been a continual source of expense and trouble to the province. The Indians only act, speak and think as they are advised, and nothing would have been heard about this claim to the lands of the province as their patrimony if it had not been pressed upon them by injudicious advising. I will quote the following extracts from the judgment of Chancellor Boyd, of Ontario:

"The colonial policy of Great Britain as it regards the claims and treatment of the aboriginal populations in America, has been from the first uniform and well defined. Indian peoples were found scattered wide east over the continent, having, as a characteristic, no fixed abodes, but moving as the exigencies of living demanded. As heathens and barbarians it was not thought that they had any proprietary title to the soil, nor any such claim thereto as to interfere with the plantations, and the general prosecution of colonization. They were treated "justly and graciously," as Lord Bacon advised, but no legal ownership of the land was ever attributed to them. The attorney general, in his argument, called my attention to a joint opinion given by a "multitude of counsellors," about 675, touching land in New York, while yet a province under English rule."

The opinion referred to was as follows:—

"Councell's opinion concerning Coll Nicholl's patent and Indian purchases:

The land called N. York and other parts in America now called N. East Jersey, was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a subject of England, in King Henry ye Seventh time, about 180 years since and afterwards, further by Sir Walter Raleigh, in ye reign of Queen Eliz. and after him by Henery Hudson in ye reign of King James, and also by the Lord Delaware and begun to be planted in ye year 1614 by Dutch and English. The Dutch placed a governour there, but upon complaint made by the King of England to ye states of Holland, the said states disowned ye biasea and declared it was only a private undertaking of ye West India Company, of Amsterdam, so ye King of England granted a comission to Sir Edward Laydon to plant these parts calling them New Albion and ye Dutch submitted themselves to ye English government, but in King Charles ye 1 reign ye troubles in England breaking forth, the English not minding to promote these new plantations because of ye troubles, ye Dutch pretended to establish a government there again until ye year 1650, when afterwards it was reduced under ye English government and included and ratified in ye peace made between England and Holland in 1674; this was granted to ye Duke of York, 1664, who ye same year granted it to ye Ld Barckley and Sr George Cartrett,