The Colonist.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Heavy Grain Crops at Spallumcheen—Good Prospects for Stock in Chilcoten Country.

Death from Exposure at Cherry Creek — Encouraging Mining News from Kootenay.

(Inland Sentinel and Kootenay Star.)

KAMLOOPS.

A large consignment of steel rails for the Shuswap and Okanagan railway has been received at Sicamous, and tracklaying will be vigorously prosecuted.

Reports of very heavy crops of grain come from Spallumcheen. Schubert Bros., of Lansdowne, threshed last week 150 tons of grain, and Mr. Swanson, even a greater amount. The harvest throughout the valley is phenomenally good.

Mr. M. Morrison, who is superintending the boring for an artesian well at Mr. Martin's ranch, says the well is down 300 feet now. Water has been reached, but not in any flow.

The crop in the Chilcoten country are in fine condition and no doubt will winter well, as there will be plenty of grass on the ranges. Hay, cereals and roots are all good crops, owing to the generous rains during the summer.

An Indian, named Spuzzum Albert, was killed on the track near Spuzzum on Monday morning, being run over by a freight train. The Indian had been drinking, it is supposed, and went to sleep on the track.

The body of Roderick McLeod, commonly called "Rory," was found lying in a tributary of Cherry creek, about a mile from Hull Bros.' ranch, 14 miles from town, on Monday last, life having been extinct for over a week, it is supposed. For several weeks previous to his death the deceased had been drinking heavily.

REVELSTOKE.

D. T. Thompson and a party of six men are surveying timber limits and laying out a townsite at Pilot Bay, where the Davies & Sayward sawmill is located. The work will require several months to complete and is being done in the interest of Mr. Joshua Davies, of Victoria.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., who is interested with Toronto parties on the Kangaroo mineral claim near Bear Creek, has let a contract for opening the vein.

TRAIL CREEK.

The mines at Trail Creek are the all absorbing topic here, nearly every boat going to the Dalles, carrying from one to two tons of general freight for the camp. Prospects still continue good. The assays are very even through the camp, being about $65 to $70 in gold, with some silver and copper. The boat is well filled with prospectors on every trip.

There has been a new discovery made on a creek about five miles this side of Trail Creek, much the same mineral and free gold in quartz, resembling the Poorman.

SPROAT.

R. Claston, the Similkameen cattle king, drove in to Sproat by way of Kettle river and Colville trail, 200 head of beef cattle for Joe Wilson, who sent 150 across to Nelson last Friday week.

There was a heavy wind, rain and hail storm at Sproat, Thursday evening last week, with thunder and lightning. During the storm a tree blew down and in its top crushed Supt. Marpole's tent, falling across a bunk and striking the pillow. Fortunately no one was in the tent, and no injury beyond a rent in the canvas.

Messrs. V. C. Place and J. Johnston, American mining experts, came up on the Lytton last Saturday on their way to Windermere, with a view to investing in copper claims there. If successful they will ship to different points, principally Swansea, Wales.

The lot of Italians who were brought in from Montreal, about 50, and forwarded to Sproat for railroad work, would not carry out their agreement, and as the Lytton refused to take them beyond Sproat they took the trail down the river to Little Dalles. John McLeod followed them, but could not persuade them to return.

The owners of the Bonanza claim, situated within easy distance of the Little Dalles, Wash., are endeavoring to market their ore at Revelstoke. It is a low grade ore, carrying silver, lead and iron, and would doubtless prove of value to the Smelting Co. The estimated output is 40 tons a day.

The Colville smelter has been shut down for the want of ore.

A new industry is about to be established on Arrow Lake—seine fishing. The projectors are two in number and are from the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin. It is probable operations will be commenced this fall, a ready market being assured for the catch at Spokane and other cities in Washington, the C. P. & K. S. N. Co., affording transportation to the Dalles.

TRIALS AND ADVENTURES

Of a Kamloops Prospecting Party in Locating Mica Mines at Tete Jaune Cache.

(Inland Sentinel.)

On Monday evening last, Messrs. Alex. McLean (of the Colonial Hotel), Alex. McArthur, Frank Savona, and Fred Griffin returned from a six weeks' prospecting expedition up the North Thompson river, tired, hungry, and looking a little the worse for wear.

The quartette rode away from Kamloops on the evening of the 30th of July on their northern journey with the Tete Jaune Cache as their objective point. After twenty-nine days hard traveling, during which time they had many thrilling adventures and experiences and endured many hardships sufficient to make up a volume on a par with "Darkest Africa," they reached the end of their journey.

