

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

ABOUT PLUMBING.

The business of the plumber is one of very great importance to the community. When it is considered that the health of the inmates of a house in a very great measure depends upon the way in which the plumber does his work, it will be seen that it is in the interest of the public that he should be qualified not only to do it well mechanically, but effectively from a sanitary point of view. The plumber should have both skill and intelligence.

The plumbing of a house is not a matter in which the builder and the plumber are alone concerned. In fact, the probability is that neither of them will suffer from the work's being stupidly or ineffectively done. It is those who are to live in the house for years after it is built who will suffer from the bad workmanship and the unsanitary plumbing. The comfort, the health, and even the lives of persons who cannot possibly see how the work is done will be affected by it—whether it is done well or ill. Who is to look after their interests? Who is to see that the house, either through the ignorance of the plumber or the greed of the contractor, is so built as to be unsafe to live in? Evidently the community, and in this case the community is represented by the City Council.

The City Council should therefore take the necessary precautions to have the plumbing of every house built within the city's limits properly done. For this purpose an inspector of plumbing should be appointed to whom the plan of the plumbing of every new house should be submitted. He should have the power of either approving or condemning it. He should also be authorized to inspect the work as it goes on in order to see whether or not it is done according to plan. Important parts of the work, too, should be so situated that it would be easy to inspect them at any time. It would be the inspector's business to check either hiding or scamping.

As a further protection to the public, every master plumber and every journeyman plumber should be obliged to undergo an examination as to his fitness to carry on the business or to do the work. No competent plumber will be opposed to an examination of this kind, and such an examination is absolutely necessary to keep incompetent men from going into the business.

There is hardly a householder in the city who does not see the necessity of plumbing being done by competent men under efficient inspection. The slovenly and unskillful way in which much of the plumbing has been done is a matter of continual complaint. The drainage is often shamefully insufficient. The work of laying the pipes is sometimes done as if it were a mere form, and that it is a matter of no importance whether the sewerage is drained off or whether it is permitted to soak into the ground under and around the house. The apparatus for preventing the escape of sewer gas into the house is often very defective, and, no doubt, much of the sickness in some households is due to the inmates of the house breathing night and day air tainted with sewer gas that proper plumbing would have conducted to where it could have done no harm. This is not a trifling matter that the City Council can afford to overlook. The preservation of the public health is one of the principal duties of the Corporation, and the preservation of the public health requires that the plumbing of the city be skillfully and intelligently done.

A COMPARISON.

We see a great deal in the newspapers both of Great Britain and America about the unhappy state of the British farmer. We are told that American competition has well nigh ruined agriculture in Great Britain. The English farmer, who is obliged to cultivate his land scientifically and spend a great deal of money upon it before he can raise a crop of grain, or fatten a herd of cattle, cannot compete with the farmer of the prairies, who raises heavy crops on the virgin soil without spending a dollar for manure, and who has unlimited pasturage for his cattle. The British farmer pits himself and envies his more fortunate fellow agriculturist on the other side of the Atlantic. But if what Mr. William Maitland says in the November number of the Nineteenth Century is true, the British farmer is, in spite of all difficulties and drawbacks, in a much better position than the farmer of the prairies, who enjoys what appear to be such great advantages. Comparing the condition of farmers in America with that of farmers in England, Mr. Maitland says:

There are some (American farmers) who from exceptional circumstances have done well; but I speak of the great majority of farmers in both countries, and I have no hesitation in saying that the position of the English farmer to-day is immeasurably superior to that of his competitor in America. As regards rent, the difference between them is rather apparent than real. It is true that the English farmer pays rent, but it is quite true that no landlord can afford (to put it in no higher grounds) to see his farmers ruined, and in bad years, whether he wishes it or not, he has to take his share of the loss by making some abatement in the rent, while any permanent reduction in the price of agricultural produce must be borne altogether by the landlord, who has to make an equivalent permanent reduction of rent. In the meantime the English farmer lives well, perhaps too well, all things considered; he pays only his fair share of taxation, and he pays his laborers rather under than over what may be considered fair wages, as gauged either by his own expenditure, or by the wages paid in other industries.

