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IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Proposals Made by the Canadian Delegates to Washington and Replies Thereto,

Relative to the Alaskan Boundary—Fishing Protection—Reciprocity in Wrecking, Etc.

We have received from our Ottawa correspondent, the following documents, which were laid before Parliament on the 15th inst. The exhibits marked A. B. C. D., contain the proposals made by Canada to the United States, and those marked E. F. G. H., embody Mr. Blaine's reply. All the Canadian proposals, except that marked D, have been accepted by the United States Government. It is in effect the part of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries on the Atlantic coast. The Americans have not been for a long time satisfied with the provisions of the Convention of 1818, and these provisions were drawn up to do away with the restrictions of that Convention. The arrangement was considered at the time equitable, and it worked advantageously for the Americans.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

OTTAWA, Ont., February 24th, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR JULIAN,—The time is at hand when we shall be asked in Parliament to state the nature and result of our trade negotiations at Washington, and the negotiations for reconsidering the treaty of 1818, so as to have free fish established as an equivalent, for commercial privileges to United States fishing vessels, as well as the results relating to the boundary, fishery regulations, wrecking and salvage, etc.

Our delegates understood you to give Mr. Blaine's view on the subject of publicity—that there was no occasion for secrecy as to anything that had transpired.

Pardon me for troubling you, but I wish to be sure before making any statement about it, whether we are precisely correct on this point.

We have, so far, refrained from saying anything to the press, except that we had been very courteously received.

(Sd) JNO. S. D. THOMPSON.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE TO SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, 27th Feb., 1892.

MY DEAR SIR.—Immediately upon receipt of your letter this morning, I wrote to Mr. Blaine a note, in which I enclosed your letter, and begged him to confirm his previous verbal assurance that he desired that no restrictions should be imposed on your public utterances respecting the results of our meetings here. I send you a copy of his reply, from which you will see that he adheres to that view, and that you are quite free to speak as openly as you like on the subject.

(signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

MR. BLAINE TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

WASHINGTON, 27th Feb., 1892.

MY DEAR SIR JULIAN,—There was nothing which occurred at our conference that Sir John Thompson cannot fully speak of in Parliament or elsewhere.

I shall assume the right to do the same thing here at the proper time.

The conference was very frank. Neither party said any hing which should cause them to desire secrecy.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE CANADIAN PROPOSALS.

"A."

As regards the boundary line between Alaska and Canada—

It is proposed that a reference to some impartial authority be made by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of ascertaining and deciding finally the true boundary, regard being had to the treatise relating to the subject, and likewise to the case which may be presented by either Government, and to the testimony which may be adduced as to the physical features and conditions of that country.

Also, that a commission of four experts be appointed forthwith to report to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States as to the best and most convenient mode of delimiting the boundary as established by the award to be made under the foregoing article; the commission to have authority to recommend, as an alternative, the adoption of a conventional boundary, if they, or any of them, find a conventional bobndary likely to avoid serious inconvenience in the delimitation, and otherwise compatible with the interests of both countries.

"B.

It is proposed that a commission of two experts shall be appointed, one by the Government of Great Britain and one by the Government of the United States to consider and report to their respective Governments (either jointly or severally) as to the restrictions and regulations which should be adopted on the following subjects:—

1. The prevention of purse-seining in the territorial waters of the United States and Canada respectively, and also in waters outside the territorial limits of either country.
2. The prevention of the destructive modes of fishing in inland waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.
3. The prevention of the polluting and obstructing of such contiguous waters, to the detriment of the fisheries and navigation.
4. The close seasons which should be enforced and observed in such contiguous waters by the inhabitants of both countries, and
5. On the subject of restocking and replenishing such waters with fish ova, and the means by which fish life may be therein preserved and increased.

"C."

It is proposed that United States vessels and wrecking appliances may render aid and assistance to American and other vessels and property, wrecked, disabled or in distress, in the waters of Canada contiguous to the United States; and that Canadian vessels and wrecking appliances may render aid and assistance to Canadian and other vessels and property wrecked, disabled or in distress in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada.

Also, that aid and assistance shall include all necessary towing, and that nothing in the coasting or customs laws of either country shall apply to vessels and wrecking appliances while actually employed in rendering such aid and assistance in such a manner as would restrict the salving operations of such vessels and appliances.

