The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada)..... $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year. (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States)..... $ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

LUCK.

Mark Twain informs the readers of Harper's Magazine that an English clergyman, formerly an instructor at the Military School at Woolwich, told him the following story:

"About forty years ago I was instructor in the Military Academy at Woolwich. I was present in one of the sections when young Scoresby underwent his preliminary examination. I was touched to the quick with pity; for the rest of the class answered up brightly and handsomely, while he—why, dear me, he didn't know *anything*, so to speak. He was evidently good, and sweet, and lovable, and guileless; and so it was exceedingly painful to see him stand there, as serene as a graven image, and deliver himself of answers which were veritably miraculous for stupidity and ignorance. All the compassion in me was aroused in his behalf. I said to myself, when he comes to be examined again, he will be flung over, of course; so it will be simply a harmless act of charity to ease his fall as much as I can. I took him aside, and found that he knew a little of Cæsar's history; and as he didn't know anything else, I went to work and drilled him like a galley-slave on a certain line of stock questions concerning Cæsar which I knew would be used. If you'll believe me, he went through with flying colors, on examination day! He went through on that purely superficial cram, and got compliments too, while others, who knew a thousand times more than he, got plucked. By some strangely lucky accident — an accident not likely to happen twice in a century — he was asked no question outside the narrow limits of his drill. It is stupefying. Well, all through his course I stood by him, with something of the sentiment which a mother feels for a crippled child; and he always saved himself—just by a miracle, apparently. Now, of course, the thing that would expose him and kill him at last was mathematics. I resolved to make his death as easy as I could; so I drilled him and crammed him, and crammed him and drilled him, just on the line of questions which the examiners would be most likely to use, and then launched him on his fate. Well, sir, try to conceive of the result; to my consternation, he took the first prize! And with it he got a perfect ovation in the way of compliments. Sleep? There was no more sleep for me for a week. My conscience tortured me day and night. What I had done I had done purely through charity, and only to ease the poor youth's fall—I never had dreamed of any such preposterous result as the thing that had happened. I felt as guilty and as miserable as the creator of Frankenstein. Here was a wooden-head whom I had put in the way of glittering promotions and prodigious responsibilities, and but one thing could happen: he and his responsibilities would all go to ruin together at the first opportunity.

"The Crimean war had just broken out. Of course there had been a war, I said to myself; we couldn't have peace and give this donkey a chance to die before he is found out. I waited for the earthquake. It came. And it made me reel when it did come. He was actually gazetting to a captaincy in a marching regiment! Better men grow old and gray in the service before they climb to a sublimity like that. And who could ever have foreseen that they would go and put such a load of responsibility on such green and inadequate shoulders? I could just barely have stood it if they made him a cornet; but a captain—think of it! I thought my hair would turn white. Consider what I did—I who so loved repose and inaction. I said to myself, I am responsible to the country for this, and I must go along with him and protect the country against him as far as I can. So I took my poor little capital that I had saved up through years of work and grinding economy, and went with a sigh and bought a cornetcy in his regiment, and away we went to the field. And there—oh dear, it was awful! Blunders?—why, he never did anything but blunder. But, you see, nobody was in the fellow's secret—everybody had him focussed wrong, and necessarily misinterpreted his performance every time—consequently they took his idiotic blunders for inspirations of genius; they did, honestly! His mildest blunders were enough to make a man in his right mind cry; and they did make me cry—and rage and rave too, privately. And the thing that kept me always in a sweat of apprehension was the fact that every fresh blunder he made increased the lustre of his reputation! I kept saying to myself, he'll get so high, that when discovery does finally come, it will be like the sun falling out of the sky. He went right along up, from grade to grade, over the dead bodies of his superiors, until at last, in the hottest moment of the battle of —— down went our colonel, and my heart jumped into my mouth, for Scoresby was next in rank! Now for it, said I; we'll all land in Sheol in ten minutes, sure.