Mr. Maitland then speaks of the way in which the English farmer brings up his

family, and the position of his wife and daughters, showing that, on the whole, the lives they lead are as pleasant and as free from care as could be expected in these days of struggle and change. He then turns to the American farmer and says:

It is true that the American farmer pays no rent; but as a rule he pays a much worse thing—interest on his mortgage. In every State in the Union mortgages are increasing with amazing rapidity, and, fast as they are increasing, they are not keeping pace with the necessities of the farmer. Only a few lenders, who require a regular income from their investments, are beginning to get rather shy of farming land as a security for their money. Farmers are too often unable to pay the interest when it is due, and too often it has to be added to the principal, and then wiped out by a further loan at a higher rate of interest. In bad seasons the American farmer has no landlord to share the loss with him. The mortgagee cares nothing about him or his land as long as he receives his 10, 12 or even 18 per cent., when it is not paid at due date runs at compound interest, and the mortgagee, when there is a permanent reduction in prices, which naturally affects the value of land, there is no landlord by whom the loss must eventually be borne. When such a fall takes place, the mortgagee, if he is in his money at the first opportunity, or, if he is still satisfied with the security, probably contents himself with raising the rate of interest. If the former course is adopted, it generally results in foreclosure; if the latter, it is as often as not leads to the same thing at a later period.

So much for the financial condition of the American farmer. Now as to his manner of living. Do he and his family enjoy life? Do they get as many of its comforts and luxuries as the family of the English farmer, and is their position in other respects as comfortable and as free from cares and anxieties. This is what Mr. Maitland says: The American farmer certainly does not live well, but he does not pay rent, and he has nearly all the year round can be called good living. This diet he shares with his workmen, who, as a rule, live with him. The meals are cooked by his wife and family, who do all the washing, baking, etc., as hard as the American farmer works. I question if the women of his family do not work harder. He himself labors with his men, and generally harder than any of them, for he has the impending mortgage over his head.

This is a sombre picture, certainly, but is it true to life? There is reason to believe that it is true, the American farmers themselves being witnesses. The description which they and their friends give of their condition, is even darker than that painted by the English Reviewer, and we may infer from the agitation which has been for some time rife among them, and the desperate remedies that are prescribed for the evils from which they suffer, that they themselves are far from being satisfied with their present condition, or hopeful when they contemplate their future prospects.

THE RIGHT KING.

The tone of the press in the United States with respect to the Homestead strike, and the violence with which it was accompanied, is healthy. They all now condemn violence. They say that the resort to arms to enforce claims for continued employment and for increased pay is not justifiable. Workingmen, like men of every other class, in asserting their rights, it is held, should keep within the law. It is a pity that some of them who take the right stand, now that the election is over, did not condemn the resort to physical force with the same vigor and earnestness while the election was going on. This is a subject on which the words counselling moderation and respect for the law should be uttered in season. Good advice given after the mischief has been done, and the suffering consequent upon it endured, comes rather late. There are many who say that the Homestead strikers were justified in resisting the Pinkerton men by every means in their power because they were not regularly appointed officers of the law. This is what the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, which from the first took the right stand in this matter, says about the Pinkerton phase of the struggle:

The Homestead workmen were beaten, irrevocably beaten, from the day they opened fire upon the Pinkerton men. There is no difference whether the Pinkertons had any right to be there or not; the fact that the strikers were ready for violence, and willing to take life itself if they deemed it necessary, determined the contest. There can never be any end but one to an issue like that until this country ceases to be governed by law, and goes back to the primitive anarchy where there is no right but the will of the strongest.

A NEW SOURCE OF PROFIT.