Eight rivers, besides innumerable creeks and sloughs, were crossed, and many mountains climbed. The first 100 miles was comparatively easy, but after that the party had tremendous difficulties to contend with. The trail was covered to a great extent with a woody growth of ten or fifteen years, which had to be chopped away, while in other places the country had been devastated by fire and covered with the fallen and charred remains of a once dense forest. In such places game was scarce and the mou went on short rations.

Just before the Tete Jaune Cache was reached the party made the ascent of a high mountain, taking eight hours hard climbing to reach the summit. From their exalted position they could see to the south-east rise the snow crowned heads of the monarchs of the Rockies, Mounts Brown and Hooker, both of which are credited with being over 16,500 feet above the level of the sea—slightly higher than the famous Mount Blanc. All around as far as the eye could reach rose the sparkling minarets of mountain peaks, clad in the purity of everlasting snow, a scene of sublime grandeur and matchless magnificence, once seen never to be forgotten. Here they rested their wearied bodies and feasted on mountain ambrosia made of flour and water—and not much flour at that.

In making the ascent of the mountain referred to Alex. McLean came nearly ending his career in a large fissure, 23 feet wide and apparently bottomless, in the rocky canyon up the side of which they proceeded. He slipped on a piece of icy moss, tumbling into the fissure unnoticed by his companions. He managed to catch on to a projecting piece of rock and with the assistance of his rifle placed across the fissure, extricated out.

A camp was made at the Tete Jaune Cache, and after prospecting around in that vicinity a number of the mica claims were located and staked out.

It was found that provisions were running short, and a return was begun on the 28th of August. With a journey of 300 miles ahead, 15 pounds of flour in stock and a snow storm raging, prospects were not the most inviting. Fortunately Alex. McLean shot a 300 pound grizzly, which augmented the provision supply greatly. Notwithstanding this addition to the edibles, their supply again ran short. To make matters worse on the 30th August the horses of Alex. McArthur and Fred Griffin gave out, and the owners had to continue their journey on foot, over the rough mountain trail, at a rate of 30 miles a day. This they continued to do for six days. For a time water and flour was the breakfast bill of fare, and flour and water for dinner, grouse being added to the menu of the evening meal. Then for days they fared sumptuously on pork—porcupine and ground hog. It was a case of eat hog—ground hog—or starve. By good fortune they managed to get some mountain sheep from Indians, which was a very acceptable addition to their larder supply.

Bear tracks were frequently followed along the river bank, and a cariboo was sighted. At Raft river the weary travellers secured a treat in the shape of a dozen or more salmon. All hands waded into the river and killed the fish with sticks. There was great feasting and rejoicing in the camp that night.

In crossing the river about 250 miles above town, Alex. McArthur and Fred Griffin narrowly escaped drowning. The branch of a tree overhanging the river swept them off their raft, and, when they trusted it to bear their weight, allowed them to drop in the cold, cold stream. McArthur lost his gum coat and Griffin his hot.

At Clearwater, 80 miles from town, a canoe was bought from an Indian by Alex. McLean, and he and Alex McArthur paddled the remainder of their journey, while the others brought the staggering horses home.

They brought home some fine samples of the mica discovered. Also the bear skin, which, with the canoe, will be kept as souvenirs of the eventful expedition.

The prospectors met Louis Victor and a party of Indians about 200 miles up the river. From him they tried to procure some provisions, offering all the money they had and the bear skin into the bargain, but he protested that he had none to spare, though he afterwards supplied the Indians with flour—so the returned prospectors aver.

Off in Peril.

LIVES of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

THE LATEST STYLES. FRESH FROM LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK.

Some Suitable Costumes for Summer Wear—Yachting Gowns and Mountain Dresses to be Worn During August—Light Wraps—Hats and Bonnets—A Variety of Trimmings.

A charming yachting dress, a mixture of navy serge and brown holland, is extremely good taste. The waistcoat, cuffs, pocket flaps, and underskirt are of brown holland, all richly embroidered in navy, gold, and red, mixed braid; a smart little walking-jacket to match is lined with holland, and the loose fronts faced with the same, and braided to match the gown.

Another gown of navy serge, specially waterproofed for sea-going, has a long drapery in front, and opens on the right side to show an underskirt of white serge, on which is laid to form a tricolor border, perpendicular lines of fine crimson and white braids, alternating with lines of very narrow blue ribbon. Gold anchors are embroidered on the corners, as the foot of skirt, and the blue draperies are outlined with gold braid. The bodice has a double vest of white, with a tricolor introduced in the same way as on the skirt, and over this is worn a short naval coat with gilt buttons.