"The battle was awfully hot; the allies were steadily giving way all over the field. One regiment occupied a position that was vital; a blunder now must be destruction. At this crucial moment, what does this immortal fool do but detach the regiment from its place and order a charge over a neighboring hill where there wasn't a suggestion of an enemy! "There you go!" I said to myself; "this is the end at last." And away we did go, and were over the shoulder of the hill before the insane movement could be discoverd and stopped. And what did we find? An entire and unsuspected Russian army in reserve! And what happened? We were eaten up? That is necessarily what would have happened in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. But no; those Russians argued that no single regiment would come browsing around there at such a time. It must be the entire English army, and that the sly Russian game was detected and blocked; so they turned tail, and away they went pell-mell over the hill and down into the field, in wild confusion, and we after them; they themselves broke the solid Russian centre in the field, and tore through, and in no time there was the most tremendous rout you ever saw, and the defeat of the allies was turned into a sweeping and splendid victory! Marshal Canrobert looked on, dizzy with astonishment, admiration and delight; and sent right off for Scoresby, and hugged him and decorated him on the field, in presence of all the armies! And what was Scoresby's blunder that time? Merely the mistaking his right hand for his left—that was all. An order had come to him to fall back and support our right: and instead, he fell forward and went over the hill to the left. But the name he won that day as a marvellous military genius filled the world with his glory, and that glory will never fade while history books last. He is just as good and sweet and lovable and unpretending as a man can be, but he doesn't know enough to come in when it rains. Now, that is absolutely true. He is the supremest ass in the universe; and, until half an hour ago, nobody knew it but himself and me. He has been pursued, day by day and year by year, by a most phenomenal and astonishing luckiness. He has been a shining soldier in all our wars for a generation; he has littered his whole military life with blunders, and yet has never committed one that didn't make him a knight or a baronet or a lord, or something. Look at his breast; why, he is just clothed with domestic and foreign decorations. Well, sir, every one of them is the record of some shouting stupidity or other; and, taken together, they are proof that the very best thing in all this world that can befall a man is to be born lucky. I say again, as I said at the banquet, Scoresby's an absolute fool."

THE TYPEWRITER'S ROMANCE.

"The newspapers have a great deal to say about the conquests of the typewriter girl," said a young woman of that class in a big downtown hotel; "but they do not know what they are talking about, that's all. I've been here nearly three year's now, and I have had just one solitary bit of sentiment to break the monotony of business.

"About a year ago a good-natured Irishman who is employed at the hotel here came to me and said that he could not read or write, but wanted me to write a letter for him inviting one of the chambermaids to attend a dance on the West Side. It was done in short order, and the poor fellow was so pleased with it that I refused to accept any pay for the work, and offered to read the answer just so soon as he should bring it to me. The next day, one of the chambermaids came to me and asked me to write a letter accepting an invitation to a dance. She had been able to spell out the precious message that the postman had unexpectedly brought her, and wanted to send an equally neat and polite reply. So I answered my own letter by proxy. After that an energetic epistolary bombardment was begun, and I furnished the ammunition for both sides. I will confess that I grew greatly interested in the contest. Both of my patrons were desperately in love with each other, and as the management of their amours devolved upon me I handled the matter as delicately and diplomatically as I could. Can you blame me if I occasionally gave them a chance to learn from experience that 'the course of true love never runs smoothly'? Well, right or wrong, I did it; and after mixing into the case about as many lovers' quarrels as I thought would add zest to the wooing and entangling all the snarls I had purposely made, I brought the play to an end by writing a proposal and its acceptance, and was rewarded for my work as matchmaker by an invitation to the wedding. It was all the pay I deserved—practice is worth something in such matters, you know."—[Chicago Mail.

CHEMAINUS CORRESPONDENCE.

First Wedding in the New Church—The Earthquake Felt at Chemainus.

Mr. S. Herb is at present the guest of Mr. Rounds.

Mrs. Dawson and Miss Thompson visited Nanaimo, last Saturday.

