The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

PICAYUNISH AS USUAL.

The local organ of the Opposition is dealing with the tariff as it deals with almost everything else. It passes over large and important questions in silence, and attaches importance to and magnifies small and trifling matters—and even these it contrives to deal with disingenuously.

It, on Wednesday, tried to show that the Dominion tariff discriminates against Great Britain in favor of the United States. We may say in passing that, we should think that our contemporary would not regard this as a very heinous offence. In its efforts to prove its point our contemporary does not view the tariff as a whole. It does not try to prove what, if its accusation is true and worth noticing, must have been the case, that the men who framed the tariff and the Parliament of the Dominion which enacted it were, in a commercial sense, hostile to Great Britain and friendly to the United States. Such a statement as this would be so absurd and so contrary to what is known to be true, that it would excite the contempt of every one, Grit as well as Tory, who read it.

Our contemporary does not take the trouble to explain that the tariff is applied with perfect impartiality to importers of every nation and to goods from every country. The same rates of duty are charged upon all commodities without the slightest regard to the country that produced them or that from which they came. The tariff, in short, does not discriminate against any country. The Times neglects to tell its readers that precisely the same duties are charged upon the items it adduces to prove discrimination whether they come from Great Britain or from the United States. Pig iron and scrap cast iron, for instance, pay the same duty, $4 a ton, whether they are imported from the one country or the other. It is the same with all the other commodities cited by our contemporary as examples of discrimination. This little explanation would have deprived its article of what little plausibility it possesses, for it would show that it was not the intention to discriminate either in favor of or against Great Britain or the United States.

On what ground then, it may be asked, does the Times maintain that, as regards these commodities, the tariff discriminates in favor of the United States? We can easily understand how people are puzzled over this, for the Times leads its readers to believe that the rates of duty are different. "If we turn," it says, "to bar iron (in the blue book) we find that the British article paid 38 per cent. and the American 27 per cent." The inquirer will not see this in the blue book. What he will see is Bar Iron, etc., $13 per ton. He will have to work out a little calculation for himself before he arrives at the results given by our contemporary. There were in 1891 2 119,756 cwt. of bar iron imported into the Dominion, costing $200,364. At $13 a ton the duty amounted to $77,876. If this duty were calculated *ad valorem* it would be somewhere about 38 per cent. In that year 11,623 cwt. of bar iron were imported from the United States, its cost was $27,578, and it paid in duty $7,556. The duty, if calculated according to value, would be 27 per cent. This makes the duty on the *ad valorem* basis 11 per cent. lower than was paid for British iron. The reason of this is that the British iron was cheap and the American iron dear, and the specific duty of $13 a ton was proportionately higher on the low-priced article than on the high-priced one. To this extent, and in this way, there was a discrimination in favor of the United States. But did this discrimination send Canadian buyers to the States? Although the United States is so near and Great Britain so far away, Canadians bought more than ten times as much bar iron in England as they did in the United States. The sum gained by the Americans by this accidental and unintentional discrimination is so very small as, from a national point of view, not to be worth considering.

The magnifying glasses of the Opposition have been able to find only four instances in which the operation of the tariff favors the United States as compared with Great Britain. The wonder is that there are not forty cases, instead of four, for when drawing up a tariff the most sagacious and experienced men cannot tell exactly how it will work. The results in practice are often very different indeed to what they are in theory. It is impossible to foresee what the fluctuations of the market may be, and it was those fluctuations that produced the very insignificant results to which the Times directs attention.

Our contemporary has begun to complain of discrimination in favor of the United States rather late in the day. The tariff has been substantially what it is now for many years past; the discrimination which vexes its patriotic soul has been going on for quite a long while. Why did it not point out this defect in the tariff years ago? If there is any sincerity in its zeal for British interests, it should not have delayed its protest until the Government has become convinced without its aid that the tariff needs revising.

