LIQUOR LICENSES.

The New Board Hold Their First Meeting and Transact Considerable Business.

Two Applications for New Licenses—The Magistrate Raises a Fine Point of Law.

His Worship Mayor Beaven, Police Magistrate Macrae and Dr. I. W. Powell, J.P., sat yesterday morning as a Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria, and disposed of a very considerable list of business with commendable despatch. There were seven applications for transfers, nine for renewals, two for temporary licenses, and two for new licenses. Consideration of the last mentioned was deferred until Monday afternoon next at 2:30 o'clock.

The most interesting point developing during the session was in connection with the double application of Steve O'Brien—first for the transfer of the license for the Senate Saloon from 91 to 93 Government street; and second for the transfer of the same license from the applicant to Frederick Weldon.

Police Magistrate Macrae, in reference to the first request, raised the point that it was beyond the power of the Board to grant, section 218 a, of the Act, by implication, stating that the transfer from one premises to another is only permissable in the event of the licensed premises being rendered, by fire or some other apparent cause, unfit for business purposes. Mr. F. B. Gregory (Belyea & Gregory), who appeared for the application was not ready to answer the point and the application was adjourned until Monday. The transfer from S. O'Brien to F. Weldon was allowed.

The two new licenses asked for are for the Osborne House, at the corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, and for the Board of Trade building, on Bastion street. The former is opposed by two petitions, the one from David Spencer, on behalf of the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora avenue, and the other from Rev. John Campbell, Ph.D., and George Pottinger, on behalf of the First Presbyterian Church, directly opposite the premises proposed to be licensed. The record of business transacted yesterday is as follows:

TRANSFERS.

James Munger to Edward Legg—for the Mirror saloon, corner of Yates and Broad streets. Granted.

R. H. Ward (deceased) to Isaac Aves—for the Albion saloon, Herald street. Granted.

S. O'Brien to F. Weldon—for the Senate saloon, Government street. Granted.

John Berg to Charles J. Tulk, and Charles J. Tulk to R. J. Johnson—for the Cosmopolitan hotel, Johnson street. Temporary transfer permit ratified and extended to the next sitting of the court.

H. C. Ward to Geo. E. Smith—for the license held for the northwest corner of Government and John streets. Temporary transfer permit ratified and extended to the next sitting of the court.

RENEWALS.

A. Cameron—Rock Bay hotel, Rock Bay avenue; six months.

W. R. Tullock—Wilson hotel, Yates street; six months.

F. G. Vernon—Turner or Vernon block, Douglas and View streets; six months.

John Turner—Janion hotel, Store street; six months.

P. T. Patton—Hotel Victoria, Government street; six months.

S. Leiser—Queen's hotel, Store and Johnson streets; six months.

F. W. Garland—Balmoral restaurant, Douglas street; six months.

William Jensen—Dallas hotel, Dallas road; six months.

M. C. Brown—Buck building, Broad street; six months.

TEMPORARY LICENSES.

The Sons of Erin—for Dominion Day picnic at the Caledonia grounds. Granted.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society—for 4th of July picnic at the Caledonia grounds. Granted.

NEW LICENSES.

F. Elworthy—for the Board of Trade building, Bastion square. Adjourned until Monday at 2:30 p.m.

Carlo Boesi—for Osborne house, corner of Pandora avenue and Blanchard street. Adjourned until Monday at 2:30 p.m.

BOTTLE LICENSE TRANSFER.

Angus & Gordon to Erskine, Wall & Co.—for premises at the corner of Government and Fort streets. Granted.

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

The American Hotel Gutted—Narrow Escape of the Occupants, Who were Asleep.

Grave Fears Entertained that Wholesale Warehouses Adjoining Would Also be Burned.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock this morning the American Hotel on Yates street, between Pearson's tinware store and Boucherat & Co.'s wholesale liquor warehouse, was discovered to be on fire. There were then in the building ten people, eight of whom were upstairs in bed and had a narrow escape in getting out. Bob Dugeon, one of the proprietors, and Mrs. Dugeon were in bed sound asleep. They did not hear the alarm which woke the others, and before they were alarmed the room was full of smoke, while the flames were breaking up from below. Both, however were got out safely, but Dugeon was so completely overcome with excitement that he wanted to go back. When he was half way up stairs rushing headlong towards the very centre of the fire as it was then burning, he was seized and forced back to the sidewalk where he became so violent that two of the sturdiest of Victoria's police force were scarcely strong enough to hold him. At the time of going to press he had not recovered.

