The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1890.

THE TRIAL.

The trial of the miners was one of more than usual importance. It was necessary that the Miners' Union and the striking miners should be taught in some impressive way what actions are legal and what ill gal. Those concerned in the Wellington strike appear to think that any act that stops short of actual violence is within the law. They are evidently under the impression that they can form processions and carry threatening emblems and use strong language to convinces the world that they exist, and yet no be liable to be called to account for their acts. It is nothing to them what the men for whose edification the demonstrations are made think of the processions or what influence they may have on them; if they kill no one or do not break any one's bones they ought, they believe, to be regarded as law-abiding citizens enjoying a harmless amusement. If the men whose conduct displeases them believe that they are in peril of their lives; if they are convinced that they cannot, without special protection, go about their work in safety: if they consider the language used by the processionists offensive and the emblems significant and threatening, they are only to be laughed at and abused by the strikers and their friends.

It is now seen that the law of the land views these things in a very different light. Strange as it may appear to the strikers and to some labor reformers, the men who have the audacity to disobey the mandates of the Union, and who believe that they are not bound to be in all things and at all times its humble and obedient servants, are not regarded by the constituted authorities as beyond the pale of the law. These rebels, and scabs and blacklegs are entitled to protection, and they cannot be annoyed and worried and threatened with impunity. As the strikers and their backers very well know, it is quite possible to intimidate and coerce men without breaking their heads or making them targets for rifles and revolvers. A threat can be conveyed in many forms and men may know that they are watched and in danger, although to the ordinary observer there is no enemy in sight and everything appears peaceful. The strikers now know that any form of intimidation is unlawful and that union men have no right to interfere in any way with their non-union fellow-workmen, either to prevent their going to work or to compel them to desist from working. It is well that everyone should know that the law will preserve his freedom to every law-abiding citizen.

The Court and the prosecution dealt very leniently with the men who had been found guilty of violating the law. No one will find fault with this leniency. All that was needed was to show the strikers and their friends what the law of the land is, and that it cannot be violated with impunity. When they are convinced that men whose conduct displeases them have rights as well as themselves, and that those rights must be respected, they will find some other way of amusing themselves than by parading the roads with flags, black and red, and carrying symbolic black-legs suspended from emblematic gallows.

Respect for the rights of others appears to us to be the lesson which the Nanaimo and Wellington unionists require to learn. They have acted during this strike as if, in their estimation, neither mine owners nor miners who disregard the mandate of the union have rights which they are under any obligation to respect. It is fully admitted that they have a perfect right to do as they please as long as they refrain from interfering with the rights of others. They have a right to refuse to work, but they have no right to do anything which is intended to compel others to cease from working. They have a perfect right to manage their own affairs, but they have no right to attempt to force mine-owners to concede to them a share in the management of the mines. The management of the mine is the mine-owners' business, and when the union uses its influence to force them to accept miners as a sort of partners in working the mines, it infringes upon the rights of the mine-owners. When it goes further and attempts to ruin the business of the mine owners who do not agree to its terms, it acts the part of a tyrant, whom it is the interest of all fair-minded men to withstand.

The decisions of the union are necessarily one-sided. It is judge, and jury and witness in its own case. Its decisions in matters in which the interests of outsiders are concerned can hardly be other than unfair. The party on trial is not represented in the union. His side of the case is not heard, yet the decision arrived at is often one of very great importance, involving the interests of the employer, those of workingmen not in connection with the union and of the general public.

It can readily be seen that the questions to be decided upon require the most careful and the most impartial consideration. But it is simply impossible to give them such consideration in tribunals constituted as are labor organizations. It is therefore every day becoming more and more apparent that the reference of labor questions to a proper tribunal should be made compulsory, and that neither workmen nor employers should be allowed to take the law into their own hands and settle disputes in their own favor. The establishment of such courts cannot be long delayed. They are one of the necessities of the age. Their establishment and the authoritative enforcement of their decisions would, in a very short time, do away with strikes and lock-outs, and pickets and boycotts, and all the rough and ineffective means that are resorted to by both employers and workmen to coerce each other.

LORD STANLEY ON THE TRADE QUESTION.

Our readers have no doubt seen in the telegrams from the east allusions to a speech which Lord Stanley delivered at the opening of the Central Canada exhibition in Ottawa. In that speech His Excellency alluded to the trade question in which Canadians just now are so generally interested. The question is economic, rather than political, and no one but an unpressoning partisan will consider that Lord Stanley committed the slightest official impropriety in alluding to a matter which so closely concerns the welfare of the Dominion.