"D"

It is proposed that in the United States and Canada all duties shall be removed from fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), and from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and other products of fish being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States and Canada, as well as from the casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing all or any of the products above mentioned; and that while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States, without duty, by British subjects, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the coast of Canada shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits;
2. Trans-shipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance;
3. Shipping of crews.

The like privileges to be given to fishing vessels of Canada on the Atlantic coasts of the United States while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into Canada without duty by American citizens.

THE UNITED STATES' REPLY.

It is agreed that a joint survey be made of the territory adjacent to the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, between the Territory of Alaska and the Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of Canada, from the latitude of 54 deg. 40 min. north, to the point where said boundary line encounters the 141st degree of west longitude, with a view to the ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and between the United States and Russia.

Application will be made without delay to the respective legislative bodies for the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of the survey, and the commissions to be appointed by the two Governments shall meet within two months after said appropriations have been made, and shall proceed as soon as practicable thereafter to the active discharge of their joint duties. The commissions shall complete the survey and submit a final report thereof within two years from the date of their first meeting.

The commissions shall, so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two Governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each Government on any points upon which they may be unable to agree. The two Governments shall pay the expenses of their respective commissions.

The two Governments agree that, as soon as practicable after the report of the Commission shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and permanently establish the boundary line in question.

"E."

It is proposed that a Commission of two experts shall be appointed, one by the Government of the United States and one by the Government of Great Britain, to consider and report to their respective Governments (either jointly or severally) as to the restrictions and regulations which should be adopted on the following subjects:—

1st. The prevention of destructive methods of fishing in the territorial and contiguous waters of the United States and Canada respectively, and also in the waters outside the territorial limits of either country.

2nd. The prevention of the polluting and obstruction of such contiguous waters to the detriment of the fisheries and navigation.

3rd. The close season, which should be enforced and observed in such waters by the inhabitants of both countries: and

4th. On the subject of restocking and replenishing such contiguous waters with fish ova, and the means by which fish life may be therein preserved and increased.

"G."

It is understood on the part of the Government of the United States that, under the act of Congress approved May 24th, 1890, relating to vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters contermINous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada the aid and assistance provided for in said Act includes all necessary towing incident to said aid and assistance, and that nothing in the coasting and customs laws restricts the salving operation of such vessels and their appliances.

Should the Canadian Government enact legislation similar to the Act cited, the Secretary of the Treasury will issue the necessary instructions to secure the privileges above stated.

"H"

It is agreed that the Governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada will, with as little delay as possible, appoint two commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurate marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of, and adjacent to, Eastport, in the State of Maine, and to place buoys or fix such other boundary marks as they may determine to be necessary.

DAMAGE DONE BY DYNAMITE.

Windows Wrecked and Minor Damage Done—A Terrific Explosion.

An explosion which awoke the echoes far and wide and caused a great boom for the glaziers occurred between eleven o'clock and noon yesterday, where the sewerage rock blasting is in progress at the corner of Douglas and View streets. The explosive was dynamite, a stick and a half of which the foreman, a man named Picardy, was thawing at a little barrel fire. It burned too freely, and Picardy attempted to smother it with a little loose dirt and gravel. The explosion followed instantly. Its force cannot have been very great, for there was no hole in the ground, though the action of dynamite is alway downward. Nevertheless, Picardy was knocked over, with a badly burned side, a body full of splinter and a torn and bleeding ear. As soon as he could pick himself up, he hurried to the office of Dr. F. W. Hall, which itself was strewn with fragments of glass from the windows, and had his injuries attended to. He was then taken to his home on Yates street, where he will no doubt be confined to bed for a week or two.

A Chinaman who was sawing wood close to the scene of the explosion was tumbled over on the pile, but not hurt. In a moment he was on his feet, and with a wild yell had started on a run for Cormorant street, his pigtail floating like a pennant behind him. He was induced to return within an hour or so and complete his contract. The concussion had the effect of sweeping out fully two hundred panes of glass, the Turner block suffering most severely, while the Kirk block, the Driard building and the Brunswick front also contributed to the glaziers' harvest. The sewerage contractors had Mr. Lettice at work within a few hours making good the damage, and before night he had completed operations on the upper floors of the Driard and the Turner. The total value of the glass broken, inclusive of the Cafe Royal plate front, will probably reach $300. Messrs. McBean & Co. were, of course, responsible for the mischief done, which they deeply regret. Picardy, the foreman, has had long experience in handling and using dynamite, and yesterday's was his first accident.