The fire originated, it is thought, either in one of the small rooms behind the bar or in the brick bakery attached at the rear. The main building is of frame, an old structure of the '69 days, and with the fresh breeze from the west the fire quickly spread, burning principally upwards and forward. The fire brigade made a good run down and had water on in short order. Pearson's tinshop was flooded, and streams were also run on the top of Boucherat & Co.'s stone building on the west, which had a narrow escape, but was luckily saved. The whole of the interior of the American was destroyed with all the contents. The building was owned by Mr. T. Burnes, and was insured for $3,000. The hotel was leased to Dugeon & Bryce, who are insured, but to what extent could not be ascertained. Their loss will be comparatively heavy, although at this writing it is thought most of the bar stock will be saved.

HALIFAX, June 14.—General Montgomery Moore, the new commander of the Imperial forces in Canada, arrived at Halifax yesterday and was received with the usual salute.

AN EXPRESSION OF ESTEEM.

At a meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Methodist church yesterday afternoon, the retiring pastor, Rev. Coverdale Watson, was presented with the following address, to which he replied most happily:

To Rev. Coverdale Watson:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—On the eve of your departure, after a second term of ministerial labor and pastoral care among us we desire, on behalf of the Quarterly Official and Trustee Boards of Pandora Avenue Methodist church, to assure you of their hearty appreciation of your services during a trying period of our history.

The occurrence of a series of unexpected and unforseen circumstances as well as the financial depression have rendered your position for the past two years, at least, one of peculiar difficulty. It is as gratifying, therefore, for you to know as for us to place on record that amid all those discouragements the utmost harmony and good feeling have existed between yourself, as pastor, and the entire managing board of the church. And we are thankful to the Great Head of the church for the spiritual and financial success that have attended your labors among us.

While the close and amicable relations between yourself and the official boards, the membership and congregation of the Metropolitan Methodist church, are now to be severed, we rejoice to know that another and not distant field of labor will receive the benefit of your services; so that we confidently look forward to an occasional re-union in the future. With this agreeable prospect in view we trust and pray that overruling Providence will continue to bestow upon you a large measure of health and strength, in order that for many years to come you may do effectual work in the Master's vineyard.

We extend our best wishes and kindest regards to Mrs. Watson and all the members of your family; hoping that they with yourself may experience nothing but increasing prosperity and comfort in the years that are to come, and in the end an abundant entrance into life everlasting.

On behalf of the Quarterly Official and Trustee Boards.

(Signed) DAVID SPENCER, WM. F. ARCHIBALD, JOHN JESSOP, } Committee.

Victoria, June 13, 1893.

PHILANTHROPIC EFFORT.

Eight Sections of the World's Congress of Charities and Kindred Work Meet.

Some of Their Proceedings—A Very Interesting Programme of Discussions.

CHICAGO, June 14.—For the third time the eight sections of the World's Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy convened this morning with an attendance fully as large as that of either of the two preceding days. The gathering thus far has been one of the most largely attended yet held in the Art Palace, notwitnstanding the fact that the sub-division of the work renders it impossible for a single person to participate in or listen to more than a small proportion of the proceedings of the entire body. The success of the congress, however, is largely attributed to this division of the work, as everyone interested in philanthropic work of any kind is thus afforded an opportunity of giving his or her views, and listening to those of others in a meeting called for that express purpose.

Section 1, which is considered the public treatment of pauperism, did not come together until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the proceedings were opened by M. de Queker, of Brussels, and Prosper Van Geert, of Antwerp, who discussed, "Poor Relief in Belgium." The remainder of the session was occupied by the following papers: "Poor Relief in Mexico," by Signor Nicholay Islasy Bustamente; "The Extent of Pauperism, Absolute and Relative, in the United States, England, Germany, France and other Countries," by Mr. Frank B Sanborn, of Massachusetts; and "Cause of Pauperism and Efforts on the Part of the States to Determine Causes and Prevent Pauperism," by Mr. A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin.

