Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. | VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1885. | VOLUME XXVII

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per Week (if delivered) .... 25 Cents.

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.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $2.

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 advertisements:

Not more than one week—30 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
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THE WEEKLY COLONIST — Postage free to any part of the Dominion $2 50
Six Months 1 50
Three Months 75

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in The Colonist, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DESPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year $2.50
For six months 1.50
For three months 75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be free. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist Oct. 10.

The Saanich Show.

Owing to want of space—that stock excuse of newspapers—we were prevented from noticing as fully as we could have wished, the super-excellent of the exhibits at Saanich agricultural show of Thursday last. Among these we cannot refrain from again alluding to Mr. Tod's Percheron colt, sired by Frank Hastings, and a splendid specimen of equine beauty. Mr. Purver's stallion (favorably known) was in its usual fine condition. Passing on to less pretentious but equally interesting stock, Mrs. Perrin's poultry exhibits did the greatest credit to their fancier, and were perfect samples of a branch of stock breeding which might profitably be more carefully cultivated. The show has been one of the best of the season, and the exhibition of such cattle as took prizes for their owners, Messrs. Sandover, Reverly and R. F. and E. John, will always prevent such holdings from being of mediocre quality. The object of agricultural exhibitions is to improve the breeds of stock and quality of general farm produce—to teach farmers, horticulturists, market gardeners and others directly interested the utility of cultivating nothing but the best of every kind, and that it costs as much to raise an inferior as a superior variety of either live stock or vegetable produce. The former eat and cost as much, and the latter take up as much room, equally whether they be of good or bad quality, but to the owner the two elements are most important factors when the question of their sale arises. The fact of this province not being, strictly speaking, an agricultural should but serve as an extra incentive to what facilities it may have in this direction and perhaps in the future, when a fifth cabinet minister is constituted in the shape of a minister of agriculture, a model farm may serve as an encouragement to the same end. As it is the good folks of the Saanich peninsula, the best farming district, have shown they mean to maintain their re utation in that honorable pursuit—the tilling of the soil and all appertaining thereto.

The Queen's Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The following is the passenger list by the steamer Queen of the Pacific for Victoria: Mrs. William Hogan, Fung Choy and wife, H. S. Kerr, Mrs. J. E. Robertson, Mrs. A. Hendry, John M. Stiles, J. Weighley, H. M. Cowen, G. Melville, Miss McDonald, H. A. S. Smith, Lilly Ford, Wm. Turkey and J. F. Gibson.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—8 p.m.— Indications for succeeding thirty-two hours—North Pacific, fair weather, with northwesterly winds.

MONSTER APPLES.—Mr. D. S. Roberts of Mudge Island, near "the Rapids" has placed on our table three monster apples grown by him on his farm. The trio weigh 4½ pounds, and the largest measures 14 inches in circumference. The trees are now seven years old, and so far each year the apples have increased in size. British Columbia will soon be self-supporting in the matter of fruit.—*Nanaimo Free Press.*

What Some People Say

That while only one third of the population of Canada is French, their rapid increase and influence in all social, commercial, political and educational centres make their language certain to remain.

That the Great Eastern will be sold by auction next month, by order of the court. Who will buy?

That banquets given by court officials in China sometimes reach seventy-five courses.

That it is estimated that foreigners own about 25,000,000 acres of land in the United States.

That it is estimated that the farm fences on this continent, if placed in a straight line, would encircle the earth two hundred times.

That the oldest apothecary shop in Berlin will celebrate in 1888 its 400th anniversary. The shop was recently sold for $3,000,000.

That an incandescent lamp requiring no vacuum has been patented in Germany.

That there are 2,000,000 widows in India, none of whom can ever marry again.

That yacht is from the Dutch word "jagten," meaning to pursue swiftly.

That Liberia, Africa's colored republic, is on the verge of bankruptcy.

That Blackwood says that the human footprints often found in rocks are artificial, being remnants of an aboriginal sign system.

That fifteen cigarette factories have been started lately in the city of Mexico.

That the dryest flour contains from 6 to 7 per cent of water.

That an innovation in the way of obituary notices is noted in a Brooklyn paper in the shape of a postscript: "He has bequeathed his young widow $25,000."

Divisional Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice Gray.)

FRIDAY, Oct. 9.

Prevost, vs. Hoy Jai Yen and Jam Kwong Yen.—The court to-day delivered judgment in this case on appeal from the chief justice, and the court being divided in opinion the order of the chief justice will stand. Argument before the court has already been published.

The application was for the discharge of Jam Kwong Yen only; but we hear that since the argument before the court the other day defendant has been arrested.

It will be remembered that the defendants had been arrested on a writ of *ne exeat regno* at the instance of Mr. Prevost as receiver of the estate of Kwong Lee & Co. They being his agents for the management of the business at Yale, and refusing to give an account of the conduct of the business.

The effect of the judgments is that the prisoners remain in custody until the hearing or further order of the court.