GUILTY OF WILFUL MURDER.

Lieut. Hetherington of the United States Navy Now Awaiting Trial at Yokohama—Deathbed Words.

The Zambesi's Budget of Oriental News—Important Actions of Tea-Growers in Japan.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Upton line steamship Zambesi arrived at the outer wharf from Hongkong via Yokohama and Honolulu. She brought three cabin passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Brenham and Mr. Smith, 62 Chinese and 32 Japanese, for this city, and 38 Japanese, seven Chinese and 100 tons of freight for Portland. About fifty tons of general merchandise were discharged by her, for Victoria, yesterday. This cargo consisted, for the greater part, of curios and Chinese condiments.

The Zambesi left Hongkong on Wednesday, the 10th of February, for Kobe and Yokohama, arriving at the latter port on the 23d of February. In Yokohama she was compelled to undergo some repairs which delayed her for a few days. It had been discovered on the trip through the Inland Sea that several portions of the vessel had been severely wrenched when she had been engaged in towing the whaleback Wetmore into the Columbia river. Leaving the Japanese capital, with fair winds and light weather, she made good time to Honolulu, arriving there on the 7th inst. She was not allowed to carry on any communication with the shore, having arrived from Yokohama, which the Hawaiians mark as an infected port, and she consequently had to discharge her cargo for Honolulu into a schooner sent out to her by the authorities for the purpose. The cargo for the Islands was made up of a very large quantity of Japanese food, there being now several thousands of Japs in the Kingdom. Having discharged her cargo and fifty passengers, the Zambesi left Honolulu on the 8th, at midnight, and, next morning, a Japanese sailor fell down the engine room steps while oiling the railing bars. He was picked up at the bottom senseless and bleeding, and at first it was not believed that he could survive the shock. But the doctor brought him round next day as well as ever, with the exception of the loss of four toes from the right foot. From then up to her arrival, yesterday, the steamer was exceptionally lucky, as far as weather was concerned, and when she ran alongside the outer wharf she bore very few signs of a long ocean voyage.

A few minutes after getting alongside a sheriff's officer, in company with the Deputy Sheriff, went aboard and put up on her wheelhouse two documents, libelling her for the sum of $214.20, in the name of Charles Wood, the late purser, through his solicitors, Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken.

The most important and interesting item of news brought here from the West is that concerning the coroner's inquest and its finding, in the case of the death of Mr. George Gower Robinson, who it will be remembered was shot and killed by Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, of the United States Navy, it was said for reasons connected with the latter's wife. The day the Zambesi left Yokohama the long-drawn-out coroner's inquest was concluded. There were present the British, American, German and French consols, Commander Bartlett, of the U.S.S. Marion, and Hon. Mr. Lichfield watching the case for the British Government.

A most sensational revelation in connection with the case was a piece of evidence given by Mr. Robinson's medical attendant, who was recalled. He said: "Poor Robinson confessed to me in an indirect way who had shot him, just as he was dying. During my last wait at the bedside he turned to me and said, "Doctor, if I get through this I suppose he will finish me next time." I said—"No; if you recover he will be out of the way of doing you any mischief." He said, "What do you mean?" I said—"He will be under arrest or out of the country." He responded, "Good God! that will never do. It will ruin the poor fellow." After repeating this several times, he asked me if I would act as his amanuensis in writing a letter to Admiral Belknap, in which letter, after repeating the unfortunate occurrence of the evening before, he used the phrase, or something equivalent, "If anything from me could render the position of Lieutenant Hetherington easier or betttr I should be very glad; I fully forgive him."

Several witnesses deposed that as Messrs. Robinson and Poss were driving along the Yokohama Bund in a jinricksha, Hetherington stepped out from alongside the building of the P. and O. S.S. Co. and fired three shots into the vehicle. The murderer then watched his victim fall out of the jinricksha, walked up to Mr. Pors and said, "It's all over. Thank heaven, it's over at last," and then gave him his card. He waited until a constable came along and then gave himself up with the smoking revolver in his hand.