The section devoted to the care of neglected children also held its session in the afternoon, when the consideration of "The Care of the Feeble-minded and otherwise Defective Classes," was taken up, and discussed informally. Chairman John S. Billing, of Section 3, called his department to order at 2 o'clock, and presented Dr. Robert Harvey, principal medical officer of the British frontier at Peshawur, India, who read an interesting paper on "Movable Hospitals in India." Dr. J. L. Notier, of England, then discussed "Army Hospitals," and was followed by Dr. William Wallace Ord, of the same country, on "The Utility, Peculiarities and special needs of hospitals for Children."

The following numbers were then presented: "Naval Hospitals," Dr. James D. Gatewood, surgeon, U.S. navy; "Army Hospitals," Dr. A. C. Girard, surgeon, U. S. army; "Detention Hospital for Insane and Alcoholic Patients," Dr. Matthew B. Field, examiner in lunacy, New York; "Cottage Hospitals," Mr. Francis Bacher, London, England; "Hospital Plans," illustrated by Dr. L. S. Pilcher, Brooklyn; "Special Hospitals," Dr. D. C. Hirst, Philadelphia; "Hospitals for Contagious and Infectious Diseases," Dr. M. L. Davis, Lancaster, Pa.

The sub-section on nursing met at the same hour, the following programme being presented: "The Requirements of Nurses and Specialties of Nursing," Miss M. A. Sniveley, Toronto, Ont.; "District Nursing," Miss Dacre Craven, London; "Private Nursing," Miss A. Hintz, Boston; "Infirmary Nursing," Miss Josephine D. Pledge, London; "Nursing in Alms Houses," Miss A. C. Gibson, Birmingham, Eng.; "Nursing in Sanitariums," Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, London.

The section devoted to the care of the insane met in Hall 22 shortly after noon, and Chairman G. Alder Blumer presented Dr. H. E. Allison, of New York, who read an interesting paper on "The Care and Custody of the Criminal Insane in the United States." The remainder of the programme comprised the following papers: "The Mental Examination of Convicts," by Dr. Jules Morel, Ghent; "The French Law in its Relation to the Irresponsibility of the Insane," Dr. Victor Parent, France; "Statistics of Insanity in New South Wales," Dr. Chisholm Ross. Section 5 considered "The Relation of Education to Crime," the subject being considered informally; section 6 considered "Relief in Work—Labor Tests;" section 7 resumed the lengthy programme on Sociology. Section 8, on the care of feeble-minded children, was addressed by Dr. George E. Shuttleworth, of Lancaster, England, on "State Care of the Feeble-minded—The Question in Europe." An animated discussion followed in which Dr. A. H. Wildermouth, of Wartemburg, and Professor Kjellburg were the leaders. Dr. A. C. Rogers, of Faribault, Minn., discussed "State Care of the Feeble-minded in America," and the discussion which followed was participated in by Drs. F. M. Powell, of Iowa; J. C. Blake, Fort Wayne, Ind., and W. N. Ashman, of Philadelphia.

THROUGH WEST KOOTENAY.

Trip From the Boundary at Bedlington to Revelstoke—Nelson and Its Prospects.

The Great Silver King Mine—What is Said About It—Its Facilities.

NELSON, June 5.—The Mississippi-like surroundings of the Kootenay river, cannot fail to impress the stranger travelling up this stream, from the boundary to the lake, and he would be apt to forget that he is in British Columbia, were it not that, at intervals, small clearings, through the fringe of heavy cottonwood trees, which line the banks on either side, varying in width from a few yards to an eighth of a mile, give him glimpses of towering mountain ranges. Beyond this border or fringe of timber are seen in early Spring and Autumn, great stretches of level meadow-like prairie, running back to the mountains on both sides, and following the river in varying width to the head of Kootenay lake, covering thousands of acres. These meadows are what is known as the Kootenay Valley, and are in the hands of a company, who are now at work reclaiming them by a system of dykes, originated and superintended by a well-known firm of engineers, Messrs. Keefer & Smith, of Victoria. It is a great and expensive undertaking; but when completed, it will make splendid farm land, of what are now at this season, immense lakes, caused by the overflow of the Kootenay lake and river, which are unusally high at this season owing to the immense snowfall. A squatter on this land remarked that there was more money in catching houses, floating down from Bonner's Ferry, than in trying to farm the land the way it is now. This remark will convey some idea of the flooding, and also of the worthlessness of the land if not reclaimed by dyking.