The Governor-General said:

We all know at home that Her Majesty is a competitor, and a very serious competitor in many prizes which are carried off at our agricultural shows. Both she and her family have shown the importance which they attach to that which must be the standard industry of all countries, and especially here, where we feel that the agricultural portion of the country is one on which so deeply depends all our prosperity, does it become of importance to the person representing, although at a distance, the head of the state, to evince a deep and lasting interest in that which concerns the agricultural prosperity of the country. It is more necessary perhaps at this moment than at any other time. I am not going to wander into political allusions or comment more than very briefly upon the uncertainty of passing events, and although we know that rivalry—the word jealousy had almost slipped out—exists sometimes between those most nearly related, and also those most fond of one another, I am not going to quarrel in the slightest degree with the action of our great neighbors to the south of the line, nor, indeed, could I find it in my heart to do so as long as they send so able and charming a representative as the American consul here. (Applause.) Recognizing, therefore, the entire right to the action which they have thought it necessary to adopt, viewing with carefulness, though not with alarm, the effect of that action upon our resources, I venture, gentlemen, in a few words to take stock of the position and to show you that it becomes us in this country to put ourselves more upon our mettle, and to induce us to develope our resources, as our friends south of the line have done in times past. (Applause.) I do not want in any way to minimize the importance of the great measure which has just passed. Its effect upon our trade to some extent is undoubted, but it is not the immediate effect we are to look to, but rather what is the ultimate effect which such measures produce, when we are thrown back, as it were, upon our own resources; when certain markets, previously open to us in a great measure are closed to us, and when trade must, as some outlets are closed to us, have to seek for a fresh and a new channel. For my own part, from what I have seen, both of the Dominion collectively and the citizens personally, I believe there is ample enterprise and ability in this country to seek out new modes of trade. At present, there must always be, till trade has settled down in new roads, a certain amount of disturbance, but I have not seen as yet any sense of general alarm; I have not seen any records of failures, actual or anticipated; I have not seen that securities have fallen, and I have not seen, except in specific articles, perhaps, that trade has declined. The general conclusion, therefore, which I, as an outsider, share is this: That the inhabitants of the Dominion mean to work out their own prosperity themselves. (Applause.) They do not for a moment put aside the wish to be on equal and cordial terms with our great neighbor, but they are determined to work out their own trade on lines in which they, through their statesmen, have determined to be best for the advantage of the country."

MILD PROCEEDINGS.

The Times professes to be exceedingly indignant at the way in which the trial of the miners was conducted. It is displeased at the manner in which the jury was selected, it finds fault with the part taken by the Attorney-General and the President of the Council, and it denounces the whole court in what it, no doubt, regards as very strong terms. The Times evidently considers it the proper thing to work itself into a state of virtuous indignation over the whole proceedings. But its fiery denunciation is, we fear, wasted. Impartial persons and persons whose sympathies were with the men who were being tried, say that the trial, from first to last, was an exceedingly fair one. Every indulgence was extended to the accused. Neither the Attorney-General nor Mr. Pooley went beyond the strict line of his duty to procure a conviction. No point was pressed unduly against the men and they received the utmost consideration from the Bench. The Jury, too, with which the Times finds such fault, were as lenient to the men on trial as it was possible for them to be, consistent with a proper regard for their oath. Few trials have been conducted with such moderation as was this one with which the Times finds such fault. All that the prosecution appeared to want was an authoritative declaration as to what is the law in the premises. There was not the faintest trace of vindictiveness in the whole proceedings. The miners and all concerned were shown what the law is with respect to intimidation, and, that being effected, there was no disposition on the part of any one to treat the convicted men harshly. The decision of the Chief Justice was leniency itself. The men were, in effect, told to go home, and, now that they know what the law is, to take care not to violate it in the same way again. Could any thing be more considerate and indulgent than this?

What does the Times want? Does it want to see disorder encouraged by the authorities? Would it like to see one set of men permitted to intimidate and annoy another set of men with perfect impunity? Would it have the law made to protect the weak against the strong, the law-abiding from outrage by the lawless, a dead letter? It would seem that this is its desire, and what it is working for when it denounces the mildest proceedings that were ever taken to assert the majesty of the law and to preserve the peace. This is not the proper function of the Press, which ought to be an aid to good government, and an upholder of the supremacy of law.

NOT RETALIATORY.

