

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

OUR FRUIT INSPECTION.

The wise measures taken by the Government of this Province with respect to the inspection of fruit are likely to have an effect upon the legislation of the great Province of Ontario.

The Legislature of British Columbia has taken effective measures to keep the Province free from that pest, the apple moth, the codling moth, Mr. Anderson, provincial statistician, has announced that, so far, the efforts to that end have been successful.

In Ontario two broods are generally produced in one year, the pupae of the spring brood coming out fully developed moths, instead of spinning themselves a winter web.

THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

It is much to be regretted that the Postmaster-General has seen fit to refuse to give the Victoria Post Office employees who went out on strike for a few hours, and whom he, notwithstanding, reinstated, the amount due them as arrears of provisional allowance.

The British Government have not, with respect to Canadian cattle shipped to be sold in the British market, pursued a course that is either liberal or consistent. They have, without good grounds, taken it for granted that pleuro-pneumonia exists in this Dominion, and have deprived Canadians with respect to their stock sent to Great Britain of a privilege which has been a benefit both to Canadian and Scottish stock raisers, and which cannot be shown to have done the slightest harm to anyone in Great Britain.

A NEW BOOK.

The Memoirs of Sir John A. Macdonald by Mr. Joseph Pope have been published. Notices of the work appear in the Montreal and Toronto newspapers. From these notices it is evident that Mr. Pope has done justice to his subject. His style is simple and unaffected, and although he appreciates all that was admirable in the character and acts of Canada's great statesman, he does not indulge in fulsome eulogy.

and unpretentious man, it is to be congratulated on the way he has accomplished the difficult and delicate task which had been assigned him by the Chief he served so faithfully and loved so well. In this as in a thousand other instances Sir John showed that he was a good judge of character, and that he was able to form a true estimate of a man's ability.

We have just received the books themselves—two handsome volumes—and will in a day or two give our readers some idea of what they contain and our opinion of the way in which Mr. Pope has done his work.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The amount of paper which the United States has in circulation as currency is simply enormous. It is all redeemable in gold. There is also an immense amount of silver money, very little more than half its face, the value of which is maintained by the knowledge that the Government is bound to keep it at a parity with gold.

When it is considered that, in addition to this immense amount of redeemable paper, with very little at times to redeem it with, there are in Congress and out of it a large number of politicians who are continually trying to induce the people to believe that the financial position of the country would be sounder and the prosperity of the people greater if there were added to the currency an indefinite amount of irredeemable money, it may be understood how difficult it is for the sound classes of the Republic to maintain its credit, both at home and abroad.

It appears that the new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year amounted to \$350,959,190, having been exceeded but once, in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes redeemed was \$119,092,760. This also has been exceeded but once, in 1893. The total paper circulation reached its highest point in May last, when it stood at \$1,175,000,000. Since then there has been a slight contraction, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and retirement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law requires, when the gold reserve of the Treasury fell below \$100,000,000.

LIBERAL LIBRALS.

Liberal papers both in Great Britain and in Canada are snarling at Sir Charles Tupper for having, as they allege, used his influence to bring about the defeat of the Government in Forfarshire. It is amusing to see how quickly these Liberal newspapers lose their liberality as soon as they believe their party interests are in danger. We do not know that Sir Charles worked against the Government candidate in that county, but if he did he had as good a right to condemn what he believes to be bad in the policy of the Government as any man in the Three Kingdoms. He is a British subject and a British taxpayer, and he does not go outside his constitutional rights when he addresses any constituency in Great Britain on any subject of public interest.

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The British President of the Board of Agriculture, as Sir Charles Tupper believes, has condemned Canadian cattle on insufficient evidence, and has, by so doing, inflicted an injury on Canadian shippers and on Scotch and English importers. Being convinced of this, there is nothing in the world to prevent the High Commissioner giving expression to his conviction at political meetings in Scotland or anywhere else. It so happened that the Government candidate was beaten in Forfarshire, and straightway the Liberals

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7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Cornalls, &c.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The Portland Oregonian makes the welcome announcement that good times are at hand. It says that "they are coming on a sound, solid and sensible basis and will stay with us." This is cheering news indeed, for if good times come to Oregon they cannot be long in reaching British Columbia.

SILLY REPORTS.

There has been a great deal of nonsense of late in the American newspapers about the attitude of Great Britain towards the Republic of Nicaragua. It was broadly insinuated that Great Britain was jealous of the influence of the United States in that Republic, and that it was trying in some mysterious way to get itself in such a position that it could command the Nicaraguan Canal. There was, in truth, nothing definite in the rumors, but it was represented as certain that Great Britain was trying to bully the Government of Nicaragua for purposes of its own, and that those purposes were adverse to American interests.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.

A good deal has been written about the attitude assumed by Sir Charles Tupper towards Lord Rosebery's Government while in Scotland a few weeks ago. His utterance on the question of the Canadian cattle trade has been sharply criticized. As some of our readers may desire to know what

of good times. These signs are in the disposition of our people to undertake and to pursue the methods of peasant industry. We are beginning to see Oregon products in our markets at last. The less talk we have about theories of money, and the more about theories of industry, the more we shall be of good times. The score of revival is all contained in one word—Work.

This, besides being good news, is sound doctrine and applies to this Province quite as well as it does to the State of Oregon.

who was the British vice-consul, was not included in the amnesty. This the British Government did not regard as fair play and it insisted on full reparation being made to Mr. Hatch for the injuries and indignities he had suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities. This demand was accompanied by an intimation that if it was not complied with a British warship would be sent to Bluefields, there to remain until justice was done.

