## VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1901.

## INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.)

THE MUTTON SHEEP. on the whole to conclude that mutte on the whole to conclude that mutton sheep are likely to always be good stuff, and that wool is likely to become more and more a by-product, always a vulner-able supplement to sheep returns, but the production of which in itself is likely to give constantly diminishing re-turns.—Ranch and Range. onging to the north is perhaps a al reason why we should be pre-d, or perhaps we should say rather ed, or perhaps we should say rather isposed, towards the mutton side of p husbandry. A good appetite and heep husbandry. A good appetite and lenty to eat are complimentary requi-ites to quick and favorable animal

BREEDING FOR LAYERS.

TROUBLES OF THE DAIRY COW.

Every-day troubles of the dairy cow is a very large subject for one person to bring before you for your consideration, in the limited time allowed. There are so many troubles, that the dairy cow is subject to, because of the conditions of domestication under which she ited.

domestication under which she is force to live, that they fill books. A dairy cow troubles may not vary much in seriou ness to her, for it is, to the cow, much it same whether her pain is caused by plece of wire piercing the wall of he stomach from the inside or if it is from boot toe, or milking stool trying to do the

boot toe, or milking stool, trying to do the same thing from the outside. It makes no particular difference to her whether she is uncomfortable from a fever, lack of

It is due to eithe

pierty to eat are compilmentary requi-sites to quick and favorable animal development, and the upper temperate belt gives both. A considerable degree of warmth seems necessary for the grow ing of fine wools successfully and so our southern fellow shepherd has a right to come back at us and say he banks on wool, and that we of the north couldn't do so if we wished to. Quite true, too. But still it looks as though we were getting the long end of the stick, for the muttons keep on invadag and transforming and doing missionary work right in the wool strongholds. There are reasons for it. The first of these is the growing popularity of sheep meat. Sheep meat is sweet, tender and healthful, owing to the ac-tive, healthy existence of the little quadruped. Trichinosis and tuber-culosis are not in our calendar of sheep jils. Then sheep meat is economical.

turns.--Ranch and Range. BREEDING FOR LAYERS. Some years ago I took the hen fever ing cured. My favorites were Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and ing come what short and limited as to rayse and quarters, I had to content the Brown Leghorns, as I wanted fresh eggs. I bought good stock from several breeders and paid well for it. I began picking my best layers right out and only used their eggs, meeting of course with lots of trouble and fail-ures by the way, but I am and was hypers every year I soon had a nice lot for pullets and hens that averaged from 164 to 211 eggs a year. My last year's record for my egg mating pen was 165 eggs for eight hens and pullets, or a litch better than 194 eggs apiece in tweive months. This, I think is a fourteen pullets and three hens for eggs and with them put a young cock with breed so nearst points. I make no busi-record for my egg records spoled, for breed to reggs only. By taking my best of the dist average and the bid will for the set apart from the pullets. I have my pullets laying by the four and the cockerel apart from the pullets. I have my pullets laying by the four and the order eggs only. By taking my young chicks well in hand and taking the to be st cockerels which I creater to dispose of almost without any from the the rest, which are culls, go to the mari-tion of the set of the pullets that don't of the so of the rearge and fresh water is a also do the pullets that don't of the so of the rearge and fresh water is to a people who will take up the weight to the dest cockerels which I corese to dispose of almost without any fresh water at al times. This will insure a god to the sets on the pullets that don't of the best cockerels which I corese to dispose of almost without any thresh water to the best cockerels which I corese to dispose of almost without any thresh water to dispose of almost without any thresh water to any plan, for I know that there are with ots of free range and fresh water. Thour the best quadruped. Trichinosis and tuber-culosis are not in our calendar of sheep ills. Then sheep meat is economical. It is estimated that the return in meat for a given quantity of food is from 12 to 20 per cent greater in the case of sheep than in the case of cattle. The carcass has less offal and less loss. Then the care and labor in producing sheep meat are much lighter with sheep than with cattle. Sheep meat being popular then, both from taste and from economy, it is not strange that the so-called mutton brands should take a relatively more important place in the sheep business than they formerly did. The choice of sheep meats is likely to grow, for a demand has arisen that will create and has created a corresponding suitable supply, and the existence of this established supply will react in demand. Sheep interests have been created that cannot be suddenly sacrificed and these interests are bound to hold a place for their commodities in competition with other meat supples, and are bound to conserve the taste already established. Not only has the increased consump-tion given the mutton side of sheep hnsbandry greater relative importance, but it has affected the returns of fine