The letter of Mr. Leon Bouillet to Mr. R. T. Williams, of this city, contains information that may be, and probably is, of great importance to this province. The skins of the fish caught in the waters of British Columbia are considered useless, at any rate no use is made of them. If a good market could be found for the skins a new industry would be established and some industries already established would be made much more profitable. The dogfish, for instance, is exceedingly plentiful off the coast of British Columbia. Considerable numbers of them are caught for the sake of the oil which their livers yield. The skins of these fish are thrown away. If they can be sold for \$400 a ton the dogfish fishery will become greatly more profitable. The skate, fish, too, is abundant in the waters of the province. The fishermen cannot help catching them. Generally no use whatever is made of skate. They are regarded as a waste product. But if the skin of the skate can be sold for a fair price it will no longer be looked upon by the fishermen as a nuisance, but will be highly prized. And so with the skins of the other fish mentioned. The fish may not be caught for their skins alone, but the fact of their skins being valuable will add considerably to the profit of catching them. We have reason to know that the publication of Mr. Bouillet's letter has already done good, has set men inquiring about the value of the skins of the fish, and will result in making the valuable fisheries of the province still more valuable.

Steamer Mascotte has been rechartered by Capt. Whitely to work with the steamers Sadie, Hope, Constance and Spratt's Ark about the San Pedro.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

A telegram from the East tells us that the proposition to hand over the Intercolonial railway, which for the last twenty years has been run at a loss, to the Canadian Pacific Railway company, has created widespread alarm. One would suppose that the people of the Lower Provinces, as well as the rest of the Dominion, would be glad to get any one to take a white elephant like this off their hands. It is said that it cost \$50,000,000 to build the Intercolonial. What if it did? It has been a burden on the people ever since it was constructed, and the people little to them, it seems to us, what the first cost of the road they have had to carry was. If they can get rid of it on anything like decent terms they will be so much the richer.

It is not to be supposed that the C. P. R. is going to run away with the road. If it takes it off the hands of the Government it will no doubt enter into obligations to run it and to keep it running. The people will, therefore, get all the good out of the road it is capable of conferring, and they will not have to pay its running expenses every year and one hundred thousand dollars besides. If the road is run intelligently and on sound commercial principles the country is sure to get more good out of it than they have ever since it was built.

We are not surprised that the small politicians and the lazy place-hunters of the provinces through which the road runs do not like the idea of its being placed in the hands of a company which will run it on business principles, for it has been a kind of bonanza to them. The patronage of the road has been a handy thing to buy votes with, and according to Mr. Schreiber, the general superintendent, influential politicians have been able to get freight carried over the road on pretty much their own terms. A good place on the road, where there was not a great deal to do and the superintendence was not very exacting, was a soft thing for the young Nova Scotian or New Brunswick who had influential friends and was not too fond of work.

These people, when they find that politics is to have nothing to do with the running of the road, may have some reason to complain of its transference to the C. P. R., but those who want a business road through their country will find the change, instead of being an injury to them, will be a benefit. It is a hopeful sign that the C. P. R. is willing to take the road. Its president must see that there is money in it or he could not be paid to take it off the hands of the Government. The Intercolonial being made a paying road means a development of the resources of the provinces through which it runs, of which there is but little sign at present. Everyone in the Eastern provinces is complaining of stagnation. The country is not going ahead, they declare, and is not likely to go ahead. But in order to make the Intercolonial pay business must be created for it, and in the creation of that business good will be done to the people of all classes of the population. There must be a shaking of the dry bones in that eastern country, and a revival of business there will be of infinitely more value to the people than the political benefits which the people are now deriving from the Intercolonial.

PROFOUNDLY IGNORANT.

When Ald. Humber, with childlike simplicity, asked his Worship the Mayor "What is a hospital for?" the guide, philosopher and friend of the City Fathers replied "Don't ask me too difficult a question."

One would suppose that the worthy alderman's question would not be considered at all "difficult" by a man of Mayor Beaven's age, experience and intelligence. He, of course, would be above the clever device of endeavoring to convey an impression which he knew to be a wrong one while apparently declining to answer a very simple question.

The matter under discussion was the disposal of an indigent man who is so far gone in consumption as to be pronounced incurable by the hospital physician. It must be evident to every man gifted with the smallest share of common sense that a hospital is not the place for persons who are afflicted with incurable disease. If incurables were allowed to remain in the hospital it would soon be so full of them that there would not be room in the wards for curable patients. To permit one patient known to be incurable to remain in the hospital would be a precedent for allowing another to remain in it for an indefinite period, and then another and still others. A hospital, the Mayor should have told the alderman seeking information, is an institution to which persons ill of curable diseases are taken for treatment. In many diseases, as long as there is life there is hope, but there are others where the skilled physician soon discovers are absolutely incurable. All that can be done for such persons is to make them as comfortable as possible while they live, and this can be done in other places better than in a hospital.