A slight earthquake shock was felt here, this morning, about twenty minutes to four. The houses were shaken for some seconds, and many of the inmates were badly startled.

A couple of large boiler flues burst, a few mornings ago, in the mill, gouging a large hole in the stone wall. It fortunately happened before the employees arrived, and no serious damage was done.

A very pleasant event occurred at the residence of Mr. Westover, last evening. It was Miss Maudie's birthday, and she invited many of her friends to join in its celebration. She was presented with many nice presents, and the party, after spending an enjoyable evening, dispersed.

The Vancouver Coal Company have a gang of men employed taking out props, in this neighborhood. They will take them northward, by train, to their mines.

There have been very heavy falls of rain during the last week, and the result is that all outdoor labor was prevented. It looks brighter to-day, and the people are in hopes that we will have a long spell of fine weather.

The Church of St. Michael's and All Saints was the scene of its first wedding, to-day, Miss Ethel Delia Sominos and Mr. Malcolm Galbraith, both of Sominos, being united in marriage by Rev. D. Holmes. The wedding was solemnized about one o'clock, in the presence of a goodly number, who saluted the happy couple with showers of rice. After partaking of refreshments at Mrs. Gray's, the couple proceeded on their honeymoon.

A boom of logs marked "B," with the boom chains stamped "B. S. M. Co.," was picked up opposite the Sandheads beacons on Friday by Capt. McKenzie, of the Eliza Edwards. He brought it into Coal Harbor, where it is now anchored awaiting a claimant.

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

The Season's Salmon Pack—Seizure of Whiskey Brought from British Columbia.

Many of the Sealing Fleet will Winter in Sitka—Geo. T. Snow's Luck.

The steamship City of Topeka, which arrived at Port Townsend on Saturday last from Alaskan ports, brought 20,000 cases of salmon consigned to Californian and eastern markets, and the following budget of news:

The Sitka Alaskan of August 29 says: "Two big seizures of smuggled liquors have been made in Sitka during the week. Tuesday afternoon, just after 132 bottles of whiskey had been landed from one of the steamer Mexico's boats, they were captured by a customs watchman. Thursday afternoon Collector Hatch and assistants searched the business place of Otto Nelson, and finding some 200 gallons of whiskey on the premises, seized the stuff and had it conveyed to the seizure-room in the custom house.

"Most of the liquor had been smuggled from British Columbia, and neither internal revenue nor import duty had been paid on it. The liquors have been appraised at about $500.

Mr. Ishman, of Washington, D.C., who was supervisor of the Alaska census and stationed at San Francisco for duty, has been appointed special deputy collector of the Alaskan customs district, with headquarters at Sitka, by Collector Max Pracht. The appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the removal or resignation of George E. Knapp, the son of Governor L. K. Knapp, of Alaska.

The salmon pack this season in Alaska will exceed the output of last year in many localities. All of the Alaskan steamers come down heavily loaded with salmon consigned to California and Eastern markets. Following is the output of some of the canneries: The Aberdeen Packing company, 17,000 cases, an increase of 3,000 over last year; Yes Bay, 18,000 cases; Loring, 23,000 cases, and Chilcat, 42,000 cases, a decrease of 8,000 cases under last year. Other canneries report a small gain.

It is anticipated at Sitka that a great many vessels of the sealing fleet now in or adjacent to the waters of Behring Sea, will winter at Sitka. The United States district court will convene there in a month or two, and the sealers have determined to take a united stand and fight the cases to a final settlement of the Behring Sea controversy.

The steamer Al-Ki, chartered by the United States Government as a supply ship for the revenue cutters and the men-of-war, and the steamer Costa Rica, chartered by the British Government to attend the wants of the British patrol fleet, with both probably go to Sitka, where the officers and crews will be subpœnaed to attend the trials of the intruders in Behring Sea. All of the American patrol vessels now in Behring Sea are expected to arrive in Sitka with several captured schooners before October 20.

