THE WEEKLY WORLD.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

TO COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

The publishers of The World always welcome correspondence and especially so breezy items from the country. No contribution is so valuable or interesting as anything relating to any particular district in the Province. We, however, have to request that brevity be observed in every instance. Nothwithstanding the immense quantity of reading matter appearing in our columns each week, fully one-half as much is emitted for want of space. Contributions not deemed acceptable, unless otherwise ordered, will not be returned. Parties desirous of acting as correspondents in localities not already represented will please address this office.

All correspondence should reach the office of publication not later than Monday or Tuesday to ensure publication in that week's issue.

Write only on one side of the paper and in as large and legible hand as possible, and, above all, remember that brevity is the soul of wit.

ONLY $1.50.

Subscribers should bear in remembrance that the subscription to The Weekly World is but $1.50, strictly in advance. If not so paid the price is $2. A large number have paid in advance and taken advantage of the reduced, or hard times, price. Those who have not yet done so, and who may be in arrears in their subscription, will oblige by doing so without delay. Prompt remittances on arrearages and advance subscriptions will still be entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. The publishers sincerely trust that advantage will be taken of this liberal offer by a large number within the next few weeks.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet,

By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

When the dead Laureate, the nightingale of modern song, wrote these beautiful verses in the early springtime of 1851 his poetic vision scanned a wider horizon than the limited year. Many changes have taken place since then, earth has sped along its busy course, the map of the world has been considerably altered, and yet our gracious lady lives and of her it can be truly said—

She wrought her people lasting good.

Viewed from every standpoint, Queen Victoria commands the respect of every man as she deserves the homage of those, happily, born under the British flag. Tennyson has spoken of her as Mother, Wife and Queen, a trinity of obligations each one of which she has fulfilled to the very letter. Her devotion to her affectionate children, her tenderness for the brilliant Prince Consort, her unswerving constitutional rule—all the responsibilities that have been thrust upon her she has carried out in such a manner as to compel general admiration and induce lofty regard. Womanhood finds in her an example to be closely studied and followed and Sovereigns a type of the monarch whose statutes are based on everlasting love. Her subjects are willing ones, for they know that she would do no wrong. Crowding fast upon her are the years, yet she bears them gently, and we may hope to round off the century with Victoria the Good at the head of the Empire. Should, however, the end come ere then she will meet it like a Christian and leave behind the record of the grandest reign in English annals. And in the person of the Prince of Wales we may rest satisfied that our country's traditions will suffer no harm, that on the contrary he will prove himself worthy of the high office which his predecessor ennobled and which his own gentlemanly instincts and chivalrous disposition fit him to adorn.

MILK A DISEASE DISSEMINATOR.

The Edinburgh Scotsman recently devoted considerable attention to the manner in which the people in the large towns and cities of the United Kingdom and Ireland are being supplied with milk. So serious has the subject became in consequence of the report of the committee on tuberculosis, that a complete inspection of milk imported and all the herds and dairies in the country will be insisted upon. It seems that within the last few months a small but steadily-growing trade has been established in importing frozen milk into England from Sweden. It is also announced that the dairy farmers of Denmark are preparing to go largely into this trade, which promises to yield larger profits than can now be realized off the exportation of butter, which on account of the heavy importations from Australia has been forced down to a very low price in the wholesale trade. Up till last year it was fully believed that although Canada, Denmark and Australia could send enormous quantities of butter and cheese to England, yet the British dairy farmer would be quite secure against foreign competition in the sweet milk trade. But the present low rate for freights and the advance of science have now proved this expectation to be illusive, for the importation of frozen milk from the Continent is becoming quite a large business, and is steadily forcing down the prices for the home product. The milk imported in this form is frozen by a chemical process, and it is stated that when that frozen milk is thawed on arrival at British seaports the flavor is not appreciably affected by the milk having been kept for a few days in the frozen state. The steady development of this trade opens up a question of serious importance in regard to the public health. It is thoroughly well known that milk is a substance in which the germs of every infectious disease find a suitable soil for vigorous multiplication and development. Innumerable well-authenticated instances are on record of fevers having been spread broadcast through a district by means of the milk distributed from a dairy where some of the family or servants had been affected with the disease. On this account our sanitary authorities very properly prohibit the sale of milk from any dairy where any of the family or servants are ill with infectious disease. In many towns also the sanitary authorities prohibit the sale of milk from any dairy where the conditions under which the milk is produced are such as to involve any danger to the public health. It is perfectly evident, however, that the sanitary authorities can have no accurate knowledge or control over, the conditions under which this frozen milk imported from the Continent is produced. In the towns where this milk is sold, therefore, no consumer can be certain whether the milk he is getting may not be Continental milk, produced under very unsanitary conditions, and consequently it may be a vehicle for the communication of infectious disease to all who use it. The London dairymen are up in arms on the subect, and the attention of the Legislature is to be called to the matter at an early date.

