the Settle. First Bulletin of the B. C. Department of week we had the rain is Agriculture. probably from VALUABLE ADVICE TO OUR FARMERS st. She had shelter.

The Land Required-Character of Soil-How and When to Plant-Draining-Capital Outlay for a Hop Garden of Ten Acres.

the pound sterling.

Hops have been cultivated at Saanich,

for a number of years, and from the

the growers were unable to sell their

are about 300 acres in extent, and con-

tain much bush and often useless land.

Suitable land can, however, be now and

then obtained, and with the growth of

for small lots, holders, will probably see

property. As regards price, cleared

land can now be obtained at from \$100

to \$150 per acre.

In all probability,

HOP GROWING ON THE ISLAND

(By Charles St. Barbe, North Saanich.) the Victoria There is a growing tendency at the and harrowing the next process is an Lake from present day among farmers, and especially among those emigrants possessed of locate a telemost foolish little capital, who come to the colonies erni-Cowichan to find a use for that capital which will bring in more bountiful returns than the ublic money ne of common more antiquated methods of the old counlegraph along try, to plant crops which, by great care and skill, can be made to extract from road is tran by the mail few acres almost as great a profit as averse along en times their number will produce unerson in four der the ordinary rotation of grass, cerehaps they are als and roots. Of such nature are hops, wire in the and it is the object of this paper to make it a few show how they may be beneficially cultivated in the neighborhood of Victoria, n the Alberni with all fur-In a short sentence this may be summed up by saying that the great natural fers, etc.? From lready a good tility of the soil, combined with other ery little more features which will be mentioned, go features which will be inclusion, by lengths. Anyhow, provide first a piece of wire of not less than 100 yards in the head far to compensate for the cost of the mar-the produce can be conveyed to the mar-length and attach a round piece of wood this road (the on) people will kets of London. At present there is a at each end for a handle. On the wire small local demand, but the neighboring at distances of seven feet apart attach from the end litinat no one Pacific states of Oregon, Washington and California have so immensely outnt specially by grown their local requirements in the short sticks a foot long to the number of is the central production of hops that it is not neces-production of hops that it is not neces-about 900 to the acre. These may be h line there production of hops that it is not that of sary to think of any market but that of England. This paper is not intended to England. This can be culture but is ny longer. be a full treatise on hop culture, but is be a full treatise on awhat, is necessary 14 feet from it put a peg in the ground, to be done in order to establish a garden. Some English readers will perhaps also be 14 feet from the fence at right excuse the mention of the fact that a angles to the first. Then at the other

an Belle, Capt. this afternoon lystery. She ntire season. t the Copper lystery in the k a line along ttie, but the a good run Hattie, Capt. arrived in port She was pickhe straits. She 2nd and has 0 and Theresa

UND.

red after

come in and

ntains. Some

good ground

eeks.

vs. -The Sailors' ilors to the at San Pedro union wages ception is ex No news con-

ters in Brazil rtment in sevcommunication ven official dis-States minister the Brazilian ur of closing

d been heard.

## THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893

lected will require to be drained; in fact and cedar slabs ten feet long could be it may be said that drainage in a great-er or less degree is a necessity, and this is a sawmill in the neighborhood, the outwork may now be carried out, but it is side slabs of cedar logs could probably be better to wait until the plants are in, for had for nothing, but it is needless to say two reasons; first, because it is better to plant the hops before the winter rains set in, and secondly because after they are in the drains themselves can be land, the drain may be filled with them to the depth of one foot, making a "rubof any repairs that may be required in ble drain," which will work excellently the future being effected without disturband last forever. ing a root. It may be added that dur-POLING.