The United States authorities, mindful of the protection afforded American citizens by British naval officers at Bluefields, cordially endorsed the British demand, Minister Baker "being under instructions to exercise his good offices in inducing the Government at Managua to recede from its position and to restore to Mr. Hatch his belongings and to extend to him recognition as vice-consul with the assurance that the United States would use every proper effort to prevent any further successful resistance to Nicaraguan sovereignty at Bluefields."

It will be seen from this that the Government of the United States and Great Britain, instead of regarding each other with suspicion and jealousy at Bluefields, were cordially co-operating in the interests of fair play, as well as of peace. But the American newspapers were not to be in the least discomfited by this. They were so busy with their own sensational pieces of news with respect to what the British are doing, or what they intend to do, at Bluefields. The exposure of their most carefully concocted canards gives them no concern whatever, and apparently does not injure their reputation at home as news casters.

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This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. E. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia. Consists, in judgment from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

the High Commissioner really did say, we give below the passage from his Edinburgh address as quoted in the Canadian Gazette of November 16:

"The export cattle trade of Canada is again another instance of the success which has attended the development of a new industry. The trade was practically started in 1873, and reached its highest point in 1891, when cattle to the number of 107,000, valued at \$2 millions of dollars, were exported to this country alone. Towards the end of 1892, however, the expansion of the trade received a check by the revocation of the privilege, enjoyed up to that time by Canada, of sending her cattle alive into this country, owing to the suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia among a few of the Canadian cattle landed here. It is only fair to add that this has never been established. The highest experts who were called in were unable to agree as to the precise nature of the disease, and, although the very strictest investigation has been conducted by the Dominion Government among Canadian herds, from that day to this, no single case of pleuro-pneumonia has yet been detected. Consistent pleuro-pneumonia, I need not tell you, is a disease which cannot be concealed, and in such an extensive cattle-raising country as Canada the ravages it would cause, if it existed, would attract attention far and wide."

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—The resolution arrived at by the board of school trustees to compel every pupil in the first divisions to write at the examinations is a matter for regret, as I feel sure that those who may just scrape through and are not perfectly grounded in the preliminary work will be the losers. Why can they not leave it to the discretion of the principals, who surely know more of the merits of their pupils than the trustees? For myself, as a parent, I feel much like withdrawing my children till the examination is over, and then sending them back to a class where they are doing well, and where it would be to their advantage to remain till next midsummer at any rate. Will anyone let me know if after pupils have passed for the high school it is compulsory for them to go there, or if they can stay in their present class for another term? A PARENT.

Heart Disease Relieved in 20 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 20 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Ayer's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

CABLE NEWS.

Death of the Czarwitsch.—German Bitterness.—Great Britain.

Austrian Socialists Arrested.—Stormy Times.—Blackmailing.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.—In consequence of news from Waziristan, force from various regiments ordered to Basra and other places. It is stated that the Waziria a Baddarshkar to join Chitab who is rousing the country.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—It is the Czar's instance a bill of elementary public education is preparing.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The respondent in Odessa says: report of the Czarwitsch's death is known. It is stated and excitement caused by his overtaken his wasted country is depressed.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—M. Girard, the Director of the Ministry of Education, is reported to have been blackmailed which came to days ago.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The respondent in Vienna says: have arranged meetings in the evening of December 2. The Prince Windischgratz's decision on the question of the suffrage, if permitted, in the view of the great excitement later probably will be a stormy time is expected.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—The Nachrichten says in a Kölnischer Zeitung's attack: "We only hope that the official opinions. Had prevailed at the time of the encroachments and chief by England toward Germany have occurred. We do not portend to England's favor; the contrast between the interests are too great for deterring. English statesmen declared how the latter they hope to create beneficial surances are nowhere better what they are worth than in."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Letts and Sons show that the British steamship Ambric at officials was greatly exaggerated four or five persons were were Liberalism.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The board of trade committee, considering the subject of the derelict vessels, has made a committee does not advise any scheme for the destruction of vessels or the holding of a conference on the subject. The committee's report is published. The report further says, get of disaster resulting from derelicts is probably great, and the number of the entire North Atlantic has increased.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Times and Echo after the reasons advanced by politicians in the United States for of Democracy, confess itself its own mind on the subject. "It is impossible for anyone rightly the real causes of this to Republicanism. Whether the present state of wanted a change; or that still protectionists at heart, passing of the Wilson tariff Cleveland's personal popularity and that of the Democrats as yet, perhaps, notwithstanding, the fourteen Populists, or member party, is so far satisfactory as fair counterparty of our independent labor party men seem possible to find a way for propaganda purposes, the likely to be able to effect much. One significant instance is the woman vote in Denver, and female voters have been in state, a certain proof that we once to politics is not true, at far as Denver is concerned."

Some dispatches from the mittee of Cardinals have prepared the papal budget for the showing a reduction in twelve thousand pounds. It is announced that the vessel bringing home the habits at the World's Fair, will pour an autographic water-fountain. It will be reported that a corded extraordinary ambassador great power.

The pope has given instructions funeral services for the souls of his parents shall take weeks hence in the church of where the mother of the sovereign departed. A large number of diplomatic representatives of gal and Brazil, heads of deputations of the two royal families and delegations municipal bodies will take part.

In the central criminal court Jacques, agent for the American to the Towley estate, was a months imprisonment.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Speaking the popularity of the Czar, Russian nihilist, is reported "Of course the Czar knows safe in going about unattended, feeling in favor of conditions among Russian revolutionaries has wonderfully good cards and if he is not quite a fool conscious which will recon and make him the most popular has ever known. The Czar's not indicate whether he will conservative policy. The on him by the general press, is perfectly gratuitous. The the manifesto, however, blamed. We must wait to see will do his political opponents chief point in my mind." Sir Charles Thomas Newton