It is therefore really no hardship to remove a person for whom the physicians and the nurses can do nothing, from the hospital. The duty which the directors of the institution owe to the sick and the suffering of whose recovery there is some hope requires them to send incurables to their friends or to the care of charitable persons whose duty it is to make their pathway to the grave as smooth as possible. When, then, Mayor Beaven professed not to know what a hospital is for, and permitted the alderman to direct him to the hospital, it was unworthy of a man in his position.

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The case of McLean Bros. vs. the Municipality of Richmond, which has been before Justice McCreight and a jury for two days, has been finished with a verdict for the plaintiffs in the amount of \$4,970.27, and \$1,000 damages. Several important points of law regarding contractors dealing with municipalities were reserved for argument.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Templars Challenge Liquor Commission Witnesses—The Vancouver Pulpit on Combines.

Sudden Death of a C.P.R. Foreman—Alleged Smuggling by Surrey Farmers.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 28.—There is a proposition before the council to build a mill and a half dry-dock, provided they give a bonus of \$200,000. It was referred to the Finance committee.

The chairman of the different committees will investigate the charges of irregularities in the Health committee, whose officers are alleged to have wrongly signed wage cheques.

The dying contract for Maple Ridge was awarded to T. W. Patterson, Victoria. Ministers denounced the Prohibition commission and the coal combine in the pulpits on Sunday, the former as a farce, and the latter as wholesale robbery.

The officers of the H. J. M. ship Konga sang their national anthem at the Market hall on Saturday night. So far, the municipality has not publicly done honor to the war representatives in a friendly power. This is in contrast to Tacoma, who will demonstrate in their favor. To-night the Mayor, Aldermen, prominent citizens and the press repaired by invitation to the Jacoby warship at anchor in the inlet, and were thoroughly pleased at the novel and most interesting entertainment provided for them.

The Great Northern railroad and Vancouver & Westminster tramway have formed a free traffic alliance. Angus Fraser, a C. P. R. foreman at Cherry Creek, was found dead in his bed last night. He was an old man, and well known throughout the province, having been in the C. P. R. employ for the past three years. He has been ailing for some time back of heart disease. He had received a telegram from Dr. Tunstall that he would meet him at the Junction. His non-appearance at the usual hour excited surprise, and shortly before 12 o'clock Roadway McDonald and another man named Smith entered his room through the window, and found him dead. He is supposed to have been worth about \$25,000. Twenty dollars were found under his pillow. The deceased was 47 years of age, and a native of Scotland.

"After Dark" had a crowded house and was an excellent performance. WESTMINSTER. New Westminster, Nov. 28.—Rogers, the vile character who escaped from the penitentiary on Wednesday last, where he was serving a 15 years term, was captured late on Saturday night. He swam, and made a desperate resistance and attempted to stab, but was overpowered. The schooner Lulu has arrived from Mud bay with 500 sacks of grain. Five thousand cases of salmon await shipment to Victoria. The Princess Louise took 2,000 cases to-day. The barometer fell to 29.02 to-day, the lowest reading in thirteen years. There is no sign of a storm yet.

Another man is missing. Dick Williams, the popular amateur carman, went out boating on Wednesday last and has not returned since. He was seen on the water. The steamer William Irving had a rough experience up the river on her last trip. She left on Saturday intending to run to Popcorn, but meeting the schooner Lulu she turned back. Kitchen's landing for the night. Yesterday morning she made an attempt to get to Popcorn, but the water was too low and she was forced to abandon the attempt. Floods are low and the river, and in Chilliwack slough she had to break her way through the ice. The snow at Chilliwack was quite deep and the people were enjoying splendid sleighing.

Peter Adair and Peter McGee, charged with stealing liquor from the Bell-Invincible bonded warehouse came up before Judge Bole to-day. They elected to be tried summarily. The trial will be fixed later.