Here is illustrated a pleasing toilette of plain or figured China silk, crepon, crepe, veiling, and such light, soft materials. The only garniture consists of lace in the sleeves, as a low plastron and narrow V down the front of the skirt. The gown is cut in princess shape, with a demi-train, the front having back darts only, and the fullness from the shoulders clustered at the waist-line under a small pearl buckle.

This fulness breaks the plain front, as the side part to show the lace. The neck forms a square shape in front, and is round and high in the back. The sleeves are laid in pleats down the back, pressed—not tacked—in position; and on the lower edge are arranged so that this fullness from the pleats form a puff at the back, with cross-folds over the inner part. The lining is, as usual, coat-shaped, as all full sleeves are made over a close-fitting lining to avoid any bulging appearance.

It is always pleasant to see pretty clothes but one looks at these yachting jackets, nautical gowns, and smart sailor hats adorned with the colors of clubs, with the same kind of interest that one takes in the last new hunting habit or covert coat; they remind you, each in their own way, of pleasant times, pleasant people, and happy outdoor life. Blue serge must always be the keynote of a good yachting get-up. Could anything, for example, be smarter or neater than a short coat hardly reaching the waist, fastening with crown and anchor buttons, and a white flannel shirt, which the rather low cut waistcoat displays?

A jacket which might be worn with it is also a mixture of blue and white, but the white predominates, and is covered with narrow gold braid in straight lines; the blue serge is double breasted, and the braided cloth has the effect of a jersey worn underneath; two side pieces of the white cloth let in in front of the jacket is an original idea. With a dress of this kind a sailor hat is a necessity; the brims are rather small this year, and a bow, or rather two bows, at one side stand quite high, and make it a much more becoming head-gear than when merely trimmed with a ribbon; the bows are generally made in two different colors.

White glazed sailor hats are to be this year's fashion for yachting, and the black glazed ones are also to be greatly worn—whether they are becoming or not is another question. A very useful yachting or traveling cap has just been brought out which has also the merit of looking smart and pretty; the material is blue serge, braided with a red, blue, and gold braid; small flaps, which go over the ears and tie under the chin, are also braided, and form part of the trimming of the hat, when not in use; it is not only a smart little hat, but being collapsible, can go easily in an ulster pocket.

This represents an afternoon gown of Suede, cashmere, brown silk braiding, and brown velvet, the latter forming the sash, loosly draped around the hips, which is of piece-velvet cut in half, and lined mutton-leg sleeves and Medici collar. The braiding is done on the material after it is all made up.

The pointed bodice hooks up the front and is trimmed in corselet shape with the braiding, which extends around the back. The skirt has a double box-plaited back, flat sides lapped over the front, and a plain front bordered with braiding of a rich golden brown shade.

Plainer than any of these dresses, but extremely neat and smart, is a perfectly plain blue serge skirt; a loose-fronted jacket to match, lined with shirting, finished with shirtings—with starched front, with which is worn an untanned leather belt, which has the effect of extremely narrow strips of leather plaited together. This belt, while quite sufficiently firm, is much more becoming to the figure than a hard band of leather, and has just been brought out, and goes well with these skirts.

A white flannel suit is prettily trimmed with braiding and buttons of untarnishable gold. With this is worn a white glazed sailor hat. Short reefer jackets are worn for extra warmth; these must be of blue or white flannel, scouring cloth, or heavy serge, and trimmed with gilt.

TRIMMINGS.

Parisian modistes are sending over cashmere and fine wool gowns vandyked or scalloped on the edge, and worked with silk and buttonhole stitches. This edge falls over a facing of contrasting goods, which shows where the fell skirt is slightly draped. The collar and wrists are also finished in the same manner.

Velvet yokes scalloped on the lower edge, or finished with a tinsel cord, or row of flat gold braid. Girdles, collars and cuffs are made of gold braid about two inches and a half wide. For plastrons there is a net covered with coin spots. Vandyke gold lace is used on bonnets, silk, lace and grenadine gowns.

Some elegant cord netting for shoulder capes is finished with a deep fringe. Spanish lace having a delicate silken fringe on the lower edge is a novelty for trimming handsome grenadine toilettes. Heavy lace or netting over black silk is used for sleeves and yokes of grenadine and silk dresses.