nusbandry greater relative importance, but it has affected the returns of fine wool products. You cannot produce a wool produces. You cannot produce a mutton sheep without producing wool of some kind, and as the producing of mutton, particularly in densely popu-lated districts, is attended with adund-ant and intensive feeding, the supply of wool from mutton sheep has become quite large from this kind of feeding. The result is that the whole supply of wool has become very large and general prices have suffered a marked decline. It is a well recognized economic law

prices have suffered a marked decline. t is a well recognized economic law hat when the supply of a commodity s small the poorer grades will take on in enhanced and unmerited value rela-ive to the higher grades. Contrari-vise when the supply of a commodity is arge the greater margin of profit lies with the top grades, and the lower grades are a drug. From this view Mer-no wools should yield a return quite tigh, relative to the return yielded for nedium and coarse wools, which is high, relative to the return yielded for medium and coarse wools, which is doubtless the case. But as economy in use has a good deal to do with choice and fashion and the supply of coarse and medium wools is large and their use is consequently economical, their in-crease has pulled down the price of fine wools, for it has limited and narrowed the demand and it is the wool men who have suffered by the transformation of the sheep business. The realization of the change is evidenced in a change of jdens among the breeders of wool sheep and the tendency is to produce a "wool-

bedding, or non-grooming. To her owner, however, it does make a serious difference in many or nearly all cases what the troubles of the cow arc. This is especially true of those illnesses that affect the milk producing qualities of the cow, in which the milk secreting gland, the udder, may or may not be di-rectly involved. I wish to limit myself to some of the diseases affecting the udder. tendency is to produce a "wood Merino, or a smooth-bodied , "modern type" sheep, accord

ideal from the pul

INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER. sements. It is the otible to these well-de ho are susceptible to these we succeed, endencies who will continue to succeed, of success does not mean a blind adher-nes to special type. We cannot wisely

The first one is mammitis or inflamma-tion of the udder. This is one of the very common ones that you all have to deal with to a greater or less extent. It exists in

ding, or non-gro

ase advances, the as the disease advances, the loss of ap tite, the drooping of the ears, the horns, the nearly entire absence of m flow, the local pain in the udder manife ed by the straggling gait, may all be served and tells you of the seriousness the trouble. These symptoms may last their severity from two to four days. TREATMENT.

The treatment will vary according the severity of the attack. If only of quarter of the udder is slightly affects hawing the milk several times daily a as often fomenting the udder with h salt water, is all that is necessary. alt water, is all ture and the sever Should one or more quarters be sever affected, and there should be consider affected. tic disturbances, s sly mentioned, the be a vigorous and continu the first place give her very lit until she is somewhat better but

at until she is somewhat better or reguls er plenty of water to drink. To reguls he constipated condition of the bow live the animal from one to one-and-a-h view the animal from one to one-and-a-h ounds of epsom saits dissolved in tw puarts of warm water. Give her also three imes daily, for one to three days, fiftee frops of tincture of aconite, which wi slow the action of the heart and const the through the udder temperature will also be lowered. FOMENTATIONS, HOW MADE.

The local treatment of the udder will consist in hot fomentations during the arlier, and stimulations during the later stage of the disease. The hot fomentations should be used early to contract the blood vessels thus assisting in diminishing the blood supply to the already enlarged udder.

They are also very valuable in allaying

CHINESE HAND WARMER.

CHINESE HAND WARMER. A very nice, convenient and inexpensive way to keep the poultice warm is by means of a Chinese hand warmer. They should have a place on every farm. There is no danger from them if you use them correctly. I have prescribed their use in a great number of cases. The lid being removed the tinder is lighted and placed inside, after which you replace the lid. Now wrap one, two or three layers of cloth around it, so that it will not burn the cow when pat in position in the poul-tice. It will heat the poultice for several hours giving the advantage of uniform temperature.

perature. The cloth that is to contain the

The cloth that is to contain the poul-tice should be quite strong, and wide en-ough to extend well forward and back of the ndder. The ends should be torn in narrow strips so that they may be tied in-dividually and thus prevent slipping. The middle of the cloth should have four open-ings for the teats to pass through. This is nor executial cherwise it would become Ings for the tents to pass through. This is very essential, otherwise it would become necessary to remove the cloth every time the cow is milked, and this is often, for she should be milked five, six or seven times daily, so that the constituency of the milk is altered as little as possible, and thereby lessen the irritation of the tissues of the udder, or so the milk will not curdle which prevents its removal. This is very important and I desire to emphasize it to you.