Mr. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. Helmcken for the appellants; Mr. Wilson of Davie & Wilson for the defendants.

Marine.

Steamer Pilot towed the ship Harvester from Nanaimo to Royal roads yesterday. She is coal laden for San Francisco.

Steamer Alexander let go off Race rocks yesterday morning the bark Forest Queen, coal, for San Francisco from Departure bay.

Amongst other shipping along the wharves are the following deep water vessels: Barks Hattie E. Tapley, Alden Besse, Spartan, and Prince Rupert.

The American schooner San Diego, Cathcart, master, arrived from the sealing ground yesterday afternoon with 1725 skins. The vessel is the one which the evening Times reported as lost, but the crew of the schooner say that calms and hot heavy weather were the cause of detention.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Arrived—ship Rosie Welt, Seattle. Cleared—British steamer Wellington, Nanaimo. Sailed—steamer Queen of the Pacific, Victoria; bark Aureola, Tacoma.

DESERTED.—Quite a number of the British tars have surreptitiously left the men-of-war in the harbor and gained the land of stars and stripes. Nine have successfully changed their habitation since the first of the present month. The last two took the Triumph's skiff on Thursday night, rowed ashore and left the boat to the mercy of the waters. Officer Grant arrested two on Wednesday evening.

The Governor-General's Movements.

Yesterday afternoon the governor general, attended by Mr. Hope and Mayor Rithet, paid a visit of inspection to several points of interest in the city, including the city hall, the fire engine stations, the Belmont and Heathorn's shoe factories, Kurtz's and the T. & L. cigar factories, Albion iron works and the Victoria theatre, driving also through the principal streets of the city.

To-day his excellency and staff, with his honor the lieutenant governor, Mayor Rithet, Premier Smithe and Mr. Dunsmuir, M. P., president of the Island Railway Co., and others, will visit the drydock and dockyard, afterwards embarking on the cars and riding over the McLellan contract as far as completed. At 1 o'clock his excellency and staff will lunch with Admiral Sir Culme-Seymour on board the flagship and in the evening will attend the civic banquet at the Driard house.

On Monday his excellency will proceed to Nanaimo, crossing thence to the mainland. It is intimated that the marquis will not return to Victoria, but will return overland via the C. P. R.

Mrs. Hampson's Mission.

The flutter of expectancy noticeable in the large audience in Theatre Comique last evening subsided into silence as the time of service having arrived, Mrs. Hampson appeared upon the platform. The 162nd hymn was announced and the Rev. Mr. Fraser offered prayer. Mrs. Hampson then read the lesson composed of selections of scripture passages in the Acts of the Apostles, and after another hymn had been sung took her text in II. Kings xi, 13, "Wash and be clean." The discourse was in every respect a masterpiece as a clear presentation of gospel truth with practical applications drawn from the history of Naaman the Syrian. The impression produced upon the audience during the earnest delivery of the speaker's breathing thoughts was profound and general. Several in the after meeting expressed a desire to lead and testified before it closed they had received a new and a better life.

ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.—The civic address and the board of trade's address presented to his excellency the governor general were engraved and illuminated by Mr. Tudor Tiedeman of this city. The work was executed with exquisite taste and judgment. As a work of art, if for no other reason, the documents will be highly prized by his excellency.

DEMONSTRATION.—The Knights of Labor will hold a mass meeting to-night at Campbell's corner, from whence a torchlight procession will march through the city. Its object is to manifest the public feeling against the Chinese.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Addresses the Board of Trade.

Comprehensive Enumeration of Matters Affecting the Weal of the Province.

His Excellency's Recognition of Their Importance.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock a deputation from the board of trade waited on the governor general at Government house. His excellency, upon entering the room to which the deputation was shown, greeted Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., who introduced the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. H. Todd, president; E. C. Baker, vice-president; Wm. Monteith, secretary; A. Cowan, [illegible] Nicholles, [illegible], M. T. Johnston, J. Davies, E. G. Prior, C. Strouss, A. W. Jones, D. W. Higgins, J. H. Fell, H. F. Heisterman, Thomas Earle, R. H. Alexander, Roderick Finlayson, A. A. Green, W. T. Drake.

Mr. J. H. Todd, President of the board, then read:

May it Please Your Excellency: We, the members of the British Columbia board of trade, loyal and loving subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, desire to tender to your excellency, as Her Majesty's representative, a truly loyal and cordial welcome to the chief city and capital of the Pacific province of the Dominion of Canada.

Your excellency is the third vice-regal representative who has visited British Columbia since the province became the sixth integrant of the Canadian Confederation, and we are pleased and proud to be in a position to say that, as a people, we are in a more prosperous and contented condition than either of your illustrious predecessors found us.

A peculiar interest attaches to your excellency's advent among us, in view of the great transcontinental railway which passes entirely through British territory, in a continuous and unbroken line from ocean to ocean, being now nearly completed, thus affording your excellency the privilege of being the first governor-general to pass over the line of the Canadian Pacific railway and witnessing the stupendous obstacles which energy, enterprise and capital, judiciously directed, have overcome, and opening a country whose boundless resources your excellency has doubtless recognized and appreciated in your recent passage across the continent.