Velvet, either plain or shot, is used to trim foulards, either as waistcoats, guimpes, yoke pieces, half sleeves, waistbands, and bands round the lower parts of skirts. The last mode is to open the bodice front and back, over a sort of small piece of different material and color, going from the waist to the middle of the bodice, where it finishes in a point. A corsage vest, with straight fronts of olive-green brocte silk, has the back, sides, and sleeves of gold and cream guipure; the collar is brocte and opened at the back, which is also something new.

Lovely trimmings are of ecru and cream guipure, in thread and silk, the middle in silk or dead gold edged round with silk cord. Of course this is extremely expensive, but there are less costly and more simple makes. These guipures are used for collars, or put on the top of sleeves, or on the wrists, on Figaro vests attached to the bodice, or large yoke pieces, either square or rounded, as bands on tablliers, or sides of skirts.

The heavy corded belt ribbons are seen again, and cost forty cents a yard. Crochet buttons are of a small size, and are put close together. Open-work bands of silk and tinsel embroidery are seen in every color. The only jet that is fashionable consists of open passementeries of very finely cut beads.

MOUNTAIN DRESSES.

The gowns known as "outing" dresses are intended for mountain wear as well as the country and seashore. Plain and striped flannel, serge, Jersey cloth, and loosely woven cheviots are the materials selected, with caps, deer stalkers' hats, and other headgear of the dress fabric, or soft felt, though many prefer a medium-sized shade hat if the mountains are not shady.

Thick chamois gloves should be worn, and stout commonsense shoes. A petticoat of mohair is very comfortable, and a light-weight shawl that can lie on a strap suspended from the shoulders. All dresses should have the skirt portion of as light a weight as possible, and cut sufficiently short to come only to the ankles; face them with rubber cloth.

A suit of gray cheviot, decked with red lines here and there, is made with a kilt-plaited skirt, the pleats turning toward the front, rather full coat sleeves, and a double-breasted basque having short revers and a V-neck, which is filled with a red and white percale chemisette and collar.

JACKETS AND WRAPS.

A mantle that covers the entire figure, and would stamp any elderly lady as thoroughly well dressed, is of black velvet, with every seam open to show an underskirt of black lace; large sleeves, finished off with lace and ribbons; the front trimmed with gathered lace, and the back with handsome jet. The two back widths of the skirt are cut up and fringed with jet. A beautiful little mantle, composed of jet on a black foundation, polonaise at the back and front, has deep lace falling over the arms, and a wide frill of velvet, edged with deep jet fringe, resting on it. This frill rises up over each shoulder and loops itself in the jetted point.

A large lace scarf may be draped over the shoulders to hang in two lapped ends in front, and form a pointed back ending in a little drapery at the waist line. A ribbon belt is passed over the ends, has a bow in front and one in the back; bows on the shoulders are connected by bretelles of the ribbon to the belt, back and front.

Capes of net or jet ending in a long fringe do not need any other finish. A gathered ruffle of lace, yoke and flaring collar of jet, form a very stylish cape. Cape backs and mantilla fronts of silk have pleated sleeves, edging, and flared collar of lace. Gold net yokes are seen on elegant evening dresses.

In the way of dressy jackets one example, made of white cloth, with white and silver passementerie, and another in old-rose, with large black velvet sleeves, high collar lined with velvet and trimming of old rose and gold, are particularly becoming. The trimming is down each side of the front, and away to the sides. Another jacket, with large double revers, is carried out in two shades of magnolia—being double-breasted, with high Medici collar, and the double overlapping revers, also cuffs, of the darker shade; the other in heliotrope cloth, single-breasted with velvet collar and sleeves, and three rows of small buttons up the front.

Blue cloth jackets have rolling collars, nearly to the lower edge in front, faced with silk, and movable vests of plaid or striped cloth. Reefers of blue cloth, gilt braid, and gold buttons have a loose single or double breasted front. All sleeves are full at the top.

Young ladies will adopt the "mass jacket" costume, consisting of a woolen skirt, percale or wash-silk blouse or shirt waist, and a short jacket of cloth, with darts and side foams just reaching the waist-line, and turned back in a rolled collar. A linen dress tie or silk four-in-hand scarf is worn, and the jacket is usually worn open in front, though it has straps to fasten it when wished. The sleeves are of a full coat shape.

An Honest Man.

Bronson—I suppose I may as well charge up that $25 you owe me to profit and loss.

Brokeley—My dear sir, I am a man of honor. I will pay you that money, sir, if I have to steal it.—Munsey's Weekly.

Found Them at Last.

First Wit—"Good morrow, father Abraham."

Second Wit—"Good morrow, father Isaac."

Third Wit—"Good morrow father Jacob."

