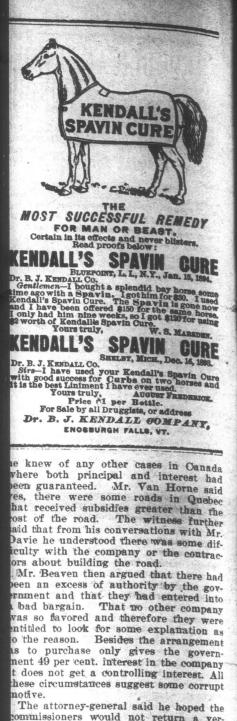
# THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDA', MAY 18, 18: 4.



mmissioners would not return a verlict of "not proven." He asked them o find that the suggestion of corruption was excluded by the facts. Judge Burbige repeated his former exession of opinion about the commissioners' duties and the question they were to lecide. They were not called upon, he said, to report on questions of great inerest to the different political parties. The people of the province were to settle that among themselves.

The commission closed at 1:30 p.m.

## IN RURAL RUSSIA.

#### Curious Ceremonies to Mark the Opening of Spring.

On the breaking up of the ice at the end of winter the peasants of rural Russia observe some curious ceremonies In the minds of the untaught mass the deas of death and winter are closely asociated. "Death week" is devoted to the driving out and drowning of Death. The celebration begins with a sacrifice to the water spirit, so that he shall not be kept waiting when he wakes from his sleep. This sacrifice concould be This sacrifice generally consists of a horse, alive or dead. Afterwards there are offerings to the house spirit. But the principal ceremony of the seais that of driving out Death. All the villagers bring old clothes, rags, straw, sticks, and other stuff of the kind, from which a dummy figure representing an old woman is made, and painted as ideously as possible, to represent Death -Death being a woman in Slavic mythplogy. The figure is perched on a long pole and carried by a peasant, who is companied by a procession of the people provided with everything with which they can make a noise. The dummy is carried to the nearest stream or river and cast into the water. In many parts of Russia the vilagers content themselves with giving the figure a good ducking and then throwing it upon the nearest piece of vacant ground. In some cases, too, if the villagers hannen to have a rievance against any neighboring hamlet, they carry the figure to the boundares of the latter and leave it upon their neighbor's land. This is certain to lead to a series of free fights, and the more peaceable villagers are constent to leave the dummy in the water. On returning to the village sundry additions are made to the instruments with which the people are provided. One or two procure drums to beat. Then men, women and children begin to run round the village as fast as they can, making as much noise as possible. The object of this perormance is to drive out the evil spirits Death is supposed to have left behind. The quicker the people go, the more noise they make, the more effectually is the place cleared of the imps, and greater will be the blessings of the season. To make all sure, the villagers camp out for the night, to wait for the hour when the gates of heaven are supposed to be open, and special blessings asked for and granted. With the early dawn they are awake again and ready to welcome the goddess of returing summer, who must be tiated by offerings of bread and salt And with this observance the special ceremonies of the week terminate.

The Week's News From the Newspapers of the Upper tountry Districts. of the Bank of British Columbia Kamloops, and is now manager of the progress in Okanagan-Business Scattle branch, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting former friends in Kam-Around the Mines-Settlers loops. He is on his way to England to From the south. spend a six month's furlough, he not having returned home for twelve years. Frank Martin and three men on Wed-(Nakusp Ledge.) New Denver merchants are obliged to nesday brought down a raft of 200 logs pay so freight per hundred pounds on from Shuswap, which were cut on Mr. r goods from Kaslo. On Friday, and in fact every day since, numbers of men are returning to to work on the railway. The town the trip was finished without mishap. is quite lively again and money is beming more freely circulated. notorious Theatre Comique of thing in perfect shape to run two moniby he notorious inter a year of con-Also is no more. All that is required is a few warm days expedition to the interior of Labrador. stant optimized ghost. j. M. Kellie, M. P. P., writes that he to raise the supply of water, when, if J. M. Kellie, M. U. I., Without and the start of the start of the selectorate an account of the selectorate an account of render to the electorate an account of On Wednesday evening a young man to renuer to the Legislature during recently arrived from England, named C. the past four years. H. Coulthard, became mentally deranged Upwards of \$50,000 was paid during while staying at the Grand Pacific hotel. week by the Inland Construction upany. Business as a result is He gave considerable trouble, but was finally quieted by the use of opiates. On Company. awakening on Thursday he was in as It is semi-officially announced that Capquite lively. bad a state as before and finally had to tain Eitzstubbs, gold commissioner, will resign his position for this district because of the increasing infirmities of old unfortunate affair by cable. Coulthard W. J. Goepel will probably suc-