When all the evidence of the Crown had been given the jury expressed a desire to retire, and withdrew from the court room at 4:36 p.m., returning after an absence of fourteen minutes with a verdict finding "That George Gower Robinson died on Sunday, the 14th inst., near midnght, from a bullet wound inflicted by J. H. Hetherington, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at a little after 6 p.m., on the Bund, Yokohama; and we find the said J. H. Hetherington guilty of wilful murder."

Mr. Troup thanked the jury for their attendance and for the patient attention they had given to the evidence, and then discharged them.

Hetherington has been taken into custody and will be tried on the charge next week.

MORE POLITICAL FEUDS.

A telegram from Kochi, dated the 2nd of March, states, that with the exception of the Tosa and Aki districts, the whole of Kochi Prefecture is convulsed by strife between the Liberal and National parties, who fight with swords and fire-arms. The police and gendarmes are quite powerless to restore order, and already several men of considerable local prominence have been murdered. A grim affair is reported from the district of Heba, where a pitched battle was going on between the factions, about a thousand men being engaged on each side. During the warfare fire broke out among the houses, but the struggle was continued with the utmost fury, the list of the killed, including both those who lost their lives at the hands of their antagonists and those who were burned to death. At Motoyama the ballot-box was protected (?) by some three thousand Liberals.

THE TEA TRADE.

It is said that disappointed native Chinese teamen have now positively decided to carry over at least 15,000 chests of their first crop tea to next season, expecting to do better by holding.

At one of the meetings of the Japan Tea Dealers' Association, which is now in session in Yokahama, Mr. Ichikawa Kokichi submitted a representation in favor of the abolition of the export duty on tea. The following are the reasons enumerated by the promoter:

I. That the export duty on tea and raw silk are out of comparison; that while the rate of the duty on the latter is over three and a hal. per cent. the duty on the former is over six per cent., in other words, double the duty on silk.

II. That there is no reason to levy an export duty on tea, as there are many articles now exported to a value of over one million yen, which are not subject to export duty.

III. To successfully compete with the tea produced in foreign countries and to spread the name of Japan tea.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Trouble has arisen at Singapore between the Government of the Straits Settlement and the foreign consuls resident in Singapore. The governor, having the duty to intimate to the consuls the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, did so by informing the consul-general for China, leaving it to him to inform the other consuls. To this the consuls objected, the consul for Italy being instructed to represent that he was the elected doyen of the consuls and all communications should be made through him. The governor replied that he had no knowledge of a consular corps, the consuls being not diplomatic representatives, but mercantile agents, and that the Straits Government was justified in following the usual course of communicating with them through the senior consul-general. To which the reply was made that, if they are not a consular corps, they are individual consuls of foreign powers, and must be dealt with as individual consuls. To this the Straits Government replied that it would address the consuls individually. The net result of this little dispute is that when the Straits Government has any other communications to all the consuls, in place of making one communication to one consul and leaving it to him to communicate to the others, the Government will be forced to write some 16 or 18 different letters, and send one letter separately to each consul.

DOUBLY UNFORTUNATE.

Eight of the Chinese crew of the steamer Alwine Seyd, which left Shanghai on the 20th of January for the wreck of the steamer Marie, near Chefoo, have been drowned. It appears that during a gale on the night of the 27th, the engineer, who was on the Marie, was unable to get back, and the Alwine Seyd sent her life-boat for him. It was capsized, and eight or nine Chinese were drowned. The Alwine Seyd then put to sea, but afterwards returned to the wreck.

A TELL-TALE SKELETON.

Which May Form the Missing Link in the Evidence to Convict a Murderer.

A tragedy of sixteen years ago, the victim of which was a white trader known as John Cowper, was revived, yesterday, by the arrival on the Boscowitz, of Mr. Steven Munson, of China Hat, with the news for the officers of the Crown, that the skeleton of the missing man had been found, with the fragments of his canoe, buried beneath a pile of loose and crumbling stones.

The story is not a new one to old timers Peter and James Starr, the Indians accused of being Cowper's murderers were arrested at the time, brought to Victoria, and kept in jail here for some months, awaiting trial. The body of Cowper not having been found, and direct evidence being wanted, the Indians secured their liberty. Since then, Mr. Munson says, circumstances have developed to strengthen the case for the Crown, and he expects that the Indians will at last be brought to justice.

