Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1888.

EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

There are few if any educationists who are able to take a more practical view of education and its methods than President Elliot, of Harvard College. He has won a well-deserved reputation as a shrewd and capable administrator of the affairs of the great institution of learning at whose head he is placed, and which he has conducted with such signal success, and he has always been among the first to lop off whatever seemed useless and cumbersome, to adopt whatever commended itself to his keen perception as an improvement upon the established methods, and generally to keep himself abreast of the times. His paper treating of the subject of education in the common schools, published in the *Atlantic* for the current month, is a thoroughly characteristic one and contains some ideas of a practical and valuable character. He first states the difficulty that has been realized by every business man and by the professors of every college in this country, viz., the lack of preparation on the part of young men going into business life, or coming to college from the common schools. He next states the difficulty so painfully familiar to many parents, viz., the length of time and the expense necessary to put a young man through school, then through college, and finally to give him the special training required to fit him for professional life. The cause of this he finds in the public schools. They attempt too much; the list of studies embraces too many subjects, there are too many examinations, too much attention is given to detail where principles should be impressed. President Elliot compares the system of instruction generally pursued in this country with the French system and commends the latter as much superior. "It takes less time, is more substantial, is generally more interesting, and is more stimulating to the intelligence." He states that a French boy is prepared for college two years earlier than a boy in this country, and that the expense of those two years, not to speak of the time, is saved. He states that the French eliminate from their programme whatever is not absolutely necessary; the time wasted in examinations is applied to fresh work which is found to be more stimulating; algebra is used in such a way as to rivet the principles of arithmetic, and geometry to train the reasoning faculties; biography is used as an introduction to the study of history; German or English are given a preference over the dead languages, and all through the work is made pleasant and interesting, so that the progress of the pupil, while thorough and of permanent value, is rapid without over pressure. The French method, in short, is "the application of common sense, and a shrewd insight to the way in which the minds of the young are interested and disciplined through the doing of things that interest them. There is no nonsense, no mediævalism, nothing fossil about the French method. It is modern; it meets the end in view; saves time for youths who are obliged to make their way in the world; and whether they go into business or enter college, they know something useful, and know how to use it to advantage." This is the perfection of education.

HABITS AND LONGEVITY.

The British Medical Association has for some time past been conducting an inquiry into the connection of disease with habits of intemperance. The 13,000 members of the association had been requested to fill in returns showing the habits of those whose deaths they had been officially required to report within the past three years. Only 178 members sent in returns, and the whole number of deaths returned was 4,234. For the purposes of the investigation the habits of the deceased with reference to alcohol were divided into five classes, namely, *(a)* total abstainers; *(b)* habitually temperate; *(c)* careless drinkers; *(d)* free drinkers; *(e)* decidedly intemperate. The ages at death of those in each class were registered, together with the cause of death; and the average age at death for each class is given in the following table:

	Years
a	51.22
b	62.13
c	59.57
d	57.59
e	52.03

This table gives results so contradictory of the commonly received opinions that we have been interested to know how they would be met and answered from the total abstinence standpoint. The only attempt at reply that we have seen is by Norman Kerr, M.D., of London, in the *League Journal*, the organ of the Scottish Temperance League. Dr. Kerr objects to the small number of physicians reporting, and the small number of deaths reported on; he also objects to the classification, but he does not question the accuracy of the table in other respects. After quoting the table above given he goes on to say:—

The most remarkable feature of this table of the average age at death is, however, the apparently shorter duration of life of abstainers as compared with drinkers of all degrees. The average length of life of the nephalists was about 11 years less than the average of the habitually temperate, 8 years less than the average of the careless drinker, about 6 years less than the average of the free drinkers, and wondrous to relate, actually about three-quarters of a year less than the average of the decidedly intemperate. Here's a nut for the teetotalers to crack at last! Some of our friends—the enemy—are already crowing over this marvellous demonstration(?) that teetotalism kills more quickly than habitual drunkenness!

But this dire doom of water drinkers is, after all, but an illusion. The truth is, that drinking, as a general habit, has descended from remote antiquity, while the general adoption of abstinence has been of but comparatively recent years. The greater proportion of converts to teetotalism has been amongst the young, so that the average age of abstainers in the land of the living must, at any period within the three years reported on, have been very much less than that of drinkers of all grades.

This answer is not by any means convincing or satisfactory. The fact is that the great majority of British medical practitioners use intoxicating liquors in their practice, and it seems not improbable that of the 178 physicians who reported on the habits of their deceased patients, the majority preferred to make a case in favor of, rather than against the habitual use of intoxicating beverages. It is certain that the statistics of the temperance associations figure out a longer expectation of life for the total abstainer than for even the moderate drinker, and claim to have established this conclusion by statistics covering 22 years past. Moreover, life insurance business is conducted by associations which give a preference to the lives of total abstainers, while all known insurance companies reject the decidedly intemperate. Therefore, when the British Medical Association's committee finds that the "decidedly intemperate" live longer on the average than the total abstainers, they attempt to prove too much.