The result of the trial of Pat Cane, for the murder of Fi Mau, was the logical conclusion from the evidence. Many have been heard to say openly since the trial that it is not right that a white man's life should be taken for the killing of a Chinaman. Such an idea is simply anarchy, and, followed to its logical conclusion, would lead to the killing of a person disliked by anyone entertaining the slightest semblance of harsh feelings. British law very firmly does not recognize creed or color, and it was as much murder to kill Fi Mau as it would be to kill any of those who are now saying, "It was only a Chinaman, anyway." Britons everywhere can proudly boast of the fact that wherever the flag that has braved the battle and the breeze of a thousand and more years floats, that there the fullest liberty is guaranteed every one whether it be life, limb or property. Canadians are proud of the judiciary of this country, and the manner in which our judges administer the law tends to deepen the profound respect all entertain for the majesty of the law. Once let it be understood that a crime can be committed with impunity, and no regard being had for law and order, and the country will speedily become the home and refuge for every description of law breakers.

The majority of the Eastern Canadian press, irrespective of political bias oppose the admission of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederacy upon the terms proposed by that colony. The Week commenting upon the subject recently had this to say: Should the announcement that the Newfoundland Legislature has definitely rejected the financial conditions of union proposed by the Canadian Government the fact will be regrettable but no one can blame the Canadian Government for not permitting the Island to come in with a higher rate of indebtedness than fifty dollars per head of population. The time has come when it absolutely necessary to the progress and even to the safety of the Confederation that a check be put upon the rate of increase of the public debt. It is extremly doubtful whether the Government could have carried a proposal involving more liberal terms in the present House; it is almost certain that such a proposal would not have been approved at the polls.

It is generally understood that the Dominion Government will not grant the usual subsidy of $3,200 per mile for the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway from Wellington to Union, having in view the opposition that has been offered by residents of the Nanaimo district, the section most directly interested. So states a private despatch from Ottawa to parties interested in Victoria.

A Brooklyn girl lost both feet by a trolley car accident and obtained judgment for $13,268 compensation for damages. The money was deposited with a Trusts Company, and now the court has ordered the Trust Company to pay the girl's lawyer the modest fee of $7,244.85 as his share of the judgment.

The cost of the public debt, according to the estimates, is $12,732,000. In Mr. Mackenzie's time it was about $7,000,000, and interest rates have fallen greatly since his day. More than $2.50 a year for every man, woman and child in the country eaten up by interest and charges on national mortgage!

At the present time the Australian aborigines are the lowest known species of humanity. They have little or no reasoning faculties, and their only idea of a higher power is through fear. They are chocolate-colored, wear little clothing, and their weapons are of wood.

REMARKABLE MURDER TRIALS.