FINAL TREATMENT.

The Aldermen md in the skin. the test, which are sometimes very ublesome. They are when the test warty, chapped or obstructed. The ter are due to either a flat membrane oss the test cavity or from the long final swelling of the mucous membrane **Government Street, James Bay** Flats, and High School By-WARTS.

The warts that cause trouble are general he long ones that are attached to th eat by a narrow neck. Snip them off with pair of scissors, and apply tannac a the stump. In order to do this it a to the stump. In order to do this it may be necessary to throw the animal and that is easily done by means of a rope attached to the horns and then two half hitches made around the body, one just behind the front legs and the other in front of the hind legs. Be careful to see that the rope does not hurt the udder. The animal should be fastened in front to a post so that she will not slid back and loosen the rope around her body. After the animal is down the hind less may be secured by placing the hind legs may be secured by placin a slip noose around them and drawin a slip noose around them and drav them backwards. The animal is then

the groundlings, and several important matters were well advanced towards a secnred. Chapped teats generally yield readily to treatment. It is of advantage to have the animal milked dry instead of wet. She should have an absolutely clean stall so that the wounds will not become solled. An olntment of one ounce of lanolin and ten grains of balsam peru, or the sinc ox-ide ointment, already mentioned, will as-sist in healing the chaps. The calf should matters were well advanced towards a final disposition. Government street paving, the reclamation of James Bay flats, the High school by-law, and the widening of Menzies street, were all discussed in committee, and practically passed, as nothing remains to complete them except to fill in a few blank dates and figures. sist in healing the chaps. The calf should not be allowed to suck as this causes too

much irritation. OBSTRUCTIONS.

They are also very valuable in allaying the severe pain. These applications may be a handful of sait, and washing the adden continuously for fifteen or twenty minutes of hot water has become chilled, then rub the udder nearly dry and apply with a sood deal of friction a soothing liniment, such as tincture of oplum and fuld extract of beliadonna, each one half. It is not necessary to apply this in large quantities but rub it in well. This course of treat ment should be given the animal three or four times dafly. Hot poultices may be udder so that it will be of value. Why time and time again have I seen the pout tice applied so that you could see daylight between the udder and the poultice. In these cases the poultice is mearly useless. The material to use for ponultice is limport ant. Bran and lusseed meal will sour and a tack that gaise the use of hops for poultice. I would advise the use of hops for poultice. I would advise the use of hops for poult tocs, they are light and bulky, they do not sour and retain the heat fairly well; still of the them it is also necessary to change often or re-heat them. CHINESE HAND WARMER. A very nice, convenient and inexpansive OBSTRUCTIONS. In the cases of obstructions, either by a transverse membrane or longitudinal thickening of the mucous membrane, an opening should be made with some small sharp instrument and then a cut made so that flaps are formed in the membrane. Not just a slit, as this will heal and close. To keep the opening from closing use a stiff violin string. Cut it the right length to mass from the outside opening in the



a Failure.

Islander Sails North This Morning-Moana Leaves For

Australia.

The efforts of the committee which went to Seattle to endeavor to have the boycott raised on the steamer Garonne

where of the manger, ow of the work being As has been told

Not. Raised

Efforts of Committee to Have Garonne Brought Here

inderment. In committee having sidered the undermentioned subject, ber report and recommend as follows: That, carrying out the suggestion of your ard with reference to having some of e band concerts on week days as well as andays, your committee have interviewed he representatives of both bands, and rould recommend the following arrange aent: That the Fifth Regiment band should hay for the sum of \$250, five concerts on Fiday evenings and one concert on a Sat-arday evenings and one concert on a Sat-six concerts on sunday afternoon. Your committee would suggest that they be hartured to enter into contracts with both bands for carrying out the above ar-both bands for carrying out the above ar-In boycott raised on the steamer Garonne C have proved unavailing, as many thought, for, although the boilermakers and machinists here refused to go to the work on the steamer when she was brought to the Outer wharf because of the the fact that she had been under repairs at Morans when the strike of the Seattle of men began, the Seattle bollermakers and men began, the Seattle bollermakers and is machinists are seemingly not willing to compromise the hold which the union that seattle, and as Moran Bros. affirm that they will not give in to the strikers for months, the Seattle mechanics can-not do the work themselves, and, like the the dog which according to Aesop held