Instead of going to work in this picayunish way, why does not our contemporary address itself to the whole question? Why does it not attempt to tell its readers how "a tariff for revenue" will work, what articles under such a tariff will be taxed, and what placed on the free list? How is a revenue to be raised if every protective tax is eliminated from the tariff? (How are the industries of Canada to exist after the Liberals have expunged from the tariff every duty that bears even the semblance of being a protective one? These are all now burning questions, and questions, too, which the assailants of the tariff are bound to discuss. Why does not the Times tackle one of them?

LADY LYNCHERS.

Lynching has evidently great charms for our neighbors across the national boundary line. Individual citizens consider it incumbent upon them to exercise powers and to perform functions which are, in other countries, left to the regularly constituted authorities. We every day read of self-constituted courts for the trial and execution—particularly the execution—of offenders. In these cases the tribunals of Judge Lynch are generally composed of men. Women seldom take part in their proceedings, though there is some reason to believe that they seldom disapprove of the decisions arrived at and the punishments awarded. Lately, however, some ladies of at least one town in the States have come to the conclusion that the interests of good morals require that severe and summary punishment should, without the sanction of law, be administered to those of their sex who, in their opinion, act improperly and exercise a pernicious influence in their neighborhood. Some women occupying respectable positions in Osceola, Nebraska, were scandalized by the conduct of some girls in the town, and they took upon themselves to punish them for what they regarded as offences. They met in numbers, entrapped the girls and whipped them with great severity. This extraordinary proceeding has created quite a stir, not only in Osceola, but in the whole country. In the first place, it is said that the young women subjected to the rough discipline of the lady lynchers were only foolish and indiscreet, and not by any means vicious, and it has dawned upon a good many that even if they were as bad as they were judged to be by the self-appointed court, it was not the place of women having not even the semblance of authority to punish them in the way they did with or without trial.

The parents and friends of the girls are naturally indignant and have employed lawyers to take proceedings against the self-made judges and executioners in the common and vulgar courts of the state. The chief justice and head executioner of the female court is the wife of the president of the bank of the place, who is quite proud of what she has done. The lynchers, indeed, did not go so far as she proposed, for if she had had her way the young women would have been tarred and feathered. The W.C.T.U., it appears, is held responsible by the citizens of Osceola for this outrage. This is to be regretted. It would be a thousand pities if any branch of this most respectable and useful organization were brought into disrepute by the lawless and injudicious proceedings of a few excitable and meddlesome women.

THE KOOTENAY MAILS.

Our Kootenay correspondent tells us that the mails in that important and interesting district are badly demoralized. He says that mails are delayed unnecessarily in Nelson, and that letters are sent to their destination by a ridiculously roundabout route. Surely there is some remedy for this state of things. Those to whom the transmission of the mails is entrusted in that country should be compelled to do their work promptly and with the least possible delay; and the mail routes should be so arranged that a letter intended for a place six miles from where it is written will not have to be carried hundreds of miles before it reaches its destination. The country is new, and the means of inter-communication are no doubt not of the best, the postal authorities should, therefore, calculate upon taking some unusual trouble and incurring some extra expense to give the settlers the mail accommodation they require. There are few things that tend so greatly to promote the growth of newly settled districts as regular and rapid mail communication. The Kootenay country needs all the postal facilities that can be extended to it, and we believe that it is not only the duty, but the interest of the Post Office Department to supply that promising district with such facilities.

A COMMERCIAL WAR.

Germany and Russia are already at war, but the war is a bloodless one. It is a war of tariffs. Russia's system permits its Government to discriminate against those nations to which it is opposed commercially. It seems that Germany has offended Russia in some matter of trade, so the latter has put in force against its neighbor its highest tariff, which is to a great extent prohibitory. Germany, not liking this treatment, endeavors to get even with Russia by imposing heavy duties on all Russian commodities. There can be no doubt that in the commercial war both nations hurt each other, but what benefit either of them can derive from it, it passes the wit of man to comprehend.