Toronto Week, of a recent issue contains the following timely article:

Canada seems destined to become famous as the country of remarkable criminal trials, not to say of dark and atrocious crimes. The Birchall, the Hendershott, and other tragedies at once recur to the mind, only to be replaced by still fresher instances, such as the Clara Ford case just concluded, that of Shortis now proceeding in Quebec, and surpassing all, perhaps, in the interest which is likely to attach to it as a celebrated case, that of the Hyams brothers now before the court in this city. The Clara Ford case will long be memorable by reason of the acquittal of the prisoner, in the face of her circumstatial confession, or alleged confession, to the detectives, and of the wonderful ability and nerve displayed by her in going into the witness box, boldly and with consummate skill contradicting her own confession, and actually of obtaining an acquittal, not through some technicality of law, but by creating an atmosphere of doubt which enabled her to carry with her the sympathies of hundreds of applading spectators. Whether the detectives in her case were or were not guilty of bringing to bear such incredible pressure, amounting almost to mental torture, as she ascribed to them in her evidence, the public may never certainly know. What is clear is that she succeeded in creating doubts in the minds of the jury, which led to her acquittal. The result in her case will be a warning to detectives, henceforth, not to let their zeal carry them too far in that direction. The Hyams case now before the court may not be commented on, but it cannot be amiss to express a regret, which will be shared, we cannot doubt, by many Canadians, that some restriction of the Law Society prevented the judge from extending to an American counsel the liberty, and from the point of view of the prisoners, the right, of taking a part openly in the defence of the accused. Apart from the fact that we as Canadians do not like to see the members of any profession amongst us outdone by their neighbors in courtesy and liberality, it seems to us a matter to be deplored that men on trial for their lives should be debarred from employing for their defence what they may deem the best available counsel from any country.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The bill which Mr. Geo. Casey, M. P. for West Elgin, has now before the Commons is an important one to all railway people, as it is intended to amend the Railway act in the interest of passengers and employes. It provides that cars fitted with air-brakes are to be equipped with an automatic device to prevent the connection between the air-pump and the brakes from being cut off, accidentally or otherwise, without the knowledge and cooperation of the engineer. Many and serious accidents have occurred through the accidental or malicious derangement of the brakes, which have failed to work when the engineer depended on them to stop the train. For the protection of brakemen box freight cars are to be provided with automatic extension running-boards, forming a continuous pathway from car to car. Hand-rails are to be put on one side of the fixed running-boards, outside ladders, with a step below the car-frame, and an arched rail at the top to assist the climber. Cars with automatic couplings are to be similarly treated. Cars with air brakes are to be coupled together when mixed with the others in a train, and flat cars are to be similarly treated. Cars with air-brakes are to be coupled together and connected with the locomotive. Employees who are paid by the trip or mile are to be paid for overtime whenever they are kept on duty longer than 10 hours, or such shorter time as may be agreed on as a schedule trip. Perhaps the most important provision is that of a fixed minimum compensation for the injury or killing of employes while on duty. It is almost an impossibility for the average employe to fight a railway company through the courts to secure adequate compensation for injuries. This bill gives those who are disabled from work 60 per cent. of their average wages while so laid off, and a payment of $3,000 for permanent disability or in case of death. It is provided that the employe cannot contract himself out of this provision or be ousted by any rules of the company, and it shall not prejudice any further claim he may have at law. If the injury or death occurs in the handling of cars or appliances out of repair, or insufficient, or not in accordance with the act, the railway company cannot plead contributory negligence. It will be seen that the bill is one of great importance to railway men and the railway interest, and it should be well if any of those more particularly concerned who perceive points in which it might be improved or new provisions which might be added should communicate with Mr. Casey.

SAVED MUCH SUFFERING.

REV. FATHER BUTLER'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

Suffered From an Abscess in the Side Which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured After Other Medicines Fail.

Caledonia, N. S. Gold Hunter.