The first year the plants will require short poles, about ten feet long, one to, each hill. The second and subsequent years two poles to a hill will be wanted, of from fourteen to sixteen feet icug. Cedar poles are the best, but are somewhat difficult to get, and fir are so mumerous that it does not much untter if. they do not last so long as cedar. Poles should not be more than three inchsolutely true and straight. Nor can mistakes be rectified afterwards, for a es in diameter at the butts, and not less than one inch at the top. They must be pointed at the lower end. Their cost is from eight to ten dollars a thousand. There are several other methods of poling more than 300 years ago. We will suppose that the field is rectangular, or hop gardens, being arrangements of wires or string carried from post to post, and though they may have advantages they rard Inlet. nearly so, and that one at least of its are mainly devices used in England to avoid the expense of poles, and they involve much extra labor, so that, taking everything into consideration, the oldwire equal in length to the shortest side fashioned system of poling is probably the best, and is certainly the cheapest in this country. As soon as the young plants begin to shoot, the poles may be put in position, which is done by a "pitcher," a pointed piece of iron about three feet six inches in length, and with a cross handle of wood. With this instrument places by white lead. Secondly provide out, another man following and driving of things may be now, it was ten times the poles firmly into the holes thus made. Great care must be taken to keep the poles true in line. It will be found that | British Columbia in 1875 I was informend of the longest straight fence and at many of the plants refuse to climb the or "bass," a process that has to be k pt

going in the garden for some time. These are the operation required to establish a garden. Many works have and bewilderment-when, sailing along ferred to "The Journal of the Royal Ag-Albemarle street, London. Price, three shillings and six pence. And also to 'Hop Culture in the United States," by the Canadian Pacific railway connected lar to A B. This can be done by getting E. Meeker, published by the author, Puyworld, hops were grown at Saanich, ing it at 30 and 80 feet. Hold both ends allup, Washington, U.S.A., price, \$1,50. The following figures may be found seful:

ket)' or from their insatiable desire for ing the mark at 80 feet, draw the loose more ardent potations than were afforded part out until the other two sides are by John Barleycorn and the golden hop, tight, and put in a peg where the mark at 80 feet comes, and call it C. C A hops and many gardens went out of cul- will then be at right angles to A B. tivation. Of those few that are left Now holding one end of the wire at A. the owners do not seem to have reaped stretch it along A C so that its farther \*Ploughs, harrows, cultivators, &c.. spraying machine and appliances... \*One pair horses... the benefit they should have done, and end is in line with C and put in this may be accounted for by their de-lay in acquiring modern improvements wire and, holding one end at B, Drying kiln in machinery and implements necessary stretch it along at right angles to

to secure the best kind of success, and B A and put in a peg at the end; E. Then \$3,667 \*N.B.-If the garden formed part of a farm it would not be necessary to charge the full value of these items to it, as perhaps half the time they would be available for other work. their failing to avail themselves of stretch the wire between E and D and the best markets. At present it is not (beginning at D) put in pegs every seven easy to acquire suitable cleared land in feet. It is now easy to stretch the wire Saanich in small quantities, 25 to 50 across the field from the pegs in A B to

EARLY DAYS.

Rev. A. Dunn Refers to the Life and Labor of the Late Rev R. Jamieson. On Sunday, 17th September, in the Port Haney Presbyterian church, Rev. A. Dunn, in concluding a sermon from the text, "Her sins, which are many, are forginven, for she loved much," spoke in the following terms respecting the life and labors of the late Rev. Robert Jamieson:

Some who are here to-day have heneft ed by the ministrations of the late Rev. Mr. Jamieson, New Westminster, who died on the 6th of September and was buried on the 8th. Probably most of you are aware that he was the first Presbyterian minister who conducted services at Maple Ridge. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Jamieson arrived at New Westminster, proceeded to organize a congregation and to build what is now known there as the old Presbyterian church. For several years previous to my arrival (in 1875), in addition to his duties at New Westminster, he gave such supply as he could at Fort Langley, Maple Ridge, North Arm and Bur-