A FORTUNATE CANADIAN INVENTOR

A lucky Canadian inventor is Mr. James P. Lee, formerly of Galt, Ontario, but now of Ilion, New York. He invented a magazine rifle some years ago, and now after a severe test of its qualities the British Government has been induced to adopt it. It is said that preparation has been made for the manufacture of 600,000 Lee rifles in England in which the inventor will receive a handsome royalty. Moreover it is mentioned that Germany has also decided to make the Lee its national arm, being permitted to do so by an agreement with the British Government. The deal is referred to by the London correspondent of the New York *Times* as follows:—

I am able to tell you as a fact that the German Government has received from the English Government full particulars of the rifle over which we have spent so long a time and so much money, and that Germany has adopted and will at once proceed to manufacture on a very large scale the Lee (modified) rifle which is going to be mine. In return for this the German Government has given to ours the secret of its powder.

Within a few years past a commission of experts, appointed by the United States Government to examine a number of the best rifles, selected the Lee rifle as the best one offered for military service. But the inventor was unable to contract with the United States and so sought an arrangement with some of the European powers.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE ponderous Senator from Soda Creek announces himself as a candidate for the Cariboo-Lillooet seat in the Commons should a vacancy occur. Bob evidently believes in taking time by the fore-lock. But *Watts* the matter with his being just a little previous?

QUEEN VICTORIA recently, it is said, desired to inspect a detachment of Ceylon Rifles that were in England. None of them knew any English. When they were perched in the grand corridor at Windsor the Queen passing among them asked one: "Have you been long in England?" The answer was in pure Cingalese, and the Queen, without betraying any embarrassment, answered: "Oh, indeed!" and dropped the conversation. All the soldiers caught the remark and remembered it, and when they went home repeated it to their comrades and friends, and now in Ceylon the principal English phrase heard is, "Oh, indeed!" which is very important because the Queen used it.

"DRUNK AND INCAPABLE."

TO THE EDITOR:—In reading the account of the Police Court proceedings in last Saturday's issue of your valuable paper I was greatly surprised at the absurdity of the law existing in this city regarding drunkenness. The case in point was this: One of the police officers while on his beat came across a man drunk and incapable and lying partly on the street and partly on the sidewalk. The officer very properly arrested him and took him before his honor Judge Richards, who explained that although a man might be found drunk and lying about in the public thoroughfares, unless he actually obstructed some one or created a disturbance, he would not be breaking the law. Now, Sir, I think the sooner the council passes a bylaw making it an offence to be found *drunk* and *incapable* on the public thoroughfares the better, not only for the honor and credit of this city, but in the interests of the community at large.

RECENTLY IMPORTED CITIZEN.

KAMLOOPS NOTES.

[Inland Sentinel.]

A change of venue has been granted in the trial of Kennedy for the killing of Archer at Golden. The trial will take place at Kamloops.

On Monday afternoon the funeral of Charles McKane, who died in the hospital at Kamloops on the previous day, took place and was largely attended. The remains were escorted to the last resting place by the Pioneer Society, with the Kamloops band rendering appropriate airs.

The public schools in Kamloops reopened on Monday last, with Mr. E. S. Woods in his former position as principal. The junior department is in charge of Miss Pearson of Westminster, late of Hope school.

A telegram was received on Thursday by Mr. H. McLeod, from his father at Revelstoke, stating that he had sold a fifth interest in the mining location owned by himself and son, for $8,000.

On Monday a rock slide occurred about twelve miles west of Kamloops on the C. P. R. line. The *debris* covered about one hundred and forty feet of the road bed to a depth of nearly thirty feet in places and completely filling a rock cut. Two freight trains which left Kamloops Monday morning returned shortly afterwards and were delayed until Wednesday when a temporary track was constructed over a portion of the slide. Express trains were delayed some hours owing to the necessity of transferring passengers and express at the scene of the slide, before the "hog back" was formed over the *debris* on Wednesday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

OKANAGON CORRESPONDENCE.

Past and Present—Steam Upon Okanagon Lake—Progress of the District—Past Neglect—Homes for Settlers, Etc.