opoly.

Stump lake.

ten minutes.

Kootenay Mail.

Mr. Penzer, one of the directors of the

Cariboo & Kootenay Prospecting and

Mining Company, acompanied by Mr.

A. D. Hoar, manager, left here on Tues-

day morning for Trout lake to examine

of which it will proceed to the coast.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

Fields.

age. W. J. Goepel, gold commissioner pro tem for the district, went north on Thursday on business that Captain Fitzstubbs was prevented from transacting There was quite a number of farmers through illness.

INLAND INTELLIGENCE.

iarge

from the Palouse country, Washington, the company's placer claim on the Lartogether with their families, on the Uodeau river and start the work. together with then then were bound lumbia on Thursday. They were bound for the Alberta territory. They had sev-The bridge over the Illecillewast river, just completed for the government by Mr. D. Robinson, has been commended eral head of fine stock with them. Though early for such a rush, the men reported by the government road inspector as bethat the influx during the next few ing a first-class job and worth twice the months from the other side would be a amount it cost in building-\$750. Mr. Van Horne, president of the C. P. Thanks to Inspector Fletcher's visit heavy one. R., and party, arrived here from the east and the ceaseless kicking of the settlers,

West Kootenay is to be given a much improved mail service this summer. The south riding will get four mails per week, two via the Northern Pacific and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railways, and two by way of the C. P. R. and Revelstoke. In the north riding there will be five mails week via Revelstoke. This has been made possible by the running of the Lytton to this point from the first-named wace. The mails will come down on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Fairview Advance.

Though the season is exceptionally hadkward, the Kettle river district and the Okanagan. the lower Okanagan are looking lovely just at present. People fond of fine scenery cannot select a better time for visiting the country than during this month. A new strike of 22 inches solid ore is

reported from the Skylark. William Postill, of Duck Lake, is going shortly to drive his cattle over to the Bear Creek ranges, where they will be herded during the summer. He has rented his ranch on shares. Mr. Mac Thompson lies seriously ill at Ingram's ranch, and is not expected to ecover. He is an old Montana and B. O. miner, and 78 years of age. 1 G. McAulay has a small gold bar valued at \$64.50, the result of crushing 25 pounds of picked ore from the Cariboo, Camp McKinney.

The klootchman who was shot in the foot has been moved to the Inkameep reserve. She accused a well known local

good, the Okanagan valley, close at hand, is lying idle and literally going to waste. Such is the pernicious effect of land mon-LABRADOR'S INTERIOR

(Inland Sentinel.) R. Lea Barnes, who was the first agent the Wild Northeastern Country.

> Rough Forests-Dangers Encountered.