Those of you who have come in during recent years can with difficulty realize the state of the country, the state of affairs generally, in those far away early days. There are some here to-day, perhaps, who think the times hard enough even now. There are some, not long ago out from old settled places, with all their advantages and privileges, who think life in Maple Ridge monotonous and lonesome enough in 1893, and who would one man makes the holes in the exact | like to return to the place whence they place occupied by the pegs, which he pulls | came. But, however depressing the state worse in almost every respect twenty or thirty years ago. When I arrived in ed that my field of labor extended along pole, and they must be tied with rushes the Fraser river eastward to Yale, wherever I found settlers. I shall never forget the feeling of utter desolation that came over me-my feeling of amazement

been written on the subject, but for fur-, for the first time from Westminster to ther information the reader may, by re- Langley on the old Reliance, I looked in vain on the right and on the left for ricultural Society of England," Third Se- human habitation. It is true that when ries, Volume 4, Part II., No. 14. 30th of we came to Maple Ridge we could see June, 1893, published by John Murray, three or four small houses; but I had no idea that day that these cabins without chimneys were the abodes of white people. Yet the humblest cabin in Maple Ridge to-day would be equal if not superior to the best then. Around these cabins, located here and there along the. banks of the river, there were small patches cleared, and these cleared spaces vere surrounded by immense firs and cedars, gloomy and threatening. And when the thick underbrush was drenched with the fall rains the prospect was more dismal still.

back five or six miles and hundreds of 200 200 250 1,000 a vacant quarter section, there was then not a solitary dweller-just the dark and apparently interminable forest. Then there was almost the entire absence of and consequently difficulty and even dan-

near this, except at Fort Langley.

ed him to put off his armor and rest given. But as there was, during the from his long campaign. That Mr. Jamieson sometimes gave stone going out of power, time I speak of, no prospect of Gladoffence needlessly-that he sometimes -that he did not always pursue the course best calculated to conciliate and regret. Men of his stamp are peculiarly liable to err in these respects. But that people in Northwestern Canada.

and discouragements, and oftentimes in the midst of sickness and great bodily weakness, to do his duty to his Lord, to of rank in London. Mr. W. B. Scarth, his church and to his fellow men, according to his views of what was right and proper; and that he actually accomplished a great and lasting and beneficent work in this Pacific province, all fair-minded men must no less readily concede. Mr. Jamieson actually did what others declined to touch. "Many a Macedonian cry," said the late Rev. Donald Fraser, Victoria, "was sent to the eastern provinces, but the responses were few and far between." Some came and looked for a short time, but prudently retreated. And others came and labored nobly for a few years, but got

on his resignation of his charge of St. have been realized by this time. But Andrew's in 1884 he handed over a full too much was attempted at the start. church to his successor, the Rev. John and as a result the whole scheme seems Sutherland Mackay.

My friends, whether we appeal to our wn experience and observation or to the element in the great commercial comstatements of Holy Scripture, this con- pany was a very small part of the clusion is forced upon us, namely, that on the great day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. disclosures of an unexpected kind will but also in the old country, and that was be made. Some who are first shall be sufficient to kill it, so far, at least, as last and the last first. Again and again, the crofters were concerned. The idea here and there, some poor widow, obscure and unknown, it will be found, had cast in more than these rich landowners, or these wealthy merchants. The motives which actuated men will then be taken into account. "Therefore judge nothing before the time until the Lord come'

CROFTER COLONIZATION.

To the Editor: In the Times of yesterday there is a long yarn, but as a Yankee would say,"there's nuthin'tu it." My name is introduced to adorn the tale; if that amuses your correspondent, "it don't hurt I." This writer on "The Crofters" adopts the respectable nom de plume of "Scotchman." I don't think he is a Scotchman, but rather some primitive specimen of the Darwinian theory, in process of evolution. A Scotchman-the real Mackay-is a man "wha fears nae foe." He would disdain, Indian like, to sneak behind a tree to shoot; he comes out boldly with claymore in hand. If there is anything or creature I despise more than another, it is the reptile 'snake in the grass," or he who thrusts

himself on the public under an assumed Where there are now roads running name, which very likely he is utterly unworthy to bear. Let this "jack daw" correspondent of yours throw off the neacock feathers and come out, fair and square, and let us see the real Jack Daw. anything worthy of the name of roads, trouble you with a few further remarks was taken from Pineapple jail ger in moving around from place to however, in answer to an "ignis fatuus,"