All be subscription of the second state of the

The council then considered, in com-mittee, the by-law to provide for the widening of Menzies street, the cost which is stated at \$2,213.50, of which the city is to bear one-third and the property benefited the balance. Progress was reported, the committee to sit again. **Petition Re Point Ellice Bridge Only Pacific Coast Steamers Band Concerts-Widening** JAMES BAY FLATS. Last night's meeting of the city coun-cil was devoted strictly to business, there were none of those brilliant flights of oratory, with which certain of the aldermen are wont to tickle the ears of the groundlings, and several important matters were well advanced towards a

The council went into committee of the whole to consider the school by-law, which empowers the city to borrow \$30,-000 for the purpose of building a High school.

MENZIES STREET.

YOU CAN MAKE THIS TEST.

paving, the reclamation of James Bay flats, the High school by-law, and the discussed in committee, and practically passed, as nothing remains to complete them except to fill in a few blank dates The Mayor and Aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Kinsman, were pres-ent. The following petition and report was

street to the south side of Johnson street, and the total cost is estimated at \$27,000. HIGH SCHOOL BY-LAW.

The following petition and report was received and filed:

**Do Good Work** 

Laws Advanced.

Menzies Street.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria, British Columbia:

Yesterday morning the Alaskan rate Volodyovis war, which has been going on for some time past came to an end, and the rates, which had tumbled as low as \$5 to Skagway, went up again to \$25 firstclass and \$16 second-class, as they were before the war began. As was told in William Thi the Colonist, a meeting was called at

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London, Ju ey's Volodyov day in the rec 40 4-5 seconds The widespre Derby, owing ie race, was nbers which throughout the The trains b ple from all d the coaches a their occupants grand stand an until these wer of fashion and en seen in Er

of the war. M

patrons of the such favorites Lord Rosebery Khaki was eve last year, when the "Diamond with Lord Rob neshurg

Meeting

At An End

Fares and Freights to Skag-

way Restored to the Old

Figures.

Will Call Here on Up and;

Down Trips.

A MOUNTAIN LION EXPERIENCE. From Forest and Stream. I had a tamish episode with a mountain lion in the Sierra Madres four years ago. We had gone part of the way A MOUNTAIN LEVY EXCHABLENCE.
A MOUNTAIN LEVY E

of Topeka, when she completes her voy-age. Thus the C. P. N. Company have-won their battle. All the companies in-terested lost considerably during the period of cut rates, and are glad that the war is over. In their demand that the Sound steamers either cut out their calls at Victoria and Vancouver, bound up, or call down as well, and bring the business bound to the British Columbia cities to them, the C. P. N. Company are considered to have acted in the best interests of the province, for with the geographical disadvantages and very one-sided customs arrangements which which led customs arrangement led, they were forced to der to protect not only the province, heir own trade. The United States eamers in the service can load Unit

After a coup way was clear race and the r with gay group tive favorites. tre of attraction surrounded Mr. The starters loriform, Han im the Third, ing Bleu, Wa Sang Bleu, War H. R. H. Velez, ager, Olympis Lord Bob, St. les, Claqueur, In the draw f the favorit Ruskin J There

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"Yes,"

lic ideal economy or even fashion. of the times do not favor or han the latter. The signs of the times do not favor dicate a reversion from the muttor eal. Sheep are judged by some to long to the simple, primitive, pastoral age of agriculture. The continued at-nition to mutton growing in densely poulated Britain shows that the sheep usiness is equally well suited to the ghest conditions of agriculture. Its eservation in Britain must be the evi-ter and supply the demand for young aturity of the meat animals to an-rer and supply the demand for young d tender meats. It seems reasonable

## Weak. Nervous School Children.

The severe and ever-increasing strain of competitive examinations, coming at a time when every boy and girl is undergoing trying physiological changes, does much toward making mental and physical wrecks of school children. A glance at the pale, weak and puny children who come from our public and high schools will make any thoughtful person consider seriously the advisability of sacrificing health and vigor for the trivial honor of standing high at examination time.