Cowper, whose skeleton is being carefully preserved in the event of its being wanted in evidence, was one of the earliest traders in British Columbia, in the "sixties," having for a partner a man named Frank Armstrong, "Kitimat Frank," who afterwards went blind. When last seen alive, Cowper was starting alone in a canoe from Kitimat to Bella Bella, to take the steamer Otter for Victoria. The Indians told how he was shot for an old grudge, and accused Jim Starr of doing the killing, by command of his brother, or half-brother, who had the reputation of being a mighty medicine-man.

Peter Starr had, some time before, been employed by Cowper to convey goods to his post, but he abused his trust by either selling or giving away the greater part of his freight. Then Cowper refused to pay in full for the Indian's services, and Peter swore, in the presence of witnesses, that he would kill him. The theory formed at the time, and in which the residents of China Hat still believe, is that knowing Cowper was alone in the canoe, the Starr's followed him, and while Peter paddled Jim fired two shots into the white man's body.

The skeleton was found by Mr. Munson's little boy, who has since died from the accidental discharge of his own gun into his body. It was with the fragments of a canoe, at the mouth of a little creek, just reached by the high tides. While making mink houses the discoverer of the skeleton unearthed the whitened bones.

Mr. Munson, yesterday, communicated all the facts in his possession to the Attorney-General's Department, and he expects that action will soon be taken. Both Peter and James Starr are still alive and reside at China Hat. They were aware, when Mr. Munson left home, of the object of his visit to the capital.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Leave to Appeal Granted in the School Cases—Another Large Lot of Colonists.

WINNIPEG, March 19.—The Provincial Government received a cablegram to-day from London stating that leave to appeal had been granted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Manitoba's now celebrated school case. The cablegram stated that leave to appeal was included in both the Barrett and Logan cases. Horace Davy appeared before the Judicial Committee in behalf of the province.

A Rat Portage despatch says the body of Donald Sinclair, who has been missing, several weeks, was found yesterday in the Lake of the Woods.

Over a thousand Ontario colonists arrived here, yesterday. The railway officials are having their hands full providing trains for despatch to various points of the province.

Under the New By-Law.

The first charge laid under the new Market By-Law of the city of Victoria was heard by Police Magistrate Belyea, yesterday morning, the information charging D. McPhadden (of the B.C. Cattle Co.) with unlawfully exposing a quantity of meat on the public sidewalk. Sergeant Walker, in his evidence touching the case, swore that some ten or more quarters of beef were hung on the rail, some outside and some inside; nor was this any new thing; he had frequently spoken of it to the defendants. Constable Smith corroborated the Sergeant's testimony. Thomas J. Field, in the defendant's employ, stated that there was no intention of a breach of the by-law, the meat being removed as soon as possible. Decision was reserved until this morning.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Several Passengers of Name and Fame Arrive From the Orient, Last Night.

Last night, at 8 o'clock, the R.M.S. Empress of India steamed up to within half a mile of the Outer wharf, having made the run from Yokohama in 11 days, 10 hours. She reports the first three days' sailing as very rough, indeed, followed by a week of fair weather. She had on board 35 first-class and 25 second-class passengers, besides 194 Chinese for Victoria. Among her passengers were some specially worthy of mention. The famous Professor Baldwin the mind reader, with his wife and troupe of actors and actresses, who are touring the world, came over for the purpose of doing America, and, no doubt, will mystify and delight audiences all along the line.

The Earl of Dundonald and Colonel Stewart, whose names will be noticed upon the list, are concluding a trip round the world, having seen all that was worth seeing in India, China, and Japan. They are staying over in Victoria for a few days. His Lordship is the twelfth Earl, and stands very high among the Scottish peers of the realm. He is a Representative peer and a Major in the Second Life Guards, besides being, what he prides himself on more than anything else, an old and well-known Eton boy. His name is Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane.

Mr. M. R. Calvert, Paymaster and Mr. C. D. Loftus, assistant paymaster of the U. S. Alert, now stationed at Hongkong, are on their way to Washington, D.C., having retired in rotation on shore pay. Both gentlemen speak very feelingly of the late Hetherington-Robinson tragedy in Yokohama, and say there is no doubt but that a most bitter sectional feeling has sprung up between the English and Americans in Yokohama over the affair.