Faith leads many to believe, yet when one has experienced anything and has reason to rejoice, it is far stronger proof than faith without reasonable proof. About four miles from Caledonia, along a pleasant road, passing by numerous farms, lives Rev. T. J. Butler, the parish priest of this district. Reports having come to the ears of our reporter about a wonderful cure affected by Dr. Williams Pink Pills, he called on Mr. Butler to seek information on the subject. Mr. Butler spoke in very high terms of the Pink Pills, and said they had saved him untold suffering, and perhaps saved his life. The reverend gentleman felt a little hesitancy at giving a public testimonial at first, but after our reporter remarked that if one was really grateful for a remarkable cure, he thought it was his duty to give it publicity for humanity's sake, he cheerfully consented. His story in his own words is as follows:—"I was led to take Pink Pills through reading testimonials in the papers. I was troubled with an abscess in my side and had tried many different medicines without avail. I took medical advice on the subject, and was told I would have to undergo an operation to cure it which cost me about $100. At last I determined to try Pink Pills, but without a great feeling of faith of their curing me. One box helped me and I resolved to take a three months course and give them a fair trial. I did so, and to-day I am completely cured of the abscess in my side through using Pink Pills, and I always recommend friends of mine to use Pink Pills for diseases of the blood." As Father Butler is well known throughout this country his statements is a clincher to the many wonderful testimonials that have appeared in the Gold Hunter from time to time. On enquiring at the stores of J. E. Cushing and N. F. Douglas, it was found that Pink Pills have a sale second to none. Mr. Cushing on being asked if he knew of any cures effected by them, replied that he had heard a great many personally say Pink Pills had helped them wonderfully. If given a fair and thorough trial Pink Pills are a certain cure for all diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work, or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

THE MODERN BICYCLE.

The real miracle is the machine itself, says a writer in the Scientific American, especially the wonderful strength and resistance of the wheels. It would seem absolutely impossible that a wheel 30 inches in diameter, with a wood rim and wire spokes so light that the whole structure weighs only 20 ounces, should sustain without permanent distortion the weight of four men standing on its side, with supports at four points only under the rim, and no hub support whatever. It also seems incredible that a cycle capable of carrying a man of 160 or 175 pounds in weight can be made so light that the whole structure weighs less than 9 pounds. Yet this has been done; even at the roadster weight of 22 or 24 pounds, the cycle carries a greater load with safety than has ever been put on any other vehicle. The influence of the cycle on social life is already great, and will probably constantly extend, as it provides an outdoor sport and amusement for women which did not previously exist in any form in America. American women are not walkers, but the cycle is perhaps even better suited to woman's use than man's, and seems destined to add an out-door element to the life of woman the world over which was not possible without the "winged wheel." Our American cycle factories are now equipped with the finest plant which can be constructed, and are fully equal to the best armories—or even superior, as they are the later construction—and the magnitude of the operations and vast numbers of workmen employed warrant any expenditure which promises to cheapen the production or improve the product. But all this was inevitable. Granted the cycle and its great use, the vast cycle factories with their magnificent equipments, marvels of ingenious tool making and wonderful methods of construction were certain to follow. The miracle of the bicycle lies in its birth, death and resurrection; in its incredible load-bearing power in proportion to weight; in its displacement of the horse as a means of pleasure, and in the selection of its mechanical details of compressed air support, tubular framing and chain driving. All of these are details often before introduced in machines, but never before permanently retained. That these features are undeniable power savers is convincingly proved by their continued use under human muscle driving power. Finally, the one great achievement of the bicycle is to increase the human powers of locomotion, so that the slow-footed man is made one of the swiftest of all running creatures.

I. O. F. EXCURSION A SUCCESS.

The excursion to Nanaimo yesterday, under the auspices of Court Burrard, No. 347 I. O. F., was a great success financially and as far as enjoyment was concerned, everybody seemed more than satisfied. The weather continued fine until the boat left the wharf about 7:45 a.m., but there was a sprinkling of rain during the voyage to the Black Diamond City. The light shower did not damper the enjoyment in the least, as the dancing hall was the chief attraction, and the music did not cease until the boat neared the landing. Those who did not dance had a jolly time in the large and well furnished cabins. By the time the excursionists had enjoyed their mid-day meal the rain was over for the day, and the afternoon was spent witnessing the firemen's contests, the athletic games, the lacrosse match, and the other attractions at the park. The dancing pavilion at the park was crowded for about two hours of the afternoon. The boat left Nanaimo at 7:30 p.m., and at 8:30 the rain started for the evening. The excellent orphastra, provided by the I. O. F. kept everyone happy during the return voyage. Even for those who did not dance the music was a treat. The dancing floor was overcrowded most of the time. Compliments regarding the work of the orchestra were frequently heard, and the excellent music was universally appreciated. When the excursionists learned that they had missed a day's rain in Vancouver, it added an excellent supplementary satisfaction to their day's treat.