WORKING EXPENSES. On an average crop of 1200 pounds to On an average crop of 1200 pounds to

individual efforts took the place of government aid, made mistakes and acted imprudently and the scheme of Lady Gordon Cathcart was one of the results. I had some little hand in that scheme in preparing win-his best friends' readily admit and a memo, of information on what I deemed to be the best plan for settling the The he struggled along for a long period of crofters were sent out and everything years, in the midst of manifold hardships possible was done for their comfort, not only by Lady Cathcart and her agents, but also by several philanthropic ladies manager of the Canada Northwest Land Co., was untiring in his efforts to care for these people. In fact, as "Scotchman" says, too much was done for them and their self-reliance was impaired. I fear from what I have heard that the same thing would have happened to the crofter fishermen had they been sent out to British Columbia. If, instead of en-deavoring to launch an immense company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, our provincial authorities had been content, with bringing out say a dozen of fishermen families as an experiment and then taken every means to sick or discouraged, or both, and quit the field. Mr. Jamieson remained, and the idea of crofter colonization here might to have been killed. Many people be-sides "Scotchman" believe that the crofter scheme compared to the real designs of the enterprise. I do not say that it was so, but the idea got abroad, not only here of the commercial comptny was a good one outside of the crofter |aspect of the case, and there is no doubt the capital employed could have been made highly Why not profitable in many ways. drop the crofter business, at least for the present while Gladstone remains in power, and go on with the commercial company? Surely the success of the scheme, with its proposed capital of. I understand, five million dollars, did not altogether hinge upon the bringing out of a few crofter fishermen. It is true, as

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you remark in your editorial, that the money to aid the British Columbia scheme was voted, but if I mistake not Gladstone is just the man to find a good

ALEX. BEGG. Not the Crofter.

### American Dispatches.

Madison Court House, Va., Sept. 19 .- . Floods in this section have caused immense damage to crops. Four large mills on the banks of the Rapidan river and three dwellings in this county have been washed away. The village of Crigglesville, on Robins river, was almost swept out of existence. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were

reported lost. Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19.-Reilly Gulley, a negro, 23, was lynched vester-And then, as he says in his concluding day at Pineapple for the attempted rape sentence, "I may on another occasion of Mrs. Nored, wife of a farmer. He by a on Crofter colonization." It will not be, large orowd of angry citizens and strung

om the United now at Monte ng gear and takto leave for e matters have

19.-John D. Buenos Avres. \$2,000,000. Jas Wayne county ased, has r sister, Mrs. N.Y., and two estate. One posed to be in ick, was on his John D. Fox settled in Wis e interested in After, the ut his property There his wealth some time in mily settled in

Archduke Franz Austrian throne, der at 10 o'clock ere at 3 o'clock orthern Pacific here reviewing oops of the reg directions from ended an invita pect or review and. But Gen. chamberlain in prince was trav. efore declined

-The following man, agent al Montana, was lepartment this gathering chil-Wet's place, at four of my Inquarter of a they saw two horse and a pack run. The police men ambushed. ush, when both ng upon us with passed through nd another bullet louse Bird" in The other ened fire with both instantly. ate Kane wants he supreme bench ulating a petition and is receiving daily throughout ons are that she 5,000 names beek. Miss Kane signatures, so should there be takes in the petiield to stay, her ambition will ne is well known looked and is the legal frater-About a year istant prosecuto and broke an At one time tinguished herself water in the face presiding over the At ancounsel. ter arrival in Chijail to see a prisidmittance because he became fighting ling off one of her

struck the jailer

land in this island. As pointed out in the concluding lines of the last paragraph, probably any rich in the spring if cuttings cannot be obhowever, be absolutely clear of weeds, plant from 1000 to 1500 hills per day, rocks and roots, so that there may be according to the condition of the ground cultivation. A soil which experience has peg takes out a square "spit" about six shown to be excellent is fine, friable, al- or eight inches deep, and loosens the soil 22 inches lying in a bed of stiff yellow cuttings in a basket, carefully plants north. It is absolutely necessary that their heads inclining towards each other, the soil drains itself quickly, or that and replaces the peg a few inches from this from the fact that the morning sun brings more health and strength to plant life than the sun in any other time of the day. It may seem at first sight that as long as there are no trees or other obstructions to its rays, the sun of this without a diagram, but it is as and place it in such a position that its the sun. It is now obvious that the and it will be seen that only half the rays that there are in one square foot fall upon the board. The more inclinanearest the sun is elevated above the side furthest off, actually no direct rays will reach it, only reflected rays, and they are absolutely useless for hops. A conspraying, and it is convenient to have garden should be rectangular, square if possible, and must be securely fenced. rowed several times in different direcons, until the soil is brought into good tilth Any weeds that may be torn out leaps and burnt, and if any rocks or arge stones or roots are found they uld be removed, as from this time forward all the operations of cultivation are necessarily hampered by the presence of the plants themselves. If the or hummocks should be removed and tion of the garden can be carried on with much greater ease and success on even surface than a rough one; in