Passing out of the river into the lake, mountains, not meadows, surround you, and your attention is drawn from the splendid scenery to places of call, occurring at short intervals throughout the trip. Mines and everything pertaining thereto are now almost the sole topic of conversation and attention. Pilot Bay is the first stopping place. Here are splendid wharves and builidings for smelter purposes, as yet unfinished, but constructed in a most substantial and thorough manner. It is to be hoped they will be carried on to an early completion to help meet one of the most pressing needs of the country. There cannot be less than $200,000 already expended on this work, and when completed there will be a plant creditable alike to the owners and Province. Numerous stops, at various points, are made now at mines, here and there, for a prospector and his outfit, sometimes at a would-be townsite with a solitary hotel, store, and maybe a tent, until Ainsworth is reached. Here quite a few buildings meet the eye, including a church and, presumably, a schoolhouse. It is the trading point for a considerable group of mines, which are being developed, and is quite likely to become a snug little town. A number of the mines have Americans interested in them. Balfour is another point of stoppage, with a few mines tributary to it, but at present is not of much importance.

Kaslo, at present, is the most interesting point on the Lake, it being one of the landing or starting points for the great Slocan country. It has just passed through a boom crisis in its existence and may be said to be cooling down. Its growth has been almost phenomenal. It is a good site for a town, well supplied with water, nicely situated on the Lake, with good facilities for building, having the best saw and planing mills on the Lake. A charter for a railroad has been granted to run to the mines on Slocan Lake, but work has not yet commenced. The trip is now continued up the west arm of Kootenay Lake to Nelson, dignified and substantial, with its banks, Government offices, waterworks and telephone, not forgetting its Board of Trade, which saucy Kaslo nearly stole. Compared with other towns in Kootenay, Nelson is ahead with the best transportation facilities; accessible by C.P.R. via Revelstoke, by Great Northern via Bonner's Ferry and by Spokane Northern via Robson, over the railway from Nelson to that point. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway, now under construction, will give an all rail route to Spokane, it is expected, by the end of the year. With all these advantages Nelson may continue to be a point of most importance in West Kootenay, notwithstanding the numerous towns that are bound to spring up in this vast mining area, but it will require something more than the location there of the banks and government offices.

It is amusing to hear the Nelsonite dilate on the Silver King. The greatest bonanza in the Kootenay district or on earth—two millions worth of ore in sight, the sale of which is now being negotiated in England for a fabulous sum. One Nelsonite, relating the history of this certainly great mine, and excusing or rather explaining the reason they were not now taking out ore, said they had been in hard luck. Just as the sale was about consummated one of the principal purchasers fell sick, and to use the Nelsonite's own words as nearly as one dare put them in print, everything was just about fixed when that darn fellow (mentioning his name) must go and lay down and die, causing untold trouble to rearrange things with the administrators of his estate, and delaying the immediate prospect of working the mine. The aggrieved tone and manner of the narrator when relating this incident of the unexcusable dying of this person was comical in the extreme. This Silver King mine is undoubtedly a great one, and justifies to a great extent, the almost conceited assurance and confidence of the Nelsonite when he tells you it is the greatest mine in the country, on the continent or on earth. It is located about six miles from Nelson by trail and nine by a wagon road built up to it. In a trip to the mine made on the 24th of May, little difficulty was experienced on the journey. Snow was met with about three and a half miles from town, and continued increasing as the ascent was made until arriving at the mine at an elevation of 5,260 feet about sea level, and 4,560 feet above Kootenay lake, the snow was six feet deep. Visitors are not permitted to see the mine, but are shown the ore sheds and other appurtenances. Judging from the piles of ore, the buildings and plant, one can readily believe that sufficient development work has been done to permit of an approximate estimate of its value. Notwithstanding the heavy snowfall (unusually heavy this year) there appears to be no reason why the mine cannot be worked and communication kept up the year round.

SOJOURNER.

VIENNA, June 13.—More than 2,000 men quit work in the iron and coal mines at Kladno, Bohemia, and the strike is spreading rapidly. Troops have been ordered to the mines from Prague.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

Fraudulent Naturalization, Asiatic Labor Etc., from the Cannery Standpoint.

The following letter, addressed to the editor, appears in the Westminster Columbian:

SIR,—In reference to the fishermen's agitation now going on, matters are, perhaps, not altogether so one-sided as the public might be led to believe from perusing a report of the meeting held last Saturday night. From it a stranger would gather that the river is simply infested with Japanese and Chinese, and that the whites have all been fairly ousted. Now, is this the case? I think not.