Millionaire M. R. Jones, of New York, has returned from a visit to the Orient. He will make post haste back home again, having been away for four months, during which time he, with his wife and family, who accompany him, have travelled over half the globe.

Mr. J. W. Power, a world famed electrician, of Washington, D. C., and New York, came back on the Empress from Corea, in which strange land he has been for several months, travelling alternately through there and into Nen Chuang in Southern China. When interviewed last night he said that he felt himself tied to a considerable extent, as during the whole time he had been among the foreigners, he had been in Government employ and in the paid service of the King Corea. Though unable to speak of his mission himself, for the reason stated, there is no doubt that Mr. Brown has been largely instrumental in the formation and erection of large electric light plants throughout the Dark Empire, and that he is responsible for an innovation in that part of the world which will probably do more than anything else to make its inhabitants see that, after all, their own civilization is a little behind the times.

The following missionaries have returned on the Empress: Rev. D. W. Herring, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, from India, and Rev. Mr. Draper. Dr. Parker is one of the best known missionaries of the Anglican church, and has done splendid work throughout the Indian Empire, in organizing a great many schools and mission hospitals among the natives.

Commander Woods, of H.M.S. Mercury, came over from Yokohama. He has just been appointed to the position of commander, having been for three years executive officer of his vessel, which he has now left for good. He is returning to England on half pay, to await a fresh commission. He also speaks in terms of regret of the bitter factional feeling between the Americans and the British in Yokohama, over the murder of Mr. Robinson.

A GREAT COUNTRY.

Everything Points to the Prosperity of the Okanagan District.

Mr. Lumby, who succeeded the late Mr. Walter Dewdney, as Government agent, arrived down Saturday night, on official business, which will be completed in time for him to leave for his up-country home to-morrow or Thursday.

He made the fastest trip on record from Vernon, the construction train on the S. & O. being rushed through at top speed to enable the passengers to catch the Pacific express on the C.P.R.; the trans-continental train was on time, and the travellers were able to reach Victoria, 25½ hours after leaving Vernon. There is no snow at Vernon now, and the farmers are doing their plowing and sowing. The cattle are grazing again, and are in fine condition as one could wish to see.

At Vernon, the new hotel is ready for the entertainment of travellers, while a large number of buildings, principally cottages for the occupation of the owners, are going up. There are now four hotels at Vernon, the best of which is the new one, erected by the Okanagan Land & Development Co., which will be run on thoroughly first-class lines. The company is also building a fine saw mill at the head of the lake, which will be rushed to completion without delay. The railway is now "set" properly, the bed is hard, and firm as a rock, and there is no reason why the road should not be handed over to the C.P.R. by the 1st of June.

A well known expert, who is now in Victoria, will return with Mr. Lumby to examine the natural advantages of the district with a view to the establishment of a manufactory of Portland cement, while the mines of the Rock Creek region promise to prove particularly rich this season. Coal prospecting is being vigorously prosecuted throughout Osooyos, and a large number of licenses have been issued during the past few months. The surface showings are good, and the coal mines may prove to be one of the richest sources of revenue possessed by the district. If the C. P. R. goes through Crow's Nest Pass, as arranged, it will mean that Vernon will be on the direct line.

The Okanagan country is settling up with the very best kind of immigrants, people with brains, money and enterprise. Many are going in for fruit, while all branches of farming are included in the scheme for the development of the Aberdeen estate. Two hundred acres have been planted in apple trees, fifty more will be devoted to hops, while dairying will also be made a strong feature, milk being furnished to all Vernonites. The danger to property in the neighborhood of Mission Creek, to which Mr. Lumby directed the attention of the Government, has been averted by the prompt action of the Government; the work is now being attended to and the settlers are happy.

At Armstrong, the name of which station it has been proposed to change to Aberdeen, a sawmill is going up, besides many houses, while plenty of logs are on hand. Enderby is also thriving, as, in fact, is the whole country.

Pleasant as Syrup.

Mr. Douglas Ford, Toronto, Ont., states that Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry Bark is free from objectionable taste, being almost as pleasant as syrup, while for coughs and colds it gives complete satisfaction, acting promptly even in obstinate cases.

SINGERS

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