As may be imagined the normal trade between these great nations is very considerable. Russia in 1891 consumed $34,589,000 worth of German goods, and Germany purchased commodities from Russia to the value of $137,800,838. This very considerable trade, which must have been of great advantage to the people of both countries, their respective Governments are now doing their best to ruin. The commodities which were exchanged were many of them of prime necessity, which neither country could get so easily and, we presume, so cheaply from anywhere else. The Germans bought from the Russians wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn, buckwheat, kerosene, wood, wooden-ware, eggs, horses, and other products. The Russians imported from Germany textile fabrics of different kinds, iron and steel-ware, machinery, leather and many articles of manufactured goods. Now that the Governments of the two countries have fallen out, so far as trading is concerned, the Russians have lost a good customer and the Germans a market for many of the products of their factories. Russia, metaphorically speaking, cuts off Germany's nose, and Germany damages Russia's countenance. If two individuals indulged in an amusement of this kind, sensible bystanders would conclude that they were a pair of fools. Are nations any wiser or better when they resort to the *lex talionis* in trade?

THE SILVER BILL.

The bill about which there was such a fight in the United States Senate, and the discussion of which has agitated the Republic throughout its whole extent as it has very seldom before been agitated, is a very short one. It goes by the name of the "Voorhees bill." As many of our readers would like to see it we reproduce it below. Here it is:

That so much of the act approved July 24, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 00 for 371 25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government shall be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

The reader sees that the bill is very far indeed from discouraging the use of silver as money. On the contrary, it binds the Government to continue the use of silver as well as gold as money, and to do what it can to establish a safe system of bimetallism. This is all that those most deeply interested in silver could reasonably ask the Government to do. To attempt to force silver on the nation and to give it an artificial value, cannot but be attended by results even more disastrous to the owners of silver mines and to those engaged in its production than they are to any other class in the community. The silver men, if they have an enlightened regard to their own interests, will be conservative in the matter of the currency. We believe that it will be found that the new law will work for their benefit.

As we expected, the bill has been carried through the House of Representatives by a large majority. When the time comes to send it to the President he will certainly append his signature to it with the greatest satisfaction. It is in a peculiar sense his bill. Without his aid and influence, constantly and vigorously exercised, it would never have seen the light of day. The bill may be said to have made his reputation as a statesman.

ARRAIGNED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, was arraigned in Judge Horton's court at eleven o'clock today. The assassin was so nervous when led up to the bar of Justice that he almost collapsed. The court room was crowded, and as the assassin entered, in charge of Jailor Morris and a court bailiff, everyone sprang to his feet. The suddenness of this frightened the prisoner and he shrank closer to Jailor Morris, who took hold of his left arm, when he came forward. When asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, Prendergast, in a voice scarcely audible, replied "not guilty." "Have you an attorney? asked Judge Horton.

expect to get one." "Well, he is entitled to continuance until he secures counsel," remarked the judge. "If he does not get a lawyer I shall have to appoint some one to defend him. You may take him back to jail, Mr. Sheriff." Jailor Morris grasped Prendergast by the arm and followed by the bailiff, led the prisoner back to his cell.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3.—(Special)—Joseph Leblanc was to day found guilty, at the assizes, of the murder of John Wilson on July 21 last. The jury made a strong recommendation for mercy. Wilson was found dead in the rear of the Harris block by Detective Mackenzie. Suspicion pointed to Leblanc and Riley as the murderers, but no strong evidence was adduced against them till Leblanc made a confession charging Riley with the crime. Wilson was last seen in the yard where he was found by a woman named Douglas, whom he had enticed there, and she gave evidence that Wilson was alive when he left her. Sentence on Leblanc has been deferred, and the trial of Riley for the same murder is now proceeding.

Sheriff Inkster has received from the Under-Secretary of State at Ottawa papers containing the communtation of the sentence of six tramps, sent up in July last by Magistrate Wolff for vagrancy.