fact some of the implements used, such

as a spraying machine, cannot be worked

roderate capital. Most of the farms ground. The process is easily repeated all over a very large field when once the first rectangle is correctly laid down. The lines of pegs will serve as guides. Four teen feet at least must be left as a "headthe industry, and the increased demand land" on every side of the field.

ing the winter it is more easily

where the drains are required. The meth-od of draining will therefore be ex-

plained in its proper place. Having finished the work of ploughing

marking out the ground, and this re-

quires to be done with great care, be-

cause it will be found much more easy

to work the garden if the lines are ab-

root once planted remains practically

where it is for all time. There are gar

dens in England now that were planted

sides are straight. The necessaries for

marking out are, first a piece of thin

of the field, that is to say long enough to

stretch across it, but if the field is say

more than 150 yards in every direction

it would be better to mark it in two

lengths. Anyhow, provide first a piece

tags of string or rag, secured in their

This peg, which may be called A, should

14 feet from it, which may be called B.

Now take the end of the wire and hold

B, or if it is not long enough to reach

dollar is practically four shillings-five go end of the longest fence put another peg

some 18 miles from Victoria, successfully it at A and let the other end be held at

samples that have been turned out there B "range" the end until it is in line

is no doubt that hops equal to, if not with B, and put in pegs at every seven

surpassing, the best "Pacifics" can be and foot mark along between A and B. Then

are grown in this district. Long before from A set off at right angle perpendicu-

British Columbia with the rest of the a piece of string 120 feet long and mark-

but either from the extreme sobriety of at A and lay the mark at 30 feet along

acres being ample for a hop grower of the pegs in D E and peg off the enclosed

people of Victoria (then the only mar- ) the line already pegged out. Then hold-

Hop cuttings can be obtained from the advisability of cutting up their Messrs. E. Meeker & Co., of Puyallup, Washington, at \$5 per thousand, which are quite as good as bedded sets. To the first cost must of course be added suitable land can be found at such places | freight and duty. Two cuttings at least as Cowichan and Comox, where the price | are put to every hill, so that not less than is much less. In fact, there is every 1800 or say 2000 per acre must be got. reason to believe that hops may be Before planting, any long, straggling grown on any rich, well-drained bottom roots, and the ends of old bines, if there are any, must be cut off. Here it may

be said that planting may be carrie! out il here will grow hops. It should, tained in the autumn. Two men can nothing to interfere with its complete one man carries a spade, and at every uninous loam, of an average depth of at the bottom; the other man with the clay, with a gentle slope towards the two (or three, if they are not large) with

#### it lies in such manner that any water it the plants, always on the same side of may retain can be easily drawn off by them, as a guide when poling. Nothing drainage. The authorities differ on the more is now to be done to the plants unquestion of aspect, but the southeast is til the young bines appet: in the sping. generally admitted to be the best. And and in the meantime the farmer's attenthere seems to be sufficient reason for tion must be turned to draining,

DRAINING.