Quebec, May 5.-After a perilous jour ney and several delays, extending in all G. B. Martin's ranch. The raft went aground on a bar near Mr. Geo. Duck's sufficient time to have twice circumnaviplace but after some labor was freed and gated the globe, a letter has just been rethe trip was finished without mishap. Supt. Brophy, of the Van Winkle Hy-draulic Gold Mining company, has every-Inlet, Labrador, on December 5, 1893, by Mr. A. P. Low, the famous explorer tors night and day until the season closes. in charge of the Canadian governmen The postmarks on the envelope show that there is any gold in the diggings, Mr. it reached Battle Harbor, Labrador on January 9, and left that desolate spot on February 5. It was at L'Auge-au-Loup on February 14. Though a private letter to a friend it is deeply interesting, and supplements with very many important and interesting details, the brief prelim-

inary report that has already reached the geological survey of the government of Canada, both in regard to the adventures be taken charge of by the police. His friends in England were informed of the erse the entire Labrador poringula frame erse the entire Labrador peninsula from north to south, and also in regard to had been working for Thos. Bulman, of Mr. Low's plans for crossing it this year from east to west, a distance of 1,500

miles through entirely unknown and un-surveyed territory. When he wrotoe his letter, Mr. Low, who is a married man, had not received a word from home since leaving civilization last June, and if, as often happens, the mail was unable to reach Hamilton Inlet last month, the party could not possibly have any news from home until its return next autumn.

No less than seven of the Indians en gaged by Mr. Low at Lake St. John last June, deserted the party at Mistassini and turned back. Nothing could induce them to go further, although they had agreed to help the expedition to the East Main river, north of Mistassini, whose in a special of five cars on Tuesday afhead waters had to be ascended in order ternoon, but they did not stop more than to reach the interior. Instead of a pro-per guide, only an old man and a boy They occupied the cars Ernscliffe, Champlain and Saskatchewan. could be obtained at Mistassini, and as At 4.30 the train pulled out for Sicamous, Low found that he and his assistant, Mr. where it was switched on to the Shu-Eaton, had to load and unload the canoe swap & Okanagan, after an inspection for them and carry both it and its contents over the portages, he grew afraid lest soon they would have to carry the George Laforme expects to have his pack train running between Big Bend old man and the boy as well, and so sent and Revelstoke on or about the 25th inst., them home. From the Rupert-the outand will thereafter leave Revelstoke evlet of the Mistassini, to the East Main ery Wednesday. He left on the Columbia Tuesday for Kettle river, where most river, the party were compelled to travel of his horses have wintered. They will by an unused portage route, the explorbe brought here by way of Fairview and ers themselves, as well as their remain ing men, having to carry loads of 175 pounds each, besides three Peterboro cances, often sinking beneath the weight of their burdens above their knees in the Increase in the Output of the Western virgin swamps. The Upper East Main river, which was ascended about four hundred miles, is very rough and In the development of Western Aus | rapid. Three-fourths of the country heretraha the gold seems destined to play an abouts has been devastated by forest important part. Gold was discovered fires. Where not burnt over, vegetation there by Dampier as far back as 1688, consists of low stunted black spruce and but it was not until about ten years ago small scrub pine and cypress, with a few that the precious metal was found in larch, balsam, spruce, white birch and

that the precious metal was found in sufficient quantity to start the industry in real earnest. To-day it is known that the gold country extends over a great area from north to south. New districts are from north to south. New districts are a from north to south. New districts are a portage for a couple of miles over a small height of land into another branch and a long chain of lakes drained by it, inalks are providing the varied wants of rapidly increasing populations, settled, in some instances, on the desert wastes of some 700 miles from its mouth, is a very only two or three years ago while the large stream. The Big river flows into transcontinental railway from Fremantle Hudson's Bay, 150 north of the mouth of to Adelaide is regarded as having already the East Main, and Low's party descend