THE CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The customs returns for the month of October show that the imports at the port of Victoria were as follows:—

Free goods	$ 24,017
Dutiable goods	224,216
Total	$ 248,233

The amount collected as customs duty was $70.835, besides $4,383, the proceeds of the Chinese poll tax and minor sources of revenue, making a total of $75,218 The exports were very considerable, as follows:—

Produce of Canada	$ 585,370
Not produce of Canada	77,431
Total	$ 662,801

A Business Letter.

T. Milburn & Co. Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1837.

SIRS,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly,

C. THOMPSON.

The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

British Columbia Jute Factory Destroyed by Fire—Snow Falls at Westminster.

Movement to Incorporate Wellington—Interior Mining News—Nanaimo Customs Returns.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 2.—Sheriff Hall yesterday struck the list of the grand and petit jurors for the assizes on the 15th inst.

Arthur Wilkins, a Salvation Army cadet, left yesterday for the Army's training school, Brandon.

An aged man of respectable reputation was relieved of $65 on Dupont street last night.

Mr. O. G. Evan-Thomas has become the lessee of the Vancouver opera house. Mr. A. W. P. Goldsmid will continue as business manager.

There was an inch of snow on the ground early this morning, by 11 o'clock it had been obliterated by rain.

General Superintendent Abbott will be home on Friday.

Wm. Rhodes, a sailor of the Empress of Japan, was arrested yesterday for refusing duty.

The steam launch Tyonne left last night for a trip ninety miles up the coast, Messrs. W. H. McCutcheon, R. Robertson, J. Urquhart, J. Breton and D. Ross were on board. They will open up a stone quarry somewhere up the coast.

G. Hicks left for Maple Ridge yesterday to locate there permanently.

A. L. Russell is recovering from a serious illness.

An excellent concert was given at the Sailors' Rest last night.

Of the ten Australian horses offered at auction seven were withdrawn; three being disposed of at $42, $29 and $30, respectively.

L. R. Smith, of Forest, Ont., is in the city.

R. G Penn, United States commissioner of immigration for British Columbia, arrived by the Whatcom express last night. Mr. Penn's principal duties will be in connection with the Chinese brought out by the Empresses. All immigrants bound for the States will be inspected by him here. They will then be furnished with certificates and no further examination is necessary.

The B. C. Jute and Cooperage factory was entirely destroyed by fire this evening, the estimated loss being $30,000, covered by insurance. It started at 5 o'clock and was still burning at 10. Two shingle mills and a furniture factory in close proximity were saved by the firemen, who worked under great difficulties, as the heat from the fire was intense, fortifications having to be erected. The fire originated from a furnace. How, is not known.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 3.—The heir of Engine driver Smalley, killed last spring by an engine running into a rut, while driving to a fire, is serving a writ against the city for $2 000.

Consul Morris called an official meeting to inquire into the advisability of removing the lighthouse from Destruction Island and locating it on Carroll rocks. The feeling was unanimous in favor of the latter site.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 2. — Three inches of snow fell last night. Rain fell all day and wiped it out.

The Municipal Association met last evening and drew up a programme for the annual meeting in December.

Captain Pittendrigh held an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy named White, of Hall's Prairie. Death from natural causes was returned, but the jury censured his guardians for not calling in medical assistance.

A Chinaman entered Fraser's jewelry store last night and asked to see some watches. One was handed out and the Celestial bolted with it.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 3.—A fire occurred last night in the residence of J. B. Saint, Fourteenth street, damage light.

William Kenny arrived here on Monday from Seattle with $144 and a gold watch in his pocket, to have a good time. Success attended his efforts, and yesterday morning he wakened sober and sorry, without a cent or valuable of any kind. The police bagged him, but the Magistrate let him go on promising to leave the city. He went south on foot.