What Japs there are are all located on Lulu Island, and you will not find a Jap at any cannery between there and New Westminster. Now, I am not saying that the white fishermen have no grievance—they have several; but the fishermen are attacking in the wrong place. First of all, the "Naturalization Act" is neither carried out in the spirit or letter in which it was conceived, not only as concerning Asiatics, but also in connection with many of the white fishermen themselves. There are white men fishing on the Fraser to-day, who came here this spring from the American side, and they have taken out papers as British subjects, being at the same time in possession of papers as American subjects, and have secured fishing licenses, and intend, after the sockeye "run" is over, to return whence they came. The same thing has occurred in previous years. Now, I think one and all are agreed that is a state of things which should be immediately remedied. But are the fishermen petitioning the right party to stop this sort of thing? I should imagine that the "Naturalization Act" is outside the jurisdiction of the Minister of Fisheries. The matter of fish freezers speculating with their licenses, and the question of "dummy" canneries, certainly demand the attention of the Fisheries Department.

Mr. Solmes' speech at Saturday's meeting, I take it, exactly represents the views of all the white fishermen, as he is their chosen secretary and spokesman. Now, throughout the whole of his speech, one does not need to read between the lines to see that it is simply an attack on cannerymen—"the canners got the better of the fishermen," "white men cannot get work inside the canneries, &c., &c.

He says the fishermen do not propose to dictate to any one; no, but all the same they are very anxious to control the price of salmon. They remember the "big run" of four years ago. These were the times fishermen made lots of money, for salmon were a good price, and came thick. Bearing this in mind, is it any wonder that every Tom, Dick and Harry who could put up twenty dollars has taken out a fishing license. What is the consequence? Simply this, that the supply of salmon this year bids fair to exceed any possible demand, that the canneries cannot take all the fish, and, therefore, some one must be left out in the cold. This is an inevitable law of supply and demand, but sooner or later it must right itself.

Some time since the fishermen wanted the river thrown open to all comers, saying that the canneries had a monopoly of licenses. Well, it was thrown open. What now? They want it protected again, but this time the fishermen want a monopoly. Every man of them feels that he ought to have a license in preference to his neighbor. The cannerymen, with but few exceptions, have always been the fisherman's best friend, supplying him with net, boat, and fishing gear in general, when he could get them from no one else. How many men now owe for this season's spring fishing gear? Let all the canneries "close down" for a couple of years, and, to transpose an old nursery rhyme, "what would the fisherman do then, poor thing?"

Now, as to the standing of these "loyal subjects" (?) Most of them are of European origin, Australian, Italian and Swedish nationalities predominating, with a smaller number of Spanish, French, Greeks and Chilians, while a very small proportion are British born. Nearly all of the first mentioned class are naturalized British subjects, and why were they so naturalized? For the very same reason that the Japs are becoming naturalized to-day; that is for the purpose of obtaining a fishing license. Very few of the class of which I am speaking are married men, or, if married their wives and families are in Europe, to whom they regularly remit their surplus earnings, and yet such an outory is raised against the Japs for doing the same thing. Now, these naturalized foreigners are here for exactly the same purpose as the Asiatics; that is to make money, and then go home again.

Another point put forward by Mr. Solmes was, that Japs and Chinese do not improve the country, but leave it worse than they found it. Now, how does that fit the white fishermen? Can Mr. Solmes put his hand on half a dozen of them who have built a permanent residence, or tilled any small acreage of land? I think not. They live in scow-houses, sloops or boats of some description, and drift from place to place. How many of them ever pay a Provincial revenue tax, or, for that matter, any other kind of a tax; yet, if they happen to be moored near a school house for a few weeks, and have a child fit to go, that child goes to school.

Now, as to the alleged preference of certain canneries for Jap fishermen, that is a thing not to be wondered at. They probably do sell their fish, as a rule, cheaper than the whites, but in many instances obtain the same price. It is not so much their cheapness they are valued for, but it is the fact of their being steady, reliable fishermen, and are not in the habit of meditating a "strike" every now and again. When fish are scarce they don't haul out their net and wait, oh no; they fish morning, noon and night. So do the best of the white fishermen, but the majority will haul their nets on the rack and wait till the fish come thicker, and this at a time when the canneries have most need of fish. This is speaking from experience.