Two carloads of canned salmon from the northern canneries were shipped East to-day by the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reports from Ashcroft say that there are 18 miles of snow on the ranges and the thermometer is down close to the zero line. Several hundred acres of excellent land could easily be brought under cultivation if this freed from water.

Friday 25.—A. C. Fraser returned from a short visit to Victoria.

Saturday, 26.—Rev. J. Sutherland tied the nuptial knot, at the Maple Bay Methodist church, to-day, between Mr. Peter Fleet, of Comakem, and Miss Fanny Watson, daughter of Mr. John Watson, of Someones. Numerous friends of the contracting parties were present at the ceremony, despite the pouring rain, and extended their congratulations.

D. Alexander and John Bell visited Nanaimo to-day; J. C. Prevost and Messrs. Craze came up on the morning's train; Alfred Fleet and H. D. Holmes went down to Victoria on the afternoon train; Mrs. R. W. Pitt returned from Vancouver to Chemainus for a short visit among old friends.

The opening of the Duncan Lodge of Knights of Pythias and installation of officers will take place this evening. This morning's train brought several officers from Victoria who will perform the ceremonies usual on such auspicious occasions.

The snow, sleet and heavy rains prevalent during the last three days are causing a considerable rise in the rivers and creeks.

TRAIL CREEK.

Work on most of the claims will be continued during the winter, and much development work has been accomplished during the summer.

On the Le Roi 13 men are at work, eight of whom are in the shaft and the rest employed in the tunnel. A contract has been let for a continuation of the shaft for 120 feet, giving a depth of 200 feet. A lack of funds has prevented the introduction of

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 28.—The French syndicate of Northfield is about to be incorporated. The assignee is still in possession. Manager Berteaux has resigned. At a meeting of stockholders held on Saturday, satisfactory arrangements were made.

The Good Templars have challenged Mr. Pawson to give the names of the members who, he told the Liquor Commission, had to him they were allowed a special dispensation to drink.

The steamship Chilcat arrived from Alaska bringing a load of salmon from Astoria. She reports three feet of snow at Chilcat and the thermometer 10 degrees above zero.

Mrs. Donald McLean died last evening of inflammation. She will be buried to-morrow. She was a native of Scotland.

The present month has been most remarkable for unfavorable weather. Chief Constable Steward, in his weather report, states that there have been 20 rainy days and five overcast days, leaving so far only two clear days for the month.

Real estate in Nanaimo is very slow at present, and very little is stirring. Every-thing appears to be holding on for better times, and even outside property is at a standstill.

Although many miners are being taken in by the New V.C. Co. mines, there remain a large number of idle men, as much out-door work has been stopped.

A supposed attempt was made to take a scab crew off the ship Glory of the Seas last night, but a shot from the mate's pistol prevented any further attempts.

Arrived—East Oriental, ship Glory of the Seas. Sailed—Ship Sargeant.

NANAIMO, Nov. 29.—A light explosion occurred at the Hamilton Powder Co.'s Works, Northfield, at 11:30 o'clock last evening. Though the distance is three miles the report was heard in this city. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. A man employed there was taking a hand barrow load of mixed powder from one part of the house to another, a distance of 200 yards, when an explosion took place in the whole house, shattering the roof. About ten kegs of blasting powder was the amount exploded. No one was hurt. The damages to the building are comparatively light, the building being probably \$100, besides destroyed the works.

G. Kennedy, of Wellington, had a narrow escape yesterday while driving into town. The heavy snow had broken the telephone wire which entangled the legs of his horse, cutting one severely.

Jung Yung Loon, a Chinaman, yesterday took an overdose of opium, from the effects of which he died last night. He had been sick for some months of consumption, and in the absence of other Chinamen helped himself too liberally to the drug. Dr. Rice was called, but could do nothing for him.

The Y.M.C.A. will move into the Green block, where the rooms are larger and there is a fine concert hall. The book-keeping, drawing, grammar, and arithmetic class are in full swing, and next week Miss Wilson starts a class in club swinging.