A quarter of a century ago the Okanagon country was well-known as the great cattle route from Washington Territory and Oregon to Cariboo and other centers of attraction. At that time a noble class of enterprising, venturesome men were to be found scattered through the mining districts of the Pacific Coast, especially where mining camps were then established in Cariboo, Big Bend, etc. Prize essays were issued by Rev. R. C. G. Brown, M. A., A. C. Anderson, J. P., and others; yet we find very little recorded respecting the portion of country in the region of Okanagon Lake. In later years we have Capt. M. W. Chittenden's "Guide" for British Columbia, and a government pamphlet, "Information for Emigrants" coming to British Columbia. Comparatively little is said about the Okanagon-Osoyoos route across to the American frontier. While Rev. Mr. Brown would make Okanagon Lake seventy miles, Capt. Chittenden gives "about eighty miles in length;" it is probable that seventy-five miles is nearer the distance. No doubt a correct measurement will settle the dispute ere long.

The waters of Okanagon Lake have never been in demand for navigable purposes; the liability to stormy weather for canoeing caused the natives and white people to prefer traveling by trail either upon the east or west side, and well beaten tracks were followed by stockmen and travelers. However, a new departure has taken place, and the first steam used upon the lake was to propel Capt. Short's little steamer in 1886. Last season his boat was accidentally burned and a larger and better one—Phœnix-like—started with the opening of navigation this year. An accident to his boat delays Capt. Short at present, but he expects to resume in a short time and enjoy the laurels of the

PIONEER STEAMBOAT MAN

upon Okanagon Lake. A few months since three young and enterprising men—Alex. Porteous, Allen Gillies and Roland McDonald—formed a co-partnership to place a steamer upon Okanagon Lake. Having purchased the hull of the "Red Starr" from the Enderby Mill Co., they let a contract to Messrs. Pringle & Hamill, of Lansdowne, to remove to the head of the lake and rebuild, making an addition of twenty feet, in the meantime the boiler and engine were ordered from the celebrated manufacturers of Brantford, Ont., Messrs. Waterous & Co. In due time a new fifty feet long and twelve feet wide was launched, and the boiler, 16 horse power, and engine, marine make, were brought from the C. P. Railway to the boat and put in place. All was ready by July 19th, and Mr. Jno. Hamill, of the firm named, had the satisfaction of finding the new steamer "Okanagon" sit like a duck upon the water, and the machinery work to order. Says an old proverb, "If you can't be ruled by the rudder you will be ruined by the rock," in this case the steering is reliable. Thursday, 19th instant, at 10 a. m., the "Okanagan" was ready for the first regular trip; besides half a dozen persons there were several tons of freight on board. Before leaving for enjoyment along the lake we would say that the head of the lake is shaped half round, like a horse shoe, and width a few miles across; the warehouse and wharf is about a quarter of a mile down to deep water. The Indian reserve contains several thousand acres at and about the head of the lake; some of the land being of a superior quality and a number of Indian families are apparently well settled, having stock, farm implements, etc.; and at this point is a church, under the charge of the Mission Fathers, who visit their charge from time to time and attend to spiritual wants. Council House is also located close by, where business meetings are held and Indian agent McKay and other interested parties put in an appearance from time to time and eloquent "powwows" take place and

THE CALUMET IS SMOKED.

A mile or so to the north are the homes of Messrs. Cornelius O'Keefe and Thomas Greenhow—pioneers in the locality. We believe that it is a little over twenty-one years since these gentlemen met Thos. Wood, J. P., in Oregon, and formed a lasting friendship. They all had reached this country from the east in the early days of the gold excitement, had operated at Cariboo, Big Bend and other camps. Having been reasonably successful as gold-seekers and traders they were of one mind respecting the climate and advantages of settling down in the interior of this favored country. Ontario had no attractions for Mr. O'Keefe, neither had Nova Scotia for Mr. Wood, and as to Mr. Greenhow the fair roses of England were left behind. Like the much wandering Ulysses they were tired, and here in British Columbia fain would they rest, nor let the unexplored waste tempt them farther. Accordingly they purchased, each for himself, a quantity of cattle for stock raising purposes, and uniting in one band drove toward the north, crossing Washington Territory and proceeding along the trail to the west of Lake Okanagon. Finally, after a pleasant trip for days, they reached the head of the lake and mutually concluded to stick their respective stakes; the three lived together, and their stock, gradually increasing, pastured upon

THE EXTENSIVE RANGE

in the vicinity of the pioneer cabin. Half a dozen years brought increase for care and industry, and Mr. Wood conceived the idea of dividing the band for the benefit of the stock. He soon decided to remove to the range at the foot of Long Lake, where he now resides and has one of the best ranges extant and a large band of stock. He may be classed among the "best fixed" in the line of his business, and his Winfield Retreat is often enjoyed by numerous friends.