A Mr. Crawford, at the meeting referred to, made some rash statements, which may be charitably put down to his ignorance of the subject on which he spoke. He is reported as having said "not one white fisherman had been engaged by the canneries, or had any prospect as to whether he would be employed during the season." Now, Mr. Editor, personally, I know of something like seventy-six (76) "outside" boats being already engaged for seven canneries, and these boats are each manned by two white fishermen. Further comment is needless.

So far, I have not touched on the Chinese question, but will now do so. The close of Mr. Solmes' speech exhibits plainly the animus of the fishermen against the cannerymen; for he says "they were now petitioning against the Japs, and if they succeeded, would give their attention to the Chinese next."

Exactly so, Mr. Solmes, your "if" is well placed; you mean to say, in effect, we (fishermen) intend you cannerymen shall only employ whom we like, both as fishermen and inside the cannery.

Now, the cannerymen would like to see Chinese labor dispensed with as much as anyone, but why jump out of the fry-pan into the fire? So many condemn the canneries for employing Chinese, but there has not yet been a single feasible scheme propounded to show the cannerymen a way out of the difficulty. The talk of fishermen's families working in the cannery, to those who know anything about them, is simply absurd. Why, if the whole crowd of families were put together there would not be sufficient labor for a single cannery. What women there are, are wanted to cook for the men, and when a fisherman has a boy big enough to pull an oar, he goes in the boat with his father, and it is no uncommon sight to see two boys in a boat, each pulling one oar.

Taking Mr. Crawford's figures, that each cannery employs 150 Chinese, and there are thirty-one canneries, this would give a total of 4,650 required to perform the inside work of the canneries this year. Now, tell me where you can get anything like that number of whites, and bear in mind that it is only for a few weeks' work during July and August. This talk of prohibiting Chinese working in canneries is most of it sheer nonsense. In the present condition of the country it is a necessity, there is none other available.

If you do not want the Chinese here, why let them come? But once here no Fisherman's association, or any other association, can prevent their employment. And are the canneries to be dictated to by any irresponsible body? They know their own business best, and have plenty of difficulties to contend with, without unnecessary ones being placed in the way. The canned salmon market has been in a glutted condition for some time now, price of labor (Chinese) is considerably higher than it was a few years ago, material is high, the competition of Alaska and northern canneries is keenly felt, and yet, in face of all this, cannerymen are obtaining lower prices than ever for their output, leaving the prospective margin of profit for this year very small, while many of the packs are not yet sold at all.

The popular theory is, that to own a cannery is to coin money. In a few isolated cases this may have been so, but in general the very reverse has been the case. Salmon canning is essentially a speculative business, so many things may happen over which a canneryman has no control, and, consequently, cannot guard against. Do any of these agitators ever think of the immense sums of money expended by canneries in preparing to receive the fish which may never come? What if this year were a failure? It may be for aught any one knows to the contrary. The effects would be disastrous to the welfare of the country. But, for all that, wages and accounts have to be paid, and you Westminster business men know that there is no trade you are more anxious to secure than that of the canneries, and why? Because there is a big volume of it, and also that the pay is sure and prompt. Therefore, hindrances should not be placed in the way of such important industries as the canneries are, and my advice to any who would condemn the cannerymen for employing Chinese, is, if you have nothing better to offer them in the place of Celestials, keep quiet.

Yours very truly,

LEX.

Ladner's Landing, June 7th, 1893.

THE MARKETS.

Although the opening of the direct Australian route has not influenced the markets much so far, it is expected that in the near future it will produce a strong competition between the Sandwich Islands and California for fruit and vegetable business, and the result will most assuredly be beneficial to Victoria. The importations during the week of new California potatoes, have considerably reduced prices, and they are selling now at 2½ cents per pound, while the old stock is going at 2 cents.

Other vegetables are in good demand, but retain their old prices.

In the meat line there is a scarcity of hams and bacon, merchants finding it rather difficult to secure good qualities.

Packed eggs are selling for 15 and 18 cents, while fresh ones retail at 25 cents.

There is a fair supply of fish, and fruits are becoming more plentiful, apricots being the latest delicacy in the market.