George T. Snow, several years ago a prominent actor, who filled several engagements in Victoria, and will be remembered by many, after a four years' sojourn in Alaska, returned to Port Townsend a wealthy man, with mining interests valued at $250,000. He has visited the Yukon river from the outlet to the headwaters at Stuart's lakes and spent one winter in that frozen wilderness. He did not make much money working the cradle in the placer diggings in the Yukon. His experience polling the Yukon in a small boat 1,800 miles with four companions against a five-knot current, and his encounters with wild game and floating ice, is intensely interesting. When he first went to Juneau he was engaged to open the theatre. The company was composed of three ladies and four gentlemen, and the miners were the most appreciative and refined of audiences. During the summer season the miners left for mines and the theatre is closed.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The following letter, which speaks for itself, from Dr. Rae, the famous Arctic explorer, appeared in the London Echo of August 22nd.

"In 'News in a Nutshell,' the Echo of to-day, August 20, says: 'This is the 72nd birthday of Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the Arctic navigator who ascertained the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions.' I hope you will favor me with space enough to refresh people's memory as to a five years' prior claim of mine to the above discovery, which pointed out to Sir Leopold the exact line of route where he would obtain fresh traces of the missing Expedition, derived through my excellent interpreter from the Eskimos, whom the greatest and noblest of Arctic navigators, Parry, after a two years' experience of them, calls in his journal the most truthful people he had ever known.

"The story told me by about fifty or more Eskimos in the spring of 1854 at Repulse Bay, was that at least four winters before, when the natives were killing seals in the early spring to the West of King William's Island, a number of white men were seen travelling southward on the ice, hauling one or two boats, making their way towards Backs Fish river. After their seal killing was done, they were on their way to the "Great River," to catch salmon, as soon as the ice broke up, when they came to about thirty or more dead men lying close to the edge of the sea, a long sledge journey with dogs—about 40 miles—from the true mouth of the Fish River, and with them was a boat. My informants said that gun shots had been heard, and the large wing bones and feathers of geese seen where the dead were, indicated that some of the poor fellows must have lived until about the 1st June, that being the time a which these birds, with wonderful regularity, arrive at these latitudes.

I bought from these natives many relics, on which were found initials and crests indicating that they had been the property of twelve of the officers, including Sir J. Franklin's Cross of Knighthood. First, large rewards were offered if they could tell of even one living white, they all gave the same answer—"They are all dead." There was no attempt at a lie to gain a reward. The reply was somewhat similar when books were asked for—"We saw ten or twelve books" such as was shown to them, but they said they had no use for these, and they were given the children to play with, and were torn up. Not one of the journals, not the fragment of one, has been found up to the present time—after a lapse of thirty-seven years. Sir Leopold in 1859 most generously sent his first officer, Hobson, to the most likely place to get information, namely, the west shore of King William's Island, and there, sure enough, the first information was obtained, both in cairn and by the boat, the latter clearing up the puzzle about the one and two boat report. Some of the Eskimos had seen the party when they had two boats, and with one afterwards, after having left the other behind. At p. 234, of "The Fate of Franklin," Capt. McClintock says: "The information we obtained bears out the principal statements of Dr. Rae, and also accounts for the disappearance of one of the ships."

But I had information from a different band of Eskimos which I believe Sir Leopold did not obtain. It was from these thirty-five or forty men that got within about forty miles of the Fish River. When I reached London in the autumn of 1854, I found the crews of four fine vessels that had been abandoned lying safe and sound among the ice-floes, home before me, and the chief object of my coming home was wasted. On going to the Admiralty with the news I had obtained, I learnt for the first time from the First Lord, Sir James Grahame himself, that a reward had been offered for obtaining first information of the fate of the missing Expedition, and a few days after a letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to the Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company (see page 834 of the Arctic Bluebook, 1885 (contained the following paragraph:

"You will inform Dr. Rae of their lordships' high approval of the services of Dr. Rae, who has set at rest the unfortunate fate of Sir J. Franklin and his party." On obtaining the reward for myself and my seven men, some amusing difficulties having been thrown in the way by interested persons, I determined to go again to the North, and ordered a handy little schooner to be built at my own expense in Canada. Unfortunately, the contract was not sufficiently binding, although the work was paid for as it went on. The vessel was not ready at the time appointed, so the season was lost. The little vessel was put on the great lakes so as to test her qualities, and also to earn freight. She was caught in a violent storm, and never again seen, having been heavily laden at the time. In confirmation of the above intention I am committing no breach of trust in publishing the following letter from Captain McClintock (now Sir Leopold), dated 3rd March, 1857:

[CORRECT COPY.]

"48 Hardwick Street, Dublin.

"My dear Rae,

"You now have the field to yourself for this summer at least, and after such a mild winter, I think the season will be a most favorable one. I cannot let you go without offering you my sincere good wishes for your success. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than hearing of your safe transit through the unexplored area and your arrival at San Francisco, nor do I think it at all improbable." [Here comes some excellent advice about taking blasting powder, etc.] "I hope you are quite strong and sound in health after all that you have undergone in the last ten years, and able to maintain your hardly-earned reputation. With every good wish for your health, happiness, and success, believe me.

"Ever yours very sincerely,

"(Signed) F. L. M'CLINTOCK."

You would greatly oblige me by allowing the publication of this very long letter, which I have tried to make as short as I could.—Your obedient servant,

JOHN RAE.

UNFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR:—I beg you to give me space for a few remarks on what I think all sportsmen will think very unfair. Last year and this I have visited a district some miles from Victoria in which there is a large number (as numbers go) of settlers; small people working hard for a living in a rough country. These worthy people are doing great service to the island in bringing into and keeping land in cultivation. They have families. Their life is a very hard and monotonous round of daily labor among stumps and snags. They live poorly and spend laborious days with little recreation, and their meat, for the most part, must consist day-in day-out of venison, a very poor meat when you have it, and terribly poor when you have little chance of a change from month to month. I ask your readers to consider how they would like to have to live on that meat or none from year's end to year's end. Yet meat they must have as hard working men and women, and I make no doubt these hardy folk are ready to be content with it in their scattered ranches, so long as they can get it. Any one who has lived as I have for years, in Indo-China, will recognize the misery of daily chicken and duck for breakfast, for tiffin and for dinner. Disguise it as you may in curry, in soup, in magmnaise, cold, boiled, roast, until the sight of a chicken or duck has become an abomination, you feel that you would give anything for a leg of mutton. Go to Australia and live at a station and you would soon give anything for a chicken or duck. Now, sir, these poor people of the island have to live on venison for their staple meat, all the year round, and without it what are they to do? Yet there are some people who do not scruple to go up the railway line and, making use of a log hut or two, ten miles off the track, stay there for two or three months, sending down deer indiscriminately, doe, fawn and buck, at the rate of four or five a day by train, shooting for their own pot, and thus driving the deer, on the supply of which the settlers have to depend for their sustenance, further and further into the Koksilah mountains. I call this manifestly unfair. To go out on a hunting expedition for a few days, and enjoy a few days' sport, is one thing; to destroy the sustenance of settlers, who can only shoot a little for their families in the intervals between hard labor and the rest they deserve and cannot get on any reasonable chances, is another; and I, having heard how strongly these honest folk feel on the subject, without any means of bringing their grievance before the authorities, cannot refrain from asking if the Council cannot devise some means, by a short Act, of preventing the wholesale slaughter of deer in cultivated districts by people who do not shoot for spot, but for dollars, which they do not require. It appears to me that the E. & N. Railway might put a prohibitive rate on the freight of deer to the city. Venison is poor stuff at the best, except for those who look upon it as a luxury—a matter of taste. To the settlers it is not a luxury, but a necessity. Those who are clearing the land and bringing it into cultivation must live upon it. Those who can order beef, mutton, veal and poultry in town can find it a small matter if they want venison to have to pay high for it. I trust this matter may not be allowed to drop in the interests of a most deserving and hard working class, whose lives are sufficiently hard without our making them harder.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Riot on a Train.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—There was a riot on an excursion train over the Louisville & Nashville railroad from Louisville this morning, en route to the colored fair here. The difficulty took place near Jetts station, and a number of shots were fired. Henry Settles, of Bagdad, was instantly killed, and Tom Brown was shot through the neck. The name of the man who did the shooting could not be obtained. He made good his escape.

