IT FOR
Breathing,
the Chest,
ay of Flesh,
ubles,
Weak Lungs,
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WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY
iseases caused by abuse, indiscretion
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when all others fail. Ask your Drug-
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B.C. ly12-52w-cod

E is hereby given that I intend to
n application to the Honorable Chief
ioner of Lands and Works to purchase
wing described tract of land, situated
5, Coast District, more particularly
as follows: Commencing at a
been planted at the northeast corner
Range 5; thence east 40 chains, thence
chains, thence west 40 chains, thence
chains, more or less, to the place of
cement; containing 320 acres, more or

A. ELLIS.
a, February 18, 1892. fe19

E is hereby given that 60 days after
e I intend to make application to the
mmissioner of Lands and Works for
on to purchase 160 acres of land, situate
Nowes Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen
Group, commencing at a stake
B. S., S. W.," on the south-east cor-
Queen Charlotte Island Oil Comp-
nd, and running 40 chains east, thence
north, thence 40 chains west, thence
south to point of commencement,
160 acres. J. B. STAPLEDON.
a, B. C., 27th January, 1892. fe12-2mw

E is hereby given that 60 days after
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mmissioner of Lands and Works for
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Nowes Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen
Group, commencing at a stake
B. S., S. W.," on the south-east cor-
Queen Charlotte Island Oil Comp-
nd, and running 40 chains east, thence
north, thence 40 chains west, thence
south to point of commencement,
160 acres. J. B. STAPLEDON.
a, B. C., 27th January, 1892. fe12-2mw

e 50 or more well preserved Canadian,
mbian, or other postage stamps, cold,
and you will receive the same num-
wiss or other European ones.—R.
ostoffice, Wetzikon, Switzerland. a10

E is hereby given that 60 days after
e I intend applying to the Honorable
mmissioner of Lands and Works for
on to purchase the following described
and, situated on Salt Spring Island:
g at the N. W. corner stake of my
, the nce east 40 chains, thence north
to Arthur Walters' S. E. corner stake;
est 40 chains, thence south along sea
place of commencement, containing
more or less.
SAMUEL MAXWELL.
ry 16, 1892. fe19-2m-w

COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
RIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
hancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated
n court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE
undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne;
whole story of the defendant Freeman
lly untrue, and he regretted to say
ad been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN
EDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH-
, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA,
EUMATISM, &c.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
he Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL com-
nicated to the College of Physicians
J. T. Davenport that he had received
rmation to the effect that the only
edy of any service in Cholera was
rodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
prescribed by scores of orthodox
titioners. Of course it would not be
singularly popular did it not "sup-
a want and fill a place."—*Medical*
ce, Jan. 12, 1885.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery,
rrhœa, Colics, &c.
ON.—None genuine without the
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne."
stamp. Overwhelming medical testi-
companies each bottle. Sole manufac-
T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell
on. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
fe12 6m

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ULTRY YARDS.
EADQUARTERS
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Pedigree Light Brahmas,
Plymouth Rocks, Silver
Wyandottes, Single Comb
and Brown Leghorns, win-
Highest Honors of the B.
ultry, Dog and Pet Stock
ation, Jan. 12, 13, 14, 1892,
a, B. C. Brahma Eggs,
or 13; other eggs, $2.50 for
sittings, $4. Circulars free.
C. W. RILEY,
North Bend, B.C.

WITH A SPLENDID START.

The Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., of British Columbia, Organized by Enthusiastic Delegates.

The Banquet in the Evening at the Victoria Hotel—Interesting Speeches.

British Columbia members of the A.O.U.W. feel proud to think that they are now launched in their own ship, which is to take them where they will, and at any speed they like. No longer restrained by the necessity of appealing to their supreme heads, they are now able to do the work of their order in their own way, and with the greatest despatch. It speaks volumes for the work of the local members of the order that the heads of their great organization have decided to honor them with a Grand Lodge of their own.

For several days, delegates from the nine different lodges in the province have been arriving in the city, and yesterday, at noon, when the meeting was called to order in Foresters' Hall, there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Mr. James Sullivan acted as Deputy Supreme Grand Master, and, after the usual business of appointing a Committee on Credentials and one to adopt a constitution, the meeting adjourned till 2 p.m. On resuming at that hour, Mr. Marcus Wolfe acted as chairman.