It is almost impossible in a short paper to explain a system of dramage that may suit all lands, but the first thing to do is to make a drain along the nighest side of the land to catch all water that may will shine just as much upon one piece flow on to it from other higher places. A of land as upon another, but it is not drain must also be constructed along the It is difficult to explain the reason lowest side of the cold to receive and earry off all the water from the other follows: Take a board one foot square drains. This and the first should be connected by another drain ranning across plane is at right angles to the rays of the field in any natural hollow that there may be, or along one side. This set of board receives all the rays of the sun three drains may be called "main" drains. that there are in one square foot. Now Into them are led other drains, cut across incline the board backwards until it is the general slope, and it sufficient angles at an angle of 45 degrees with the rays to secure a fall. The number and distance apart of these subsidiary drains depends entirely upon local necessities. but their effect will be seen almost as tion given to the board the less amount soon as they are cut, and their number of rays fall upon it, and if the motion can then be determined. Remember a s continued until the side of the board drain receives the water from the up hill side, and prevents it soaking into the ground below it, where its effects may be looked for. Probably, drains will require to' be from 50 to 100) feet apart, siderable amount of water is used in and any specially wet hollows may require several little branches to completehe supply adjacent to the field. The ly dry them.' The drains should be of sufficient depth to reach the clay subsoil. and from this fort. and also to allow about a foot of soil As soon as possible in the autumn the above them; they should be about ten land should be deeply ploughed and har inches broad at the bottom. Earthenware pipes are of course the best, and where they are used much narrower drains may be cut to receive them; but by this process should be raked into they are costly, and efficient substitutes may be made of cedar slabs. A slab of about six inches broad by two inches thick is laid on its edge on one side of the drain, and another slab of the same thickness and about ten or twelve inches broad is laid against it, the water runsurface of the ground is very uneven it ning in the triangular space below. Fir should be graded, that is to say, hillocks boughs, fern, or straw should be laid on them before replacing the earth. The tollows filled up. The future cultiva- main drains, which must be open or constructed in such manner that they will carry off a large amount of water, should be about six inches deeper than the others, so that their mouths may not be silted up. Drain cutting costs from one dollar on very rough ground. In all probabil-ity any piece of ground that may be se- (four rods), according to size and depth, and discharged Judge Carusi.

the acre the annual expense, including everything, such as cultivation, depreciation of poles, picking, drying and italing may be estimated at 12 cents per pound. or in round figures \$150 an acre. 1f

this would not be incarred, but taking it a garden of ten acres. PROFIT Again, to take the average crop of 12(m)

pounds and an average price of 25 cents per pound, we get \$300 per acre--\$3000 our ten acres-leaving a net profit of \$1500, which represents interest at about such circumstances and with such lone-42 1-2 per cent. on the capital outlay. It may be added that this estimate of their pioneer missionary were most welweight per acre, and also of the price, have often been greatly exceeded, and 't. is certain that with constant attention and careful cultivation a very heavy crop higher than those grown in Washington State can be raised in the district of of opinion regarding Mr. Jamieson as Saanich, in the Island of Vancouver.

#### General Dispatches,

New York, Sept. 19 .- The World tomorrow will say: "Never before in the history of sugar refining in this country has there been so great a product from the various refineries as is being turned working full time and over time, night and day. In Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City, New York and Williamsburg, all the concerns, the machinery of which a few weeks ago was either topped altogether, or running so languidly as barely to be in motion, are now working full capacity. Yet with all this expenditure of energy, the supply is inadequate to the demand. For three weeks the refiners have been completely swamp-

ed with orders. Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept: 19 .-- Some of United States army is being shown here to-day. It is the requiar contest for the army rifle prizes, which was begun yessimilar number from the department of Montana, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, the Belleview rifle range of Nebraska,

Port Angeles, Sept. 20 .- On Monday the state began the preliminary examina- there were some hoped that by coarse, tion of Judge Samuel P. Carusi before Judge C. W. Brewster, justice of the peace, upon the charge of shooting Dr. him and his preachings. I. R. Herrick on Sept. 5 last. The case came to a sudden termination yesterday at the close of the testimony for the state, when the attorneys for the defendant made a motion for the discharge of Carusi on the ground that the evidence adduced by the state fully exonerated and justified Judge Carusi in the firing of the fatal shot. The evidence was formally reported, showing Herrick to be the attacking party, he using a deadly weapon and striking Carusi repeatedly upon the head until he became dazed. bewildered, irresponsible, when the fatal shot was fired, and that the whole affray only lasted four or five seconds. court granted the motion of the defendant