The ruling retail quotations are as follows:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per con	32.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00@40.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	3.00@3.25
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	.50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	2
" new, California, per lb	2½
Cabbage, per lb	3 @3½
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Asparagus	12½
Green Peas, per lb	8@10
Hay, baled, per ton	18@21.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	.04
" Silver, per lb	0.4
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25
" Packed, per dozen	15@18
Butter, Island roll, (3 lbs)	.50 or 65
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
Hams, American "	25
" Canadian "	20
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef	10@18
Sides "	9@11
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh "	12@18
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	.30
Geese per lb	.25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked), "	12@15
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Skd.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	.50
(smoked) "	.50
Fruits—Apples per lb	7@10
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@30
Lemons, California, per doz	35@40
Sicily, per doz	40@50
Bananas, per doz	40@50
Rhubarb, per lb	5
Cherries, per lb	15@25
Strawberries, per lb	.25
Apricots, per lb	20@25

YACHTING.

LONDON, June 14.—The Britannia and Valkyrie were measured at Dover yesterday, when it was discovered that the difference in rating between them had been overestimated, and that the Britannia was the winner of Saturday's match by three seconds. The Britannia's rating is now 151 and the Valkyrie's 149.67.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

NYE ON LITERATURE

His opinions on Prose and Poetical Efforts Submitted to Him.

Advice on a Comic Oration—Treatise on Books—Poetry by an Unknown.

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Recently I have received a number of communications, both prose and poetry, all asking me my opinion of the work. I select a few of the most pronounced. Some of them I have changed a little to make the lines run more smoothly, just as great editors every little while add sentiments of their own to my work, thus

ELEVATING A CHILD.

giving currency to ideas that otherwise would be killed by the printer.

People often wonder why editors look so drawn and sad. It is not lack of food that gets the editor down so, but the criticism he hears in the composing room and the rasping of the printer's steel rule on his case. If the editor could suspend the rules in these cases, he would not suffer so.

"Andrew A. Smith, inventive genius, counselor of new and practical ideas and dealer in hard and soft coal," writes a good hand, but his piece is too sad, and there is a remoteness about the points that would make the use of the article, especially in a hilly country, impracticable and no good.

Alick Van Passerup of New Berlin, Union county, Pa., writes as follows:

MAY 9.

"MR. NYE—I have been requested to deliver a comic oration at Central Pennsylvania college on the 13th of June. I thought perhaps you would have a few words that would be amusing to our audience on such an occasion. I am going to state in my oration that I have been corresponding with you and give them your answer (if any) in my oration."

It would be better, Alick, for you to deliver your first comic talk and be killed now than to wait 20 years and suffer all that time. Just do the best you can, and between whiles and while you are thinking of other comic thoughts you can wipe the rochefort cheese off your glasses.

Anything comic should be spontaneous. If you succeed, I will get you to write a lecture for me that would be comic. I never could. When you said you would deliver a comic oration and then put your trust in me for the material, Alick, you fumbled the ball—made a bad play—lost a tally and corked yourself.

N. B.—Leave your best suit of clothes at home when delivering a "comic oration." Then you will have something to wear the next day.

We next pass on to speak of another young man who aspires to more serious literature. He writes as follows, the name only having been changed for the sake of his little sister and a couple of parents who ought to know better than to bring him into the world and then encourage him to write for the press. I should be glad to show these pieces if they will take the trouble to call at 32 Vesey street during my office hours there, which are from a. m. in the forenoon to p. m. in the afternoon. He says:

COLDWATER, Dec. 12, 1892.

"DEAR EDITOR—I have sent my composition of my own composure, which I wrote at the age of 17. Desiring you to inform me whether I will ever make a journalist or not, I have wrote a large number of compositions of prose and poetry, have taken a fancy to writing ever since 12 years old. please inform me all you can about this matter. in haste"

BEN ALI SMITH.

Then follows the article on "Books."

It grieves me to be compelled to sit in judgment on such a work, but some one must do it. I violate no confidence in saying that he is the Judge Cobb of literature, and that the great problem of atness is with him unsolved. I have endeavored to give it more clearness of diction, but without success. Here is the treatise:

BOOKS.

Books are a very useful thing for mankind. they help cultivate the mind and strengthen the memory their chief use is popular to every cultivated or uncultivated memory a part of the chief source of knowledge is derived from books.

Suppose for instance your child was suffering from disease and you knew not what in your power of thought what to give to relieve her what must be done in this case why a search for a knowledge maintainable to relieve his or her suffering.

where will that knowledge arise from why if there is a book treating on disease and a cure which she can provide by preparation for her child the cure will relieve his or her suffering Where would the knowledge in that case come from? from a book.