The following Grand Lodge delegates were present: Ald. W. H. Keary and H. Hoy, and Messrs. Dr. H. E. Langis, M. Thain, W. Somerville, J. H. Hughes, A. Smither, H. Kipp, J. C. Henderson, R. Dimsdale, J. Gavin, Jas. McGeer, J. F. McIlmoyle, A. R. Sherk, F. L. Budlong, J. C. Cornish, Dr. De Wolf Smith, R. B. Kelly, H. Nondan, J. H. Sharp, A. M. Fraser, E. J. Salmon, Chas. H. Horth, Mark Bate, sr., J. H. Freeman, G. Leiser, H. Jewell, R. T. Williams.

The lodge will be in session until Thursday, during which time the full machinery of the Grand Lodge will be adopted and established. The constitution adopted is that under which the Grand Lodge of Montana exists, and was prepared especially to meet the desires of the West by the Supreme Grand Master Workman.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening about 60 members of the A.O.U.W. met in the handsome dining rooms of the Victoria hotel to partake of as well served a banquet as has probably ever been prepared in the city. Host Patton, no doubt anxious to show the visitors what he could accomplish, surpassed himself and the result, as was to be expected, pleased the guests a very great deal. The tables were decorated with the first spring flowers in profusion, and the service left nothing to be desired.

Seated at the head of the tables, which were arranged in an L shape, was Mr. J. D. Warren, and at his right the Deputy S.G.M., Hon. James Sullivan, whose untiring efforts of the last two months have been mainly responsible in bringing about the formation of a Grand Lodge in this province; on his left was Mr. M. Bate, sr., ex-Mayor of Nanaimo. Needless to say, the excellent repast was done full justice to by the many gentlemen present. At the conclusion the chairman called on Brother Cornish, who was seated at the head of one of the tables. He proposed "The Queen and Royal Family," which toast was received with appropriate honors.

"The President of the United States" was proposed by Mr. Bate. This toast was also honored with all due respect.

Mr. Frank G. Richards, jr., proposed "Our Delegates," in a neat speech, in which he took occasion to refer to many of the visiting brethren in terms both appropriate and eulogistic.

In response, Mr. Keary, Master of Beaver Lodge, New Westminster, sang, by way of a speech, "Bob Up Serenely," which was received with applause. The genial songster was one of the successes of the evening.

Bro. Wolfe, of Nanaimo Lodge, No. 53; Ald. Hoy, of New Westminster Lodge, No. 30; Mr. McGuirr, of Vancouver; Mr. Kelly, of Brunnette Lodge, New Westminster; Mr. Kemp, of Chilliwhack; Mr. Yandell, of Fraser Lodge, New Westminster; Bro. Bate, of Nanaimo; Bro. MacIlmoyle, of Saanich, and Ald. Bragg, of Sullivan Lodge, also responded. The newly-elected alderman, who was cheered heartily on rising, owing to his successful election during the day, made some very sensible remarks concerning the future of the A. O. U. W. in British Columbia. He asked the delegates not to forget that after the establishment of the Grand Lodge the great part of their work would be the increase of membership. He confidently hoped that before another year had passed the order would be increased by a thousand members. There was material enough in British Columbia and good material at that, for them to work on, and he trusted sincerely that all members would do their utmost to bring new men into the ranks.

Bro. Wolfe, of Nanaimo, proposed the "Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W., coupled with the names of Supreme Master Kinsley, of Montana." The speaker in proposing the toast, paid a high compliment to Bro. Kinsley, and Hon. Bro. Sullivan the latter name being received with considerable applause. Bro. Wolfe spoke of the energy and skill of the Deputy, and his splendid work lately in British Columbia. The action of the Supreme Lodge, in acting so generously by British Columbia, in giving it a Grand Lodge of its own, was also spoken of as being most creditable to that body, and the speaker exhorted those present to carry on the good work just started among them, to put more enthusiasm into their work, and never to forget the principles of the Order, or the spirit of emulation that should exist in the heart of every member of the Order. The toast was drunk most heartily.