Old farmer—"I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, but Saul, the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses; and lo! here I have found them.—Grip.

FAME WON WITH BLOOD.

THE HISTORY OF THE EXILED GRENADIER GUARDS.

Sent to Bermuda Because they Mutinied—They are Looked on as Defenders of the Throne—The Flower of England's Household Brigade.

The history of the exiled Grenadier Guards is a strange and glorious one. Originally formed from the ranks of the loyalists who followed the fortunes of the first Charles, these men, in their Flemish exile, suffered every misery that the adherents of a fallen cause can know, and they clung with unswerving fidelity to the cause of the unfortunate Charles I. The royal regiments of Guards, as they were known then, were led by Lord Wentworth, and surrendered on their own terms to Marshal Turenne, at the battle of the Downs, June 14,1658. They were commissioned again under the same officer in 1660, and sent to Dunkirk; a second battalion was added, and they were named the First regiment of Foot Guards. A third battalion was afterward added, bringing the strength of this famous regiment up to 2,540 officers and men. In the latter part of Queen Anne's and the entire reign of the first George they were looked on as

A BULWARK OF THE THRONE

against the machinations of the Pretender and his friends and adherents. That the modern doctrines of socialism should make head in the crack regiment of the Household Brigade was no doubt an awful shock to the Queen and to the old military fogies who hold the high commands in the British army, and whose ideas are fossilized beyond the possibility of change. Hence the thought of the Grenadier Guards refusing to parade, in sympathy with the strike of the London policemen, has shocked their ideas and those of the Royal family and its adherents beyond conception. After Waterloo, the royal title of Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards was bestowed on the corps to distinguish it from the Coldstream Guards and the Scots Fusilier Guards, also of the Household Brigade. Since the formation, in 1660, the history of the regiment is one of

BLOOD AND BATTLE.

In 1676 two companies served in Virginia, and the Guards fought against the piratical Moors at Tangiers in 1680. They were at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692, and fought through the entire campaign in Flanders and Germany. In 1702 the Guards were sent to Spain, and were at the burning of the Spanish galleons in Vigo bay that year, and took part in the attack on Gibraltar. They assisted at the siege and capture of Barcelona and Valencia, and at the battles of Almanza, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, Liege, Huy and Bonn. They were at the battle of the heights of Schellenberg, and were the only Guards present at the celebrated battle of Blenheim; they took a prominent part in the actions of Ulm and Landau, and forced the French lines. In 1706 they were at Ramillies and at the siege of Ostend, Menirs, Dendermonde and Ath. In 1709 they shared the dangers and glory of Malplaquet and were present with the victorious army at the sieges of Mons, Douai, Bethune, St. Venant and Aire. In 1713 they assisted at the siege of Quesnoy and at the occupation of Dunkirk.

THEIR SHATTERED BATTALIONS

were allowed to return to England in the following year, and were kept there to meet the Pretender until the end of the reign of George I. Their loyal and valour were again put into requisition in the war of the Austrian succession, from 1742 to 1748; in 1743 they were at the battle of Dettingen, and were commanded by the "Bloody Duke of Cumberland" at the battle of Fontenoy, where they broke through the French centre and drove Louis XV. from his position, but not being supported by the Dutch and Austrians, were smashed to pieces by the vengeful soldiers of the Irish brigade, who were clad like the Guards in scarlet uniforms. They rallied, however, and covered the retreat. They were recalled to England to meet the Pretender whom they pursued to Carlisle. They served two following years the Guards took part in expeditions to the Bay of Biscay and to Wilhelmstadt. In the Seven Years' war the Guards took part in the Cancalle expeditions, captured Cherbourg and

SUFFERED IMMENSE LOSS

in covering the re-embarkations of the British troops, as they ran short of ammunition. In 1760 they received the route for Germany; the Guards took part in the battles of Lieretenberg and Camden, and in 1762 were present at the hard fought fields of Gravenstein Fulda and Amonebourg, when they were recalled to England.

On the outbreak of the American revolution 1,000 men were drafted from the three battalions of the Guards; they took part in the capture of Fort Washington in 1776, were at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Freehold Court house and Fairfield, in 1778. In the following year they were at Young House, Catawba, Guildford Court house, and

SURRENDERED WITH CORNWALLIS,

and returned to England, or rather what was left of them did. When the French revolution broke out and Great Britain decided to take a hand in, the Guards were sent to join the allies at Tournay, in 1793, and took part in the conflicts at the wood of St. Armaud, attack on the camp at Famars, and helped to capture Valenciennes. The first battalion led the attack on Lincelles, supported by the other battalions of the brigade; for their courage they were allowed to inscribe Lincelles on their colors. They were at the capture of Vaux in 1794, and at the battles of Rubaix, Rhennen and distinguished themselves especially at Trouville. When the army retreated to Bremen the Guards suffered fearfully from the inclemency of the weather, but they covered the retreat and repelled all attacks on the rear of

THE RETREATING ARMY.