Messrs. O'Keefe and Graham preserved their first location and from year to year have purchased large additions to their respective properties, and are now among the largest land owners in the inland country, while their large bands of stock roam over thousands of acres of pasture land. They cultivate grain in many fields. Upon their ranches may be seen the latest improvements in agricultural implements, steam threshers, etc., and they have also, an excellent grist mill. The residence of Mr. O'Keefe is one of the finest in the country, and is furnished regardless of expense, blessed with a worthy partner and large family, well earned happiness is now experienced, and often participated in by acquaintances. Mr. Greenhow has not as yet built his new residence but has a comfortable and pleasant home and is surrounded by a devoted partner and children and friends, making the visitor satisfied with his lot for the time being. Both these pioneers are recognised as land-marks in the district where they live, and their prosperity gives general pleasure. Having said so much about the settlers at the head of the lake, we now propose proceeding with our narrative of the trip down to Penticton; but before doing so would say that the scenery is very attractive around the head of the lake.

The toot, toot of the whistle gave notice of the steamer's departure, and as the day was bright and calm the Okanagon caused the silvery spray to sparkle as the bow ploughed the beautiful water that bore her upon its bosom. To our right for six miles was to be seen a fairly cultivated Indian reserve, where something of a village exists. Skirting the beach were to be seen poplars, willows, etc., but overhead, "the curling smoke told the wigwam (cabin) was near." A few miles from the lake and back of the reserve, a number of pre-emptions have been entered recently, among the rest the members of the steamboat company have taken up claims; we learn there are openings for other settlers. One party meeting a bear, named his place "Bear Ranch." Game is plentiful. Some seven or eight miles down to the left (after passing more Indian reserve) we reached the point at the arm turning toward Vernon, (formerly known as Priest's Valley), the distance to landing being about two miles, and about an equal distance by road to the town. The valley near the landing is owned by Messrs. Bronson & Brewer, C. O'Keefe, Greenhow and Gerwar, and the property is valuable. The government building and property displays the excellent taste of Officer Dewdney and adds greatly to the improvement of Vernon. Mr. Cameron's store, as well as that of the Hudson's Bay company, keeps large stocks of superior goods, and the hotels kept by Messrs. Christian and Eastwood, furnish the necessary accommodation to travelers. Mr. Fred. Barnes' cabinet shop and Mr. Moran's carpenter shop prove a convenience to patrons. The school is under the care of Mr. Hanna, who gives, we learned, good satisfaction. The village blacksmiths are Messrs. Snyder and Henry Shulze. The place has also a barber, Mr. Peter Watson, and a surveyor's office—Mr. Cerzell, attentive to all orders in his line of business. Near by, Mr. Price Ellison has a fine property and with his family evidently enjoys life. The Lyons Bros., reside a few miles off, and Mr. Vernon and other old timers have extensive ranches up White Valley, Cold Stream, etc.

Steaming past Vernon the landscape riveted attention. The banks gradually ascend until mountainous regions appear.

SUGAR LOAF PEAK

Is in view, and a short distance from Fallbrook Ranch, owned by Capt. Shorts, is to be seen the mountain now known as the Sleeping Beaver; also the Hamill Peak. For a considerable distance down the west shore presents a rough appearance. Upon the east side a few miles below the left arm is Picnic Point, a delightful landing for a party seeking enjoyment. Close by are the Two Sisters, two small islands. A couple of miles further is another island of a non-producing character. While at the arm the lake is some miles wide, so it continues, more or less, until a little narrowed at the Wood-Pottill Landing, where is a good shipping place. The stock range is extensive at the location and, altogether, the sight-seeing is grand. The next attraction was Bear Creek, west side, and here some fifty or more acres are at the edge of the water, while the mountains are numerous. Having upon one occasion followed the creek up for a few miles to the mining location we can speak from knowledge about climbing "the rugged edges." However, we learn that about seven miles back is a large range for cattle, and the present season over a thousand head, driven from the Mission around the lake, are grazing and doing well. Running south from Bear Creek along the west side of the lake is another Indian Reserve, extending for miles; only a small part utilized, as game is penty and the wants of the natives are thus supplied. Reaching Knox's Point, upon the east side, the steamer rounded to the ranch and made a landing at the warehouse of Mr. Knox. The distance from the head of the lake is said to be forty-two miles, and the time made was eight miles an hour. This being a trial trip it was not deemed advisable to give a full head of steam; if necessary an average of ten miles an hour could have been made. Mr. Knox has an excellent ranch, and has a warehouse and driving shed for his own convenience. At present he has 120 tons of wheat in the storehouse intended for shipping to Enderby; but there is a delay just now.

THE MISSION VALLEY

has long been recognized as one of the best settlements in the province; some 12,000 acres are occupied by over a score of settlers, some of them very enterprising, and others getting along as fast as circumstances will permit. Attention is turning to fruit-raising, and the prospect is good the present year for a fair yield in apples at the Mission, at Messrs. Lequieme and Christians, while Mr. Knox and others have a good promise in their new orchards. Unfortunately many of the trees set out last season had been injured by the frost in crossing the Rockies and proved a failure.