Bro. Leiser then rose and read the following address, from the members of the British Columbia jurisdiction, to Hon. Bro. Sullivan:

To Brother James A. Sullivan, D. S. M. W.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In view of your intended departure to your home in Helena, Mont., we, the members of B. C. jurisdiction, the baby one of our order, take this opportunity of tendering to you our sincere thanks for your untiring and wondrously successful efforts in organizing and establishing the B.C. jurisdiction, one which we, together with yourself, have every reason to be proud of. We recognize that it is mainly owing to your efforts that the present happy state of affairs has been brought about. Since the advent of your coming, we have ever found you an enthusiastic, kind, and generous workman, and recollections of your genial nature will live long in the minds of the Workmen of this Province, and in the future, when the fraternal bonds of our order shall extend to the utmost limits of our borders, you may be assured that he who did so much to place us in our present happy state shall not be forgotten. We recognize, though not without regret, that you must take your departure from us in a few days. We desire that you may ever hold us in your memory, and with this end in view we ask that you will accept this little souvenir of your work among the Workmen of British Columbia. With it attends the best wishes of all our brethren of British Columbia, and in presenting it we can only express the wish that wherever you go you may expect a true Workman's greeting, and that good health and prosperity may continue to attend you in the future.

On behalf of the members of the B. C. jurisdiction,

G. LEISER,
P. M. W.

The address, which was accompanied by a magnificent jewel of the Order, was read amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and at its conclusion, the toast was again drunk, with three hearty cheers.

Bro. Sullivan, in rising no respond, had to wait for several minutes before he could make himself heard. Then he said:

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: I came to your province, a few weeks ago, an entire stranger, and was greeted among you with the most kindly expressions of feeling and regard that I have ever heard. Whatever I have done since my arrival has not been half of what I would like to have accomplished. I may tell you that, before I came here, special interest was taken in the peculiar position of your jurisdiction by the Grand Master Workman. He said to me, before I left Helena, "I believe that the brethren of British Columbia have as big hearts, and are as independent as members of the order in any other portion of the Continent, and that they don't want to be the bob to anybody's kite. "When I look round on the constellation of Jurisdictions of the A. O. U. W. throughout the United States and Canada, and see you in British Columbia with the baby jurisdiction of them all, I look ahead again and see in the future a wonderful progress among you, and a rise in your position that will astonish the old Eastern lodges. Here you are in this province vitally interested in a controversy between your country and the United States, in a question meaning a great deal to yourselves, and yet do you think that I have seen the slightest particle of difference in your treatment of me as a brother Workman, since I came among you? I stand before you proud and happy to say that there is no land wide enough or water deep enough to stir up any strife or antagonism in the breasts of the brethren of our organization in whatever land they may dwell. This gift, which I appreciate more than you can tell, will ever remind me that you have set the seal of your approbation on my actions since I have been here. Now, reverting to a more important subject, more than half of the gentlemen here are young members of our order, who know little or nothing of the workings of a lodge, but who have joined with the older members, perfectly confident that they are embarking in a work that is good and honorable. So I do not think it amiss, in a brief manner, to go over the ground a little, and by doing so, to anticipate some of the questions that may be asked of you by intending members. Our grand organization had its birth from a very humble origin. A poor laborer of Pennsylvania desired to formulate some plan by which he might be of use to his few lowly neighbors. That was all. When I was grand master of Nevada jurisdiction, in 1876, which Lodge composed the jurisdictions also of Utah, Idaho, and Montana, I welcomed this old man into our state. He told me that he was on a visit among his children, and I can assure you that the venerable old Jordan J. Upchurch was received among us with all affection and reverence. In 1878 he, with twelve others, started this organization, but it was until 1879 that the society really had any start to speak of. There was a membership in that year of 250, and in 1872 there were two death losses. In 1881, nine years later, there was a membership of 94,222, and there were paid 764 death losses, amounting to $1,534,555. We find in 1891 a membership of 251,862, a payment in death losses to 2,496 beneficiaries, amounting to $4,782,157. At the end of 1891 the figures stood: Membership, 273,000. Payment of death losses, $5,400,000. In all, since our organization