ASSYRIAN LIFE.

Men live on 6 cents a day in Assyria. Assyrian women, after 100 years of Christian labor, are bought and sold; are made to work with oxen at the plow, and have as little liberty as in the days of Cadmus. Men who pay $6 a day to live, and ladies who ride to shops in victorias, thought over these things as they left the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, Sunday night. Amen Rasi, born on Mount Lebanon, told these things in broken English.

Amen Rasi is a tall, handsome Assyrian, with a skin as rich as the cinnamon silks made at the foot of the mountains on which he was born. He looked into the curious, bright eyes of girls, and told them that had they been born Assyrians, in Assyria, they could not go upon the streets unless their faces were concealed; that they could neither receive nor make a call among women without their husband's consent, and that, if at any time, even by accident, they were seen by any man, or in any way recognized, no one would marry them.

He said that once two couples—a tall man and a short woman, and a short man and a tall woman—stood before a priest to be wed. The priest placed the tall man and tall woman and the short man and short woman together, and none of the four knew whether it was right or not, neither of them knowing the other. But the parents hastily objected, and placed the tall man by the short woman, and the short man by the tall woman, as that was the way of the contracts.

Then Mr. Rasi showed how these contracts were made. He left the pulpit, and presently a man wrapped up in rich Assyrian raiment went up and sat upon the floor. Mr. Rasi came back and squatted beside him.

"I would very much like," he said, "for a girl, who is yours, to be wife to my son Isaac."

"I would be honored," returned the man, with a very unmistakeable American accent.

"How many have you?"

"Three."

"How much years have they?"

"One is fifteen, one twenty, and one twenty-five."

"Don't talk to me about the twenty-five, nor the twenty; they are never fit to marry. How much do you charge for the little one?"

"Five camels, four horses, three sheep, and $50."

"Bah! I can buy one hundred women for so much."

"But no little one."

"Oh, I think so."

"Well, you can't have mine for a cent less."

"I pay."

But, even then, Isaac did not get the little one, because a few minutes later Mr. Rasi returned as another man, and, by doubling the price, secured the girl for his son Jacob.

Then Amen Rasi looked at the young men, whose patent leathers cost them $7, and told them that people in Assyria paid 50 cents for a suit of clothes. The common people, he said, paid 25 cents a day for house rent, 3 cents for twenty-five pounds of cabbage, and 4 cents for five pounds of turnips. Fifty loaves of bread were turned out at a baking, and men sometimes ate four and five loaves at a meal. He waited for a moment, and then, turning to a black boy behind him, said: "They are so big," and he drew a circle that would enclose a Thanksgiving platter.—Chicago Herald.

GLADSTONE TO LEAD.

Harcourt His Successor—Approaching Meeting of the Party Federation.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Liberal chiefs will meet the great party federation at Newcastle with the question of party leadership determined. Gladstone will accept the premiership if victorious in the general election, having Sir William Vernon Harcourt as deputy, with a full share of the responsibility of leader. In view of the limited physical resources of Gladstone, when the Home Rule bill is carried Gladstone will retire and Harcourt will succeed as premier. Lord Spencer will head the Liberal Lords and the Earl of Roseberry will become foreign secretary.

The federation meeting, as it is the last that will be held before the country is plunged into a general election, is of exceptional importance. Over 3,000 delegates, representing 6,000 different associations, will determine the final platform apart from the programme already recognized. The eight hour question will be so prominent a point discussed that the federation committee, feeling the necessity of conciliating the trades, are manœuvering for the federation's acceptance of the eight-hour principle in the form of local option. Several liberal associations have already been influenced to vote for restriction of the hours of labor wherever a decisive majority of the workers desire restriction.