Having taken on board two tons of flour for Messrs. Lequieme & Co. to go to Rock Creek over the pack trail at the foot of the lake, the boat again started. Nearly opposite the Mission, width across probably four miles, is the Armstrong and Phillips ranch, where the former lost his life in a quarrel with the latter—a rifle going off and causing death—the last named was tried at Kamloops in 1886 and acquitted, the jury looking upon the shooting as accidental. The place is now owned by Mr. Clem, who keep a number of cattle and is doing fairly. An Indian reserve adjoins to the south, where some industrious Indians reside. Eight miles ahead, west side, is what was known of late as the "Bill Jenkins Ranch," now owned by Messrs. Lambleys & Young, of Spallumcheen. The ranch is a good one and a large band of horses are pastured there. The location is noted as being a good hunting ground; deer in particular are in abundance. Last fall large numbers were slaughtered and taken up the lake by Capt. Short's boat. East side of the lake, a few miles in advance, is a point of rocks, known as

RATTLESNAKE POINT,

a small island in front, the shore not very inviting, but the huge mountains reaching to the water and bathing their feet, as it were, in the cooling waters of the clear lake upon which our little steamer glides along. Shortly appeared on the west side Carcyle & Co's landing. This place has a warehouse which was erected at the time the firm named were shipping supplies to Granite Creek. Convenient are openings in the mountains, and trails leading to the ranches owned by Messrs. Jones, Gardner, Snyder, McClellan, &c. We learned that the settlement presents attractions, and other parties are likely to seek and find homes. Cyouse mountains extend along for some miles and again openings are presented. At Trout Creek, west side, a flat extends along the foot of the range to the lake. Here is a good wood landing and the boat, at times, stops to get a supply. Not far away is the Carcyle & Co's ranch, at present, we believe, held by Mr. Geo. Barclay, a young Englishman, who looks upon his British Columbia home as a paradise, and is prospering.

A few miles to the south of Trout Creek is an extensive flat, down to the water's edge, and this is the claim of Messrs Duncan Wood and James Gartell. With a little more clearing the property will be valuable. In the hands of industrious men, like the owners, enterprise will make "spare'ems of the wild." From the lake now could be seen to the west the Similkameen mountains, partly covered by snow. We were reminded that Rev. Mr. Brown, in his Essay upon British Columbia, page 19, printed in 1863, refers to the scene as "a vast sea of mountains." This was long before the Hon. Mr. Blake used the phrase. Verily:

"Boundless nature loves all lands;
Beauty wanders every where,
Footprints leaves on many strands,
But her home is surely there."

The next eight miles, west side, is what was, and still is, a portion of a public range, but is not so recognized by our government. Yet the lower part is adjoining the Indian Reserve, and bands of horses and cattle find pasture. The east side of the lake for half a dozen miles or more, and around the foot of the lake, is the private property of Mr. Ellis. He has resided there for many years as a stock raiser, and now counts upon immense stretches of territory, and places the number of his stock, we are told, at over 2,000. His residence is a comfortable one, and his outbuildings numerous. At the time of our arrival, both Mr. Ellis and his wife and family were absent at Victoria. Mr. Arthur Day, his foreman, politely furnished us with information respecting trails, etc. The orchard at the house presents a variety of apple trees, peach and plum trees, green gages, cherries, etc. While at this place we noticed an enormous hay stack, said to be 200 tons; it was stated that from 550 to 600 tons a year of hay is put up. Numerous stacks were visible, and work going forward.

A short distance to the west the waters of the lake enter and pass along the Okanagon river, not sufficient for navigation. Upon the west side is another Indian Reserve, and we understood a goodly number of the natives are settled in the district, some of them said to be comfortably to do. The Mission Fathers have charge of their spiritual welfare, and Mr. Moran, of Vernon, is building a church for the Indians, who are reported of a better class, and

AHEAD OF MANY WHITE SETTLERS

in their habits, morality, etc. We made inquiry respecting openings for settlement in Similkameen and Osoyoos, but nothing definite could be ascertained. Generally speaking large ranchers and those in their employ are reticent about giving information. More is thought about keeping cattle ranges than increasing settlers. However we are satisfied that an increase of settlers will find good openings by a little searching. The trails opened by prospectors will lead to discoveries, and now with steam upon the Okanagon Lake the difficulty of travel is lessened. In early days a wagon was packed over the trail on the west side of the lake; recently four adventurous men came from Washington Territory with a span of horses and a light wagon; by occasional packing they managed to pass over the trail from Rock Creek, and, also, the trail between Penticton and Okanagon Mission. The four men then continued their route to Kamloops.

We would here remark that the lake is somewhat crooked, it being difficult to see more than six or eight miles ahead in any part of the distance; the width varies from one to four miles, running north and south storms are seldom severe as the mountains prevent heavy weather upon the water.