THE POWER USED.

A curious correspondent writes to know what strength told in the horse-power formula is exerted by bicyclist in going up Granville street from Hastings to Georgia. It is easier to give a general than a particular answer to this question. The mechanical equivalent of a horse-power, being 33,000 lbs. raised through a distance of one foot in one minute, may be directly applied to a machine and its rider. The only requirements besides a man and wheel are a stop-watch and a steep, smooth hill of known altitude. The hill should be steep enough to prevent one from ascending with any great velocity, and thus have the wind assistance vitiate the result. The weight in pounds of machine and rider being almost known and the time readily taken, the altitude of the hill can be found by a level and staff. It will be seen that the length of the hill does not matter, so long as the incline is steep enough to prevent fast riding when the whole energy of the man is expended in propelling him up the grade. The figures found, when compared with the ones above, give the horse power in a pretty accurate way.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

As far as Vancouver was concerned May 24th was more like a Sunday than a holiday. There was positively nothing going on in the city and the dampness militated against the Y. M. C. A. picnic at Brockton Point. Many people went on the excursion to Victoria on Friday, and still more went to Nanaimo in the morning. Those who went to the latter place returned in the evening thoroughly pleased with the trip and with the treatment accorded them in the Black Diamond City. Some few went over to New Westminster and enjoyed the sports there.

In the bicycle races at New Westminster George Emanuels won the two and five-mile races. Charley Barker won the one-mile. The track was very heavy, and at the conclusion of the five-mile race Barker fainted from exhaustion.

At Victoria the various events were happily carried out despite the showers that occurred during the day. To-day one of the features was a gun club match, in which Messrs. E. F. White, F. W. Cowperthwaite, J. H. Ward, C. H. Gatewood, C. Alworth and R. D. Featherstone represented Vancouver. The Vancouver company, B. C. B. G. A., also took part in the sham battle.

THE WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC.

The Bishop of Caledonia, who is staying at the Driard, Victoria, awaiting the sailing of the steamer Danube for the North, stated on Tuesday that though a successor has been chosen to the late Bishop of New Westminster he was not yet at liberty to disclose the name. Regarding the method of choosing a man to fill the vacancy, Bishop Ridley explained that the synod had been called together after the death of Bishop Sillitoe and had decided upon Rev. Mr. Binney. That gentleman declined the position and the synod on a second calling together failed to agree. Then the task of selecting devolved upon the Bishops of Caledonia and Columbia together with three bishops to be chosen by them. Three English bishops were invited to assist them and a suitable man was agreed upon. Though the Archbishop of Canterbury has nothing to do with the choice, it was decided as a matter of courtesy to submit the name to him. When the Bishop of Caledonia left England the Archbishop was on the continent, and until he hears from England Bishop Ridley does not feel at liberty to make known the name, but the gentleman selected has accepted the office. He has been in Canada before and is altogether a suitable man for the position.

A SEALER SEIZED.

The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived from Alaska on Tuesday, brought news of the first seizure of a sealing vessel for the violation of the regulations this season. The vessel is the British schooner Shelby, which was captured by the revenue cutter Corwin several days before the steamer left Sitka. She was taken to Sitka and turned over to the British cruiser Pheasant, whose captain sent her to Victoria. As the cutter Grant has not yet left Port Townsend with the new regulations withdrawing the prohibition of the use of firearms, the seizure must have been made under the old regulations, but the sending of the vessel home by the British cruiser indicates that her commander recognizes the seizure and that, therefore, it must have been made under some other rule than that relating to firearms. The whole Bering sea fleet, as well as the Pheasant, was at Sitka, but was expected to leave shortly for the sealing waters.