The completion of the Canadian transcontinental railway has made confederation of the British possessions of North America a REALITY; whereas before it was merely a matter of POLITICAL SENTIMENT; and we feel assured that a great and glorious destiny awaits us as a united Canadian people.

Within the past year two other important public works have been vigorously prosecuted, and are also rapidly drawing towards completion, viz.: the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway and the Esquimalt graving dock. These works, when finished, will unquestionably add very materially to the wealth and commerce of the province; the growing importance of which would seem to suggest the immediate adoption of an efficient system of fortification, so that the valuable interests (Imperial, Dominion and Provincial) may be assured of adequate protection in the event of Great Britain being involved in war.

The necessity of an Insolvency law which would secure to creditors a fair and equitable distribution of the assets of debtors, removing the unsatisfactory and hurtful system of preferential creditors, is daily becoming more apparent, and this board trusts that a comprehensive and effective measure may shortly be passed by the federal parliament.

The importance of fostering and protecting a great staple industry of the province, viz.: salmon fishing and packing, must have occurred to your Excellency on your passage through the mainland of British Columbia; and this board feels that it cannot too earnestly direct the attention of your excellency's constitutional advisers to the condition of the recently established government hatchery on the Coquitlam river; and would suggest an early reform in the method of operating that institution.

Notwithstanding frequent and protracted delays in the past, the board would take the opportunity of congratulating your excellency's government upon the improved condition of telegraphic communication within this province, and the satisfactory results which have been attained by the laying of the submarine cable, connecting Vancouver island with the opposite shore of the Straits of Fuca.

We observe with feelings of satisfaction that tenders have been invited for the removal of a dangerous obstruction to the navigation of Victoria harbor, viz.: the Dredger rock. And it is to be hoped that in the view of the constant increase in the shipping business of the port, all other such obstacles may be speedily and effectually dealt with, so that vessels may enter and clear with the least possible risk of danger or delay.

The harbors of Nanaimo and Comox, as also the Fraser and other important rivers of the province, are in equal need of immediate and extensive improvements, to adapt them for the exigencies of that commerce for which, by nature they are so admirably fitted.

The members of the board, while regretting that they should have been deprived of the pleasure of extending a respectful and cordial welcome to Lady Lansdowne, venture to express the hope that in the near future they may be afforded an opportunity of so doing.

In conclusion we trust that your excellency may thoroughly enjoy your visit, and long retain pleasant recollections of our province, its climate and its people.

Again reiterating our expressions of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty and to your excellency as Her Majesty's representative, we are your excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

Signed on behalf of the B. C. Board of Trade, at the city of Victoria, this 9th day of October, 1885.

J. H. TODD, President.
WM. MONTEITH, Secretary.

At the conclusion of the address his excellency replied.

Mr. Todd, and gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

I have much pleasure in accepting the welcome which you are good enough to tender me on the part of the board of trade of British Columbia, and I can assure you it gives me very great satisfaction to learn that you are able to speak of those classes of the community whom you more especially represent as having made a distinct advance in contentment and general prosperity.

I esteem myself especially fortunate in having been able to arrive here by a line of railway now on the very eve of completion, by which you are henceforth to be united to your fellow subjects on the other side of the great mountain ranges which have till now divided you from the rest of the Dominion; and I join with you in anticipating the greatest advantages, material and political, from the establishment of a closer communication between your province and those which lie to the east of it.

Sir, you have referred to two very important works, which are now proceeding in this neighborhood. I hope during the next few days to have an opportunity of visiting both of these. The railway by which access will be obtained to the extensive coal fields of Nanaimo, as well as the graving dock now in process of construction at Esquimalt, are matters of Imperial as well as of local interest. I can assure you that the question of the defences of this portion of the seaboard of the Dominion is one which will not escape the attention either of the Imperial or the Dominion governments. The establishment of a battery of Dominion artillery and a school of gunnery in this neighborhood is a practical recognition on the part of the latter of the responsibility which attaches to it.

I shall make it my business to bring before the attention of the government the statements which you have made with regard to the consequences resulting from the absence of legislation in regard to insolvency. The matter is one of the utmost importance, and I may say that the unfortunate results of the present condition of the law have been brought to my attention in other quarters.

I shall not fail to take note of your salmon fisheries and the improvements needed in order to facilitate the safe entrance of vessels into the port of Victoria and the other important harbors of the province. These are matters in regard to which I will lay the views which you have expressed before the governments at Ottawa.

Sir, I have now to thank you very much for your coming to meet me, and also for your very kind reference to Lady Lansdowne and myself. I shall carry away with me a very pleasant experience of your province and of all whom I have had the advantage of meeting here, and also of having become acquainted with a number of gentlemen who are able to speak on matters which I recognize as of great importance to this portion of the Dominion."