falls, in a half dozen miles, over 300 feet into a narrow valley surrounded by high hills that rise from 600 to 800 feet above the water. From here to its mouth the Explorer Low's Journey Through stream has always a distinct valley, and in several places the mountains upon both sides rise almost perpendicularly to a height of a thousand feet, and often Wild Rivers, Bleak Mountains and and are covered with white moss and Arctic shrubs. The lower parts are wooded with small, straggling black spruce. From the point where the river first enters the valley, for over 100 miles it descends at an alarming rate, and could not possibly be descended with loaded canoes. In the majority of palces where the water is broken the rapids are very shallow and filled with large boulders that in the descent appear to rush at the canoes, while a constant crossing and recrossing of the stream must be made to escape the shoal water. Besides these almost continuous rapids that extend nearly to the river's mouth 300 miles be low, there are a number of direct failof considerable grandeur and four canyons where the river narrows and rushes through steep, rocky gorges. The second is the finest I have ever seen, and if the falls on the Hamilton river are better, they are very wild indeed. The river descends with a fall of thirty feet into i gorge varying from thirty to a hundred feet wide, in many places, overhanging jagged rocky walls that rise three hundred feet above the rushing torrent below. This gorge is about a mile and a half long and terminates with a fall of a hundred feet into a circular ba.in, where the water is all churned to foam. From this basin a narrow channel leads into a second and larger basin thirty feet below, into which the river precipitates itself in a decreasing series of enormous waves. Below, four or five miles, the banks remain perpendicular and from one hundred to three hundred feet high. The total fall is 350 feet, and deducting 160 feet of direct fall, the descent in the canyon is 190 feet in a mile without a break. We had a hard time getting past this obstruction. The only place where we could get down was by a gorge of a small stream flowing into the larger basin at the foot of the narrow gorge. This small stream has a small canyon of its own where it joins the main stream, with perpendicular walls 200 feet high. Near its junction the walls have fallen in and completely blocked the stream for 150 yards, with great masses of rock piled up 75 feet above the water, which in trickling through below, falls. 25 feet. We had to carry our canoes and outfit over this obstruction, and the difficulty of the task may be imagined when it took us over half a day to pass that 150 yards, and each one of the party and his clothes and person more or less damaged. When we got into the valley we did not know how soon we might have to crawl out again, as the river below rushes along with heavy rapids, and having a sharp bend we could not tell what was coming. Luckily, however, the river soon widened out below the bend and everything was comparatively plain sailing."

Mr. Low's brief preliminary report to the government of October last, of the to drive into obscurity a host of quack first overland crossing of the entire Labrador peninsula, explained that on account of the shortage of provisions at what little physical strength they pos-Ungava, from which over 200 Indians sessed, and their hard earned money as had actually died of starvation, it was well impossible for the expedition to winter there, as originally intended. The letter just received from him contains a most interesting description of the trip from Ungase to Rigolet, on Hamilton Inlet Esquimanx Bay, by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Eric. At Port Burwell, near Cape Chudleigh, Messns.

Low and Eaton caught a boat load of

down men and women.

By

A few years ago that health-giving and life-saving medicine, Paine's Celery who had faith to take hold of the rescu-

Seven Provinces of Our Dominion

TRIUMPHANTLY CROWNED

Paine's Celepy Compound Honoped and Esteemed Above All

Other Medicines

Canada in a quiet, honest and unosten-tatious way. The discovery of a giant intellect in medicine and science was giv-young Dominion, and no other has ever en to the people of Canada with confidence, and the happy results are unpar-alleled in the annals of medical science. The great mission of Paine's Celery rom by Paine's Celery Compound span this broad Dominion from shore to Compound was to root out and banish lisease and suffering, and to give new lous and triumphant successes. health, strength, vim, energy and activity to weak, nervous, sleepless and run-

This is a position at once high and commanding—a monument of fame and honor that time and circumstances can Up to the present the career of Paine's never dim or dethrone.

Celery Compound has been astonishingly. Readers, ye who are weakly, braingrand and successful. Its great battles and magnificent victories over disease tired, sickly, suffering and diseased, this grand discovery in medicine is offered has enabled this grand scientific agent specially for your troubles and physical nostrums and deceptive medicines that burdens. It will restore to you the blessings you so eagerly crave for—a healthy body, clear brain, bright eyes, the glow of health in the face and the took away from the sick and afflicted quick and elastic step. You must decide

Whenever and wherever the common at once; your course must be marked by patent medicines of the day failed to progress or retrogression. You have the cure-when doctors, after honest striv- incontrovertible evidence and testimony ing, gave up their patients as incurable -Psine's Celery Compound extended the mighty right hand of power, and Celery Compound "makes people well."