Hosts of boys and girls, young men and young women are suffering from ills and irregularities resulting from exhausted nerve force. There is no treatment known to science that will so naturally and thoroughly restore strength and vitality to the nervous system and health to the whole body as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It makes parents happy by bringing back the color to the faces, and the buoyancy and elasticity to the bodies of their pale, puny children.

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food** 50 cents a box. Six boxes for \$2.50. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Reselpt Book.

mary the treatment will consist of stimulations to the udder by means alments and hand rubbings. A very inlinent is the compound soap linigood liniment is the compound soap 1 ment, to which you may add one drac of potassium iodide to each two ounces of potassium iodide to each two ounces of liniment. Should the period of inactivity still continue an abcess may form. This should be opened, drained of its contents and well cleansed and allowed to heal as a simple wound. In such a case, however, you would probably find the services of a veterinarian profitable to you. The final results from mammitis are complete re-covery, redovery with the loss of one or more quarters of the udder, or in very severe cases, death.

CONTAGIOUS MAMMITIS.

Contagious mammitis is of comparati

Contagious mammitis is of comparatively rare occurrence, but when it does make its appearance it will affect a large number of individuals in the herd. It is due to cer-tain specific pus producing bacteria. The gland structure of the udder is principally affected. The treatment to be employed is very similar to the one recommended for simple mammitis, with the exception that antiseptic solutions should be injected into the affected portions of the udder. These injections may consist of pre-oxide of hydrogen, or a 1 to 5,000 solution of corrosive sublimate.

Logg, president of the Trades and Labor council, and three boilermakers and two machinists went over on the Rosalie on Thursday to interview the Seattle execu-tive and endeavor to make arrangements for the raising of the boycott, but, ac-cording to a telegram received from the committee yesterday the efforts to have the boycott on the steamer raised, failed. In an article on the matter in the Post-Intelligencer yesterday, the Sound paper says: "When the machinists and affiliat-ed trades unions struck, work was stop-ped on the Garonne. She was almost ready for her run, and an effort was made to have the work finished at Vic-toria. A representative of the Seattle machinists' union weat to Victoria and succeeded in having the men there refuse to do any work on her. The steamer re-turned to this city and has since been out of commission." One of the leading members of the Metal Workers association in an inter-view given to the Post-Intelligencer re-garding the progress of the strike, says: f "No negotiations have been opened be-tween the Metal Trades' association and the striking workmen. There is no deril pending for a settlement of the strike. The shop owners will make no conces-sions, for they cannot do so and conduct their shops on a profit-paying basis. There is absolutely no change in the attitude of the association." COWPOX AND TREATMENT.

MOANA SAILS.

The Palatial Canadian-Australian Liner Leaves for Sydney.

COWPOX AND TREATMENT. This is another udder disease that has been reported prevalent in a number of the animal but causes a serious financial loss to the owner, because of the diseased for of milk. I believe these outbreaks were caused by the transmission, through a wound in the skin of the udder, of yac-che from persons that had been vaccinat-ed against small pox during the past epi-demic of this disease in the state. The bymptoms are very characteristic. The pimples appear on the teats and well up on the udder, these pimples appear at the base of the teat as a rule, and they come in pimples appear on the teats and well up on the udder, these pimples appear at the bisters containing a yellowish fluid. The whils of the bilsters will break, discharge their contents, form crusts and heal. It is about twenty days from the beginning of the attack until the animal is well. The bilsters on the teat are often inritated from the process of milking and become years and iritate the teat any more than is ab-solutely necessary. The person milking and be especially careful not to press and iritate is not necessary except in those cases where the teats become very sore, then some emollemt application may Steamer Moana, of the Canadian-Aus-tralian line, left last night, returning on her first voyage between the Colonics and British Columbia. She carried a passenger list, and an ave nt of freight. The shipments f is mount of freight. The shipments from here included a consignment of liquors shipped by R. P. Rithet & Co., to Hono-lulu, and a consignment of sample woods of British Columbia shipped to the mu-seum at Sydney, so that the people of the southern continent can see what woods are found in British Columbia. The passengers who sailed from here on the Moana were: Dr. J. B. Newton, of Mrs. Newton, and Master Newton for