His excellency then exchanged a few words with several members of the board and shook hands with all present, after which the deputation withdrew.

Chinese Emigrants.

A cursory view yesterday afternoon of the 'tween decks of the bark Alden Besse (now lying at Welch, Rithet & Co.'s wharf and which is to leave to-day for China) revealed a curious scene. Three or four hundred Chinese emigrants were crowded in bunks or in the passages between them in all stages of preparation for the voyage. Squeezing and pushing against one another and the barrels of water and bags of rice and flour which were to form part of their sustenance, the partial gloom but slightly dispelled by a few candles they jabbered away at a rate that gave a fair notion of what Babel must have been. They were apparently all in good spirits and anxious to start, and there is little fear that anyone will endeavor to foil them in their intention.

Kootenay Indians.

KOOTENAY, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is reported in Victoria papers that the Indians of this district that have murdered two white men within the last twelve months. Judging from the report it is reasonable to suppose [illegible] most name the murderers and still they are at liberty.

It is true the Indians of Kootenay are not treated as the rest of the Indians of the province are. A large lot of land has been turned into a reservation for them, but they have no one to direct them to take possession of it yet. Some of them have comfortable homes, not on the land that was reserved for them, and they are informed by some of the white men who came into the district that the "King George," or "Boston man" may take possession of their farms and oblige them to go on the reservation. This news makes them "feel loud," as the Americans would say. For instance, the chief of the tribe has over a hundred cattle and three hundred horses, a good house, and a fenced farm on the banks of the Kootenay where he grows wheat, oats, hay potatoes, etc. He also has another piece of land on "Joseph's Prairie," which he cultivates, and now the question arises can the "King George" or "Boston men" possess themselves of these lands held, cultivated and fenced for years by the chief of the Indians? If either has the right to do so and try to assert the right, what would the result be? If two white men have been murdered in this district and the Indians who committed the crime are left at liberty no man's life in Kootenay is safe.

ONE IN DANGER.

Anglican Church.

TO THE EDITOR:—The retirement of another clergyman from the diocese of Columbia induces me to ask churchmen if it is not time that appointments in parishes where the stipend is paid either in full or in part by the parish should rest in the hands of the local vestry. The parishioners would then be in a position to have a clergyman of their own choice, instead of one foisted on them against their will.

ANGLICAN.

Polygamists Sentenced.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 5.—Five persons convicted of unlawful cohabitation were sentenced in the Third District Court. They were Isaac Groo, Alfred Best, David E. Davis, Charles Seal and Andrew W. Cooley. All refused to pledge themselves to obey the law and were sentenced for the full limit of the law, six months' imprisonment and $300 fine.

In the Tabernacle yesterday Apostle Heber J. Grant said: "Woe be to the Judge who sits on the bench of the Third District Court. We will not stand his abuse much longer. He cannot insult honest men and revile virtuous women with impunity by calling them concubines and bastards." (A few Sundays ago this apostle loudly proclaimed himself a bastard and gloried in it.) The apostle warmly lauded those of the brethren who refused to submit to the law, but bid the court do its worst. He continued: "Judge Zane has taken a course that has made him a coward and unfit to be called a man, and condemnation will fall on him and the heads of his children. Remember there is a limit, and this limit must soon be reached." His remarks were greeted with a shout of "Amen."

An Important Discovery.

The most important Discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a Trial Bottle Free at Langley & Co.'s 8dw

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD

Practical Survey of the Placer Mines.

Only a Small Quantity of Gold Yet Secured.

Why Quartz Mining Has Not Succeeded.

A Route Surveyed for a Cariboo Railway.

As might be reasonably expected both the Dominion and Provincial governments are giving timely attention to the resources of British Columbia this season. Dr. George M. Dawson, assistant director of the geological survey of Canada, has been in the field himself again—around the northern parts of Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland, whence he may be expected to arrive in Victoria shortly—while under the joint auspices of the general and local governments, though under the special direction of the Dominion geological survey, Mr. Amos Bowman, mining engineer, has been working in the

MINING REGION OF CARIBOO.

Ores, minerals and other natural products of the country are being gathered together for the forthcoming Colonial exhibition to be held in London as well as for the Dominion Natural museum at Ottawa and for a local bureau of information which has been provided for in the government buildings at James Bay.

Mr. Bowman returned Thursday on the Yosemite, and is at the Oriental. A reporter of *The Colonist* called on him and elicited some general information about the results of this season's work. Owing to the very extended session of the federal house, a start was not made from Victoria until some time in July. Mr. Bowman was accompanied by S. P. Tuck, C. E., L. R. Voligny, C. E., Edson Adams, teamster and general helper, and in Cariboo was assisted by a number of practical miners, among whom were Alex. Porter, W. Forrest and W. Walker.