## A KABYLE MARRIAGE.

cod fish in less than an hour. Rounding the cape they next stopped at Nachvak, Queer Customs Among the Algerian See that horse ?

Compound, was given to the people of ing hand. No other medicine holds such a record

received such notices from physicians shore. The seven provinces have awarded it the palm of victory for its marvel-

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of En-glish Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood snavin splints curbs sweapy stiffes blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stiffes and sprains. George Robb, Farmer, Mark-ham, Ont. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following de-scribed tract of land, situated at Granite Bay, Valdez Island, Discovery Passage: Commencing at a post planted on a point of land near the head of and on the south side of said bay, thence east 120 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 120 chains, thence north to point of commence-ment, containing 1,000 acres more or less. D. H. MCEACHERN. Victoria, B. C., May 11th, 1894. Im Victoria, B. C., May 11th, 1894.



Land 202 24 Junite Street, Louised

miner of having shot her and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He managed to cross the line and it appears now pretty evident that he intends to keep on the other side. While here, however, he stated openly that as he was perfectly innocent and had seen the woman shoot herself, he was perfectly willing to be arrested.

The stamp mill started running again last Tuesday crushing ore from the main croping of the Brown Bear.

Anarchist mountain acquired its un pleasing name from the fact that a rathtough character who once lived there, but now makes his home on the Colville reservation, carried a stick of dynamite around in his top boot. When asked why he did so he said he was an anarchist. The original name for the high country between Kettle river and the Osoyoos lake was the Rock Creek moun-

The average Okanagan rancher prefers to pay 18 cents per pound for bacon | away for the present. So rapid has been imported from the east and to sell his | the expansion of the gold diggings in the own hogs at from five to five and a half colony that the total output of gold incents per pound live weight, to curing his

There are altogether 29 settlers from the boundary line up to Princeton and about 60 families of Indians. Several ranchers near Dog Lake are

own bacon.

oats.

contemplating going into hop culture. One Indian alone received the bounty on over 50 coyote scalps this winter. W. T. Thompson returned to Fairview from Boundary Mountain yesterday. While there he purchased from Chicago parties the now well known McCormick properties, the St. Lawrence and the

lack of Spades, on which the late rich strikes have been made. He states that he has received instructions to commence urther development work on these claims without delay. There was a general round-up of lower country cattle at Osoyoos yesterday for the purpose of separating the Okanagan and Similkameen bands before driving them to their summer ranges. T. Daly acted as captain,

A local entymologist informs us that magpies, goshawks and dusty owls destroy more game in this country than even the free miner. He advocates a small bounty being placed on them.

It is reported that Jack Evans, who formerly lived on the Okanagan Smith ranch, has been forbidden by the authorities to go on the reservation without first reporting himself.

pear to wander further north than the Mission valley, do considerable damage to orchards by browsing off the branches f the young trees, both in that section in the lower Okanagan.

heef from Mr. Hozier's ranch, a mile and a half from Rock Creek crossing. The snow is now all off the Anarchist mountain and most of the settlers have their crops already in-chiefly wheat and It is a strange fact that the

tions, are now being put to some practi- ing done his duty. cal use and are producing whatever

of this particular district, and a place rainfall is, on the whole, fairly good, but £15,000, and it is hoped that the water difficulty will now soon be surmounted. In the meantime the Western Australian

creased in value from £115,182 in 1891 to £421,000 last year, and it is expected to reach £1,000,000 this year .- New York

Post. DECLINED CHEAP HONORS.

> An American Soldier Who Cultivates Uncommonly High Principles.