The four-masted schooner Salvator took on so much of a deck load of lumber that her deck amidships was below water. Inspector Collister refused to pass her, and a portion of her cargo having been removed, she will sail to-morrow.

Bishop Perrin's sermon at the Cathedral Harvest Festival last night was one of the most eloquent ever heard in this city.

Mr. Moresby returned to-day from Port Douglas, where he secured several important witnesses in the Pittendrigh murder case, which will be tried at the Assizes next week.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 2.—John Morello has sold out the Station Hotel to Harry Ward.

An agricultural society was organized last evening at Cedar District. Mayor Haslam, M. P., was present at the meeting.

There were only forty cases (provincial and city, dealt with in the police court last month, of which twenty-five were drunks.

$4,5551 62 was the amount of duty collected at this port last month. The goods imported were valued at $19,805 00.

Public notice has been given by J. A. Thompson and others of their intention to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the incorporation of the Wellington townsite.

The return of S. M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, is anxiously awaited. The miners being idle means a small pay-roll, and that means hard times all round.

NANAIMO, Nov. 3.—The anniversary of the Wallace street Methodist church will be commemorated on the 13th inst. by a grand concert.

The officers of the newly established Nanaimo District Agricultural Society are: President, Ald. E Quennell; Vice-President, Hugh Bates; Secretary, E. J. Thatcher; Treasurer, A. Alger; Trustees, George Taylor, A. Blount and George Norris.

Application has been made for the incorporation of the Wellington Investment and Improvement company (limited), with a capital of $200,000, in 10,000 shares of $100 each J. A. Thompson, A. J. McMurtrie, E. Patten and R. McManus are the directors; Messrs. Yarwood & Young, the solicitors. The company was organized for the purpose of erecting a hotel, theatre, brewery, and other buildings, on the new townsite, Wellington, and to engage in such industries as the shareholders may consider fit and proper.

"The Laughing Girl" opened the Nanaimo Opera house last evening for the season. A large audience thoroughly enjoyed Mrs. Verdenall's very amusing comedy. Manager Leighton has earned the gratitude of all theatre goers by getting together a really first class orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Herms. To-morrow evening the attraction will be "Skipped by the Light of the Moon." On the 17th inst., Charles L. Davis appears here in "Alvin Johnston," and the "Story of a Kiss" is booked for the 22nd inst.

J. H. Knarston, grand secretary of the Ancient Order of Druids, will institute a Grove of that order at Union mines, Comox, shortly.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, left this morning for Alberni.

A. H. Richardson and W. H. S. Perkins, formerly Spencer & Perkins, both well known dry goods men, have formed a partnership and will shortly start in business together in the corner store of A. R. Johnston & Co.'s new building.

The New Vancouver Coal Co.'s stock is almost used up, and unless the miners return to work shortly it will be unable to supply the demand.

The steamer Crown of England is expected in to-morrow.

The steamer Romulus arrived, loaded fuel and sailed to-night for Port Blakely, where she will load lumber for Valparaiso.

The tug Daisy lost a boom of logs off the flats at the southern end of Gabriola Island last night while towing it to Victoria.

Mrs. W. D. Robertson, of Tacoma, deputy chief of the Pythian Sisters, installed a Templar order here to-night. Twenty-three ladies were charter members. The installation was followed by a banquet at which the members of the various local lodges of Knights of Pythias were present.

Sailed—Steamer Wellington, ship Lewis Walsh.

NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)

A. R. McPhee and George Atchison are prospecting the benches and bars on Forty-nine creek below the old trail, with the view of hydraulicing the ground if it will pay.

J. A. Whittier, who helped prospect the Ainsworth and Slocan districts, is hunting for gold quartz in Cayoosh creek in the Lillooet country.

The revival of mining operations on Toad mountain is already having a good effect at Nelson. One mercantile house received an order for $4,000 worth of supplies last week, and once more is a wagon road that cost $22,000 being used.