Returning to the mission on the evening of the 20th we bade good-bye to our friends and stopped over on business for a few days. Having heretofore gone at some length into

THE EARLY HISTORY

of the Mission settlement we must omit particularizing now; suffice it to say that thirty years ago the Indians alone ruled their freedom held sway. The Mission had an humble beginning, but Providence has blessed the good Fathers labors, and to-day pleasant sights are to be seen; a beautiful church, comfortable residence, a good ranch well stocked, and a garden without a rival in the inland country. Mr. E. Lequime and family had overcome many difficulties and, as a result, Mr. Joseph Christian, another old timer, possesses wide fields, bands of stock, and a comfortable home. The same may be said of Mr. D. Nicholson, George Lefever, John Knox and others in the valley. Mr. Brant, J.P., came at an early day, and in addition to raising a large family, now settling around him, his enterprise has accumulated a valuable property. Mr. John Conroy is adding to his gains and likely to be soon among the independent men of the district. Stopping over night at the comfortable home of the Pottill Bros., we had an opportunity to take a good look at their extensive ranch, &c. The great improvement during the past year has greatly added to the residence of this entertaining family, and now the house not only appears attractive to the view, but also confers comfort upon all within. Here we have another proof of what a united, enterprising and industrious family can accomplish. Their stock, notwithstanding the extent, is well cared for as the large quantity of hay being stacked argues, and with a generous fall of grain, no fear need be had of a hard winter at any time. We must say that it gives us pleasure in our rambles to find gay and happy homes for old and young throughout our land. In this case good judgment secured the property and each year adds to the progress. It is

PLEASANT TO SEE

those near and dear to each other live in peace and comfort until the end of their days. It may not be uninteresting to your readers to refer to a subject not unlike thought of these years. A few years since a person with an inquisitive turn of mind looked into the geological strata along the banks of the lake, and at the Mission valley and formed an opinion that caused research. Finally information was had that an aged Indian who had seen nearly a century, recollected when the water of Okanagon lake stood at least eighty feet higher than at present. This inundated what is now known as the Mission valley. It is quite evident from the old Indian's recollection and statements made by his father, that where the numerous ranches of the Mission are, were once the bed of arms of the lake. It is known that the current of the lake is slow, and therefore the rise of 18 feet of water would in all probability have placed the bottom land across Spallumcheen to Shuswap Lake under water, and it is reasonable to think that not much over a hundred years since strange sights were to be seen in this inland country. We cannot say whether canoes or dugouts passed from where is now known as the Thomson river, near Kamloops, to the Columbia river by way of Okanagon lake and river. Probably when the water volume was reduced it was both by the course mentioned as well as the opening by the now Fraser river. We have reasons for this opinion; space will not permit our dwelling upon the subject further to-day. Another time with your permission, the reminiscences, &c., may be resumed.

M. HAGAN.

Spallumcheen, B. C., July 26th, 1888.

KINROSS RETURNS.

He is Indignant Over the Sensation Made About His Departure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—W. H. Kinross, the musical conductor, has returned to Oakland. He is very indignant at recent publications concerning his absence, and the hasty action of some of his creditors. He says he changed his plans after leaving Oakland, and instead of going to Klamath Springs, he went into one of the quiet valleys of Shasta county, where he would have remained until his health was restored if he had not happened to get hold of one of the papers containing the story of his disappearance, which caused him to hasten back. He says he went away with the intention of returning about August 15, and if he had remained longer he would have informed Mrs. Kinross. He says that he intends to remain in Oakland, and will settle satisfactorily with his creditors.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CABLE NEWS.

The Times Surprised at Parnell in Bringing Suit Against it in the Scotch Courts.

Bringing the Action in Scotland Meets with the Approval of Parnellites and Liberals.

The Attempted Shooting of General Boulanger—Prof. Perrin Released from Custody.

Chamberlain's Reply to Parnell.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Chamberlain's reply to Parnell's challenge is published this morning. Chamberlain writes that he understood Parnell denied that Capt. O'Shea had any authority to represent his views, and that he repudiated all responsibility for the scheme for a National Council submitted by O'Shea to him (Chamberlain). "I understand now," Chamberlain continues, "that what Parnell intended to repudiate was all cognizance or approval of what he calls my plan. This was a suggestion made confidentially to an old acquaintance, and the idea was not worked out in detail. Mr. Parnell's revised Coercion Act of 1882 was brought to me by Capt. O'Shea. I find on inspection of the documents that the following clauses remain as constituting the bill, Mr. Parnell having no serious objection to them: Mr. Parnell did not object seriously to clauses four and five, the first being altered by transfer from clause one of the definition of offences, excluding treason, and treason felony. These are the special jury clauses, clause six, change of venue; clause fifteen, the alien clause; and clauses sixteen and seventeen private injuries clauses. Various other clauses are enumerated. In the course of subsequent conversations Mr. Chamberlain says he told O'Shea that it was his opinion that no government could dispense with some provision against boycotting and intimidation. "This point was much discussed and I understand if the act were limited to a year Mr. Parnell would consent to more stringent provisions than if it were extended three years. Therefore I pressed this limitation up n the other members of the government. I do not think Mr. Parnell ought to be ashamed of these communications, believing that he was then anxious to stop dangerous agitation."