A GREAT RECORD.

No wonder is it that the criminally inclined do not bear any too much love for Gov. Moresby. He is their nemesis. The committer of a crime can never feel easy if he knows Mr. Moresby is on his track. No matter how secretly the crime may have been committed, Mr. Moresby seems to find out some fact to start a clue on the track of the offender, and once started he is pretty sure to run him to earth. The Cane case was the forty-sixth murder case with which he has had to do, and 26 of the persons accused have been found guilty and convicted. This is a record of which Mr. Moresby has every reason to feel proud of, as it stamps that gentleman as a first-class officer in aiding the administration of justice in fully vindicating the majesty of the law. He is indeed a terror to such evil-doers as come within his realm and jurisdiction.

THE SILENT WHEEL.

After a time wheelmen will exert a tremendous influence in the movement. In a few years nearly every farmer's son will be riding a bicycle; and, unlike his forefathers, he will be a road reformer. In most towns and cities and incorporated villages the wheelmen are already strong enough to influence, if not to decide, municipal elections. They recently decided a mayoralty contest in a great American city. Their votes will go in every case for those who will promote road improvement. The farmers will not build good roads for wheelmen, but for their own benefit. Still, what is called "the bicycle craze" means, along with other influences, that we will see good roads in the near future. So writes Mr. Andrew Patullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, known as the good roads apostle for Ontario.

STILL PENDING

Advices from Juneau and Sitka, by the steamer Al-Ki, state that the old case of the United States Government against the captain and owners of the supply steamer Coquitlam, of this port, which was seized some years ago by the cutter Corwin, then commanded by Captain Hooper, is still dragging along in the Federal court, as is that of the Government vs. the schooner Winnifred, and her master, G. O. Hansen. Both vessels were seized for violating the laws of the Paris tribunal, but refused to pay their fines after conviction. The capture of the Coquitlam, with 6,193 sealskins aboard, was the biggest seizure ever made in Bering Sea.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Armagh, P. Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure.

In his letters to the department Mr. Fitzsimmons refers to Mr. Corbould, M. P., as "Corbould & Co.," who was connected in a scheme to remove the penitentiary to a site belonging to himself and friends. He (Fitzsimmons) made a report, so he says, opposing this, hence Mr. Corbould's determination not to forgive him for it. Referring to Mr. Foster, the present acting Warden of New Westminster Penitentiary, Fitzsimmons says that Foster made a mysterious visit from Ottawa to the penitentiary and left mysteriously. After he left some books were missing. He says Foster on arriving in Ottawa made charges against him to the late Minister of Justice. As to the trouble about his keeping Justice McCreight's horse at the penitentiary, he says the whole fault lay with Justice McCreight himself. Fitzsimmons complains of Justice Drake's action towards him. The new Minister of Justice, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, evidently believed all this, and had Fitzsimmons reinstated. Some of the copies of letters from Fitzsimmons are not dated, and the parties to whom they were sent are not given. On March 5 last Mr. Douglas Stewart, Inspector of Penitentiaries, writes: "I find it quite impossible to make an intelligent analysis of the papers as they are at present." On March 24 the Minister recommended that Fitzsimmons be reinstated.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

THE ROYAL CITY.

The Day's Happenings in and About New Westminster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, May 23.—John Hendry, president of the B. C. L. T. and T. Co., left this morning by the Great Northern Railway for Kaslo. Before returning he will take a cruise around the Sound in the interests of his company.

Vast quantities of drift wood are floating down the Fraser, somewhat to the hindrance of navigation and so much to the inconvenience of fishermen that all nets have been removed from the north side of the river. The effects of the hot wave of a week ago are just now becoming visible in the lower latitude. The river has risen slightly and is still rising.