the opposite side of the river, and only some tour or five school houses between Yale and the mouth of the river. Such, then, was the state of things in this the owner has his own horses and put in neighborhood in 1875, and Mr. Jamiehis work as well, a very large portion of son, be it remembered, had been in the country some ten or twelve years before as it stands it would represent \$1500 on | me. Indeed, for several years after he came, in 1862, there was no settlement at all along the Fraser river, except at Fort Langley, an old Hudson Bay Co.'s

post. Well, to these brave, hardy pioneer settlers of Maple Ridge, living under some surroundings, the stated visits of come and his Sunday services universally attended. I believe his practise was to hold service at Fort Langley in the morning and in Maple Ridge in the of hops of a quality that would rank afternoon and at New Westminster in the evening. If there was any difference a man, there was no difference of opinion respecting his ability as a preacher.

I don't think I ever once heard his preaching spoken against. While closely following the old paths he kept himself well informed and abreast of the times. His discourses were fresh, attractive, and eminently practical, and delivered out at the present time. All the works in a spirited manner The services over. under the control of the Sugar Trust are his hearers would sometimes accompany ) him to his canoe, where there would be an informal leave-taking; perhaps as he took his seat in a pouring rain, a sally pel sadness, to reconcile his flock to their surroundings and to beget a desire for the missionary's return.

Again, in those early days the char acter of the population was quite singular and remarkable. For the most part the early setlers were adventurous miners who had come thither from all parts of the finest shooting in the history of the | the world. Generally they were intelligent, self-reliant, generous to a degree, and disposd to treat with respect ministers of all denominations. But there terday afternoon. Capt. F. B. Baldwin | were also some, as might be expected, of the Fifth Infantry is in command, of the baser sort-dissipated, reckless and the competing teams comprise one and irreligious-men who did not blush from the department of the east, one to affirm that they had left civilization from the department of Dakota, two and its restraints in order that here in from the department of the Platte, a the wild west they might lead a free and easy life, unfettered by the usages of Missouri, one from the department of society and the restrictions of religion; Texas, two from the departments of and therefore to be confronted right here Colorado and California and one from in the forest primeval, where the Indithe department of Arizona. In the car- ans had their dwellings, by the ministers bine contest the teams come from the of religion-to be exhorted right here cavalry competitions held at Fort Keogh, on the banks of the Fraser to live soberly and righteously and to observe the decencies and proprieties of civilized life was more than they had expected and more than they could stand, and no doubt

contemptuous and cruel treatment of the preacher they might soon get rid of If any thought that by acting thus

they could get rid of Mr. Jamieson they had mistaken their man. He had come to discharge a special duty, to maintain a certain position, and he resolved to do this or perish in the attempt. He spared no man's sin or unbelief, he courted no man's favor, and he feared noman's face. He came to stay, and he stayed. He came to preach Christ and him crucified, and by the grace of God he did so to the end. The banner he until the last Sunday in August, 1893, The

me by the Scottish society in this city. referred to, I subscribe myself in sincer-ALEXANDER BEGG, ity, The Crofters' Friend. Sept. 21st, 1893.

# THE CROFTERS.

To the Editor: I may perhaps be permitted to add a few remarks to those of "Scotchman," which appeared in your hissue of last evening. So far as my namesake is concerned I certainly think he has no right to the claim of being the. originator of crofter colonization, because long before he appeared upon the scone it had been well looked into and

put to a practical test. In my capacity as general emigration agent in Europe for the C. P. R. a few years ago I had a good deal to do with the work of promoting crofter colonization in Canada, and in the end I came to the conclusion that it would never prove to be a success. I had an illustrated pamphlet descriptive of Canada published in the Gaelic language and circulated freely among the people of the north of Scotland, including the crofters. For upwards of a year I employed a special agent who knew and understood the crofters to go from house to house and ascertain their views on emigrating to Canada. From this agent, a most faithful man in the performance of his duties, I had regular weekly reports, and from these I became convinced that the chief desire of the crofters of wit and humor, which tended to dis- was an improvement of their condition at home rather than emigration to another land. At the time they hoped the government would step in to their

aid and give them more land and better means to obtain a ligelihood. The reports also showed that the crofters have an intense love for their native land, and most of them preferred their miserable crofts to leaving Scotland.