Why Donovan Suicided.

LONDON, August 13.—The facts in the case of Larry Donovan, bridge jumper, as they gradually become known, are exciting a great deal of sympathy. He had for some time brooded over his ill luck, and to allay the disappointment he felt at the poor reception he met with in England he began to drink heavily. This course soon reduced him to the necessity of frequenting the lowest class of lodging houses and obtaining food as best he could. On the Saturday previous to his death, Donovan got into a drunken quarrel, and in a fight which ensued he had both his eyes blackened and his body badly bruised. He continued his spree until Tuesday morning, meanwhile visiting the vilest resorts and bragging about his daring feats. Finally he accepted a challenge to jump from Hungerford bridge for a purse of ten dollars, with a stipulation that should he fail to perform the feat without injury to himself he was to receive nothing. He immediately repaired to the bridge, drunk as he was, accompanied by the other parties to the wager. He removed nothing but his coat and hurriedly leaped from the footpath into the water, which he struck on his side or stomach. He immediately sank and was seen no more until his body was picked up at Deptford. No boat was provided for his assistance and rescue and his companions disappeared as soon as they discovered that the jumper was beyond reach of them.

Parnell's Latest Move.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Parnell's move in presenting his suit against the *Times* in the Scotch courts is one which yields advantages which he could not by any possibility secure in any other part of the kingdom. Scotch law does not require proof of publication as basis of an action, as is the case in England, nor does it require that the jury should be unanimous in its verdict, a majority of three jurors being sufficient to determine an issue. Bringing of the action in Scotland meets with the approval of all Parnellites and most of the liberals. Concerning the matter, Mr. Parnell has retained the Right Honorable John C. Balfour, member for Clackmannan, and Mr. Alexander Asher, Q. C., member for Elgin.

The Times Surprised at Parnell.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Times* says it is profoundly surprised at the step which Parnell has taken in bringing suit against it in the Scotch courts. It says that whether his action is seriously meant or only designed to waste time and money, the work of the commission of enquiry will go on unaffected.

An American Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Parnellites will apply to the judges of the new commission of inquiry for a commission to be sent to America to obtain inspection of important documents relative to charges brought against them, which will be investigated by the commission.

The Late Emperor's Papers.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announced this afternoon that Empress Frederick of Germany has finally conceded to the German authorities the right to her husband's papers, and assured Bismarck of their immediate delivery into the hands of the proper persons.

The Case comes on in November.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Scotch courts have taken recess till October. It is likely Parnell's suit against the *Times* will be tried in November.

More Actions Against the Times.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Star* to-day says J. P. O'Connor and John Redmond have entered actions for libel against the *Times* at the English court of Queen's Bench.

Released from Custody.

PARIS, August 13.—General Boulanger returned to Paris last night after an examination. The magistrate ordered the release from custody of Prof. Perrin, who was charged with attempting to shoot Boulanger.

Boulanger Shot At.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—While General Boulanger was riding in an open carriage through the streets of St. Jean D'Angely, in the Department of Charente Inferior to-day, Professor Perrin, a friend of Mayor Lairi, candidate of the oppositionists, drew a revolver and fired five shots at him. M. Ratapan, a friend of Boulanger, rushed upon Perrin and turned the direction of his weapon, and was himself wounded, though not seriously. Boulanger was unharmed. A fierce battle was raging between the rival parties at the time.

Von Moltke.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Count Von Moltke has retired from the position of Field Marshal of the German army, and will be succeeded by Lieut.-General Count Von Waldersee. Emperor William has written a gracious and affectionate letter to General Moltke nominating him for president of the country defence division.

A Sunday Outing.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Emperor made an excursion up the river Lavel to-day in the royal yacht.

ROUGES AND CASTORS.

Mercier and His Ultramontane Allies Fall Out—The Little Premier in Trouble.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—The tension between the Rouges or extreme Liberals and the Castors or ultramontane Conservatives in Mr. Mercier's rank is increasing. A caucus of Liberal leaders was held yesterday, when it was decided to call on Mercier to take speedy action to preserve the dignity of the Liberal Rielite ranks. The Rielites claim that the Castors have too much influence in the government. Rumors of negotiations for a coalition between the straight Liberals and true Conservatives are revived and it would not be surprising if the next session of the legislature in November were to see a strong coalition formed and the Nationalists left out in the cold.