The Delta creamery is almost an accomplished fact. The site is on the property of John, Patterson, three miles from Ladner's Landing on the trunk line. The lumber has been delivered on the ground and the buildings are to be finished before June 10th. The toll station of the telephone company will be in the Creamery building. The people of the Delta are jubilant over the opening of the era of home production, and say the days of the importation of these most stable articles, butter and cheese, are about over. Another creamery will be located in a few weeks near this city, of which more anon. It is also stated that a similar project is being practically discussed by the right men at Chilliwack, whose enterprising people are not likely to lag behind the rest of British Columbia in anything that affects the welfare and general good of the agriculturalists.

In the Supreme court, before Mr. Justice McCreight, to-day, the case of Cunningham vs. Bank of British Columbia, enlarged to this date, was resumed and is likely to occupy several days. It will be remembered that the case envolves an action to obtain possession of a note given by plaintiff to defendants as a collateral security and which is still held by the bank as such. Much interest is evinced in the proceedings.

New Westminster, May 25.—The celebration of the Queen's birthday was not favored with fine weather, in fact, a fine rain fell until about 2 p. m., and although the moisture kept a number of people at home who would have helped swell the crowds at the park, it rather favored the state of the grounds for play, and a fairly good attendance was at the park, among whom a very considerable proportion were Vancouver people and many from the surrounding country.

The wheeling events were the chief attraction and the track was in very fair order. The following were winners in these contests: Mile novice, 1, C. Kendall; 2, C. J. Marshall; boys' race, 1, W. Haddon; 2, J. Barker; open one mile, 1, C. Barker; 2, G. Emanuels; two mile handicap, 1, C. Barker; 2, G. Emanuels; five mile handicap, 1, G. Emanuels; 2, C. Kendall.

Emanuels, of Vancouver, is the winner of the handsome cup offered by the Electric Tramway Co., which was the principal trophy of the celebration sports.

Foot races—The following were winners: 110 yards, 1, C. Scurry; 2, P. Peele; 1-4 mile, 1, W. Eickhoff; 2, J. Lusier; 1-2 mile, 1, C. Scurry; 2, H. Eickhoff. Throwing lacrosse ball—J. J. Cambridge, 2, R. Cheyne. This was a close contest and the distance covered by the throw was 134 yards. In the evening at the agricultural hall dancing was continued until the small hours and was immensely enjoyed by a goodly company of various ages from children to adults. Royal salutes of 21 guns were fired down town and at the park, and although some of the firing was rather weak it was loyally intended. Parties returning from Pitt Lake, Langley and Ladner's report a jolly time, notwithstanding the weather. The numerous trout fishing parties got badly left.

The lacrosse clubs had a practice game between teams selected from the several combinations, and although a pretty exhibition of the game, it lacked the interest called forth by a contest between rival teams. The sides being composed of distinct colors made a pretty display and proved a first-rate practice for members of both the representative teams, nearly all of whom played in the practice game.

At the Front street market to-day there was an average attendance of buyers, but less volume of supply than usual, except in the line of butter and cabbage. Butter was both plentiful and the former in fairly brisk demand. There are no buyers' quotations for Murphies at all. Chickens are in demand at the old price and are a safe stock to handle, and bring the old prices readily. The market management has made some very convenient alterations in the interior economy of the west half sheds, and in the buyers' passages, with a covered stand for carts and wagons in front, and an extra side entrance to the sheds.

The Fraser is still rising and evidences of hot weather in the mountains in the shape of whole trees, large logs and rafts of rift are going down to sea in considerable quantities.

W. M. Wood, of the Chilliwack Progress, is in town for a day or two. Mr. Wood, besides being a rising journalist, is also fast becoming an agriculturist of about 700 prune trees on his ranch on note. He has just finished planting the outskirts of his farm. He has also doing well over 800 fruit trees on his farm. Mr. Wood left by the noon tram for Vancouver.