A valuable horse, belonging to ex-Mayor Haslam, while being shod began kicking, and by some means severed an artery in his leg. Dr. Praeger sewed the wound up, or the horse would have bled to death.

Hunters returning from Englishman's River report the Comox telegraph wire down in several places on account of falling dead timber.

T. Olsen, a sailor belonging to the S. S. Signal, has been fined \$60 and costs for supplying "fire-water" to a native.

The Bawmrow, 5,000 tons burden, will arrive next week, and will be engaged in the coal-carrying trade between this port and San Francisco.

The funeral of Mrs. D. McLellan took place this afternoon. The Presbyterian Church, last evening, in honor of the anniversary of the establishment of the church in Nanaimo, was largely attended.

The water among the landowners benefited. To complete the improvement a further ditch through the Somes swamp, at the head of the lake, is needed, and will probably be carried out on the same lines. Several hundred acres of excellent land could easily be brought under cultivation if this freed from water.

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machinery, but a "common-sense" whim has been built over the shaft, which will answer all purposes until next spring, when the roads will be completed and all the necessary machinery for rapid development work and milling will be carried in. The ore at the bottom of the shaft is looking nicely, and is fully as rich as that found on the surface. Two shifts are driving in a tunnel 320 feet, and the ledge is expected any day. The character of the rock through which the tunnel passes is porphyritic eyelite.

On the Centre Star 11 men are employed in tunnel and shaft work. The face of the tunnel is solid ore. Development work will be continued all winter.

D. C. Corbin and E. J. Roberts, president and chief engineer of the Spokane & Northern Railroad, have lately acquired two properties in the Trail creek group. They are the Yellow Jacket and the Standard, and will assay as rich as the Le Roi. Lyman Carter and Ed. Hance have a twelve-foot body of ore on the City of Spokane. The O. K. claim is showing splendid specimens of gold ore that will bring \$1,200. They are employed driving a tunnel to tap the main ledge. The vein is 30 inches in width. Considerable of the ore will be sacked and taken to Tacoma.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era.) Golden was visited by two severe snow storms on Friday last week and Tuesday of this. The ground is now covered some 23 feet.

Capt. F. P. Armstrong and crew of the Hyak returned from Windermere on Saturday. The boats of the Upper Columbia Co. were kept very busy last summer. Fort Steele, with her elevation between the lakes, and Thunder Hill, too, will be sure to keep the service in great activity.

Wm. Teague, of Yale, in the summer supplied us with the finest black cherries we ever saw and now we are in receipt of two boxes of really splendid apples. The variety is excellent and shows plainly that B. C. need have no rival in fruit production.

Don Munn will visit the city to-morrow, that the parties decided to wait until next spring before proceeding with development work. Stock enter the winter in fine condition, and are out on the higher ranges, and are doing well. The wheat is promising. As a mineral country this section is little inferior to the famous Kootenay, now much spoken of as the bonanza camp of British Columbia. Considerable prospecting has been done this season. R. A. Brown, of Kettle River, located two claims between the head waters of Wolf creek and the head waters of the Kootenay. They are both peaches and apples. The latter is named the "Sunset" and "Copper Queen."

A fairly attended public meeting was held at the office of Mr. Wm. H. Whitaker last evening, for the purpose of considering the question of incorporating the town of Kamloops. A committee was appointed to take the subject in hand with a view to having the patent granted as soon as it can be procured about the town of Kamloops.

Mr. Pettit, of Pettit & Ellis, Calgary, was in Golden last week and had an eye opener as regards the rapid progress that is being made in every line in the town.

The train this week, between West and East, have been altogether "off time" on account of the prevailing storms in the mountain section.

PLUMBER'S FASS.

PLUMBER'S FASS, Nov. 28.—Mr. Mawdsley paid a flying visit to his home, on Sunday last, returning to the Capital the same evening. As may have been noticed, the Company has been duly incorporated to be known as The Plumbers' Fass, and other preliminaries are being satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Mawdsley had a most successful time last week in disposing of a few remaining shares, and his visit to Victoria this week will consist of all negotiations as far as the stock is concerned. He will then proceed to Vancouver, where other matters of business in connection with the proposed building will be awaiting him.