They formed part of Abercrombie's expedition in 1799, and were present at the battles of Helder's Point, and St. Martin, and at the conflicts of Bergen and Alkmaar. They returned to England, and in 1806 and 1807 were in expeditions to Sicily and Denmark, under Lord Cathcart. When the Peninsular war broke out, the Guards joined Sir John Moore's forces at Corunna, in 1808, and the following year took part in the expedition to the Island of Walcheren. They were at the battle of Cadiz; the next year found them participating in the brief but singularly bloody struggle of Barossa, and at the bridge of Seville, where they were highly distinguished, and in 1812, the First and Second battalions shared all the dangers of the Peninsular campaign. The following year saw them in the battles of the Pyrenees, at the storming and capture of St. Sebastian, one of the most fearful and sanguinary assaults ever witnessed; the attack on the heights of San Marcial, the passage of the Bidassoa, at the battles of Nire and Nivella, and next year found them taking part in the struggles of the passage of the Adour and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814 the Second battalion took part in the battle of Bergen op Zoom, and 1815 saw

THE GUARDS AT WATERLOO,

the capture of Peronne, and then followed two expeditions, to Portugal in 1826 and to Canada in 1838.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Mr. M. Baker Returns with Glowing Accounts From the Fraser River Country.

A glowing account of the crop prospects on the Fraser is brought by Mr. M. Baker who has just returned from that region. He states that the fertile Delta and Westham Islands have fairly outdone themselves this year; never have they produced better crops in extent and quality than are now ready for the harvest.

Mr. Baker examined several samples of the Red Fife wheat grown from seed distributed in the Spring, for the Victoria Mills. It is found to have matured well, the yield being excellent. Though not of as uniform hardness as that grown Manitoba, about one-third of the crop will be "No. 1 hard." The samples shown to the visiting Victorian were, he says, the best that have yet been produced in this section of the province. The yield, though good now, will be better next year, and the mill-men need have no fear of a shortage of wheat to work upon.

Oats and barley are magnificent and the crop is unusually heavy. Roots are well developed and in good quantity; they will make a good exhibit at the approaching exhibition in Victoria. All small fruits have done well this season, and there will be an average supply of apples and pears from the Delta.

ON A FLYING VISIT.

The Lands of the S. & O. R. R. Purchased by an English Banker—Progress of Construction.

Capt. P. Larkin, president of the Shuspap & Okanagan Railway; George Riley, secretary of the company; Hector Cameron, one of the most noted lawyers of Toronto, and legal counsellor of the S. & O.; and W. Heaton-Armstrong, an English banker and capitalist on the look out for safe investments, are at the Driard. They came through from the East without stoppages, arriving Sunday evening. Capt. Larkin reports good progress being made with the road of which he is president, and states that it is being pushed to completion as quickly as possible. The lands of the company have been purchased by Mr. Armstrong, they being guaranteed by the Government of British Columbia.

While here the English capitalist will also look over the rich mineral fields of the province, and if favorably inclined, make other investments before bidding America good-bye. It is his first trip to this province, and he has only words of praise to give to it. Mr. Hector Cameron is also visiting the coast for the first time, and the impressions which he will carry home are most favorable. The party will visit the line of the new railway before returning to their homes in the east.

LICENSE COURT.

The license court resumed its session yesterday morning. President Mayor Grant, Ald. Harrison and Mr. Robert Ward.

On motion the transfer of Mr. Steitz' license to Mr. Fox was concurred in.

On the application of Mr. Drouitt to be granted a license,

Mr. Hall said he appeared for the W. C. T. U. to oppose the application.

"Who is he?" inquired the Mayor.

After some side play, Mr. Hall replied, "the Women's Christian Temperance Union"—a duly incorporated society.

Mr. J. P. Walls presented a supplemental petition favoring the application and signed by a number of the resident householders and their wives.

Mr. Hall objected that these petitions must all be filed fifteen days before the sitting of the court.

Mr. Walls said that these signatures of the wives of the occupants had been obtained at the suggestion of the court and he had accepted the adjournment of the court for which he had not applied.