has been started, a sum of $40,000,000 has been paid out in death losses. What a history is this! If we could follow that little dollar paid out by us right through the course it takes, until it goes to make up one of two thousand, that are cast at some poor widow's or orphan's feet, I don't think one of you would for a moment begrudge giving every minute of your spare time in trying to forward the interests of our organization in every way in your power. Do you know the real meaning of the figures that I have just quoted? It is that our order pays out every day in the year a sum of $18,000, and that, each day, of the 365 nine of our brethern are taken from our midst. It means that these voluntary contributions of ours—for they are voluntary—are carried, every day into nine stricken households, bringing a little ray of light and a gleam of comfort to hearts sadly in need of it. You will be asked by many, "What security do you offer for our assessment? The benificiary certificate that is issued by our lodges will be the answer. It will tell him that of every $10 you pay into the benificiary fund, $1 of the initiation fee is placed to your credit in the fund where it lies, till a death occurs, not for the death that then occurs, but for placing in the treasury for the payment of your particular claim. Then you will be told "very truly there is nothing in this A.O.U.W. It is simply an insurance organization." I can assure you that I have found members of our order who have said as much. Now is it an insurance organization in the sense that those bodies are spoken of? We turn to the insurance records of 1889, and we find that in the thirty leading life insurance companies of the world, corresponding to policies paid amounting to $65,654,174, are management expenses amounting to $36,278,335, or 55 per cent. of the disbursements. What is the record of the A.O.U.W., and why and how can it conduct its business at an average cost of 8 per cent.? Our Supreme Master Workman is one man in ten thousand. There is not a man in our order who has given more time, labor, and attention, or who has taken such an interest in our work as he has. And what do you think has been his compensation? He is an attorney-at-law, in Helena, with a large practice, and he gets for his services—a vote of thanks at the end of his term. This is why and how we can conduct our business at an average cost of 8 per cent. I might touch on a few other fraternal organizations and enquire into the manner in which they conduct their business. They, or many of them, place their assessments, whether warranted or not, and the surplus they thereby obtain goes into their treasuries to help in paying large salaries to officers. You have in all your vast order just one salaried officer—the Supreme Recorder at Meadville, Pa. The per capita tax levied on you for salaries is just ten cents. Every member of the A.O.U.W. is expected to do a certain share of the work voluntarily, and there are no exempts. The supreme head of the order has to pay his assessments as regularly as the youngest member. One thing of all others that I would impress upon you is—get the members of the press to join your ranks. They speak to thousands outside of yourselves. Put them on the inside track by making them members. You could do no better. Bear in mind, too, that the little jurisdiction that you will organize, to-morrow, will, the day after, have the privilege of sending just as many representatives to stand on the floor of the Grand Lodge and any other lodge in America. New York is entitled to three representatives. So are you. So is Ontario. I think you will be proud to stand on equal terms with Ontario (laughter). Our next great convention is at Helena, Montana—my home in the heart of the Rockies, and the home of our Supreme Grand Master Workman. And when your representatives come to us this year we will stand by British Columbia, and help you heart and hand to get all you wish for. (applause). Helena has donated a splendid piece of ground on which a fine auditorium is fast being built for your reception, and the Queen City has also given $25,000 towards your entertainment. (Applause.) The brethren of British Columbia will be taken care of when they come. We have the largest bath-house in the world there too. (Laughter.) No, that is not meant as a reflection." (Renewed laughter.) The speaker then went on to describe the benefits of an immense meeting of the order this year, and hoped to see 300 delegates from this province, at Helena, to swell the number. He then concluded as follows: "And now, brethren, before I close, I want to say that the reserve fund of our Order is the honesty and integrity of its members. The fund is in your pockets, until it is needed, and who will say that the A.O.U.W. is not an Order of the highest moral character and disposition? They say that the strongest chain is tested by its weakest link. Never forget that you are one link in this grand chain of brotherhood and love. You will have your little trials and troubles, but bear in mind that a great army of brothers is behind you to aid you in every possible way, to guide your footsteps, and to help you on in that glorious fraternity of human feeling and kindness that will live long after our individual bodies are crumbling into dust. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