The ordinary books of the present day are divided into two classes. good books and bad books.

A good book contains that which is pure and sentimental what will enrich the mind in full store and a good book pertains to useful knowledge that which is a true event or that which might possibly happen.

While on the other hand a bad book contains unuseful reading that which could do the mind or character harm. That book which is lude or profane will lead a pure honorable character down to a miserable downcast untrodden life. Of selecting books to read beware of the false titles on their cover those which seem good may be poor and miserable and when the minds deepest chain of thought is bound to read them unfasten the chain and free the mind from reading them. We should select good books with a prize to cultivate the mind with their useful reading and lay up in our mind a storehouse of their good We should be attached to good reading human nature sometimes inclines us toward the other way but we should in all cases overcome the strongholds of nature and by the help of a higher power govern them toward the right.

We should enjoy useful reading because in some cases we might learn something we did not know or think of.

What shall we say in reply to this letter?

In his division of books of course he has made a mistake. Instead of dividing books into good and bad books, I should divide them into books which will or will not elevate a child if used at table in the proper spirit. Even lude books may do this.

I had sent me at one time a large, beautiful book called "The Gulty Crime" and written by a young girl. It was not a lude book, though it went into the social problem a little deeper than I had, being a busy man anyway, with no time to be morbid, but my son for three years at table used that book to elevate himself, and now he is what's called a half back at one of our best colleges.

When we speak of books, we should define the question of what we are going to use them for.

I had a second cousin killed in Maine two years ago by a blow on the head with a book which was pronounced by Mr. Winter to be "flat, inane and utterly weak."

I had a set of encyclopedias once, 20 volumes of it, with no information in them, and yet when I was lying with a broken leg on an old hospital bed in my own room, and the bed broke down, leaving me on the gable of my head, with the broken leg in the air, held there by a pully and 10-pound weight extension, kind hands slowly built up an abatment of cyclopedias till once more I rested in a horizontal way.

All this was due to a cyclopedia, which, as Gene Field, who had one like it, told me, always referred him to "Maternity" when he hunted in it for "Baby," and it was eight years before he got the maternity volume. He also said that when he hunted for "Apple" he was referred to "Pomology," a book that came seven years after he quit farming.

I close with an effort in verse, not giving the author's name, as I desire

NYE'S BROKEN LEG.

to bring the author out gradually. If the piece be well received, I may use more of them.

You will be surprised when you hear what the author's name is.

The first one who guesses it, by inclosing $10, will get the true name of the author in autograph.

So will the second one.

IN MEMORIAM.

One bright Saturday morning
In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
I walked up the road
Some domestic work to do.

I chanced to meet on that morn
Two gentlemen and a lady too.
Said they, "We are well,"
As they inquired how I was.

This was April, the second day.
And they hurried on their way
To the ordination
Of J. B. Hattyway.*

The day rolled on,
And when the sun was gone
This lady and these two gents
Were on their way home.

I met them again
And the lady's husband said,
"I am suffering great pain
With sick and aching head."

This was at Catalpa,
A friendly little place,
And the people that stay round here
Are full of grace and one thing another.

Said I to the sufferer,
"There's a medicine here, I'm sure,
That will cure you of your sickness
And aching head too."

And upon this recommendation
The medicine he said he'd try,
For he was suffering intense misery
Around the nose and eyes.

And after calling for some mail
He started on his way home,
Thinking very little
'Twas the last he'd ever roam.

But ah! another week
Had only passed away
When the suffering of this man meek
By death was at last allayed.

Then I made a call,
On Sunday night, the tenth,
And I was made despondent
With grief and discontent.

This was at the home
Of the sufferer I have spoken of
Where I found his wife
With her heart almost broken.

And in this house there lay
One dear friend of mine,
Whose soul I'm inclined to believe
Has reached its utmost clyme.

But his widow stood beside him
Till his life flickered out,
From the cruel academic
That the doctors told about.

Oh, it's never I'll forget the picture so fair,
As her face seemed framed in its oriole of hair,
Oh, I'll never forget her sweet and gentle way,
Nor how I balled up when she asked me to pray.

*J. B. Hattyway is still loved and remembered by those who have not forgotten him and who still feel an affection for him.

BILL NYE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are faithful friends.