Mr. Ward said that the court had adjourned in order to be satisfied as to whether the requirements of the act had been complied with.

The Mayor said that the law being vague the court had adjourned to satisfy itself as to the formalities, which being done he reserved with it to say whether the license should be granted.

Mr. Walls contended that irrespective of the second petition Mr. Drouit had the endorsation of more people than the law demanded.

After some discussion as to the intention of the law with respect to the dimensions and shape of the district contemplated by the law as affected by the license,

Mr. Ward having counted over the names said it appeared that the number of signatures fell short of what was required. The language of the law was very indefinite.

The Mayor said that any fit and proper person was entitled to a license so long as hotel accommodation was necessary. He did not cavil with the temperance people, nevertheless he held the views which he had expressed.

Mr. Hall said the petitions which he presented were all from the two blocks in question, but the law did not stipulate that objections must necessarily come from that area.

The license was refused for the reason assigned by Mr. Ward.

James Medrum was granted a license transfer to the Ship Inn.

The demand of Mr. R. Shore for license for a hotel on Douglas, near Yates street, was refused, the requirements of the law not having been met.

PORT TOWNSEND'S GALA DAY.

Celebrating the Completion of the First Twenty-Mile Section.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 12.—President Elijah Smith, Directors C. J. Smith and Eben B. Crane, Local Treasurer P. P. Padden, General Counsel J. C. Haines, Chief Engineer F. A. Hill and other officials of the Oregon Improvement Company were here to-day to attend the celebration of the completion of a twenty-mile section of the Port Townsend Southern railroad. Nearly 300 of the leading citizens accepted the invitation of the officials and took a ride over the new road this afternoon. All spent an hour at the end of the road, where informal speeches were indulged in. Rev. T. D Carnahan made the principal speech and recounted fully the effects of early completion of the road.

The event was observed as a sort of holiday by the citizens generally. All the excursionists returned home on the train at 6 o'clock this evening.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canadian Settlers in South Dakota Regret having Emigrated and Seek to Return.

Only Four Hundred Comprise the Population of the Mormon Settlement—Personal Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 15.—W. A. Webster, who has been visiting the Canadian settlements of South Dakota, gives a most doleful account of the condition of the people there. He says the wheat product will not average more than five bushels per acre in the whole state. The settlers are leaving, and hundreds are ready to leave the means is forthcoming.

The importation of hard coal to the United States shows a falling off of 860,000 tons last year, compared with 1888.

The latest official reports from the Mormon settlement at Carladon are that only eight or ten families are settled there this season. The total population is about four hundred.

Prof. Dixon, of the Imperial University of Japan, is here en route west. He will be in Winnipeg in about one week.

Sir Ambrose Shea, governor of the Bahamas, had a satisfactory interview with the government this afternoon relative to trade relations.

A FRIENDLY INVASION

And a Decided Victory Gained by the Seattle Amateur Opera Company, Last Evening.

Seattle, in the persons of the Seattle Amateur Opera company, invaded Victoria yesterday and went away by the Olympian this morning, after scoring a pronounced, though bloodless, victory. They fought the battle by producing Sullivan's comic opera, H.M.S. Pinafore, before a large and warmly appreciative audience. The piece is too well known to need any extended mention as to its details, and its qualities have made it popular from the beginning. Its interpretation last evening, though not on a scale of magnificence, was pleasant, intelligent and conscientious. Indeed, in the last respect it excelled; there was an entire absence of "self" with everyone on the stage, and, one and all, the performers worked in the honest desire to make the performance a success. Mrs. M. S. Story, as "Josephine," the captain's daughter, was charmingly natural, with a sweet voice and pleasing, winning manner. Mrs. C. F. Treat won her way at once to the hearts of the audience with her full, rich voice, which was musical in every note, supplemented by that abandon of gesture and action, which can alone give a proper effect to a "song thought." Both ladies were deservedly appreciated and received handsome floral tokens of their merit from the audience.

Mr. M. B. Compton, was a droll Sir Joseph Porter and became a prime favorite, as did also Mr. I. Harry Middlebrook as Captain Corcoran. Mr. R. G. O'Brien represented the lovesick tar Ralph Rackstraw, and pleaded, and won, his suit with a sweet tenor voice of considerable pathos. Mr. S. Woodruff was a very acceptable Dick Deadeye. In fact the whole company acquitted themselves of their parts with much ability and intelligence. Considerable credit is due to Mr. Adderley who prepared the ladies and gentlemen for the performance, and to Mr. H. S. Sharpe, musical director, but the fact remains that they sowed in good soil and the harvest reaped is equally creditable to both sides.