When the cheering that followed the speech of the evening had subsided, Mr. Carey proposed the toast of the Press, coupled with the name of Mr. W. H. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis, responding on behalf of the COLONIST, and the Press of the Province generally, paid a tribute to the standing of the A. O. U. W. everywhere, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to point out that both the Press and organizations like the one now being dealt with were kindred institutions—both working for the higher good of mankind.

Mr. Denny of the Times and Mr. Brown of the News also responded.

Bro. McGier, of Vancouver, proposed the toast of the Army and Navy, and in most felicitous language paid the hope that when the Deputy Supreme Master, Bro. Sullivan, went back to the United States he would carry with him the kindliest regard for his cousins in British Columbia. The response to this toast was the hearty "For they are jolly good fellows" of the guests.

Mr. G. Leiser proposed the Government of British Columbia, to which a hearty response was made by the assembly.

Then, arms crossed and hands clasped, the brethren wound up the evening's jollity by singing the closing ode of the A.O.U.W., following it with the well-known strains, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," and thus came to a close the initial banquet of the Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., of the province.

SEALING NEWS.

Trouble With Some of the Crews of the Schooners at Clayoquot.

The Mystery Back from the North—No Further News of the Wrecks.

The steamer Mystery arrived, last night, at 9 o'clock, from Clayoquot harbor, having on board several passengers and a freight of 175 seal skins, the catches of the Labrador (60 skins) and the Mascotte (115 skins). When the Mystery left Clayoquot there were in the harbor the following schooners, viz: Labrador, Mascotte, Vancouver Belle, May Belle, Carmolite and the Oscar and Hattie. Among the passengers was John Lynch, who was, by accident, injured by a spear being run through his foot. Capt. Sieward, of this city, was also on board, having been up on a visit to the Mascotte. The Captain reports that there has been a good deal of trouble with the crews, so far, this season, and a great deal of dissatisfaction is felt at the way the men are treating their contracts. For instance, on board the boat the Mystery, on her down trip, there were found a couple of stowaways, who turned out to be the cook and cabin boy of the Mascotte. They came down to Victoria, having deserted their vessel, and Capt. Sieward says he is going to see what Collector of Customs Milne has to say about such cases, as, if men are allowed to come and go as they see fit, there is no use signing them for a voyage.

Coming up the straits, last night, the Mystery was signalled by a schooner which showed a flash light. It is not known what schooner this was, but it is thought to have been the Dora Seward, which sailed from Halifax, Nov. 19, and from Bermuda Dec. 6. If she reaches here in a day or two her voyage will have been a fast one, some 128 or 130 days.

When the Mystery was passing San Juan harbor the San Francisco schooner, Rosie Sparks, Capt. Alex. McLean, was there, and also the Victoria schooner Fawn.

There was nothing new to be learned at Clayoquot. The Indians had no further news of the wrecks, but still persisted in their statements that there was a couple of schooners on the rocks.

THE GERMAN PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

An obliging correspondent at Berlin gives currency to the statement that the German Emperor disapproves of the prosecutions of those seven or eight papers which presumed to comment on his Imperial Majesty's Brandenburg speech. He adds that neither the Chancellor nor the Minister of Justice knew of them beforehand. It only remains to explain that the public prosecutors, in whose names these proceedings were begun, were not personally consulted about them. The law would have been set in motion by their managing clerks, but as all the clerks were just then taking their holidays, the true author of the prosecutions was the office boy, and he has run away and cannot be found. It is not alleged, however, that any of the prosecutions have been quashed. What we are told is that they would be withdrawn if some responsible Minister would say he disapproved of them. The responsible Minister has thus far omitted to make this remark.—N. Y. Tribune.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Interior Department Irregularities Shown to Date From the Time of Mr. Mills.

Report of the Canadian High Commissioner in London—B. C. and Tariff Matters.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Considerable time has recently been spent in Committee of Supply, but that is all that can really be said. The House having gone into committee, there it stuck on the one point. There was a long and bitter wrangle at yesterday's session on the subject of the payment to the clerks of the Interior Department, who were fined by the Government, last year, for infringing the Civil Service Act. Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mills, Mr. Davies, Mr. McMullen, and other leading Oppositionists, were on their feet twenty times during yesterday's session, the rules of the House permitting a member to speak as long and as often as he likes, while the House is in committee. Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Dewdney repelled the Opposition attacks. They pointed out that the alleged crimes, of which the officials of the Interior Department had been guilty, dated back to the period when Mr. "Philosopher" Mills was himself Minister of the Interior, so that he has little justification to make complaint. Some of the officials, particularly those who were suspended, were punished far beyond their deserts, and it was with sincere pleasure that many heard the announcement that Mr. Burgess was to be re-instated in his old position as Deputy Minister.

CANADA IN BRITAIN.

The annual report of the High Commissioner for Canada is replete with information of interest to Canadians. It is a perfect encyclopædia in miniature pertaining to Canadian interests in Great Britain. Speaking of the immigration question, Sir Charles Tupper says that several clauses have tended to restrict the flow of emigrants to Canada. "Statement have been made from time to time in the Canadian papers that the farms in the older provinces are heavily mortgaged, without the qualification that the condition of the farmers compares very favorably with that of those in the United States in this respect and that the farmer in Canada, as a rule, owns his property, and mortgages it with a view to the provision of working capital, and that, he is able to pay the interest on his capital, and to make a living, and frequently something more, his position is a fairly satisfactory one. Again, reference is often publicly made to a large exodus as taking place to the United States, although this is known to be exaggerated, and that, if any movement from Canada is now largely counterbalanced by a movement in the other direction. Besides, little or no reference is made of the large *bona fide* emigration reported to have taken place from Dakota to Manitoba and the Northwest during the last year. All these lines of commission and omission in connection with misleading statements as to the state of trade, as to the dependence of the country upon the United States, and others, tending to belittle Canada in the eyes of the world, are seized upon with avidity by our competitors for emigration and made the most of."