We find that the conviction is general among well-informed persons on both sides of the line that the McKinley tariff is not retaliatory. There is ample evidence that the Americans entertain none but the most friendly feelings towards Canadians. The intercourse between Canadians and Americans is much more general and much closer now than ever it was, and it is quite clear that the better the neighbors know each other the greater is their mutual regard and esteem. We have seen what a distinguished American statesman, Senator Washburn, has said about the nature of the McKinley tariff and about the spirit in which it was introduced and is supported. We now produce testimony to the same effect from a different source. Many of our readers do not approve of the course which Mr. Goldwin Smith has taken with respect to the trade question and other questions in which the relations between Canada and the United States are concerned, but all look upon him as a man of great ability and of unblemished reputation. Those who know him place implicit reliance on any statement of fact which he makes. At a meeting of the Commercial Union Club, of which Mr. Smith is the President, he in his address said:

"Of course Canada will survive, though the industrial energy and fortitude of her people will be severely tried; but the object of a commercial policy is not to make a country survive, but to make it prosper and not lose its most valuable sons by commercial depression, as Canada is losing them by the exodus to the United States. England survived under protection, but she has trebled her wealth under free trade.

"The McKinley bill, however, is not pointed against Canada. It is a measure of domestic, not of foreign, policy. It is intended not to coerce us, or to drive us into annexation or anything else; but to secure the farmers' vote for the Republican party. It is no more levelled against Canada than against England, France or Germany, all of which suffer and complain of it."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is much to be regretted that the school children are made to suffer for the misunderstanding that has arisen between the Government and the school trustees. Cannot some way be found of carrying on the controversy that will not deprive the children of the comfort of a properly heated school-room? A victory gained at their expense will, we are sure, give very little satisfaction to the winning side. It is said that a principle is involved in the contest. There may be, but no principle that is at stake can be worth a moment's consideration compared with the duty of those who are entrusted with their management to make the schools comfortable in every respect, for the children who attend them.

ADVERTISE OUR FAIR CITY.

To the Editor:—"Victoria for Victorians" is a very good motto for those who wish to promote the interests of our own delightful city. Victoria possesses natural advantages, scenic beauties and commercial supremacy sufficient to entitle her to recognition as one of the most important points on the Pacific Coast—certainly as the leading city of British Columbia. This city of ours should be known throughout the length and breadth of America; known as a city offering superior inducements to the capitalists; known as a city in which there is work for every industrious artisan. I was surprised, and disgusted I may add, while visiting the principal cities of the east within the last few weeks to find that Victoria was known about as well as the interior of Africa. Perhaps not as well. The Sound towns, no matter how great or how little their significance, have everywhere made their existence known. Their circulars, neatly and attractively prepared, lie side by side with those of Vancouver, wherever capital is to be found in the great cities of the Eastern coast. But Victoria is nowhere read or talked about. Why is it? Certainly not because the city's charms are not worth heralding. The C.P.R. and the citizens of Vancouver have found a thousand excellencies in the "terminal city" to make known to the world. Not a word has, however, been said about Victoria. The great railway corporation of Canada has purposely ignored its existence in their publications, and enquiry at their principal offices brings knowledge only of one city on the Pacific coast of Canada—Vancouver! Vancouver!! Vancouver!!! The C.P.R. forget that there is such a place as Victoria; and yet the merchants of Victoria will continue to patronize the road, even at a loss to themselves, and thereby give them the sinews of war to use in the fight against Victoria. Why cannot Victoria enjoy the benefits of advertising? Is it because her people lack enterprise? Or is it because they are waiting for some one to take the initiative? If the latter is the case, I am prepared to offer, on behalf of the firm of which I am a member, to contribute one thousand dollars ($1,000), if the city or any other firm or individual will contribute a like amount, to be expended in circulars, setting forth the advantages and attractions of Victoria. These circulars, in the form of railway folders, should be in every hotel and ticket office of the Eastern States and Canada. They should be neatly, accurately and carefully prepared; and issued without delay. Another matter that Victorians need a reminder in regard to, is the necessity of railway connection with the busy country across the Sound. Why cannot we call a public meeting, discuss the question in all its details, and act? Such connection can be obtained, and quickly, if Victorians will only do something. Let them appreciate how much of their good luck lies in their own hands, and it will mean the sure and speedy advance of the prosperity of the city. One instance that occurred even to-day gives a key to much of the lack of enterprise displayed by those who have acquired wealth, not by their energy, but by the force of circumstances. Meeting a member of an old Hudson's Bay Co.'s man's family on the street, I ventured to remark that I hoped a new era of prosperity was dawning in Victoria. The answer was: "Oh, bother you booming fellows; the good old times are gone when everybody knew everybody, and it was awfully jolly, you know."

Francis Bourchier.