A TRAVERSE SURVEY

was made along the Cariboo wagon road from Lake la Hache, the northern limit of the former township surveys made by the provincial government, and carried to Quesnelle Forks and from thence to Barkerville to form a foundation for the mining work. Then the mining region was traversed along the principal trails as far as Quesnellemouth. Along each of the noted mining creeks surveys were made and plotted on a larger scale and the intermediate country was gotten by transit bearings from prominent points, covering the whole rich mining region of Cariboo. The object of this was to show where the gold in the creeks came from—to locate it in connection with quartz ledges which had been found.

THE GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

arrived at are that mining has barely been commenced in Cariboo, only the richest and most easily found places having been "worked out." Frequently [illegible] capital was necessary to get the gold the work as a rule has been left undone.

The attempts at quartz mining in Cariboo have been partial and incomplete, and not at all a fair test of the worth of the ledges. The best sustained effort was that from Island Mountain ore, worked at the Lane & Kurtz (Enterprise Co.) mill, where no means were taken to save the sulphurites by concentration or attempt made to roast or chlorinate. The gold was almost entirely in the sulphurites, and was consequently lost, and though the ore was rich yet it did not pay the working.

A VERY APPARENT REASON

why quartz mining has not paid in Cariboo is that of the great cost of obtaining supplies. With the increased facilities of the past year flour was $12.50 per barrel and freight 12½ cents a pound from Victoria. With the object of cheaper transport facilities in view, Mr. Bowman and his staff examined the valley of the Bonaparte from its junction with the Thompson river by way of Green lake and the Fraser valley, and also by way of the Horsefly country to Quesnellemouth. This latter route was found to be the more feasible and direct, showing a distance of only 160 miles from Ashcroft on the C. P. R. to the lower end of the great Quesnelle lake. This lake has over 100 miles of navigable water in the

HEART OF THE MINING REGION,

and extending up into the Rocky mountains. Mr. McEvoy is still engaged in completing the examination along Quesnelle river to Quesnellemouth, where the Fraser river affords a navigable stretch of 100 miles more. Nearly all the country along the route from the Thompson river is of greater or lesser importance agriculturally. The construction of this 160 miles from the C. P. R. would tap the mining region and furnish cheap transportation to Cariboo.

PLACER MINING REGIONS

after they have been robbed of what any one can pack off go into a state of decadence, and are said to be "worked out." The fact is very little of the great wealth of Cariboo placer mines has been secured, and so soon as it is attempted with capital and modern means this will be demonstrated. Mining districts in Germany which have been mined with profit for the last one thousand years are still being worked. The idea that Cariboo is worked out is altogether too nonsensical to be entertained.

The quartz ledges will be examined into with greater minuteness during the following year and their worth by assay practically tested. There is an undoubted

GREAT WEALTH OF QUARTZ

in Cariboo which will be very profitably developed so soon as the carrying trade becomes cheaper and modern machinery is applied to freeing the gold from its rocky home.

On the way down to Victoria Mr. Bowman stopped at Cisco and found a seam of lignite coal in a tertiary formation, not of much value, but sufficient to show that coal is generally scattered throughout the province and is found where least expected.

Mr. Bowman will remain in town a few days and the results of his season's work as soon as ready will be published in pamphlet form.

SHOT.—Yesterday evening a gentleman engaged in the fisheries, whilst cleaning a revolver which he believed to be empty, was shot accidentally through the hand. The bullet passed through the forefinger, but on examination the injury was found to be very slight and it is hoped that in a day or two he will be able to resume his work.

MANY forget that the hair and scalp need cleansing as well as the hands and feet. Extensive use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has proven that it is the best cleansing agent for the hair—that it prevents as well as removes dandruff, cools and soothes the scalp, and stimulates the hair to renewed growth and beauty. dw

"THE VICTORIA."

Completion of the Theatre Proper.

A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Detailed Description of the Building.

BEAUTIES OF THE THEATRE.

Lovely Scenery and Elegant Furnishings.

Most Thorough Arrangements.

The magnificent pile on the corner of View and Douglas streets, which will in future be known as the Victoria Theatre Building, is receiving its finishing touches and in a couple of weeks will be handed over to the directors in a completed state.

The necessity for a theatre of good proportions and arrangements was long talked of and in the beginning of September, 1884, a number of our prominent and enterprising citizens took the matter in hand and through their exertions the "Victoria Theatre Company, limited," was formed with Messrs. Robt. Dunsmuir, M. P. P., R. P. Rithet, J. Kurtz, C. Strouss, and L. Redon as the directorate, and John J. Austin secretary. The capital stock of the company was placed at $50,000, in shares of $500 each, and plans for a theatre and three-story building advertised for. A number were received, and in November the plans of Mr. C. E. Apponyi, architect, were accepted. Early in the new year the first work was begun and has since continued without interruption. The estimate was at first for a building to cost $35,000, but a large number of extras were suggested by the architect, and approved by the directorate, which will bring the cost of the complete theatre building and theatre furnishings to $55,000. Although this is the case yet everyone is satisfied as the building has been gradually shaped into a magnificent structure that must bring a glow of pride to all our citizens, and a feeling of genuine satisfaction to the gentlemen who have provided the funds for its construction.

THE ARCHITECT.

Mr. C. E. Apponyi, the gentleman who has exhibited his genius in the plans and superintendence of construction, is not unknown in the United States as an architect, having constructed many fine blocks in New York and San Francisco. He is a son of Antonio Rudolph, Count of Apponyi, who was Austrian ambassador to England for twelve years, and is a graduate of the military college of Wiener, Neustadt, Austria, and has been in several wars in Europe and America. He is a thorough linguist, and generally an accomplished scholar.

THE DESIGN

of the building is Italian, or more particularly Tuscan. Each front is surmounted by a pediment with dentile cornice, the View street front having the arms of England carved, under which in large letters is the word "Victoria." The English arms, carved, will also be placed on the View street portico.

The general appearance of the building is very pleasing, the graceful columns and pilasters, arched windows and doors and ornamented coping and cornice being chaste and elegant in their design and harmonizing with each other.

There is a frontage of 106 feet on View street and 120 feet on Douglas street. The height from the sidewalk to the coping is 52 feet. A twelve foot cement sidewalk has been laid on the two sides of the theatre, and also in front of the Driard, and is a most satisfactory piece of work.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE

to the theatre is from View street, is 16x21 feet, protecting which is an elegant Italian portico supported by Corinthian columns, the balustrade being lighted with five grouped globe gas lamps on either side, on the pediment being the word "Victoria." The iron gates open on a Menton tile flooring of pretty pattern, headed by a polished granite step cut from a single piece. On each side the step is a Corinthian pilaster supporting an arch, the latter dividing the front and rear vestibules. To the right of the entrance is a large box office, and passing this and the back vestibule a broad staircase leads from either side to the dress circle and proscenium boxes. Beyond the stairways are the cloak rooms and the right and left entrances to the mezzanine boxes. Double swinging doors give entrance to the parquette. The upper gallery has separate entrance from the alleyway between the Driard and an exit to View street, and does not come in contact with the parquette and dress circle entrances. The exits and entrances are eight in number and so admirably arranged, that in case of emergency the galleries and pit could be emptied in half a minute without fear of accident, the audience when rising closing the chairs and thus clearing passages. On entering the spectator is at once struck with the general beauty of the arrangements and the chaste design and finish of the theatre.

THE OPERA CHAIRS

are imported from the firm of T. Kane & Co., Chicago, and are of finished mahogany with perforated backs and seats and metal legs and bracings. They are numbered consecutively with a double metal number, in the parquette numbering to 102 on either side of the central aisle. Though not so rich in appearance as upholstered chairs they are probably more comfortable and present an exceedingly neat appearance, are readily kept clean, and ranged in amphitheatre form. In the dress circle are 274 chairs circled in three sections, the two sides numbering up to 83, and the centre section to 108. The seats of the "gods" are composed of six rows of benches each row accomodating from 50 to 60 people.

THE SEATING CAPACITY

is about 880, though in case of necessity extra chairs could be added and fully a thousand people comfortably seated in the parquette, proscenium and mezzanine boxes, dress circle and gallery.

The orchestra box is capable of comfortably seating 24 musicians, and is supplied with speaking-tube to prompter's stand. Entrance and exit are made by doors under the proscenium boxes.

THE PROSCENIUM BOXES

draw the attention at once from their great beauty of design and elegance of finish. The balcony rail is upholstered in silk velvet plush with all-wool fringe, while graceful falling crimson silk curtains hang at the sides, over which is a lovely pressed silk plush lambrequin with silk and gold tassels. The floors are carpeted with Brussels, and the walls are papered with a rich satin paper of unique pattern. The upper boxes are lighted by a three-armed chandelier, with glass globes and glass prisms; the lower boxes by a double gas bracket and glass globes. The cornices and entablature of the boxes are of a graceful design. The boxes are adorned with a stained-glass window. The pilasters and panels are painted with damask and lilac shades. The whole effect of the artistic work on the boxes is of a charming character.

THE WOOD-WORK

of the wainscotting, dress circle and gallery rails, orchestra box, etc., is of California redwood, stained a dark rich color, shellaced and varnished. The dress circle rail is finished with gilded moulding, buttons and staff heads, which relieve and add to the dark rich appearance of the wood. The engaged columns underneath the dress circle gallery are also of redwood, similarly stained and gilded, and are in the form of an [illegible] with panels, the rear eight fitted with mezzanine boxes, the outlook from the latter being between two columns. The top of the dress circle rail is covered with silk plush and all-wool fringe. The dress circle is formed in horse-shoe pattern and commands a splendid view of the stage and is really the best point of vision in the theatre. The upper gallery rail is finished similar to that of the dress circle, without the gilding and plush. The orchestra box railing is finished and gilded the same as the dress circle.

THE FRESCOING.

The ceiling is handsomely frescoed, the body being a light blue tint, which gives the ceiling a lofty appearance. The corona, sloping from the central gas reflector, is painted with rich dark colors. The series of circled moulding and scroll work extending from the corona and the outer circle of the same near the cornice are of beautiful colors and unique in their designs. The ceiling borders, entablature and cornices are similarly painted, and harmonize with the central work. Above the proscenium arch is the word "Victoria" in gilded block letters, while the proscenium crown of the arch is a perfect painting of the English crown, with branching scroll work and rich ground, the pediment standing out in relief from the wall, making a beautiful crowning piece for the lovely work below. The walls are tinted a light buff color, and divided into panels, with flaring jamb windows in centre of panels. The pilasters have the effect of making the ceiling appear to rest on them, they being relieved with panneled painting of a darker color.

LIGHT, HEAT AND VENTILATION.

The theatre is lit by a central reflector light, composed of fifty gas jets, the gas being lighted by electricity and refracted by a white porcelain reflector, from top of which for about eighteen inches droop rows of beaded glass chains and four rows of pendant prisms, the gaslights making them sparkle and glitter as though they were an immense clustering of diamonds. On the wall sides are six double brackets with glass globes, the upper gallery two and the dress circle five of the same, while each of the lower proscenium boxes are lit with one double bracket, and the upper by a three-armed chandelier suspended from an overhanging brass rod. All brackets are of a neat pattern.

The heating is secured from one main furnace situated underneath the parquette, and by registers distributed to the various portions of the theatre.

The central light is ventilated through the ceiling, while six nickel-plated ventilating registers, 16x24 inches, are at the sides of ceiling, and are closed or opened at will by cords and tassels from the dress-circle. Perfect ventilation is thus attained.

THE STAGE FIXTURES.

The stage is 60 feet wide from wall to wall by 30 feet deep, and is provided with every requisite for expertly carrying out the conditions of the play. The proscenium arch is 26 ft. 6 ins. high and 27 ft. wide. The gridiron is 50 feet above the stage, and is covered with ropes and pulleys and two wheels of eight feet diameter to work the paint frame and bridge, which latter can also be used as part of the properties. There are five sets of grooves which will hold 25 full sets of scenery. Both curtains run straight up without rollers, and there are enough ropes and blocks used in the stage to rig two full-sized men-of-war. The footlights consist of 110 burners so arranged that one-half can be turned on or off at pleasure. The border lights for illuminating the scenery are in rows arranged so that they can be raised or lowered at will. There are four bunch lights of a dozen burners each on the prompt and O. P. sides to throw moonlight effects or brilliant lights on scenery. The whole of the gas inside and out is controlled from the stage. The stage is provided with four entrances from the parquette, and with four traps, with dressing rooms, water-closets and every convenience underneath stage, and entrance to the latter from Douglas street. There is also an entrance to the stage from the alleyway, 16 ft. high and 10 feet wide to enable companies to bring any sized scenery. The stage is also fitted with paint bridge and frame, both of which and the curtains are hoisted with windlass and counter weights. The fly-galleries are 10 feet wide and supplied with five dozen belaying pins, rigged like the rail of a ship to hold ropes, etc. It will be thus seen that the stage is provided with every possible necessity.

THE SCENERY.

Those who have visited metropolitan opera houses know what great effect scenery has for the adding to or detracting from a play. This part of the equipment has been given special attention, and early in the progress of the building the architect secured the services of Mr. W. T. Porter of San Francisco, a scenic artist known all over the American continent for the worth of his work and the beauty and originality of his conceptions. Mr. Porter is an artist of long experience, having commenced his career at the Old Bowery and Park theatres, New York city, early in the forties, and apart from working in almost all the principal theatres in the United States has fitted up 28 new theatres, the "Victoria" being the last, and it probably has been given the most creditable of the many beautiful sets he has painted. It was a most fortunate selection in securing Mr. Porter's services.

The principal piece painted is, of course, the drop curtain, which is a picture well worth seeing and so finely painted that it will bear the most critical inspection. It is an original illustration by Mr. Porter of the beautiful description by Claude in the play of the "Lady of Lyons," of his home by Lake Como:

But listen, now, if thou would'st have me paint
The home to which, could love fulfil its prayers,
This hand would lead thee—listen: A deep vale
Shut out by Alpine hills from t'e rude world;
Near a clear lake, margin'd by fields of gold
And whispering myrtles; glassing softest skies,
As cloudless, save with rare and roseate shadows,
As I would have thy fate!
A palace lifting to eternal summer
Its marble walls, from out a glossy bower
Of coolest foliage musical with birds,
Whose songs should syllable thy name! At noon
We'd sit beneath the arching vines, and wonder
Why Earth could be unhappy, while the Heavens
Still left us youth and love! We'd have no friends
That were not lovers; no ambition, save
To excel them all in love; we'd read no books
That were not tales of love—that we might smile
To think how poorly eloquence of words
Translates the poetry of hearts like ours!
And when night came, amidst the breathless Heavens
We'd guess what star should be our home when love
Becomes immortal; while the perfumed light
Stole through the mists of alabaster lamps,
And every air was heavy with the sighs
Of orange groves and music from sweet lutes,
And murmurs of low fountains that gush forth
I' the midst of roses! Dost thou like the picture?

It is indeed a most charming piece of landscape painting, and fully tells with the brush what Claude embodied in his glowing words. It embraces everything that is picturesque in nature—the distant Alps, their summits capped with eternal snows, beneath the clear lake with its sunlit isles. To the left of the picture tall trees arise from flowery banks, their branches festooned with vines of richest hues, while beneath a terrace with steps leading to a temple half hidden with luxuriant foliage. To the right and nearer the foreground a magnificent palace is seen through stately trees, losing itself in admirable perspective. 'Tis a lovely bit the corner of the picture with its flowers and fountains, its birds of richest plumage. In the foreground proper and on a tesselated terrace with steps leading to water clear as crystal stand the figures of Claude and Pauline. A barge tied loosely to the wharf has been introduced to complete the waterscape effect which is most realistic. The effect of light and shade in this part of the picture is beautiful in the extreme. In fact, the whole painting, surrounded as it is by a magnificent frame and drapery, reflects great credit on the artist, and is a gem the citizens of Victoria will be proud of. The usual green outer curtain has been replaced by one of crimson. The following scenes comprise the stock pieces: Fancy chamber, plain chamber, palace arch, gothic, oak, kitchen, prison, wood, landscape, garden, mountain pass, horizon and two streets, all having wings, borders and other accessories to match. Apart from the scenes there are numerous set pieces, such as houses, cottages, balustrades, garden walls, trees, rocks and waters, making the whole stock of scenery complete in every respect.

Some of the above are also worthy of special note, the woodland scene being charming, while the rocky cañon stretches far into the distance with wonderful perspective. The street scene is also unusually good, and is likewise perfect in its perspective. The scenic artist is ably seconded by Mr. Dodge, his assistant, who exhibits budding talent and will no doubt rise to distinction in his profession.

The fresco work of the ceiling and the embellishment of the walls was also executed by Mr. Porter, and Victorians can feel that their theatre and scenery painting is second to none on the continent.

THE WORKMEN.

To Mr. F. Clarke, the architect's painstaking and talented master machinist, is due a great deal of credit for the perfect work done by the various tradesmen employed on the new theatre building. Mr. Rendall (Smith & Rendall) had charge of the interior and exterior woodwork painting and has done uniformly excellent work.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Splendid fire protection has been provided. There are two fire plugs in the basement, two in the dress circle, two in the ladies' toilet, one in the upper gallery and four in the hotel part. In addition to these a fire plug in the top story of the building can be used to throw a stream across the stage, while two windows and a scuttle hole in the roof can be used in case of fire. So many streams could be thrown on a fire that it would be almost impossible for it to gain headway, while the quickness with which the theatre can be emptied would obviate any danger of panic in case of fire.

THE DRIARD

will occupy all the upper floors of the building, having a grand entrance from Douglas street. These comprise 32 rooms, the ceilings of the first floor being 12 feet 8 inches in height, and those of the second 12 feet 4 inches. In the front will be a grand parlor. The rooms are divided into suites, the woodwork finished in the same manner as that of the theatre, each room provided with open grates and gas chandeliers. Underneath the scroll work of the pediment are the words "The Driard," the name by which the famous hotel is known over the American continent. At the foot of the grand staircase on the newel posts will be placed four branching globe gas lamps, and also at the foot of the second staircase similar lamps. The present reception room of the Driard will be added to the office, and a View street reception room made from several rooms at the head of the stairway.

The furniture for the new addition is being specially manufactured by Mr. Jacob Sehl, and is of the latest fashionable pattern. The old and new portions are connected by a spacious hallway and the alterations will be made and furnishings added so that the Driard on the enhanced scale may be opened by a grand ball and supper at the beginning of the new year. The ground floors not occupied by the theatre are being fitted up as stores, several of which are already rented, while that of the southeast corner will be used as the Driard sample room, having communication with the theatre exits. The height of the ceilings of these range from 14 feet to 15 feet 8 inches, varying with the grade of the street.

CONCLUSION.

There is but one conclusion to be arrived at, and that is that Victoria is now possessed of a Thespian hall which is unrivalled in elegance of finish, beauty of decorations and scenery, comfortable furnishing and completeness of detail by any on the American continent. The splendid structure is a credit to the city and a monument to the ability of the architect, while the scenic painting and frescoing is another laurel added to Mr. Porter's already long list. The directors and stockholders are to be congratulated on the unqualified success of their undertaking, and have the thanks of the public for providing them with a handsome and comfortable place of amusement.

ARCHITECTURAL FINISH.

The beautiful appearance of the interior ornamentation and panels is the subject of general admiration. The effect is produced by the application of D. Rosenberg & Sons' (of New York) mahogany stain and architectural finish. The stain gives the wood the appearance of mahogany highly polished, and is in marked and charming contrast with the interior. The finish is in great favor in private as well as public buildings in the United States.

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