Sir Charles pointed out that, while intending immigrants are naturally of a very timid nature, and that statements of the kind referred to, made with all the authority of an influential press, published broadcast as they were, greatly tend to discourage immigration to the Dominion, it is pleasing, however, that the bountiful harvest with which Canada was favored, last year, and which has attracted world-wide attention, taken in conjunction with the favorable reports of the tenant farmers, which go to the agricultural resources of Canada, will be the means of directing many intending immigrants to the shores of the Dominion. Sir Charles points to the fact that the particular classes of immigrants for Canada are becoming scarcer every year. Farmers in themselves are a comparatively limited class, and there is little tendency on their part to emigrate until they are forced to do so by circumstances. As the farmer knows there is a search of labor in the country districts of the Mother Country, and farmers all over the United Kingdom during the last harvest, were complaining of the difficulty of securing labor. Owing to the spread of education, the children of the farm laborers now deem it misery to live in towns, and to prefer the shorter hours they have to work there, the higher wages they are paid, and the greater excitement compared with the monotony of a rural life. It is a general complaint also that there is a tendency on the part of the young women, who are compelled to work for a livelihood, to obtain employment which is not subject to the confinement and restrictions of a domestic servant's life, and excepting, perhaps, in the Western districts of Canada, higher wages seem to be given to good serviceable domestic servants in the United Kingdom than in the Dominion. The High Commissioner gives to the natural disappointment with which the

CANADIAN CENSUS RETURNS

were received in England. He says that much misapprehension still prevails on this subject, and this has been aided and encouraged by certain criticisms, of an unfavorable nature, which have appeared in a portion of the Canadian press. The point, of importance, he says, has been attached in Great Britain to the number of Canadians living in the United States as the circumstances under which that consideration occurred in years gone by, before the great Canadian prairies were made accessible, and before the manufacturing industry of the Dominion reached its present dimensions, are not understood. The movement from the older provinces to the towns, and to the prairies, is also not fully appreciated, and has caused unfavorable comments. The difference in the system of enumeration in 1891 compared with the previous decade, has led to the erroneous idea that a large number of people from the returns of last year, who would have been previously included, and there is this further point, which should not be overlooked, that the diminution in the size of the average family is held to be equivalent to a decrease, in one province alone, of over 108,000. Sir Charles embodies in his report interesting facts from the Tenant Farmer Delegates who visited the Dominion in 1890. One of them, Mr. Daniel, of Manningtree, strongly urges that the Government should take steps to expose the farm pupil system, which is known to have led to considerable frauds. Mr. Speir, of Newton Farm, Kilsaxow, mentions that he has had hundreds of applications for information chiefly from small farmers, with a little capital and large families, many of these proposed

GOING TO BRITISH COLUMBIA,

but although he personally prefers that province himself, he has generally advised intending emigrants to first spend one year anywhere between Winnipeg and the Rockies, as if I thought fit, then go west. He says he has done this because the way in which the Old Country man will look on a new country can never be gauged. "A few persons who went out last spring, in whom I had no confidence, have got on quite up to their expectations; while others I thought would take kindly to the country (British Columbia particularly) have come back in disgust." This latter intimation will, doubtless, surprise readers of the COLONIST. If there be any just cause for complaint in regard to settlement in British Columbia, it must be due to the fact that the right class of persons have not come out; but it would be well for British Columbians to see to it that every precaution is taken for the proper reception of immigrants arriving in your province. Major Stevenson, one of the Irish delegates, speaks in glowing terms of the settlers who located in British Columbia. Sir Charles Tupper speaks very encouragingly of the increasing interest which is being manifested in Great Britain in Canadian affairs. Large maps of the Dominion were distributed in the leading schools, and copies of the Tenant Farmers' Reports were placed in the hands of every schoolmaster in the British Isles. Attached to the High Commissioner's report are the reports of the Government agents at Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast and Bristol. The report of Mr. Dyke, the Liverpool agent, is extremely valuable. The statistics which he furnishes indicate what a grand market Canada has in the Mother Country for her agricultural products.

TARIFF REQUESTS.

