

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889.

A WRETCHED LOT.

We live in an unbelieving age. Incredulous people are continually asking questions and weighing probabilities, and when any story they are told, no matter who the teller is, these sceptics examine it forthwith and if they find it improbable or not supported by what they consider sufficient evidence, they without scruple, give publicity to their doubts. It will hardly be believed by some of the Queen's loyal subjects who adore a nobleman, but it is nevertheless true that there are some people, of the baser sort no doubt, who have the audacity to question Lord Lonsdale's veracity. The age was indeed a degenerate one when the accounts of a live lord gave rise to his travels in ridicule and sneered at by "wretched" newspaper editors and reporters. A Canadian journalist rufian says that "if" Lord Lonsdale's account is true "it would mean that the noble lord had accomplished with his poor outfit what has never before been done, though frequently attempted by well equipped expeditions. All inquiries along the coast of the region in question is impossible, so that Lord Lonsdale must have made use of a flying machine or a balloon to reach Banks' Land or Melville Island." A Yankee miscreant, commenting on the noble traveller's account says:

"It may be mentioned incidentally that the noble lord was accompanied by Lord Lonsdale, and has just returned to Winnipeg, has the audacity to say that his lordship never got within sight of the Arctic Ocean. The noble lord was started out prior to the great expedition to Banks Land, as Lord Lonsdale says, by the fact that the noble lord's feet were so cold that he was obliged to travel four days without food. This statement reflects great credit upon his lordship's reserve sources of animal heat."

And another wretchedly irrelevant American, who has no more respect for a lord, than a wretched British Columbian reporter has for a baronet, makes the following sarcastic allusion to the noble lord and his adventures in the Arctic regions:

He passed the limits of civilization late in the afternoon of the 21st of June, and it was supposed by his friends that the venturesome nobleman had been seen on the coast of Alaska. These apprehensions were disproved when a few days ago Lord Lonsdale suddenly turned up in San Francisco, equipped with a supply of startling stories of his adventures sufficient to stock a boy's ten-cent library. Among other tales which he has related in his conversations with the newspaper men, he has told the assertion that he had passed 275 dead Eskimoes on his journey to the Pole. They had started to death at various points along his path.

WONDERFUL SPEED.

The recent trip of the City of Paris is much commented upon in the East. Her performance was indeed wonderful. She made the passage from Queenstown to New York, 2,855 miles, in 5 days, 2 hours and 7 minutes. Her average speed was "twenty-three-and-one-half knots an hour." Her best day's run was 511 miles. She beat the Express's time by two hours and forty-eight minutes. The City of Paris may do better yet, for her engines being new, were a little stiff. The City of Paris and the City of New York are driven by twin screws and triple expansion engines. These are the first merchant steamers that have adopted this mode of propulsion. The twin screw and double expansion engines have been used in warships for some time, but it was thought they took up too much room and required too much fuel for passenger ships. But the ingenuity of engineers overcame all difficulties. The triple expansion engine was invented and perfected, and it was found that the twin screw could be applied to ocean passenger steamship with advantage. By having two screws driven by engines independent of each other, these steamers are able to sail through a choppy sea, or a head wind, with the same ease as if they were propelled by a single screw and of an engine. If an accident happens to one of these screws the vessel can be driven by the other. This mode of driving the propelling force admits of the use of longitudinal bulkheads. These bulkheads are placed smaller and increase the ship's speed. "The small size of the compartments makes it possible to build transverse bulkheads between them, and these ships can only be disabled by a double break down of two detached engine rooms." Of course everything depends upon the bulkhead being made watertight and kept so. The bulkhead system has not worked as well as expected, but this is said not to be the fault of the system, but of those who operate it. It is not likely that the system of shipbuilding will have their utmost success in constructing and equipping the City of Paris. It is more than likely these ships will not be built which will cross the Atlantic easily in five days. The two and three-quarter hours gained by the City of Paris is only an instalment of improvement.

A QUEER NOTION.

A master manufacturer in Duluth has taken upon himself to settle the marriage question, for other people in peculiar but very prompt manner. He has in his employ a large number of men, married and single. He has given notice to the single men that if they do not get to themselves wives before a certain date he has no more use for them in his concern. What his motive is in giving this extraordinary notice no one seems to know, but it has created quite a sensation in Duluth and elsewhere. Those men who have sweethearts will be hurried up and those who have none must find girls willing to marry them before the allotted time, or give up their job. It is to be hoped that the greater number of them will find the ladies of their acquaintance compassionate. Women are generally tender hearted and when the Duluth girls see the poor fellows leave the city they will consent to abandon a life of single blessedness.

We have a notion that this manufacturer, if he were put to it, could give a pretty good reason for the course he has taken. He has perhaps learned by experience that it is not good for a man to

AND HE'S A JOVIAL GOOD FELLOW.

Our correspondent "Merchant" is not just a Victorian junior member, Col. Prior. There is nothing to hinder what he calls a "jovial fellow" being an old politician and an energetic and faithful representative of the people. As a matter of fact, some of the most able statesmen the world has ever seen have been jovial fellows, who, while they had more than an ordinary share of human nature in their composition, had clear heads and a talent for making the best of every opportunity that presented itself for advancing the interests of their country and their constituents. For a public man to possess attractive social qualities is a very great advantage. The man who is always serious and whose smiles are few and far between, whose being equal, no half so jolly a politician as the one who is really a jolly good fellow, but who has at the same time a great deal of sense.

THE CROPS.

It is rather too soon to predict with anything like confidence what this year's crop is likely to be, but the indications, so far, are both in Canada and in the United States, exceedingly promising. The winter wheat in Ontario is in excellent condition, and the weather is favorable to its continued growth. Eye is in the same condition. These crops are this year uncommonly free from insect pests of all kinds. Very little is heard of either the Hessian fly or the wire worm. What is rather unusual, the fruit-growers admit that their prospects are good. In the spring, no matter what the weather has been, the fruit-growers are apt to grumble; and the American public have begun to complain of the quality of their fruit. The peach-growers are particularly discontented, and are pretty sure to lead the world to believe that the crop is certain to be a failure. But this is an exceptional year, for there are, so far, no complaints. The cattle were turned out in the spring in good order, and the pasture was so good that they have kept on improving. The only crop about which there are any complaints in Ontario is clover. It makes a poor showing. The spring frosts are hard on the clover, and it may be that just after the ground became bare and was water-soaked a sharp frost or two damaged it. It is too soon to say anything about the root crops. Potatoes almost cover the ground in this province before farmers in the east begin planting, and turns are not an early crop. Of course it is too soon to say with certainty of any crop in the west. Canada, for almost everything depends upon the weather during the next two months, but at the present writing, farmers are warranted in feeling hopeful.

PROGRESS IN MINING.

It is generally supposed that mining is on the decline on the Pacific coast. The miners golden age, it is generally considered, forty years ago. "Forty-nine" is the year that old-timers look back to fondly. "The House of Commons is always predisposed to have what a man is known to be whole-souled, pleasant and companionable, has to say; and he will be all the more ready to get what he wants because he asks for it in a pleasant, manly way. We question very much if there is a man in this city who could have obtained more than a few dollars from the Government last year. Prior did in the session which has just closed. "The House of Commons has to do it to go to some country where such marriages are legitimate, become domiciled there, get married and then go home man and wife. This is done almost every day. It is singular that when marriages of this kind between British subjects are made legal by such a simple device they continue to be illegal when the ceremony is performed in the United Kingdom. The time was when very many people were opposed to such marriages on religious grounds. The report of the sustentation fund committee was read, and Mr. N. Shakespear laid before the conference a statement of the amount of money in the fund, and explained the reasons of the funds of the ministers having claims upon this fund. The amount in hand for the year ending 1st January 1889 was \$192,000.00, and one (the American) Pacific coast mines alone furnished within \$90,000.00 of the whole amount. The highest yield of gold and silver previous to 1888 was in 1876, when the value of the output was \$101,100,000. There has, of course, been a complete revolution in the business of mining since '49. That business is now conducted on scientific principles and the element of "luck" which in the old days was looked upon as inseparable from mining, has almost entirely eliminated. Gold and silver mining are now commercial operations and is hardly more precarious than loan-banking or fruit culture. Men invest their money in mines as they do in railway stock or in real estate. "Some of these investments," a California contemporary says, "are scientific." Secretary of State Blaine invested in a gold mine, and the result was a large fortune. The And British Columbia does not appear to be taken into the calculation. No one yet knows what is its mining capabilities.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A COWICHA "Observer" should remember that when he attacks a public servant by name and accuses him of misconduct both in his official capacity and as a private citizen, he should do so under his own signature. It is quite proper to discuss public questions anonymously. In that case it is with the writer's facts and arguments that the public are concerned, and not with his personality. If he handles his subject well and writes clearly and convincingly it is an one's business or what he is. Whether he is a millionaire or a breaker of stones on the highway. But it is different when a newspaper correspondent attacks a character. Then the public very properly want to know who the accuser is so they may judge what credit to attach to his statements. Besides, there is something mean, and cowardly in firing at a man from behind a bush. If our Cowichan correspondent writes the truth he should not be either afraid or ashamed to take upon himself the full responsibility of the charges he makes. If what he says is true or not cannot be proved his letter ought not to be published.

Consumption Rarely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By the timely use of thousands of bottles some have been cured. I have a great stock of the medicine in my store, and I can supply you with it on the same terms as those who have been cured. My store is at No. 100, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. My name is Dr. T. A. Slocum. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. Slocum, 100 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

of interest from beginning to end, because of its special nature. The reception of full communion of the young men who had served for four years on trial as required by the discipline of the Methodist Church. Only one candidate was presented. A. E. Starr, a young man of the name of Starr, who was a member of the congregation, was chosen. The president in opening the meeting explained the way in which the Methodist Church trains and prepares for the ministry. He stated that the duties of the minister are heavy, and that the man who enters the ministry must be prepared to give up all other pleasures and amusements. He said that the man who enters the ministry must be prepared to give up all other pleasures and amusements. He said that the man who enters the ministry must be prepared to give up all other pleasures and amusements.

The people of Great Britain have evidently come to a decision on the matter of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but the legislature has, so far, failed to carry out the wishes of the people. Every year a deceased wife's sister's bill is introduced and every year it is carried in the House of Commons, but defeated in the House of Lords. In the Upper Chamber it has the support of some very influential peers, the Prince of Wales following in the majority of either the Lords temporal or the Lords spiritual. Although the legislature repeatedly refuses to pass this measure such marriages between English men and English women take place. If the marriage is celebrated in any country where it is legal it becomes legal in Great Britain. When then an English man wants to marry his deceased wife's sister, he has to go to some country where such marriages are legitimate, become domiciled there, get married and then go home man and wife. This is done almost every day.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Third Annual Gathering of the Ministers and Laymen of the Church in British Columbia—The Three Seasons Yesterday. PROCEEDINGS SESSION. FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889. A communication was received from Mr. W. J. Dowler, tendering his resignation of his office as moderator. A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Trott, offering a plot of ground for the erection of a new church building. The speaker proved his proposition by suitable illustrations and incidents. God will find every man work, and every man will be able to do it. The speaker proved his proposition by suitable illustrations and incidents. God will find every man work, and every man will be able to do it.

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NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Had all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would grow again. Had tried Cuticura. Remedies. Hair sprang out and not a pimple on him now. I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDY. My boy, when one year of age, was seized with a terrible eruption all over his body. It was a case of Eczema, and his hair would never grow again. He was a Christian and his father had been a member of the Church since his birth. He was a Christian and his father had been a member of the Church since his birth.

SATURDAY, MAY 18. MORNING SESSION.

After a hymn had been sung Rev. C. Bryant read the Scripture Lesson, and Rev. W. H. Pierce led in prayer. The resolution was adopted, and unanimously adopted. The resolution was adopted, and unanimously adopted. The resolution was adopted, and unanimously adopted.

RESCUE ANCHORS. For Infants and Children. Castoria is so well adapted to children that it is recommended as a superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. AGRIER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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