THE STARVING OF OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To the Editor:—I am very much interested in the stupid guardianship which the school trustees of Victoria have plunged themselves, and have taken with them the innocent children of our public schools. I understand that the official auditor of the government refused to pass a sum of $5, which, with his long experience, he said, was incurred contrary to law. The trustees of the school had employed a notary public to copy a letter in a petty dispute—a letter that anybody, who could write, could copy—and the auditor says they had no right to employ a notary public for such a purpose.

Now, is it not utterly childish to contend that other expenses will not be passed by the auditor, when the trustees know, from twenty full long years experience, that the auditor of the government is always ready to pass all proper and legal charges? It is worse than childish—it is inhuman—in our trustees to starve our children on the plea that the government might not pay, as for twenty years they have paid, for the coal used at the schools. It is a crime; and it should be punished by all of us who have votes.

The trustees state what they know to be untrue; for, they say both in actual words and in cruel deeds, "that if the government won't pay one liability."—I quote from Pro Coton's report—"we have no guarantee that they will pay another;" and, with that monstrous and untruthful statement in their mouths, they meanwhile starve our boys and our girls in this raw and cold weather. These trustees are no manly; still less are they womanly; for if, proper representatives of women were on the school board, they would take care before all things to look well after the health of our children. To make the health of our little ones the battle-ground on which to fight the pettiest of petty disputes,—to fight behind them,—and to put them in the front,—is the act of small bullies, and not of men.

I am, Sir, etc.,

A. Voter.

Victoria, 1st October, 1880.

THE SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

To the Editor:—I notice in your issue of to-day a paragraph stating that Mr. Lucke, of the Daphne, met with an accident through "conceiving the brilliant idea of using his gun as a walking stick."

I do not know who your informant is, but if he would "conceive the brilliant idea" of sticking to the truth, or, at least, of ascertaining facts from a trustworthy source, he might miss the opportunity of making a somewhat pointless joke, but at all events he would be correct as to his facts.

I was present when the accident happened, and shall be happy to inform him how it really did occur if he cares to call on board.

"Daphne."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

In monetary and commercial circles there is nowhere anything to report but a healthy feeling. Indeed, there is a decided improvement manifested in the volume of business done and in the manner in which payments are met. Money is in about the ordinary request and the figures at which it is obtainable vary, according to the class of paper, from 7 to 10 per cent.

In groceries, sugar at wholesale is firm at high prices, with no disposition to make concessions. Coffee is reported to be "way up," but tea manifests no change. Canned goods, both meats and fruits, are dearer; while fish is steady. Green fruits are becoming smaller in variety and have a tendency to appreciate. Island plums and peaches are selling freely and are said to be better than the imported article. Rice shows no disposition to recede from the high figures that were caused by the scarcity at the points of production. Flour, grain and potatoes are unchanged, but bacon, hams and cheese have advanced, butter having a tendency in the same direction. The local demand for fresh meats has improved, although the season of travel is about over. The different kinds of fish are in good supply at the figures quoted in our table. Game of the different kinds has a tendency to ease, though no depreciation in values is to be noted. Iron and hardware experience the usual steady request. Lead has advanced in New York about 10 per cent. since Sept. 15, and much the same may be said about tin, the consequence being that local values are stiffer. In dry goods trade presents an improved appearance in every respect, and the country merchants of the province appear to be better disposed to deal with houses in the province than was previously the case. Altogether the outlook for business is good. Retail merchants are disposed to add to their stocks and to meet their engagements with promptitude.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Flour—Portland roller	$ 5.50
Salem	5.25
Snowflake	5.50
Hungarian	6.50 @ 7.50
Wheat, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Oats, new, per ton	35.00
Barley, per ton	36.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Bran, per ton	27.50@29.00
Ground Feed, per ton	37.50@40.00
Oil Cake, per ton	7.50
Corn, whole	40.00 @ 42.50
" cracked	45.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal " Saanich	3.75
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	4.00
" small " "	4.00
" Bayo "	5.75
Potatoes, new, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Onions "	3.50 @ 3.75
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	1.25
Pears, per doz.	66
Peaches, Island, per doz.	50
Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx.	2.00
Apples per lb.	3, 4 and 5
Plums, per lb.	03
Sicily Lemons, per case	11.50
Cucumbers	50
Celery, per doz.	35
Corn, green, per doz.	10 @ 15
Cauliflowers, each	50
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25
" Imported	32½ @ 37½
Butter, roll, Island, per lb.	27½@35
" tubs or firkin, creamery	20@ 25
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
" California	20
Hams, American	16 to 20
Bacon, American, per lb.	14—16
" Rolled	12½—13½
Shoulders, per lb.	11@15
Lard	12½@18
Meats—Beef " Sides	8@10
Mutton, per lb.	12½@18
Lamb, forequarter	1.00@1.50
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	15
Veal, dressed, per lb.	15
Venison	8@10
Tallow	5@6½
Duck, per pair	1.00@1.25
Mallard ducks, pe brace	.90@1.00
Teal	75
Widgeon	1.00
Quail	2.50
Chickens, each	.75@1.00
Grouse, per brace	1.00
Venison	8@10
Hides	6@8
Skins, sheep, each	20@75
Calf	8
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb.	12½
Cohoe "	10
Trout "	20
Halibut "	10
Cod 3 lbs for	25
Miscellaneous (small) 3 lbs for	25
Sturgeon "	10
Kippered Salmon	15
Flounders, 3 lbs for	25
Smelts	12½
Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds	25
Lettuce, per doz.	25