A sleigh road is to be built from the mines on Vermont creek, in East Kootenay, to a point on the Columbia river, to enable Wells & Pollock to make a shipment of 100 tons of high grade galena ore. The distance is in the neighborhood of 30 miles.

O M. Gething says times are picking up at New Denver and the outlook is good now that the railway has definitely located its line through the townsite, Mr. Teetzel, the owner of the McGillivray addition, giving the company a liberal share of the land in that addition.

The long rumored agreement about the Grady group has at last been reached. Two claims of the group, the Alpha and the Black Bear, have been bonded to McNaught, of Seattle, for $70,000; $5,000 cash, $5,000 in twenty days, and the rest on extended terms.

Over forty men are at work on the Silver King mine. A prospecting diamond drill and a rock crusher have been ordered, and are expected within two weeks. Owing to a scarcity of sacks no ore has yet been sacked. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific has given the compeny a rate of $22.50 a ton on ore to Swansea, Wales.

G. B. Wright has resumed work on the Mile Point with six men, and it is reported that they are in three feet of ore. A shipment will be made at once to the smelter at Tacoma. A. D. Wheeler and Phil McGovern are putting the Black Diamond in shape in order that its owner, Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Great Northern, can get a Crown grant. Men are at work on the Highland. On the No. 1 Manager Stevenson is putting the men's quarters in shape for the winter. An upraise from the main tunnel to the old workings is also being made. The distance is about ninety feet. The third shipment of ore will be made this week or the fore part of next.

The Byron N. White Company is making preparations to ship ore from the Slocan Star, one of the best known mines in the Slocan district. A contract for an ore house at New Denver will be let, and it is understood one of the parties engaged at teaming supplies from Nelson to Larsen's railroad camps has the contract for hauling the ore from the mine to the ore house. The ore will probably be raw-hided to Three Forks, a distance of five miles, thence sleded to New Denver. The mine is in shape to make continuous shipments from this on, as the following goes to show: The upper tunnel is in 60 feet, its face being 55 feet below the surface. The middle tunnel (a cross-cut one) is in 145 feet, and is connected with the upper tunnel by a 55 foot upraise. The lower tunnel is in 350 feet, and is connected with the upper workings by a 125 foot upraise. At the mouth of the lower tunnel is the sorting shed, where the ore is sacked. Fifteen men are at work on the mine.

In the gold belt to the southwest of Nelson the veins are not small and the ore is of much higher grade than that milled by either the Homestake company at Lead City or the Treadwell company at Juneau They are also close to the finest water power in the world, and within easy reach of a railroad, the Columbia & Kootenay The ore runs all the way from $8 to $300 a ton, and milling tests give it an average value of nearly $11.

OMINECA.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILE HOUSE, Oct 20.—Early in May, having secured pack animals and supplies, we started in quest of that precious metal that all mankind so much desire. Our route lay northeast from Quesnelle. We made slow progress on account of almost impassable trails. The first body of water after leaving Quesnelle is Black Water river, a large sized stream in the early spring, where Veitch & Borland, the enterprising proprietors of the 150-Mile House, constructed a substantial bridge, in which stability is the main feature. We passed some very fine farming land which is well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. We travelled onward and upward, getting nearer the frozen north, until we came in view of the splendid Nechaco valley, destined to become a land of milk and honey, and a populous inland settlement capable of supporting thousands of happy people. The man who is in quest of land I would advise to go there and locate. There are thousands of acres ready for the plow. The productiveness of this soil is wonderful. Vegetables of all descriptions are grown by Indians settled there, and sixty miles farther north barley and oats grow abundantly All that is needed is immigration to make this another garden spot of British Columbia. Mr. Poudrier, D.L.S., and a party of thirty, are surveying in this locality this year, thanks to the liberal policy of our present Government. We cross Nechaco river here, at the mouth of Stony creek, and continue our journey through mud and over logs to Fort St. James, situated on Stuart lake. Here the Hudson Bay Company have a large trading post, where they do a large business trading for furs. During our short sojourn we were hospitably entertained by Mr and Mrs. Murray, and songs and other music and reminiscences of pioneer days were pleasing features of the evening Th. O M.I. Mission, situated a short distance from the fort, comprises some five or six hundred Indians professing Christianity. Rev. Father Morris deserves great credit for his perseverance in bringing these Indians to their present God fearing state. He has taught them to read and write their own language, and publishes a small newspaper which they take great pleasure in perusing, and they will gladly inform the white man of the doings of the outside world on his return from the mountains.