It is understood that the performance resulted, financially, in a very satisfactory sense.

A word of praise is due to a quartet hornpipe by two sailor boys and what were presumably their sweethearts. They were in fact four young ladies—Misses Zuld Dillacsey, Lalu Reynolds and Seville Martin but they danced with such vim and vigor as to win repeated outbursts of applause from a thoroughly excited and delighted audience.

THE LILY IS SAFE.

Seen in Behring's Sea on August 1st—News From the Other Sealers Just Returned.

A most agreeable surprise awaited the owners of the sealing schooner Lily on Sunday last. This schooner, it will be remembered, had been given up as lost, although a faint hope remained that she might turn up, with those on board safe and sound. This hope was made almost a certainty, when with the arrival of the Pathfinder the news was received that Capt. Miner, of the Ollie I. Alger had spoken the long unheard of boat on the 1st of August, on which date she had only 35 skins, as the result of the entire season's work. Under ordinary circumstances the news of so small a catch would have caused all interested in the schooner to experience an attack of the blues; as it is, they are overjoyed to know that she is still afloat, and those long in suspense have kept at home by the proceedings. Mr. O'Brien is now in good health, and could stand prison better than he could during his last experience of that kind. Mr. Dillon, who was one of them expects they will be forced to serve a month of six months.

INTERVIEWED IN PRISON.

In an interview, after his arrest Dillon said that he was mystified as to object of the government, unless to prevent O'Brien and himself attending from proceeding on their intended trip to America. He was certain, however, that their American friends would not on event withhold needed support from unfortunate tenants on the Tipperary estates. The unjust and illegal action of the Government would let opponents of tenants' rights more than a dozen public meetings would have done. He called attention to the coincidence of Father Conway being with him and his colleagues from the altar in a Tipperary church at the moment when warrants of arrest were being drawn, and appealed to the Speaker to say whether this could have been an accidental or whether it did not point to collusion between certain members of the priesthood and families of England who had satisfied himself that all reports of secession in the ranks of Nationalists were founded. He had traced these rumors to stories to a drunken, renegade member of parliament. The Nationalists were more united to-day than ever before, and would be more firmly united on account of the recent rosts.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

Launch of the New C. P. R. Steamer at Barrow.

(Glasgow Mail.)

On Saturday the Naval Construction and Armaments company launched from their yard, at Barrow, a large steel screw steamer, built to the order of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. The Louisa Egerton named the vessel "Empress of India," the ceremony being witnessed by thousands of spectators. The "Empress of India" is the first of a fleet of vessels for the same company's mail service between Vancouver, Japan and China. She is specially constructed to carry troops and guarantees a speed of 18 knots on the measured mile, and 17 and a half knots on a 400 miles run. No expense has been spared either by the Pacific company or the builders to make it in every respect equal to the best of that class of boat. The engines will indicate 15,000 horse-power. The vessel is 485 feet long, 52 feet breadth moulded; 36 feet

York Farm, Moosomin, N. W. T.

WRITING from this fertile district, Mr. C. F. Clark, says: "I had a severe attack of diarrhœa, but was quickly cured by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

THIRTY-SECOND

THEIR TOUR POSTPON

O'Brien and Dillon Arrested to Prevent Their Contemplated Trip Through America.

They Consider that a Long-Stu Move has Been Played—Fathe Conway Inspired.

A Technical Violation of the Charged in the Indictment—Dillon Interviewed.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The sudden arrest of the Irish leaders gives rise to a variety of speculations as to the [illegible] which has inspired the government to [illegible] upon this new crusade against Nationalism. From well informed sources, however, we learn that the movement which has so much surprise to the public is the result of pressure brought to bear on the government by Irish Tories, who fear that O'Brien was arranging a campaign against the landlords similar to the one so successfully carried on the Smith Barry land in Tipperary. Barry's great wealth enabled him to survive the depopulation of his estate, but there are many cases in which such exodus would ruin landlords. Mr. O'Brien was also credited with the intention of utilizing the discussed by the potato blight as a means of stirring up ill feeling against the landlord system, which would be responsible for the difficulty of keeping people together to accumulate the few pounds required to buy them through an occasional bad season. This suggestion to nip these schemes in the bud by the wholesale taking of O'Brien's friends on a general charge of

TECHNICAL VIOLATION OF THE L[illegible]

came originally from the Dublin authorities, and was readily acquiesced in by Secretary Balfour. Doubtless a desire to prevent the proposed American visit of O'Brien, Dillon and others had its influence