Several ranchers who attended the city market yesterday expressed their satisfaction with the weather that had somewhat marred the enjoyment of the pleasure seekers on the Queen's birthday, as it was worth thousands of dollars to the farming interest. We anticipate one of the largest crops of hay that the Province has ever seen, and everything else promises well, only a good warm rain was needed, and that Providence is furnishing most liberally.

In honor of the Queen the offices of the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Co. were most tastefully adorned and decorated, evergreens and flags and quite a holiday appearance.

Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes innutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

MINING NOTES.

Happenings of Interest in British Columbia's Rich Interior.

More men have been put to work on the Alpha.

Shipments of ore from the War Eagle are averaging 80 tons per day.

The Cariboo Co., at Camp McKinney, are putting in a 10 stamp mill.

New Denver is well nigh deserted, the exodus of prospectors being to the hills.

The Good Hope claim on Red Mountain has been sold by F. Edwards to F. Guse for $1,100.

The Lily May claim, near Nelson, has been bonded by O. Borden to C. Sweeney, for $25,000.

The following claims in the South Okanagan have been developed: Iron Cap, Lucky Boy, Eagle Bird, Sentinel, Elkhorn.

A body of high grade ore has been encountered in the lower tunnel of the Reco mine, New Denver. It runs between 3,000 and 4,000 ozs. to the ton.

The Finch Mining & Dredging Co., working on the Fraser, five miles north of Lytton, are reported to be making $20 an hour, the cost of operating the plant being $20 a day.

The bond on the Black Prince, Lardeau, has been taken up and development work will be pushed. A good deal of gold has been taken out of the river, but the water is too high at present to permit of work.

A stampede of miners has taken place to the foot of Slocan lake, to the site of Slocan city, some extra fine specimens of silver ore having been found. They are taking out ore so rich in wire silver that it will bend.

It is reported that the War Eagle Company has contracted to supply 35,000 tons of ore to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company in two years, and that the latter company will build a smelter at Northport to treat it.

A. C. McArthur, who has been agent of the C. P. R. and mining recorder at Illecillewaet for several years, has resigned both positions in order to become manager of H. Bostock's business interests at Ducks, a station on the Canadian Pacific, a short distance east of Kamloops. The new mining recorder at Illecillewaet is R. J. Scott.

A remarkable discovery of galena ore has been made about four miles from Nelson. The claim on which the find was made is called the Union, and is located about two miles west of the Columbia river, and one mile north of Stony creek. The owners are Mike Morris, Dan O'Brien and H. McGlen. They claim to have six feet of ore and not to be through the vein yet. The ore is in a quartz gangue, and is a fine grained galena with some iron and copper pyrites showing in it.

The Royal Canadian and adjoining claims, Nevada and Colorado, near Nelson, have been bonded to Charles Mead, of Idaho, for $3,500, payable on the first of August. These claims are situated on the hillside just above the trail, between Eagle and Forty-nine creeks, in a most favorable position for shipping, a direct and easy grade leading to the railway, scarcely a mile away. They contain a ledge of free milling gold quartz, but as little development work has been done upon them very little is known about it.

A most extraordinary discovery of high grade ore has been made on the North Star, a claim lying to the north of Kootenay. It is a prospect that a prudent mining man would have been afraid to buy at any price a few months ago. The owners have been developing the property themselves, and in sinking a shaft have struck a body of ore from which the lowest assays obtained were $70 in gold to the ton, others ran as high as $400. In short, the velopment work has made a bonanza of an outside piece of property.

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EDUCATION OFFICE

Victoria, May 1st, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Wednesday, July 3rd, at 9 a. m.:

Victoria .....In South Park School Building
Vancouver ..... In High School Building
Kamloops ..... In Public School Building

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above named places he will attend.

EVERY NOTICE OF INTENTION to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimony of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All candidates for First Class, Grade A, Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 13th and 15th instants, and to undergo required oral examinations.

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160 acres close to town, 80 acres under good hay	8,000
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1 acre block, well improved, good house and stable, in town	1,500
A good house and lot in town, centrally situated	1,200
100 acres with 80 fruit trees and improvements	2,800
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