A WINNIPEG CONSPIRACY

To Defeat the Government on its Railway Policy.

WINNIPEG, August 10.—Considerable excitement has been created by the unearthing of a conspiracy to secure the defeat of the Government on its railway proposals. Circulars have been sent out to members of the Legislature asking them to aid in the overthrow of Greenway and Martin. The Hudson Bay Railroad people, the *Free Press* and several members of the Legislature are suspected of being at the bottom of the plot.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Minister of Customs Leaves Ottawa for British Columbia on Wednesday.

He Denies all the Recent Rumors Concerning His Marriage—Hon. Mr. McDougall Advocates the Gothenburg System for Regulating the Liquor Traffic—The Halifax and West India Line of Steamers—The Minister of Finance Returns to Ottawa.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 13.—Hon. Mr. Bowell, minister of customs, will leave for British Columbia on Wednesday. He denies the correctness of all the recent rumors regarding his proposed marriage. He had for some time brooded over his ill luck, and to allay the disappointment he felt at the poor reception he met with in England he began to drink heavily. This course soon reduced him to the necessity of frequenting the lowest class of lodging houses and obtaining food as best he could. On the Saturday previous to his death, Donovan got into a drunken quarrel, and in a fight which ensued he had both his eyes blackened and his body badly bruised. He continued his spree until Tuesday morning, meanwhile visiting the vilest resorts and bragging about his daring feats. Finally he accepted a challenge to jump from Hungerford bridge for a purse of ten dollars, with a stipulation that should he fail to perform the feat without injury to himself he was to receive nothing. He immediately repaired to the bridge, drunk as he was, accompanied by the other parties to the wager. He removed nothing but his coat and hurriedly leaped from the footpath into the water, which he struck on his side or stomach. He immediately sank and was seen no more until his body was picked up at Deptford. No boat was provided for his assistance and rescue and his companions disappeared as soon as they discovered that the jumper was beyond reach of them.

GOLDEN NEWS.

(The Truth.)

Fort Steele, 175 miles southeast of Donald, is now entirely abandoned by the mounted police, the detachment that has been stationed there for over a year leaving for Fort Macleod on Tuesday. They went out by the way of Crow Nest pass, having sent out a party ahead to clear the trail of fallen timber. All old wagons, harness, stoves and furniture were disposed of at public auction on the 4th.

Early in August, 1884, a Winnipeg party of prospectors, after operating on the Red Deer in the Rockies, crossed over to the Columbia valley, and while out prospecting for quartz, discovered a 3½ foot seam of coal a few miles from Golden. As timber was plentiful, no steps were taken to secure the ground. Subsequently three of the party returned to Winnipeg. Since then the locality has not been visited; but shortly one of its discoverers will make application to the proper authorities for a title to what may become a valuable coal mine. It is possible other seams may be found in the same locality, and may be part of a coal basin that outcrops at Anthracite and Crow Nest pass. The discovers were of the opinion that petroleum would be found in the same gulch, as oily substances float on the stagnant pools.

Judge Vowell, assistant commissioner of lands and works, returned on Monday from a trip to Fort Steele. He reports the government bridge across the Kootenay river at that place nearing completion. It crosses the stream a little below Galbraith's ferry, and will cost between $6,000 and $7,000. Galbraith's ferry has been running some fifteen years, and while at one time a good piece of property, it is not so now—it not paying its owners for attending to it. The bridge will be a great convenience to the settlers in that section. The wagon-road grade on the Fort Steele side is almost done, and the men who are working on it will be transferred to Canal Flats, where several miles of road need repairing, the blasting and cribbing having been done in a faulty manner. This road and bridge work is all being done by the day, the government paying laborers $2.50 and carpenters and axemen $3 a day, they boarding themselves. The judge reports the contractors who are digging the canal to connect the Kootenay river and the upper Columbia lake making good progress with their work. So far, they have been quite lucky in excavating, not having struck large boulders or rock. At Findlay creek the Bradys are making satisfactory progress in their exploration work.

Mr. Davis, superintendent of development work at the Field mines, was in Donald on Sunday last. He reports 26 men at work; most of them engaged in grading a roadbed for the tramway on which the ore will be conveyed from the mine to the C. P. R. sidetrack. The first tramway from the mine will be about 600 feet in length, and laid on such a grade that the loaded cars will make the trip without the aid of motive power, the empty cars being hauled back by mules. At the end of this tramway a bin will be constructed in which to dump the ore. The second tramway will extend from this ore-bin to the sidetrack, a distance of about 1,000 feet. The material for the tramway was expected to arrive from the east during the week. Six men are at work in the mine, but consid