We have a long drive to make from Stuart's lake to obtain food for our animals before we proceed on our journey of 150 miles to Omineca. We pass over a miserable trail for the above distance. If one of our members who do not know the resources of this large district would make the trip it might induce them to labor for a sum sufficient to open the trail, as it is almost impassable, and where it is passable the marks are obliterated, making it difficult for ordinary travellers to find the trail.

A pleasant surprise awaited us as we slowly descended the mountain, and Nation lake appeared to us in all its splendor. What a field for the scenic artist was presented by the snow-capped peaks towering above great waterfalls, making a sight never to be forgotten! I will now bring you to the land of gold. We have gravel diggings and auriferous quartz ledges in unlimited quantity. One part of this country, where ditches are easily constructed, will pay large dividends to the lucky company investing there. I venture to say if some of our Victoria capitalists were induced to invest in this part of British Columbia they would be amply rewarded. I will mention one place in particular where there are gravel bars or benches extending for two or three miles. A ditch of six or seven miles would command all this ground at a comparatively small outlay of capital when you consider the amount companies are spending in Cariboo on the Horsefly. I will gladly accompany any party or parties and give them all the information at my command in regard to this country, and I would be pleased to correspond with any parties. The resources are greater than those of any other portion of British Columbia in the way of minerals, and it only awaits capital to develop it and make it a second California for hydraulic miners. I would like it understood by the readers of this article that men without financial means have no business in this part of the country, as the mines are mostly hydraulic, requiring ditches to work them successfully.

W. H. HEALY.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 3—N. W. O'Rear, editor of the Morning Leader, the customs house organ, was arrested to-day upon an indictment returned by the grand jury for forgery. He gave $2,000 bonds for appearance in the Superior court November 13. Another indictment for a similar offence was returned against C. M. Sweeney, who, in default of bail, was committed to jail. For several years O'Rear was a deputy in the auditor's office, where he had access to the county warrants, and according to Sweeney's confession he stole several hundred dollars' worth of warrants and forged indorsements thereon. The grand jury report censures the other county officers for imperfect bookkeeping whereby such criminal rascality could be committed.

The count on which O'Rear was indicted charges him with forging the name of Alice Carpenter, of Seattle, to a witness warrant for $2 50. A deputy in the treasurer's office swears that he saw O'Rear forge the indorsement and cash the warrant. The payee testified that she did not authorize O'Rear to sign her name, nor did she receive any compensation therefor. O'Rear came from Wichita, Kan., five years ago, and until lately bore a good reputation He was chief deputy in the auditor's office for three years. Last winter he was chief journal clerk of the House of Representatives at Olympia, and it will be remembered that changes mysteriously crept into certain important bills to which he had access, the changes threatening to invalidate the measures.

In April he and J. Will Lysons became managers of the Leader, which has been conducted as the personal organ of Collector Saunders. The Leader made an unsuccessful bid for the county printing last May, since which time it has taken every occasion to roast the commissioners. Scores of citizens complained to the commissioners that their warrants were stolen from the auditor's office, and a grand jury investigation was ordered. Sweeney, who skipped to British Columbia to avoid prosecution, returned and made a confession, implicating O'Rear as the principal forger.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains

Nursery, S. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road. Seed Store, 52 Douglas street.

Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. oct3-4r&ewky

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE