Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

CHURCHILL AND CHAMBERLAIN

Great met Greek in the electoral campaign on the 20th inst., and all England next day rang with the re-echoes of their blows. Mr. Chamberlain addressed the liberal association at Birmingham; Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at King's Lynn. The speeches were aimed at each other and were very lively. Mr. Chamberlain referred to Lord Randolph Churchill as the "author of that extraordinary rigmarole in his electoral address—a colorless document, as a penny novelist, and an ignorant schoolboy!" Lord Randolph charged Mr. Chamberlain with interested motives, with being intensely dishonest and flagrantly immoral, and said his radical suggestions were utterly absurd, with no more chance of success than a project for colonizing the moon. Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Lord Salisbury's attack at Brighton was severe. Lord Salisbury, he said, objects to our scheme that local authorities have power to buy land at a fair price. He said that whenever the government had taken land for the purpose of adding to the security, comforts, prosperity and health, or even to provide for the lives of the people, the privileged landowners exacted an extortionate price. He gave an instructive illustration. The board of works proposed to carry a street through a densely peopled neighborhood, and assessed the cost of the improvement on the increased value which the street would give to the thoroughfare. A great landowner opposed the bill demanding the frontage along the whole of his property. This meant that the land was to be bought from him at its prospective value, he to have compensation for severance and the per cent for compulsory sale added to the enormous profit owing to the turning of his property so as to front on a great thoroughfare. The commons rejected the clause and the lords inserted it. The commons threw it out without a discussion. Chamberlain said, "Who do you think was this landowner? It was the Marquis of Salisbury!" Lord R. Churchill advises the reduction of school fees to a penny a week for purely elementary education. On this great question he said: "If you want a gilded programme go to the liberals; if you want good government and prudent progress, then I earnestly recommend the great landed interest to close its ranks and support the conservative party."

TWO STATEMENTS THAT WON'T FIT

A few days ago the Knights of Labor passed a resolution, the full text of which is as follows:

Resolved, That this assembly of the Knights of Labor severely censures *The Colonist* newspaper in the action it has taken, in trying to mislead public opinion regarding the existing condition of British Columbia, and its statement that prosperity and happiness reign, while in the majority of cases there are only poverty and dissatisfaction, causing many to break up comfortable homes in the eastern provinces and journey here to participate in the good times thus deceitfully said to exist, and in many cases marring their prospects for happiness in this world for life. Many have come and returned at considerable expense. Many have come and being without the means to return, have been thus compelled to swell the ranks of the poverty stricken.

This resolution was published in the Times. We naturally demurred to it. Nothing had appeared in *The Colonist* to justify the implied "censure," and the statement "that only poverty and dissatisfaction" exist here is an untruth. We said then, as we take occasion to say now, that the condition of the average workingman in British Columbia is infinitely superior to that of his fellow workman in England, we denied then, and we now repeat the denial, that "only poverty and dissatisfaction" prevail here. While it would be unwise to publish articles that would induce a rush of workingmen to this coast, it is disgraceful to misrepresent the condition of matters as the resolution of the Knights clearly did. We have said that the resolution of "censure" appeared in the Times. Now let us see how far the Times agrees with the tenor of that resolution. On Thursday evening it undertook to discuss the relative condition of the workingmen of England and this country and remarked: "Under present conditions there is no hope for their (the English working classes) elevation to a higher plane. They are born poor, and from the time they can begin to labor until they sink into their graves they do nothing more than realize a miserable existence. *The condition of British workmen offers a broad contrast to that of the workmen of this country. Here the condition of the labor classes wholly differs from that of the labor classes in the mother country.* The workman here is intelligent, educated to a certain degree, and enjoys a thousand advantages in making the race of life all unknown to his British brother. *The road to preferment and competence lies open before him, and he lives in the assurance that honest toil will bring a commensurate reward.* This is a contrast offered between a country governed by free trade and one dominated by protection. Although this country has had to contend with the trade depression which afflicts the British, it is quite evident that the latter country has had the worst of it. Englishmen are not so blind as to be unable to see this, hence it is that their commission is about to investigate the causes *of our superior condition*, and ability to go on developing our resources and adding to the wealth of the country, even in a time of general depression." The above extract is offered for the consideration of the Knights of Labor. We should like to know how they will reconcile the Times' statements with the "censure" resolution? If they told the truth, then the Times tells a falsehood, and *vice versa*. If "poverty and dissatisfaction" prevail how can the condition of the working classes here be superior to that of the working classes in England?

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The death of General McClellan, one of the many previously obscure men who came to the surface during the civil struggle in the United States, was unexpected and must have given his friends a severe shock. He was only ill two weeks, of neuralgia of the heart, and when he died he was believed to be getting better. General McClellan was born in Philadelphia December 3, 1826, and was a West Point graduate. He served with distinction in Mexico and resigned his commission in 1857 to accept the position of railway president. At the opening of the civil war he was made a major general. After the defeat at Bull Run he was called to Washington and placed in command of the troops in that region. General Winfield Scott resigning in November, 1861, McClellan was appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. During the year that he was in command he met with a number of repulses, although successful at Yorktown and Antietam. The dissatisfaction with delays in pushing forward was so great that finally, on November 7, 1862, he was superceded by General Burnside. After this McClellan took no further part in the war. In November, 1864, he resigned his position on becoming the democratic candidate for president, but received only 21 votes, the remaining 212 being taken for Abraham Lincoln. After the election he went to Europe, where he remained until 1868, and then, returning to the United States, resumed his practice as an engineer. He was in charge of the Stevens floating battery, which had been for many years in course of construction at Hoboken, opposite New York, but which subsequently proved to be useless. He was superintendent of docks and piers in the city of New York until 1872. From 1877 to 1881 he was governor of New Jersey. Since 1881 he has been president of the projected underground railway in New York city. He has published a "Manual of Bayonet Exercise," being a translation from the French, by direction for the use of the United States army, 1852; a volume of government "Reports on the Pacific Railroad Survey," 1854; "Reports on the Armies of Europe," 1861; "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," 1864; and several other papers on military subjects.

RIEL.

Riel's case has been disposed of by the court of last resort. His counsel asked the judicial committee of the privy council to grant an appeal principally on the ground that the Northwest court had no jurisdiction, and that the six jurymen by whom the prisoner had been convicted did not constitute a jury within the meaning of the law. But the committee has dismissed the motion, holding that the court had the power to try a case of treason, and that the jury was a competent one. The Toronto Mail says the cloud of technical objections raised in the convict's behalf has thus been dissipated, and the verdict rendered at Regina three months ago remains undisturbed. The only plea now left to Riel's friends is the one of insanity. It is alleged that he is a monomaniac on certain subjects, the victim of delusions regarding religion and his so-called mission to establish a republic on the Saskatchewan. But the jury which, under our system, is the sole judge of such questions, could not be convinced, either by the arguments of counsel or by the expert testimony produced on his behalf, that the prisoner, when he took up arms and planned the Indian rising, did not know that he was doing wrong; on the contrary, their verdict of "guilty" implied that they found him a free and responsible agent, who had wilfully broken the law. As it is not the province of the executive to review the finding of juries on questions of fact, unless new evidence has in the meantime come to light—and it is not pretended that such a thing has happened here—it follows that the verdict cannot now be challenged on the ground of the prisoner's insanity. The Mail concludes with the following significant words: And we presume that the sentence of the court will be duly carried out, and Riel executed for his crime.

The Contrast—Letter from "A London Mechanic."

To the Editor:—I read last night an article on trade depression in the Daily Times, in which the writer slanders British workingmen. From number about 200 I am pretty sure he has never worked in England, as I have, or he would not write such stuff as this, "From the time they can begin to labor until they sink into their graves they do nothing more than realize a miserable existence." The workman here is intelligent, educated to a certain degree, and enjoys a thousand advantages in making the race of life *all unknown to his British brother*," and so on. This, I may say, is a very different picture to that of "the poor, hard-struggling workingman" here by "A Knight" in the same issue of the Times.

As I worked at my trade for fifteen years in England, and for the last twelve months in Victoria, and know what I am talking about, let me give my experience as to the condition of the workingman here and in the old country. Before I came here I had a steady job at the bench for over six years at thirty-five shillings a week, and it cost me close on to twenty-five shillings for board, clothing, railway fares, etc., leaving me to spend or save, as I chose, twenty-six pounds in the year. In Victoria I have found wages much higher, but work with me has not been as steady as at home—not from any fault of the place or the government, but because mechanics have come in a ton feet from the States and Canada, as work is scarce and poorer paid in those places than in British Columbia at present. Still I have made a little over twelve dollars a week since I have been here, taking the year through. My board, clothing, tobacco, etc. (I smoke, but don't drink), have cost me about seven dollars and a half a week, leaving me four dollars and a half a week, or forty-six pounds in the year, to put by. This is twenty pounds more than I saved at home, which is not bad, although the savings banks deposits show that lots of men save more than I do.

You can see that the Times is wrong about "a miserable existence" in England for a workman, and so is "A Knight" about "a poor, hard struggling workingman" on here.

Plenty of men save nothing; they are all for to-day, and never think of to-morrow, of sickness or old age. Of those who don't save some are married, and many of those single who could save swallow all they make. This is true in England and British Columbia. If a man spends his money on a wife and has married comforts he should be satisfied, as he can't expect both to spend and to have, "to eat his cake and have it, too." As for the whisky drinker, if he's hard up, out at the elbows and without a job, and any cursing has to be done, he ought to have sense enough left to see that it's not the country, nor the government, but himself that is to blame. I know any quantity of men who, if they had the money they have thrown away on whisky, could drop their tools and take it easy for the rest of their lives.

Coming back to the Times and what it says about "the miserable" British workman as compared to those in America, there is no truth in that. The "grub" in England is the best in the world and cheap at that, and as for cheap amusements of all kinds America can't hold a candle to it. My experience is that a British workingman has more fun in a month than you can find in America in a year, if you travel all over it.

What got my monkey up most is the ignorant cheek of the Times in saying that "intelligence and education," besides "a thousand other advantages, are all unknown to his British brother." The columns of the Times point the other way. If such letters as "A Knight," "Rademie" and others are specimen bricks of the intelligence of the Victoria workingman I am sure that he is away behind his British brother. The London trades unions would soon bottle up such cranks as those I have mentioned, who disfigure and make ludicrous movements which have for their end the moral and material improvement of the working classes. In England the men who take the lead in trades unions are men with practical ideas and more than the usual quantity of good, plain, common sense. Somehow out here the noisy agitator, who dislikes work but is fond of the sound of his own voice, and the man with a tile or two loose talks upon themselves to talk and act as if they represented the whole community.

Now, as to education, not having a family I can't speak from personal knowledge, but a mate of mine, who has, often says that the Victoria public school is not as good as the London board schools; that the government spends plenty of money, but that the teachers are a poor lot, most of them being boys and girls who have never been trained to teach; that the disciplines is not good; that when spelling or at any other time the meaning of words is not taught, and that although his boy can spell words of six syllables from a book, when he comes to write a few sentences many of the short words are wrongly spelled. If this is so the Times cannot brag about education being so very superior here to what it is in England for his British brother.

A London Mechanic.

Saloon Closing.

To the Editor:—Why will the advocates of earlier saloon closing jeopardize the movement by extending its provisions to Sunday after past experience of the difficulty of getting any consent to the restriction of the hours of saloon closing on that day?

Would it not be wisdom to get this first instalment and wait another opportunity for its extension?

Pater Familias.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.

Loss, £250,000 Sterling.

(Times, Oct. 9.)

The conflagration which raged in Clerkenwell for six hours yesterday morning was probably, with two exceptions, the most disastrous fire which has occurred in London during the existence of the present Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Breaking out at a quarter before 4 o'clock in one large warehouse and rapidly involving another, the fire had, in the space of an hour, attacked 17 large warehouses, and eventually caused damage, of a more or less serious character, to no fewer than 46 buildings. The scene of this great fire was chiefly the great block of warehouses which were known as Charter-house buildings, and which formed the corner of Goswell and Clerkenwell roads. A passage ran through the middle of these buildings from the one large thoroughfare to the other, and afforded access to the premises right in the centre of the block upon which the first outbreak of the fire was discovered. These premises were numbered 18, Charterhouse buildings, and were tenanted by Messrs. S. Flint & Co., embroidery manufacturers. The place was a building of five floors in height, and was used for all purposes in connection with the trade mentioned. The building was deserted at the time, having been locked up for hours, and it was not until the attention of a passing constable was called to an unusual glare from the windows that any danger of fire was apprehended. A hasty investigation proved that undoubtedly a fire was raging on the premises. The alarm bell had scarcely been pulled when a strong outburst of flames and smoke from the windows of the warehouse proved that the fire must have been burning for some time before its actual discovery.

The first body of men which arrived on the spot took one of the street hydrants into work, but this comparatively slight jet had, of course, not the least effect on the flames, and at 4 o'clock every floor of the two warehouses was burning, and the flames were very strong and threatening. The serious character of the fire at this time may be judged by the mere statement that the two great buildings mentioned were blazing in the center of a block of warehouses five and six floors high, filled with material of the most inflammable description.

The flames spread from one warehouse to another with frightful rapidity in the course of the few minutes which had necessarily elapsed between the calling up of additional aid and its arrival. By the time Captain Shaw arrived from Southwark, about 4.15 a.m., the fire had extended to both sides of the street, and caught the chemical works of Messrs. Foley & Co., Clerkenwell road, and several other houses adjoining. The heat was almost unbearable, and the reflection thrown by the fire was to be seen for miles round. Under the circumstances the only thing to be done was to bring up all possible help from the outer districts of the metropolis.

The most serious points, at which the firemen had to exercise great care and energy, were at the west, and north-west, where the fine building known as the Foresters' hall, a huge warehouse, and, a little further back, the Merchant Taylor's school, stood. In order to guard them at all properly a much larger force than was on the ground, even after the repeated messages sent off for help, was required. The height of the buildings, too, rendered it expedient to bring the American and ordinary telescopic ladders into requisition, and it was likewise deemed necessary to have more officers of the brigade present. The chief officer, therefore, telegraphed, at about 4:30 o'clock, that the fire was a very large one indeed, and that he desired the assistance of the superintendents and all the available help possible. In answer to this, Superintendents Palmer and Campbell proceeded to the fire, and three steamers from each district which had been at first sent on to render aid at the fire were supplemented by as many steamers as it was possible to send on from other stations.

At 5 o'clock there were no fewer than 14 warehouses ablaze in the Charterhouse block, and it was at this time that serious apprehensions were first entertained for the safety of the block of buildings on the other side of Clerkenwell-road. Wide as the road was the heat of the flames was so great that it was felt that if the flames traveled much further in the block towards the Clerkenwell-road, these buildings might be attacked. As it was found a little later on that the flames were undoubtedly travelling in this direction, and seemed to increase rather than to decrease in strength, in spite of the immense quantity of water thrown on the fire by the 30 powerful steamers which the brigade had now got to work, it was deemed absolutely necessary to order the inmates of these part dwelling and partshop premises to move out of the buildings as quickly as possible. The scene which ensued were pitiable in the extreme. On every hand were to be seen partially dressed men and women carrying half-naked children or some of their household goods out of danger, and a large body of police were engaged in the humane task of assisting the unfortunate people, many of whose children they carried to places of safety. Time after time the firemen made the strongest efforts, as the fire burst more towards the Clerkenwell road, to keep back the flames from spreading across that broad thoroughfare. The zeal of the brigade in this direction however, was entirely futile, for again and again they were driven back into the Goswell road, and at six o'clock a loud cry was raised, and it was seen that the row of houses and shops in the Clerkenwell road had become really involved. Nos. 16 and 18 got thoroughly ablaze, and but for the great volume of water poured on the fire at this point the mischief would have spread enormously. Then, too, the Charterhouse schools, and the St. Mary's vicarage were in positions of very great danger, and the firemen had to exert themselves to the utmost to protect them.

At intervals a heavy wall would fall and the men would be compelled to run for their lives. About half-past four, as the firemen were playing on the portion of Charterhouse buildings which faces Clerkenwell road, the front wall was seen to suddenly totter, and the men were ordered to make sure of their own safety. A moment later nearly the whole of the shop fronts of the last four warehouses of the buildings fell with a loud crash, and, as soon as the smoke had cleared away, it was seen that the whole roadway was covered with fallen bricks and masonry. Under the circumstances it is surprising that there were not many casualties. Captain Shaw himself had at one time during the fire a very narrow escape of meeting the fate which befell his predecessor, for a huge mass of brickwork fell upon the spot on which the chief officer had stood only two seconds before.

An estimate of the damage caused, and a statement of the properties affected was a task which could not be completed for several hours, and it was not until last evening that Captain Shaw had the official details of the disaster placed before him. The losses, it was ascertained, were nearly all covered by insurance, and a careful estimate gave the damage caused at £250,000.

Card From Br. Praeger.

To the Editor:—As the paragraph relating to Mr. Hicks' meeting with me is slightly inaccurate, will you allow me to state that we met accidentally while I was crossing Government street, from Frank Campbell's to Van Volkenburgh's.

Your publishing this letter will greatly oblige, Yours, etc., E. A. Praeger.

October 30th, 1885.

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WOMEN WHO GO WEST.

They Want to Teach and Look But are Worried into Matrimony.

(Red Bend (W. T.) Correspondence N. Y. Sun.)

When the census of this town was taken last month it was found that there was a population of 378, including 293 males, sixty married women, one widow engaged, two maids engaged and the rest children. More than two hundred of the men are bachelors, ranging in age from 25 to 50. Red Bend is some distance from a railroad, and it has been a very difficult matter to get young women to locate here. Most of the girls who come into this region stop at Yakima, or go thence to the larger towns south of here.

When the schoolhouse was built the Directors advertised in various Territorial papers for a teacher, and the first one who presented herself was employed. She had not been at the desk more than a fortnight before she was married to a storekeeper named Elverson, who was about the best looking young man in the town. She resigned her place, but consented to serve until her successor had arrived. One of the young women with whom the committee had been in correspondence was found disengaged, and in the course of a month she transferred herself to Red Bend and took charge of the school. She was a tolerably homely woman somewhat advanced in years, but she too, was led to the altar in less than a month, and gave up the school as her predecessor had done.

Once again the place was filled, and things went along smoothly for a while. About that time McGinn, the tavern keeper, imported a servant girl from Portland and put her at work in his kitchen at a salary of $6 a week. Mrs. McGinn was not very lusty, and her husband found that the only way in which keeping hotel was possible was for him to have efficient female help. He had had serious trouble in getting anybody to come, but the wages that he offered finally induced the girl spoken of to accept the job. She had no more than learned the ways of the kitchen before two or three young men began to hang around the back door of the tavern. McGinn was equal to the emergency. He watched matters for a day or two, and, becoming convinced that the school-house episodes were to have a repetition in his own kitchen, he got a gun, and as a young man appeared at the back door the next evening after supper he jumped out on him.

"What do you want here?" he asked.

"Nothing," said the fellow, coloring up a little; "nothing much; I was just calling on the girl in here. She's an old friend of my family, and I look in once and a while to see how she's getting on."

"Well, I'm a friend of your family, too," said McGinn, "to the extent that I don't want to kill you, but if you don't keep away from here I'll murder you. Now you git."

The youth slunk away. The next day the girl was missing from the kitchen, and late in the afternoon it was discovered that she had married the young man. The same day the schoolmistress announced her resignation, and as McGinn was on the warpath with his gun, the leading citizens made up their minds that a crisis had arrived which would require a good deal of statesmanship to bridge over.

That evening, when the School Committee met to consider things, Mr. Elder, the chairman, said he had an idea which he thought might be worthy the attention of his associates. He proposed that in the future all schoolteachers should be made to sign a bond not to marry before the end of the term. The idea was accepted, but, fearing that the conditions might make it impossible for them to get a woman into the town, they said nothing about them to the one with whom they opened negotiations. She came on; and after deciding to take the place was informed of the contract which she would have sign. To this she indignantly declined to accede. The schoolcommittee was inexorable, and so was she. She said she would leave for home in the morning. The committeemen looked at one another to see if anybody was weakening, but no one appeared to be willing to give in; so it was decided that she would have to go. This particular girl was young and vivacious, and when she started off with School Director Beebe for Yakima the whole town wished she would stay. An hour later Beebe drove into town with the girl still in his wagon, and to the people who gathered around the vehicle with questions he said:

"The fact is, we've decided to get married. She didn't want to go back and I didn't want to have her go.

Everybody felt that Beebe had played roots on everybody else, but there was nothing to say.

At the next meeting of the committee, which Beebe did not attend, Mr. Elder again had an idea which he wanted to submit. He said that in view of what had happened it occurred to him that Red Bend had greatness within its grasp. "Now," he continued, "let us overstock this market with schoolma'ams and servant girls. Advertise for them everywhere, offer big wages, and hire all that come. We'll get enough after a while to go around, and when we do it we may have a few on hand." The suggestion discussed at considerable length, and finally adopted. The School board decided to hire ten teachers, and twenty of the married men in town agreed to take twenty-five servant girls. The advertisements brought many answers, and in the course of time the town began to fill up with young women of every description. As they arrived they were assigned to different families, and before a week had passed there were more marriages on foot than the preacher could keep track of. The experiment has been found to work splendidly, and as the only schoolma'am in town now is said to be on the point of marrying, it is thought that the same device will be resorted to again. Six girls have married out of McGinn's kitchen, and during the last twelve months there have been fourteen teachers at the little school. The present incumbent is a grenadier from Michigan, and the committee think she will last some time.

AN INDIAN SCHOOL.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION AT LAWRENCE, KAN.

Children of the Red Man Traveling in the White Man's Path—Characteristics of the Indians—Pupils at Work and Play.

(Lawrence Cor. Chicago Journal.)

We reached a circular inclosure of several acres, and from the opposite side from that which we enter are three large stone buildings several stories high, and arranged in semicircular fashion. The center building was the school, the one on the left contained the dining hall, kitchen, working rooms and sleeping apartments for the pupils, and the one on the right contained the superintendent's offices and apartments for the males. This is a beautiful one, overlooking the valley of the Wakarusa. The view revealed a wide stretch and gently undulating prairie, which, with its wealth of vegetation, lighted up by the noonday sun, presented a most pleasing variety of rich coloring. From the various fields of grain there came the hum of busy harvesters, while from the green hedges the birds poured forth a melody as pure and free as the air.

The school farm extends down this beautiful valley and consists of 280 acres. This is cultivated by the Indians under the direction of a practical farmer, the pupils being required to work one half of each day. Learning how to work is one of the principal features of the school, and for the males, in addition to the farming they have blacksmithing, shoemaking and carpentering. The females are taught all kinds of cooking, housekeeping, sewing, etc. In the school the course will be progressive, but now is the beginning is of necessity confined to the common branches. Music is very popular with them, and they are very eager to study drawing, in which they exhibit very decided imitative powers. Some of the pictures on the blackboard were excellent, particularly those of animals.

The school department is conducted very ably by Mr. Joseph Du Mars and wife and six assistants. There is a delightful gentleness and kindness of manner about Mr. and Mrs. Du Mars which gives them a peculiar fitness for the difficult task before them. The Indians seem to have a warm affection and profound respect for them. Mr. Du Mars also holds the responsible position of disciplinarian, next in authority to the superintendent, and attends to the wants of the little "Injuns" when they need punishment. He told us that way down deep in the basement was a dungeon for the larger Indians, which disappointed, but that very little punishment of any kind is ever necessary.

Over 300 were in attendance last year, and among the number about 200 remain during the summer vacation. The Indians are very much degraded yet in their new situation, and slightly appreciate the opportunity afforded them of the change from the old ways of living in a very radical one indeed, and as the school has been in operation but one year, its effects can be discerned upon results. The Indian chiefs and fathers are very much in favor of having their children educated, and advise them to take the "white man's path," as they call it, as quickly as possible, for the old ways will no longer do. The school is supported entirely by the government. The buildings cost $50,000, the land having been donated by private citizens. There is an appropriation of $175 a year for each pupil, which pays their way entirely, even to a round fare to and from their homes. The pupils are obtained through the efforts of the officers of the institution, and the government agents in the Indian nation, so it is virtually a rescuing out after them by the government, and begging them to come in and be benefited, and they are gladly coming.

The Indians are more sentimental than we from one, saying one to a friend, they shed tears at parting with their children, and the latter remember their rude homes with a tenderness that sentiment will never extinguish. All part very reluctantly with their long hair, which according to the rules of the institute must be neatly trimmed. We were told a touching incident in connection with this. Among young chief begged that his locks might be spared, for they had been his glory and pride, the pleading to the stern policy, instituted as the start toward civilization, which at every step must sacrifice loved customs of the past, he buried his face in his hands and submitted. As the shears ruthlessly severed from him that which he had so much revered, the hot tears came trickling down. Who knows how much it cost him to sacrifice what he fondly cherished, perhaps sweetest for honest tears. How peaceful beyond all comprehension and how far removed from earthliness, or else how cold and heartless is a scatless life. It is either angelic or satanic and has in it little of humanity.

The dinner hour is announced, and for an hour at all is confusion as the Indians fall in. The line is formed in front of the dining hall, and then, with orderly step and perfect quiet, the scene of battle is left behind, and we move to the "little" vanquished. The dinner was of good substantial food, and partaken of with "manners" that would do credit to any board. Before eating, the entire assembly, with bowed heads and reverential manner joined in singing grace. The scene was quite new, manner they enter the college, and instead of "little Eustis," "Pottawatomie," "Black Hoof," "Long Jim," "Big Jim," "Big Bear," "Brave Deed," which, Jay Gould, are the dinner we witnessed a very practical "broom drill." The broom brigade, with proper officers, marched out into the grounds surrounding the college and made a vigorous attack on dirt and rubbish of every kind.

Keeping the Flies Away.

(Sterling Chronicle.)

"What's that for?" asked a reporter of a waiter in a Smithfield street restaurant.

The waiter had a bag of table salt in his hand and was sprinkling the contents behind the counter and on the floor where the crumbs might fall.

"It is to keep the flies away," replied the waiter.

"How does it do?"

"Can't say; you ask the manager."

"We find," said the manager, that by sprinkling salt where there are broken victuals, dirty plates, and other things which attract flies we can keep these pests away. It fills the air with saline particles and we have no trouble at all. You can see that this is so by looking here."

A saucer of bread, melon rinds, and broken meats and pieces of pies were in baskets and shelves behind the counter, but there were not a dozen flies in sight.

Not England Their.

Two farmers, brothers, living on adjoining farms in the state of Connecticut, are both more than comfortably endowed with this world's goods. There is a third brother, who has lived in Illinois for several years, where he owns a fruit farm. He is generous to a fault, and every autumn invites everybody for a mile around to spend a day with him and feast on his fruit.

A short time ago he paid a visit to his brothers in Connecticut, who, not having seen him for ten years, warmly welcomed him. John, the older of the two brothers, insisted that the western brother should stay with him, and after a pleasant little urging, Richard, the other brother consented. The next morning John and his visiting brother walked over to Richard's farm. John invited Richard to come with his family and take dinner with him. As the three brothers strolled toward the barn yard to look at the blooded stock, a dozen fine pullets crossed their path.

"By the way, Dick," said John, suddenly, "my wife says our chickens are getting so scarce that they must have been stolen or carried off by some animal. We thought we'd give you chicken fixin's for dinner to-day. Suppose you let me have three or four of these?"

"All right! Pick out three the ones," said Richard. The pullets were caught and killed. After a little more idling and walking about the farm, John and the western brother prepared to go home. As John picked up the pullets he walked out of the yard with them, Richard called out:

"O John, those pullets will be 13 cents a pound! I believe that's what they're selling them for in the center now." The generous western brother was so unnerved that he left for his home next day. He could scarcely endure to remain where one brother charged another brother for three chickens which were to be eaten in part by himself and family. The anecdote, which states not an imaginary but a real occurrence, illustrates the character of only a small minority of the farmers of New England.

SINGULAR SECLUSION

Of a Wealthy Family in the City of Cleveland.

Cleveland, Oct. 21.—In an unpretentious residence on Brooker avenue there has resided for a number of years a family by the name of Figee. The blinds have always been securely fastened and the neighbors have never seen any of the inmates. The manifest seclusion of the family occasioned the greatest interest in the neighborhood, and a number of plans were laid to compel the family to show themselves, but in vain. Yesterday the health officers called, but were refused admittance. They stated that they were compelled to look into the sanitary condition of the house. After a great deal of hesitation the door was opened. The officers entered a large room well furnished. The man who stood before them appeared to be about 45 years of age, of pleasant address and well dressed. Upon entering the next room the officers discovered a lady surrounded by seven children, the oldest a boy about 15 years. The mother was well dressed and gave very intelligent answers to all the questions asked. It was learned that the man and wife had resided there for a number of years rearing and educating their family. The husband spent most of his time locked up in a bedroom. The rooms were always darkened and the children never permitted to go into the yard or streets or to be seen by any one. It is thought the eldest boy brings all the food to the house before daylight and after dark in the evening. In reply to the question as to what means he had, the man answered that the was rich and he had everything he wanted, and that he and his family only wished to be left alone. The house was neat and clean.

How many Eggs will a Hen Lay!

We often read of hens that lay 200 eggs a year, but such statements do more harm than good, by inducing the inexperienced to believe such to be a fact. Any one who is familiar at all with poultry knows that during the fall all hens undergo the process of moulting, or shedding of the feathers. This requires usually about three months or 100 days. As there are only 365 days in a year, we have 265 days left after deducting the moulting period. If a hen lays regularly every other day she will lay 133 eggs; but she will probably lose three months in hatching her broods, and even then she is a "bad sitter" and take a resting spell. As moulting is a heavy drain on the system, pullets hens lay during that process, though there are exceptions, and where the number of eggs exceeds one every two days it will be found that a corresponding reduction occurs during some period of the year. While we admit that certain individual hens have been known to lay as many as 150 or even 175 eggs in a year, such cases are rare, and if one has a flock of 20 hens on more, he should be satisfied if there is an average of 100 eggs a year for the whole flock, or rather, nine dozen. Four dozen out of the nine should realize 30c per dozen, three dozen should bring about 20c per dozen and two dozen should realize 15c per dozen, or an average of 20c. Of course, this calculation may be wrong, but it will convey an idea of what may be expected.

Not Well Trained.—A certain man, who owned a fine large dog, was bragging about how well trained the faithful animal was, and how he would obey any order that was give him. One of the gentlemen present, to test the obedience of the dog, said to the proud owner:

"If the dog is so well trained, tell him to get up and go out doors, and then we can see if you have got him under control."

"Prove," said the man. "You get up and go out."

The dog got up, but instead of going out, he walked up to his master and bit him on the leg.

"Or bite me in the leg, if you don't want to go out," said the owner of the animal.

Moral—It would almost seem as if the Democracy had not yet got the President under complete control in Texas Siftings.

ASHCROFT STATION.
T. C. KIRKPATRICK,
STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
AL GOODS LEAVING THE RAILWAY STATION should be marked "Care T. C. Kirkpatrick." Cash must be on hand to pay freight on packages, or they will not be delivered.
AND ALSO, FURNISH STORE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
DOUGLAS STREET, OPP. GOVERNMENT AND BROAD.
GEORGE RUDGE, PROPRIETOR.
All Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
FINDLAY AND OTHERS VS. SIRETLL AND AL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a prohibitory order has been made in the above cause by the Chief Justice sitting in Chambers, and dated 30th SEPTEMBER, 1885, that the defendant, PETER SIRETLL, be and he is hereby enjoined from proceeding any and all proceedings taken by him in JAMES WALSH, SAMUEL GILBERT and A. E. GILBERT, as alleged partners, in the use of the NAS-RIVER FISHERY, or goods and effects thereof.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Plaintiffs' Solicitors.
Sept. 29th, 1885. 1m30w12

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE
LIVERPOOL BRANCH.
THE OFFICES OF THE BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the Branch for correspondence and other purposes.
The subscriptions of the League may be paid there, and all Colonial papers received are filed for reference.
The Committee will be glad of communications upon all subjects of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly given by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ernest Cook, Colonial Institute, of 1886; and change of the National Association for Promoting Technical Education and Colonization, the Movement for Improvement of Local Debtor, and upon other matters of Colonial interest. 1m

SALE OF UNSURVEYED LANDS OUTSIDE RAILWAY BELT.
TAKE NOTICE, THAT I, THE UNDERSIGNED, intend to make application to purchase a block of land situate in Skeena District, Lying on the north and south side of the shore, at the westerly entry to Cowichan Lake, across the trail to Alistat, for Indian chiefs, back from the lake shore 80 chains and bounded on the said land is my name; as also, one of land upon south side of same river, more or less, towards the west end of the lake, near the south shore.
ARTHUR EDWARD McCALLAR.
Maple Bank, Esquimalt, B.C.
October 22nd, 1885. 0ct27w3m

BUY THE BEST QUALITY
Union India Rubber Co.'s
PURE GUM
CRACKPROOF
RUBBER BOOTS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
Be sure the Boots are stamped on the heels "Union India Rubber Co. Crack Proof," and have the Pure Gum Sole on the foot and instep, which prevent heels cracking, and make them the most durable Rubber Boot made.
TRY OUR
"GOLD SEAL"
Stout's Patent
PURE GUM
RUBBER BOOTS.
Made expressly for Mining, Fishing, and any one wishing a very strong and durable Boot.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
ALL KINDS RUBBER CLOTHING, PACKING, HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS SHOES, Etc.
GOODYEAR RUBBER COMP'Y
R. H. PEASE, Jr., Agents.
S. M. BUNTON, Agents.
San Francisco.

In the County Court of Carboo, holden at Clinton.
IN THE BOOKS OF JONATHAN WORTON BOOTY BOGGASSEN, INTESTATE.
PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THIS HON. Court, dated the 12th day of June, 1885, and made in this matter, I will sell by Auction at the Court House, Lillooet, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, at the hour of Two in the afternoon, all that certain real estate being composed of Four Hundred Acres, together with the Buildings thereon, and also the lands comprised in the pre-emption record No. 37, with the buildings thereon, all of which lands are situate opposite the town of Lillooet, British Columbia.
Dated at Lillooet, this 19th August, 1885.
PHIP.
Administrator.

MAIL CONTRACT.
TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will be received at VICTORIA until 6 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th NOVEMBER, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on foot per week each way between
CHILLIWHACK AND NEW WESTMINSTER
During the Winter Season of 1885-86. Conveyance to be made in a vehicle.
Leave Chilliwhack when the Steamers shall be in regular sailing, the Rail and sailing when the Steamers are not running. The leaving Chilliwhack early on the mornings of Mondays and Fridays, and proceeding by way of Langley Prairie, Hazelmere, Brownsville, to leave New Westminster early on the mornings of Tuesdays and Saturdays, at such hour as will enable the mails to be delivered.
Each tender to state the price asked per trip.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Chilliwhack, Langley Prairie, Hazelmere, Brownsville, Langley, Langley Prairie and New Westminster, or in the office of the undersigned.
E. H. FLETCHER,
P.O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 8th September, 1885. 0ct11w3

MAIL CONTRACT.
SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE POSTmaster General will be received at Victoria, until 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 21st November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six per week each way, between
DOUGLAS LAKE AND QUILCHENA.
From the 1st January next.
Copies of notice containing further information, as to the conditions of the proposed contract, may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Douglas Lake and Quilchena, and at the office of the undersigned.
E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 8th October, 1885. 0ct13-3t

FINE OLD WHISKIES
CLUB WHISKEY
OF 1879
And Our Old Rye Whiskey of 1878, 1880, and 1885, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.
HIRAM WALKER & SONS
AGENTS—TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHEW
JACKSON'S
BEST
NAVY TOBACCO.

The Rising Generation

follows generation, transmitting a legacy of good or ill, according to well-known physical laws. Too fortunate sufferer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can be more cheering than the assurance that in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sars