Melbourne; W. C. Boyer, of Vice for Sydney; Miss T. J. Lung, for A and; James Galloway and wife, for Y udge, for Honolulu. those cases where the teats become very sore, then some emollient application may be made to them after each milking. The

be made to them after each milking. The benzoated zinc oxide olutiment will serve the purpose well. I believe that if care be lieved and the affected animal removed from the rest of the herd, and the per-ion that milks the affected ones not being illowed to come in contact with the well use the learner termotic discussion.

or a spectfully submitted. JOHN HALL. J. STUART YATES. Park Committee

As has been told in these columns, when enquiry was made by the Victoria mechanics from the international head-quarters of the Union regarding the rais-ing of the boycott on the steamer, the president of the International union wir-ed to the effect that the boycott would be raised providing the Seattle executive acquiesced. After the matter had been fully considered, as told yesterday morn-ing,, a committee consisting of J. H. Logg, president of the Trades and Labor council, and three boilermakers and two machinists went over on the Results or CARETAKER'S HOUSE. Plans for a house for the caretaker at the pumping station were submitted, estimated cost, \$1,500. Ald. Stewart moved that the plans be referred back to the building inspector, with instructions that the plans be modified so as to bring the cost within \$1,200. Carried.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE. The streets, bridges and sewer commit-tee presented the following report: To His Worship the Mayor and Board ot Aldermen: To His Worship the Mayor and Board ot Aldermen: To His Worship the Mayor and Board ot Aldermen: To Entimene: Your streets, bridges and sewers comittee having considered the un-dermentioned subjects, beg to recommend the following resolutions to the council, vis: 1. Resolved, that the city engineer's sur-gestion to repair and strengthen Point El-lice bridge, as shown by plan submitted, be carried out, that the Dominion govern-ment be communicated with and permission obtained to proceed with the work, on the condition and understanding if necessary, that the city will put up a new bridge and commence work thereon within eighteen to the window, and Loar is dof any animal against the sky. Well, I did this for three nights and thought it a good scheme, but-the cat didn't come back and I lost the best part of a good story. the following resolutions to the council, viz: 1. Resolved, that the city engineer's sug-gestion to repair and strengthen Point El-lice bridge, as shown by plan submitted, be cartied out, that the Dominion govern-ment be communicated with and permission obtained to proceed with the work, on the condition and understanding if necessary, that the city will put up a new bridge and commence work thereon within eighteen months, and that the mayor be authorized to have an interview with the Transway company with a view to obtain an uncon-ditional contribution toward this work. 2. Resolved, that the city engineer be in-structed to prepare plans of a permanent traffic bridge at Point Ellice, one for gen-enal traffic and one for both general traffic and teamway traffic purposes combined, with estimate of cost in each case. 3. Resolved, that the following sewerage work be ordered done, on Quadra streets and traffic and one, on Quadra street and Frederick street, estimated cost \$3, 300. Michigan street to Avalon road, esti-mated cost \$1.730. Discovery street, from Douglas to Blanchard streets, estimated cost \$610. Connecting Pakington street, with main sewer, estimated cost, \$33. 3. L. BEDCKWITH, A. STUART.

Steers Drowned.—Two 1,300-pound steers jumped from Yesler wharf last night into the bay to avoid being driv-en aboard the steamer Utonia, bound for Victoria, says vesterday's Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Diligent search was made for the animals, but they could not be found, as it was very dirk in the vicinity of the water front, and they were probably drowned.

cost of paving Government street, was introduced and read a first time, passed through committee and was reported, committee to sit again. Another by-law asking for the paving nt street, was

the vicinity of the water front, and they were probably drowned. The Savoy.—The patrons and amuse-ment seekers in general will be regaled this week with a feast of novelty acts, judging from the advance notices of the management of Victoria's thoromet-beadliner this week will be the equili-bristic marvel, "Kalacratus," who will set at defiance all the laws of gravity. This clever artist will also introduce his phenomenal hoop rolling, causing in-numerable common barrel hoops to syrate in the most fantastic manner. Another performer of rare ability who will make her ititial appearance in this city will be Miss May Nealson. The ac-knowledged peeress of all coon delineat-ors, will undoubtedly prove a drawing card. Baker and Fouda, the artistic travesty duo, will appear in one of their original sketches, which embraces a lit-tice of all that is good in vaudeville. The Kramers, established favorites, will present a laughable skit, in which Maudie, the clever child actress, will be seen to the best advantage as a dancer. Helen Stuart, Minnie Jerome and Dolly Grooms will assert themselves as fun-producers of the highest order. Taken in the whole, the programme for this week is above the usual high standard for which the Savoy is noted.