A fall of snow occurred on Friday last, followed by a steady downpour of rain. At the time, East Point, a place twelve miles distant, was basking in the sun.

Mr. Wm. Truwood, a local steam captain, and J. W. Rudd engineer of the little steamer Eliza, playing between here and Tumbo Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of Prevost Island, lost their infant child last week. It was only a short time.

An item in the Kootenay Star of last week glories in the immense growth of vegetables around the valley near Kamloops, adding that a turnip grown in Revelstoke and weighing 22 lbs. was forwarded to the C.P.R. exhibition car during the week. The plants are growing so luxuriantly that the owners are weighing their vegetables lightly, but out of curiosity Mr. Wm. Robson, of Mayne Island house, brought in from his ranch one of those monster articles of vegetation, which, upon being weighed, turned the scales at 24 1/2 lbs.

A movement is on foot and a meeting called for Saturday evening next, in Robson for the purpose of forming a rifle club for the Pass. The amalgamation of the four islands, viz.: Mayne, Galiano, Pender, and Saturna will effect this object.

Will the young gentleman who vacated this place some time back in the summer for the purpose of locating on the Fraser, and whose mode of procedure at the time of departure proclaims him to have an extended if not an exaggerated idea of the privilege which one man generally enjoys over another, kindly return a watch and chain to its proper owner at the Pass, the loan of which has far exceeded the time granted and is now causing a little uneasiness, to say nothing of the doubts and anxiety occasioned as to its future restoration.

Mr. F. Sturdy and Mr. P. Walelet left by Sunday's Islander for Victoria.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.) At Cultra farm, Shuswap, on Wednesday, at the residence of T. W. Graham, two popular young people—Mr. Albert W. Duck and Miss Edith Morley—were married by Rev. A. Shildrick, of Kamloops. Mr. S. W. Bishop was groomsmen and Miss Graham and Miss Annie Graham were bridesmaids. Mr. T. W. Graham gave the bride away. The guests partook of a splendid wedding dinner. At 7:30 dancing commenced, and with the exception of an interval for refreshments at 11:30 was continued until 6 a.m. Under the able management of Mr. D. Alton everything passed off in fine style. Mr. and Mrs. Graham maintained their reputation for generous hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Duck will take up their residence at Ducks.

The Vancouver Hydraulic Company having got their works in readiness at Van Winkle Bar, let the water on to their gravel, but owing to the severe weather which began last Friday, were compelled to stop operations. The company was about 700 feet out of the 1,200 feet of water, but owing to water to which they have the right, but the engineering and mechanical arrangements were found to be satisfactory. Should it continue inclement the company will suspend operations until the spring. The hydraulic appliances are sufficient to wash from 3,500 to 5,000 cubic yards of gravel in 24 hours. The company have about 800 acres of ground, the gravel being on three benches, the depth varying between 120 and 400 feet.

At the recent general meeting of the Kamloop Coal Co. Ltd., John S. Lawrence was elected managing director, and Malcolm J. McIver secretary and treasurer. It is said to be the intention of the company to work the mines and to ship the coal. The first shipment of coal by this company, which has reached Kamloops, arrived on

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For the Little A Christmas tree and en be given on the evening of the infant class of the Methodist church.

For Oddfellows and T The members of the Canadian Oddfellows Association, a grand concert and their families on the evening of the 7th. The programme is thoroughly good one.

An Interesting I The Nannimo assizes, December 6, will include a case. There are among other charged with murder, a serious offences besides.

The First Christmas The annual Sunday school First Presbyterian church on December 7. Christmas tree, loaded down will be properly attended

Election of O The Victoria Lodge, No. 1, regular weekly meeting last night the following officers were forthcoming: Allan grand; T. Jones, vice-grand; J. T. Jones, vice-grand; (re-elected); and treasurer.

Failed to Meteor The storm of meteors which on Saturday evening failed to do the crops in this vicinity. A large fire was not noticed and rain succeeded in the end of glory. Perhaps to extinguish.

A Valued G The Port Townsend man, just received mounted specimen of the a mountain sheep, sent. John Fanning, curator, and Mr. M. V. Jones, of