CAPITAL NOTES.

Parliament to Meet in February—Large Shipment of Cattle to Dundee.

A Radical Change to be Made in the Management of the Welland Canal.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 1.—Sir Hector Langevin stated to-day that the next session of parliament will commence in February.

The tidal observation stations on the St. Lawrence will be located at Tadousac and Rimouski.

The first shipment of live cattle to Dundee, Scotland, arrived safely. It consisted of a thousand head.

A radical change will be made in the Welland Canal, and Supt. Ellis will probably have to go.

Quinlan-Parkes.

Last evening, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Allan, 18 Rupert street, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. W. J. Quinlan to Miss Lily Parkes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reid, only the near relatives and friends being present. The bride was dressed in white silk, and was accompanied by her two little nieces, Hattie and Edith Mallette, also attired in white. The groom was supported by Mr. W. C. Matthews. Mr. Chas. Mallette gave away the bride. The drawing-room was prettily decorated with flowers and ivy for the occasion, a lovely floral wedding bell hanging from the ceiling of the bay window, white ribbons from the chandelier holding it in position.

The marriage concluded, a wedding reception was held from 9 to 10:30 and a host of the friends of the bride and groom thronged the house and tendered their congratulations. As an evidence of their popularity, several tables were needed to hold the array of lovely presents sent by friends as souvenirs of the happy event. The members of Victoria Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of the Chapter, presented Dr. Quinlan with an address, accompanied by a handsome china dinner set, a costly French marble clock, and a large bronze lamp of chaste design. Shortly before 11 o'clock the happy couple took their carriage to the steamer, and as they left the house were showered with the traditional rice, and were followed by the good wishes of all. Dr. and Mrs. Quinlan will spend their honeymoon in southern California, and left this morning by the North Pacific for that purpose.

I. O. G. T.

On Tuesday evening the members of Victoria West Lodge, I. O. G. T., gave a special entertainment for the benefit of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1, which was present by invitation. A good musical programme was disposed of, and on its conclusion three beautiful tableaux were presented: "Faith, Hope and Charity," "Rock of Ages" and "The Gleaner and the Flowers."

PROMISING PROSPECTS.

Impressions of an Eastern Visitor who is Extensively Interested in Mining Enterprises.

British Columbia's Crops—Fruits of all Kinds and Cereals Unsurpassable.

Mr. D. L. Lockerby, of the Montreal wholesale grocery firm of Lockerby Brothers, and associated with Mr. Duncan McIntyre in a number of his financial enterprises, left this morning for New Westminster, after having been for several days a guest at the Driard. He is one of the principal men connected with the Dominion Mineral Company, of which Mr. John McIntyre, of Montreal, is president and whose charter covers the whole of Canada. Mr. Lockerby was one of the original promoters of the Nickel Mine at Sudbury, which is regarded as one of the world's wonders. The mine is now taking out about 200 tons of nickel per day.

The son of Mr. Krupp, the eminent gunmaker, with an engineer and assayist from the world renowned establishment were at the mines when he left it on his way West and were making the most minute enquiries as to the quantity and quality of the output. Considerable orders were in hand for the nickel from England, France, Sweden, Germany and the United States. So far as concerned the American Tariff, the product had been burdened with an impost of $300 per ton until the McKinley Bill had removed it, and that because the supply in that country had become almost exhausted. The Blizzard shaft was 200 feet wide, the product being obtained by mere quarrying, while the Worthington, though only fifteen feet wide, was

CONSIDERABLY RICHER.