It will be well for British Columbians to note carefully the numerous tariff requests which are being made to the Government this year, although it does not necessarily follow that many changes will be made this session. One of the most important representations which has been made to the Minister of Finance this session is that the duty on horses imported from the United States and elsewhere be increased to $30 per head on those valued up to $100, and on horses worth more than $100, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem. This particular matter has considerable interest to your people.

THE PRESCOTT ELECTION.

People are wondering to-day how it is that the Liberals managed to retain Prescott County when the chances of the Conservatives were so greatly improved as compared with twelve months ago, when one Liberal and three Conservatives appealed to the electors. The answer to the question is a brief one. The electors, according to reliable statements, were anticipating a large expenditure of public money in the county, but the Government rigidly insisted upon conducting the contest honestly. Liberal boodle is, therefore, the cause of M. Proulx's return.

PROPAGATION OF LOBSTERS.

Mr. Corbould is somewhat disappointed that the experiment is not to be made this year of transplanting lobsters, or lobster spawn from the waters of the Atlantic, to those of the Pacific. Mr. Tupper, however, has given him assurance that the matter will not be lost sight of. Evidently there are good grounds for a year's delay. The lobster hatchery in Picton county has just been completed, and it remains to be seen to what extent the operations there are successful this year. As an outcome of those operations, the succeeding step will be the planting of lobster spawn in the waters of British Columbia. Incidentally, I may remark, that the question of the acclimatization of lobsters in British Columbia waters is dealt with in the interim report of the Fishery Commission, which is now in the possession of Hon. Mr. Tupper.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Professor Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, when on the stand before Committee on Agriculture gave a most interesting resume of the work of the Experimental Farms during the past year in regard more particularly to tests of cereals. The net result of the experiments in barley demonstrated that early seeding could not be too strongly urged. The director also communicated to the committee the result of the tests made by a leading English brewer with 400 bushels of Canadian two-rowed barley. The brewing experiment has been most favorable and indicate that the qualities of the Canadian product are very favorable for malting purposes. He pointed out, however, that some of the shipments of barley to England last year had been disappointing and had not yielded those prices which it was expected they would. This arose from the fact of the mixing of different varieties and the lack of care evidenced by Canadian farmers in threshing the grain. Prof. Saunders recommended the farmers to pay attention to color and endeavor to produce bright grain. There was every reason to believe that if our farmers exercised proper care in cleaning the barley, and the shippers took the precautions, good prices could be obtained. His conclusion was that where six-rowed barley could be grown to advantage, there the two-rowed barley could be grown with equal advantage. He by no means advised the farmers to cease growing six-rowed barley, as from recent communications received by him, there were good prospects of Canadian six-rowed ultimately finding a market in England. He pointed out that in Manitoba and the Northwest, our farmers were under the impression that if they introduced a soft variety of wheat and it hardened, it would be equal to red Fife. This was a mistake, because while the hardening would improve the wheat, it did not give it that glutinous character which made strong flour. The buyers of Ontario had been complaining lately of having been sold cargoes of soft varieties of wheat under the guise of red Fife, and he, therefore, warned the farmers of the Northwest that it was inadvisable for them to continue a practice which was calculated to bring the wheat product of Canada into disrepute.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

For the past week things have been quiet in the local markets. The fair weather being favorable to agricultural operations, farmers have not come in with their produce. Potatoes are the only stuff they are handling at present, and at prices which are hard to quote. Their pits have been well filled, and now that they must be emptied it is at a sacrifice. Roots are, in fact, a drug on the market, and can be had at any price. Apples are in pretty free supply, the reserve stock now making its appearance. The fruit is, however, "soft," and does not sell well.

Oranges, lemons, grapes, and other imported fruits are fairly active at prices quoted.

Flour continues quiet, and is likely so to continue. Standard prices prevail.

Eggs are plentiful at 20 to 25c. per dozen. There are no imported on the market, nor is there likely to be in the future, as farmers realize the profit there is in eggs, and are going in more extensively for chicken ranching.

Butter in fine rolls is in demand at 50c. to 75c. California is not making much of a show.

Meats are as last quoted, butchers appearing to have adopted a standard price. They have made their arrangements for the next few months, and prices are not likely to be affected, despite the changed season.

Fish is somewhat scarce, and spring salmon sells at from 12c. to 20c. per lb., while trout fetch a similar price.

Game continues in good supply, but John Chinaman exacts his price.