While at Inverness on one occasion J met Lord Napier, the chairman of the royal crofter commission, and at his invitation I appeared before that body in Edinburgh and made as strong a plea as possible in favor of crofter settlement in Canada. I was followed, however, by others, who made a most determined stand against the crofters being removfrom their islands and hills. The idea was, if I remember aright, that the government should provide more land in Scotland for these people, that a system of migration should be undertaken rather than one of emigration. I found out afterwards that this view of the question coincided more with public opinion in Scotland than did mine, except among landed proprietors and those in sympathy with them. The fact that thousands of acres were devoted to deer forests, many of which were rented out by the season to foreigners, some of whom were Americans, aroused a very bitter feeling when the idea of shipping off the crofters to the colonies when the idea was mooted.

It was held that all this land, held merely for the pleasure of the wealthy, should be converted into better use for the benefit of the crofters and others, and that if this were done there would be imme- of the Cumberland. Amongst those regdiate relief to the conjected districts and istered at the Hollenden are Gens. H. no necessity for deporting the crofters. The Gladstone government was not at all in sympathy at that time with the ness meeting to be held this afternoon idea of granting aid for emigration pur-poses any more than it is to-day. The a routine character. At the annual banunfurled when he landed in New West-minster in 1862, he bore strongly aloft which succeeded it was, however, of a ton will deliver the oration. An invitadifferent way of thinking, because it tion has been sent to President Cleve

the colored people are greatly incensed over the affair and trouble is feared. Litchfield, Ky., Sept. 19 .- Five white persons escaped from the county jail

last night by gaining access to the bathroom, cutting through the brick wall and letting themselves down by means of blankets tied together. They were serving terms ranging from one to four

Boston, Sept. 19 .- The will of the late F. Ames, filed to-day, contains no public bequests. The total estate and personal property in the Northeastern is given to the widow, also the Boston residence, the personal property in it, the stables and \$500,000 outright. The residue of the estate is left in trust to Samuel Car. Oliver Ames second and Oliver W. Mink for the benefit of the widow and children. It is stated authoritatively that the will does not contemplate the sale of securities held by the estate.

San Francisco, Sept. 19 .- The Whitney ferry service between this city and Oakland has been sold to the Davie Navigation Co. The sale included the transfer steamers Grace Barton and Frank Silva.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.-The steamer Queen is having a new propeller put in and will take the place of the Walla Walla on the next trip to the Sound, the later being taken off for repairs,

Elwood, Ind., Sept. 19 .- The business situation is growing brighter. Among the works now running are McBert's mill, 750 hands; radiator factory, full capacity; tinplate mill, full force and beaind orders; bottle works of Nevicson & Waiscope, 200; McCloy's glass factory, 500. The plate glass factory will start October 1st with 500 hands. The Akron steam forge works are nearing comple tion and the construction of the Rube locomotive works will begin in the next 30 days. Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 20 .- The ter-

ritory of New Mexico, through a mass convention held here to-day, made formal demand for admission as a state, and called upon congress to recognize the universal desire of the people of the territory that it should be admitted to the Union. Gov. Thornton presided and every municipal and commercial organization in the territory was represented. The resolutions passed declared that the admission should take place during the present session of congress, and a committee was appointed to take adequate measures in that direction.

Sec.

New Yor. Sept. 20 .- Wall Street Traders Stock Exchange was less bullish this morning, and in the first ten minutes business prices declined a quarter to one per cent. News, from Washington did not turn out as good as the average trader had been led to believe late yesterday afternoon. It was said then that a vote would be taken immediately on the silver matter. This morning a different construction was put on the matter and lijuidations followed.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 20 .- High veterans of the war are here in goodly numbers to-day to take part in the 24th annual reunion of the society of the Army W. Slocum, J. M. Schofield, James D. Morgan and D. S. Stanley. The busiwhen, dressed and ready to leave his house to conduct the usual service in the penitentiary, his Master came, compand-to the British Columbia scheme was