HUMAN DISCONTENT.

(Boston Post.)

A rich man of Boston has one son. He led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. The son became of age this summer. The father has no other occupation save that of nursing his income, and as he is a man of sense and liberal views he told his son that he must not stand idle, yet left to him the choice of business or profession. At the same time he wrote privately to twenty-four friends and acquaintances, asking their advice in the matter. The twenty-four were prominent, each in his own calling. And each replied in turn, complaining of his own business, and advising his father to seek elsewhere for the future prosperity of the young man. The law was crowded, journalism brought but little money, banking was an uncertain prop, and so on throughout the catalogue. The father is still undecided; the boy is idle. And all because no one of the twenty-four is contented with his lot, while he admires the fortunes of other men.

PROGRESS OF THE SESSION.

(From an Occasional Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—This long and weary session still drags along, and no one attempts to prophecy—having so often failed—when prorogation takes place.

The members are pretty well worn out, and the attendance at the House grows smaller day by day. Against the course of nature—the pairing season is in full blast—one would imagine after all that the brood would be fully fledged, and pairing left to the spring. Mr. Gordon and Col. Prior only of your six M. P.'s hold the fort. Senator Macdonald sails for England on important business in a few days, but looks forward with pleasure to being in Victoria in November.

Everyone hopes that the atmosphere will be purer and clearer after all the flood of wrong-doing and irregularities brought to light this session shall have been severely and justly dealt with, and that there will be no shielding of guilty parties.

It cannot be denied but that the heads of departments had allowed great carelessness to creep in, of which advantage was taken by subordinates.

The weather keeps fine, although the air feels a little sharp at nights now. The farmers are rejoicing over their good crops and the prospects of good prices, and even the Globe says that trade is improving.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District; Commencing at a post near the mouth of Kennedy River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to river, and meandering bank of river to commencement, containing 250 acres, more or less.

Victoria, Aug. 16th, 1891. W. J. SUTTON.
au28-w-2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post near a small lake about four miles south-east of Kennedy lake, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to a point 80 chains east, thence north 60 chains, thence west to commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

R. K. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the north-east corner of James Gray's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres. BENJAMIN COOMBE.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, Alberni district: Commencing at a post on a small lake, about sixty chains south of R. K. Sutton's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less. EDWIN J. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the east shore of Kennedy lake, about three miles east of W. J. Sutton's land, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less.

JOHN S. TOLTON.
Victoria, Aug. 11th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Commencing at a post on the beach at Escalante Point, about three miles south of Nootka Sound, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence south meandering along shore to the point of commencement.

P. A. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, West Coast, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 80 chains south of P. A. Paulsone claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to the place of commencement. DANIEL CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

PATRICK A. O'FARRELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-west corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

LEWIS H. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a point 80 chains south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post.

JESSIE M. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south of the south-west corner of L. H. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering shore to post. HENRY DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

JESSIE M. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-west corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

WM. B. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post.

FLORENCE A ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.

MOLLIE C. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 189 . au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.

ANNIE K. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au 28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

ANNIE S. CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

FOR SALE.

ONE Pool Table, nearly new (5x10 ft) by Brunswicke-Balke Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the Steward at the Victoria Club, Fort St., Victoria. au28-tf-w

I HEREBY give notice that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the north-east corner of R. K. Sutton's claim, Alberni district, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres. JAMES GRAY.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of M. C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.

A. J. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 160 chains south of A. S. Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

WM. JOHN TAYLOR.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post.

F. A POWELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au 8-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering the shore to post.

D. M. EBERTS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.

WM. H. LEIGHTON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the coast about 160 chains south from D. M. Eberts' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering the shore to post.

WM. F. TOLES.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north from Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post.

GEO. H. PURDON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891