Prices as below will indicate the run of the Victoria market:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 6.50
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.75
"	6.50
Hungarian	6.50 @ 6.75
Premier	6.50
Three Star	6.00
Victoria	4.75@5.00
Wheat, per ton	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	30.00 @ 32.50
Barley, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	31.00@32.50
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50c
" National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Wheat, National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Oats, per lb " "	6c
Chopped Feed, " per ton	30.00
Pearl Barley, " per lb	7c
Split Peas, " per lb	5c@7c
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo " "	5.50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	12.00@14.00
Onions	2c½
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	40@45
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Apples, per box	1.25 @ 1.50
Oranges, per case	3.00 @5.00
Lemons, California, per case	3.00 @ 4.00
Cabbage (white), per lb	1½
" (red)	1½
Eggs, Island, per dozen	20@25
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	50 @ 75
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
" California, per roll	75
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	16 @ 18
Hams, American	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	18 @ 18
" Rolled "	14@16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard " "	15@20
Meats—Beef " "	12@10
Sides " "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12@15
Pork, fresh "	12@15
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@18
Chickens, per pair	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	35@40
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	6@7
Hogs	9@9
Calves	7½@8
Turkey, per lb	20
Hides	4@7
Skins, sheep, each	60@70
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	18@20
" (Steel head), per lb	8

WEATHER FOR MARCH, 1892.

ESQUIMALT, B. C., April 2, 1892.

Atmospheric Pressure—The mean atmospheric pressure reduced to sea level was 29.995 inches. The greatest pressure (30.314) occurred at 1 p. m. of the 25th, and the least (29.414) at 9 p. m. of the 28th, giving a monthly range of 0.900 inches.

Temperature—The mean temperature was 45.46, being 2.08 above the average, and 4.47 higher than in 1891. The highest temperature (61.9) occurred on the 15th, and the lowest (31.5) on the 2nd, giving a monthly range of 30.4. The warmest day was the 14th, mean temperature 50.2, and the coldest day was the 3rd, mean temperature 39.1.

Humidity—The mean humidity was 84.

Cloudiness—The mean amount of cloud was 6.63. There were 8 cloudy, and 23 partially cloudy days.

Precipitation—Rain fell on 18 days to a depth of 3.05 inches, being 0.53 inches above the average, and 0.75 inches more than in 1891.

Wind—The total miles in wind was 5395, being an average velocity without regard to direction of 7.25 miles per hour. Most windy day, the 24th, 873 miles, mean velocity of 24 miles per hour. Least windy day the 17th, 51 miles, mean velocity of 2.12 miles per hour. Greatest velocity in one hour 43 miles, from 8 to 9 a.m. of the 24th.

Frost—On 2nd, 3rd, 29th, 30th, and 31st.

Snow—On South Hills on 29th.

Lunar Halo—On 4th, 14th and 17th.

Aurora—On 5th.

Fog—On 6th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

Apricot and peach trees reported in bloom 1st week in March, at Cadboro Bay, and camillias blooming in open air at Victoria.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Cost of Working a Crematory at Vancouver—The Kennedy Case at Westminster.

Strike of Platinum at Mission City—News From Nelson—Mainland Sporting.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 13.—Str. Quadra was anchored in the inlet for a couple of hours this morning.

The Stevedores' Union has been re-organized as a part of the Knights of Labor.

The remains of the late Wm. Bridge, interred in Moodyville, are to be transferred to Vancouver.

A convention of Rathbone and Granville lodges, K. of P., took place this evening, when the work of the order was exemplified in a very interesting manner.

The plans of A. H. Towle, of New Westminster, have been accepted for the new Presbyterian church.

Mrs. James Taylor, Powell street, who recently arrived from Toronto, died yesterday from pneumonia.

A. W. Allison has organized a Good Templars' lodge at Agassiz.

James Taylor refused to pay for a cigar he had purchased at Hip Yuen's store, Dupont street, whereupon Hip Yuen smashed James Taylor's head with a club. One is at the police station, the other at the hospital.

The Board of Health met this morning. The cost of the crematory for the first three months of the year was $475.55. About 600 loads of refuse were destroyed.

The contemplated ice factory will produce about 10 tons daily.

D. McCashin, Deputy Collector of Customs, who was indicted by the grand jury at San Francisco, for frauds on the customs, is at present residing in this city.

The Vancouver Board of Underwriters are pressing upon the City Council for a by-law to regulate the bringing of wire for telephones and electric light into buildings.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 13.—Nothing new has occurred in the Kennedy affair, to-day. The Sergeant-at-Arms was expected, but did not put in an appearance. The citizens are subscribing liberally to a defence fund, which already is away up in the hundreds. It was decided, at a public mee