From Sudbury Mr. Lockerby came west to Gretna. He had noticed that at the time of his visit seven-eighths of the wheat crop in Southern Manitoba was stacked. At Brandon he visited the Government model farm, conducted by Professor Saunders, and the farm of Mr. Sanderson, of which 1,800 acres were in wheat, from which it was expected to gather from 55,000 to 60,000 bushels. There was snow at Qu'Appelle on the seventh September. Passing through Moose Jaw and Regina, he went to Dunmore, thence down the Galt road to the Lethbridge coal mines, which he considered to be the most accessible for working of anything on the continent, it being possible to reach the coal beds from the level of the river. For miles upon miles there was a mass of coal. The Stair mines, owned by Messrs. Bailey, Waitt and others, of Montreal, had been closed and were in liquidation. From Lethbridge he went to Medicine Hat, where were situate, among many others, the ranches of Messrs. Tweed and Ewart. The first named occupied a seat in the Northwest Council. The firm had a band of about 600 horses and had recently imported 100 mares from Oregon. The cattle ranchers thereabouts seemed to be well pleased with their prospects. At Calgary, Mr. Lockerby attended a dinner to Sir Hector Langevin, as also one to Lieutenant-Governor Royal. It was expected that the Calgary and Fort McLeod railway, which was now under construction by Messrs. Ross, MacKenzie, Holt and Mann, would run into Fort McLeod this year, track-laying being in course of vigorous prosecution. At Donald, where Mr. Lockerby stayed over Sunday, business was fair. The lumbering camps were being sent into the woods, which rather

INCREASED THE ACTIVITY.

From Mr. Brown some excellent specimens of copper were obtained that were procured from the mines back of Golden. Mr. Brown had opened a large vein, which was supposed to be one of the richest in the country. It was over fifteen feet wide and contained about 28 per cent. copper, with a few ounces of silver. At Kamloops, ranching was very prosperous. Fruits were magnificent, especially apples. Some splendid oats had been raised with the assistance of irrigation. At Yale, he saw some of the finest pears, plums and peaches he had ever seen, the crops all the way down being splendid, with the vegetation excellent. About New Westminster the fruits, vegetables and grass could not be beaten. The New Westminster exhibition was, in every way, a magnificent success. On Saturday last Mr. Lockerby went over the line of the Great Northern railway with President Ben. Douglas. As fine a roadbed as could be was being laid through a country that was a perfect garden. He visited Ladner's Landing in company with Mr. Alexander Ewan of New Westminster, and there saw Mr. F. T. McNeeley's orchard of 15 acres, containing pears, plums and peaches. Some of the pears measured over eight inches round. He had never seen such specimens in his life. He had, he remarked, sent a lot of them to Mr. Duncan McIntyre at Montreal. This, he was sure, would tend to create a demand for British Columbia fruits in the East. The crop of oats at the Delta was marvelous. He had been informed that in some parts the yield had been from 130 to 150 bushels to the acre, 90 bushels being a fair average. He should say that they weighed something like

45 POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL.

There was in the Delta an area, as far as he could ascertain, of about 25 miles by 12, which was in the most flourishing condition as an agricultural and fruit producing country. The fifty tons of seed wheat which had been distributed among the farmers by the Victoria Milling company had been so productive as to leave the farmers about 400 tons of that cereal to sell. The wheat was Scotch Fife, hard and flinty, an immense improvement on the quality previously grown. The straw had been over five feet in height. He had visited four out of the eighteen canneries in the vicinity, viz., those of Messrs. Ewan, Munn, Todd and Burrill. At Munn's the salmon pack having been completed, they had begun to pack plums, pears and cherries, of which he had purchased a consignment to ship to Montreal. In quality they far surpassed anything he had ever seen. To his mind the province of British Columbia was only in its infancy. Of its almost unlimited resources he was convinced that its inhabitants had but the faintest comprehension. He had been delighted with what he had seen of the three cities of the province, Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver. The latter had been especially fortunate as being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, but ambitious as its people were he had no idea that they would ever be able to overshadow the other two places. The result of their emulation would be that both Victoria and New Westminster would ere long have such transportation facilities, which were, indeed, already being prepared, as would enable them easily to hold their own in the great commercial competition that had been inaugurated. There was ample room for the almost unlimited extension and prosperity of all of them, for no matter the standpoint from which the situation was surveyed the prospect for all was most encouraging.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

HERE AND THERE.

Pheasant shooting opened yesterday, and the sportsmen rejoice in consequence.