noider, with the amount of yearly as-sessment, was also introduced and pass-ed through the preliminary stages. The paving, which is to be wooden blocks, with concrete or vitrified brick sidewalks and curbing, will ex-tend from the north side of Courtmey

She said that she had been ible to sleep, and lay on her cot for irs. All at once she heard the floor of hours. All at once she heard the floor of the gallery creak, and some heavy, soft-footed animal walking up and down, occasionally giving a sniff; she lay still, hoping I was awake and would hear it, but when it presently reared and putting its paws on the wire netting looked in the room, her nerves gave way and she screamed. She had a good look at it, as its head was against the sky and it was screamed. She had a good look at it, as its head was against the sky, and it was undoubtedly a mountain lion. I after-ward made a pointer dog stand up on her hind legs under the window, but a person inside could not see her head over the window sill.

but their own trade. The United States steamers in the service can load Unit-ed States freight and Canadian as well, while the British Columbia steamers are unable to handle a pound of Unit-ed States freight. Through the cus-toms arrangements which permit of the United States vessels entering a Canad-dian port and carrying the Canadian freight for the Canadian interior to Skagway in bond, while not only is the Canadian vessel not permitted to go to Seattle or any other United States port to load freight for Skagway, but neith-er can United States freight be carried through to Vancouver by rail or to Vic-toria by steamer to be loaded on the Canadian vessels. Verily a one-sided ar-rangement! While the C. P. N. steamers have under these circumstances been able to secure only the Canadian freight for the north, the United States steam-ers could not only load cargoes of Unit-ed States freight, but could come into the Canadian steamers for the carriage of Canadian steamers for the carriage of Canadian steamers for the carriage of Canadian freight. Therefore when the customs arrangements offered no protection, and of this decision was be-cluded to make their own laws for their protection, and of this decision was ge-gat the ultimatum which gave birth to the just-ended rite war. To Be Cared For,-W. P. Evans, who

To Be Cared For .- W. P. Evans, who To Be Cared For.-W. P. Evans, who broke a plate glass window in Messrs. W. & J. Wilson's store, on Government street, a few evenings ago, so that he would be arrested, was discharged on suspended sentence yesterday by Magis-trate Hall, Mrs. Spofford, of the W. C. T. U., having undertaken to care for the unfortunate man until something can be done for him.

Satisfaction Expressed.—At a meet-ing of the executive of the British Em-pire League, the following resolution was passed: "The executive committee of the British Empire League in Can-ada desires to record its satisfaction up-on the formation of the branch of the league in Victoria, and at the request of the new branch has pleasure in ap-pointing Mr. Prins, of Victoria, an hon-orary member of the league."

orary member of the league." orary member of the league." Teft Last Evening.—Detective Palm-er did not start on his journey to Win-nipeg to bring back George Leightner andil last evening, having been delay-ed on account of a despatch received by Chief Langley in the morning. This was from an official of the company, in-structing him not to send an officer until further orders. As Leightner was being held at Winnipeg at the request of the Chief, he wired the company that if orders were not sent to him to send a man immediately, he would not hold leightner any longer on his own respon-sibility, which meant that the prisoner would be released. Last evening, how-ever, a wire came to send a man to Winnipeg, and Detective Palmer went. It is believed, although not known, that the morning order came as an effort was being made to settle the matter by Leightner's friends in the East, and it is possible that negotiations in this direc-tion are still proceeding, and that the counter order came for an officer in case the negotiations fall through.

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as you are here for the n n out on the since M enting to given der way they ded at Ameri

J. L. BECKWITH, A. STUART, J. STUART YATES. J. STUART YATES. The report was adopted. His Worship mentioned incidentally that a petition had been received ask-ing the city to borrow \$75,000 to build a permanent bridge at Point Ellice. This petition was now in the hands of the city assessor, who was ascertaining the

property value represented by the peti-

GOVERNMENT STREET PAVING. A by-law to provide for borrowing a sum not exceeding \$13,500, being the contribution of the city, at large to the