Mr. Richards, of Duncans, landed to his own rod 19 splendid salmon, ranging from 9 to 14 pounds, in Cowichan bay, yesterday morning. The bay is fairly teeming with salmon, waiting to ascend the river. Ducks are also there in great numbers, and some good sport has already been furnished by them.

LACROSSE.

At Westminster on Saturday next will be played the last schedule match in the provincial lacrosse series. The game is between Vancouver and Westminster, and betting guided by the recent exhibition game, inclines in favor of the latter.

A TOUGH INDIAN.

Twenty Soldiers Shoot Him, but Still He Shows Fight.

The blow of a bullet will ordinarily paralyze so many nerves and muscles of a white man as to knock him down, one through no vital part be hit. The Indian gives little heed to such wounds, and to "drop him in his tracks" the bullet must reach the brain, the heart or the spine. "I have seen an Indian go off with two bullets through his body," writes Col. Dodge, "within an inch or two of the spine, the only effect of which was to cause him to change his gait from a run to a dignified walk."

A cavalry force of some twenty-one men surprised a small party of Indians in a thick chaparral, through which, however, there were numerous glades and openings. The Indians scattered at once, and the soldiers separated in pursuit.

After some time, when the cessation of firing indicated that the affair was over, the commander had the recall sounded. Soon one and then another came in, until the whole command was assembled, when, to the gratification of the officer, almost every man claimed to have killed an Indian. They went to collect the bodies. On reaching the first one it was found that nearly every soldier claimed to have killed him.

A sergeant dismounted and approached the body. The prostrate Indian rose up and dealt a vicious blow with his knife, which the sergeant barely escaped. When the Indian was finally killed it was found that he had not less than twenty wounds.

One bullet, probably the first one, had broken his hip and thrown him from his horse. After that he had shot at every soldier that passed near him, attracting attention and being "killed" again and again, only to rise up and fight the next soldier that came along.

Instead of twenty Indians the party found one.

THE FREAK OF A HUMAN HAND.

Blown Through a Smokestack and Caught on a Rod.

Friday, June 20, Frederic Miller and David Heller, two employes at the furnace at the rolling-mills, were killed by a premature explosion of Hercules powder while blasting out salamander from the bottom of the furnace, says the Brand Times. Miller was standing directly over the drilled hole at the time of the explosion and was terribly torn and disfigured. Both arms were blown off, but one was found. Every effort to find the other arm proved fruitless until yesterday. The workmen saw an object clinging to one of the stayrods that help to support and keep in position the stacks on the top of the furnace. Through curiosity they climbed up to the top and they saw a sight that not only sickened them with horror but with wonder. There in full sight of all was a man's hand with only the stub of an arm attached rigidly clasping the rod above mentioned. There can be no doubt but that the hand is that of the unfortunate Miller. The only theory known for the strange freak is the bodyless hand is that the hand was blown out the top of the high stack, and in coming down the muscles, stiffened or contracted when the hand struck the rod and fastened to it with a deadly grip. From the position in which Miller was standing the hand could not have occupied the position it occupied other than in the above manner. The muscles could not have relaxed much after fastening else the hand would have fallen.

Only the Poetry.

Dr. Holmes was in a city bookstore one day when a woman came in to purchase a book for a holiday present.

"One of the first volumes that I shown her was the "Last Leaf," for which the Autocrat prizes most dearest.

"Who is this by?" asked the customer.

"Dr. Holmes."

"The pictures are very nice. Do draw them?"

"Oh no; he wrote the poetry."

"The poetry! is that all?"

The clerk looked at the doctor, who had overheard the dialogue and was enjoying a quiet giggle. When the lady went out the Doctor repeated very emphatically, "the poetry, is that all?"—Boston Globe.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Burchell Still Continuing to Spend His Last Days Upon Earth Drawing Fancy Pictures.

"Little Horace," the Notorious Burglar, Sentenced to Seven Years in the Penitentiary.

Quebec to be Represented at the Jamaica Exhibition — Harcourt Elected by Acclamation.

A Missing Man.

Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 1.—The Emp[illegible] relatives of Thomas Veith, aged th[illegible] who has been a resident of Fenelon t[illegible] ship for ten years, and who left [illegible] October for Australia, are feeling an[illegible] about him. His steamship ticket has been taken up yet and nothing has [illegible] heard of him since his departure, alth[illegible] previously he was a regular writer.

Little Horace Sentenced.

Montreal, Ont., Oct. 1.—Charlie B[illegible] the bank chief, who is known throug[illegible] this country and the United Stat[illegible] "Little Horace," was yesterday sent[illegible] to seven years in the penitentiary for [illegible] ing $180 from the Ville Marie Bank.

Advertising Quebec.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—As a result of the [illegible] expressed by the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Montreal and Quebec, the governmen[illegible] decided to be represented at the Ja[illegible] exhibition, and has ordered the constru[illegible] of a handsome pavillion to contain the products of the province.

Elected by Acclamation.

Welland, Ont., Oct. 1.—There be[illegible] opposition at the nomination for M[illegible] Harcourt, provincial treasurer, was [illegible] clared elected by acclamation.

Captured at Calgary.

Calgary, N. W. T., Oct. 1.—Dr. L[illegible] heart, alias Campbell, was arrested [illegible] this afternoon on a warrant chargin[illegible] with rape in Hamilton, Butler c[illegible] Ohio. The doctor, when under indict[illegible] jumped on his horse and escaped to C[illegible] making his way here.

Burchell Still Unmoved.

Woodstock, Oct. 1.—The exci[illegible] over the great Burchell trial is fast [illegible] ing. While everybody is satisfied as [illegible] justice of the verdict, universal symp[illegible] felt for the young wife, who is s[illegible] severely from the strain of the pas[illegible] and the result of the trial. Burchell [illegible] unmoved by his sentence. He drew [illegible] picture this morning for a friend who [illegible] to ask after him, and signed it "[illegible] Burchell, Oct. 1st, 1890." He sh[illegible] sign whatever of fear, and evinces [illegible] mosity toward those who testified [illegible] him. Another guard was appoint[illegible] morning, so that there will now be [illegible] in his cell with him continually nig[illegible] day. His daily walk to the jail y[illegible] been stopped, and he will never [illegible] down the jail stairway until he go[illegible] gallows.

At Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Oct. 1. — The E[illegible] Countess of Aberdeen reach here to[illegible] en route to the Pacific Coast.

The Prince Goes Gunning.

Halifax, Oct. 1.—Prince George [illegible] day for Kentville on a moose hunti[illegible] dition.

A Long Session.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—All the m[illegible] the Methodist conference left for [illegible] day; after having been in control [illegible] since Sept. 10.

The Elections far Distant.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 1.—Sir John [illegible] son, Hon. C. H. Tupper, and [illegible] Macdonald addressed a large [illegible] their friends here to-night. [illegible] announced themselves as favoring [illegible] city with the States and said that [illegible] of the Dominion Government had [illegible] in that direction, particularly ref[illegible] Sir Charles Tupper's visit to We[illegible] when he was authorized to negotia[illegible] cprocity and a full settlement of [illegible] dispute. Sir John Thompson anno[illegible] present policy of the government, [illegible] the tariff changes in the United [illegible] subsidies fast steamship lines on t[illegible] and Atlantic, thus giving ou[illegible] facilities for transporting their pr[illegible] manufactures in a rapid manner [illegible] Japan and Australia, and the grea[illegible] of Europe. Sir John Macdonal[illegible] speech, the only important anno[illegible] in it being that there would be [illegible] elections before 1891, and possibly [illegible] fore 1892.

BY ATLANTIC CA[illegible]

A Baronet's Freak.

London, Oct. 1.—The magistr[illegible] Westminster police court to-[illegible] manded Sir Thomas Freake, a w[illegible] tleman, widely known in social [illegible] charge of forgery and assault, p[illegible] a gentleman named Gibson. S[illegible] lured Gibson into the cellar of [illegible] pled house in Kensington, wher[illegible] help of friends who were in le[illegible] him, he overpowered and hand[illegible] and took his keys from him. S[illegible] then went to St. George's club, [illegible] son's box, secured the letters [illegible] graphs of a certain woman, and [illegible] them. He had previously forge[illegible] name to a telegram notifying the [illegible] cials that a man would be the [illegible] Gibson's box. Sir Thomas and [illegible] formerly close friends. They ha[illegible] out on account of the woman r[illegible] with whom both men were inti[illegible] woman was present in the cellar [illegible] Gibson was attacked. The affair h[illegible] sensation.

The Government's Irish P[illegible]

London, Oct. 1.—The arrests [illegible] Ireland still occupy a conside[illegible] of public attention. John M[illegible] Commoner Illinworth, who were [illegible] crowd at Tipperary on Thursday [illegible] police clubbed the people, have [illegible] their willingness to appear as [illegible] the assaults, should the matter [illegible] the court. An exemplification of [illegible] ing of English opinion regarding [illegible] found in the action had by the [illegible] nomination now in session in an[illegible] bly. This body has, among ot[illegible] tions, adopted one severely cond[illegible] Irish policy of the government.