Washington, D. C., May 12 .- An army officer has treated the war department to a novel exhibition of modesty. Some of the officials consider his action peculiar; others regard it as unwise. The president recently submitted to the senate a long list of army officers, from had been recommended by General Schofield for brevet rank on account of gallantry in Indian campaigns. Among those who were to be breveted was J. W. Jacobs of the quartermaster's department, stationed at St. Paul, Minn. While Jacobs was a lieutenant in the

Seventh Infantry he took part in a reconnaissance and action against the Indians at Big Hole, Mont., in August, 1877. His brevet was given to him on the recommendation of his department commander, and with the approval of

General Schofield, "for gallantry and meretorious services in this engagement." When Jacobs heard that the list contained his name he wrote to the war department suggesting that it be omitted from The white-tail deer, which do not ap-

> insisted that his performance at Big Hole was in the line of duty, and was nothing more than he should have done.

amp McKinney is being supplied with ward.

lands high up in the mountain; where settlers have of late acquired pre-emp-

crops can be made to grow, while the does not contain Captain Jacobs' name. | rushing along the range of rocky hills | half crop; pears, fair.

been started by the line to the Zilgarn goldfields. Southern Cross, the "capital" small Hudson's Bay Company's post, small Hudson's Bay Company's post, supplied from Rupert House, 500 miles whose origin dates back only a few away. Three large canoes are employed years, can now boast of being a regular- all summer taking out the previous winly organized municipality, and its import-ance has been greatly increased by the for the following year. These cances opening up of the rich fields at Coolgar- leave Nichicoon as soon as the ice is out die 120 miles further east, where the of the lakes, about June 10, and do not specimens of gold sent to London by the return again until the end of August. Western Australian government for ex. From Nichicoon to Lake Caniapscow, a hibition purposes were obtained. The distance of 80 miles, the route lay through an intricate string of lakes over there have hitherto been no efficient a small height of land. This lake is at means for storing it for the dry seasons. | the headwaters of the rive of the same The government, however, have resolved to construct storage tanks at a cost of Koksoak or Ungava river, which the expedition descended without guides to Un. gava Bay. Lake Caniapscow is shown on the maps of Labrador, but Mr. Low press and government officials have been reports the important discovery that it is urging would-be gold seekers to keep wrongly placed, being too far north and

larger than it really is. It was August 13, or two months after leaving Lake St. John, when the explorers arrived at the outlet of Lake Caniapscow, and exactly a fortnight longer was occupied by them in the perilous descent of the wild stream to Fort Chimo to Ungava Bay. Exceeding graphic is Mr. Low's description of the picturesque' canyons discovered by his party on this river, and of

the dangers encountered in the descent of the stream over 300 miles. He says "The river flowing out of the lake i nearly a quarter of a mile wide and leaves it in a succession of heavy rapids for three or four miles. At the third rapid we met with what might have been serious accident. Eaton's canoe in run-

ning down, struck a rock, knocked a hole in it and upset, throwing men and utfit colonels down to second lieutenants, who into the water. Luckily the bags containing our instruments were caught by the men as they fell out and so were saved. Eaton lost his satchel containing his toilet effects, etc., along with our thermometers and weather observations to date, my revolver and other sundries: we also lost a rifle and our supply of pork, about 200 pounds. The flour and ighter bags floated and were picked up below the next rapid by the other canoe. We now only had a small quantity of bacon left in the other canoe, and luckily

it was very bad, so that we were not inclined to eat too much of it. Our supply of sait was melted and from here to Un gava we ate food prepared without that condiment. It is nothing after you get used to it, but that takes some time, the names to be sent to the house. He and I was not long enough without it not to think that the bread was only solidifled paste. After the accident we im-He said that the mere performance of mediately camped in order to sum up our duty did not entitle a man to special re- losses, dry the blankets and outfit and

mend the canoe. \* \* \* For nearly a hundred miles below the lake the river, The department officials refused to interfere and Jacobs' request was return-ed to him. While the list was before in a shallow valley, nearly on a level the senate committee Jacobs wrote to with the general surface, and is a sur-Senator Blackburn and explained that as cession of lake expansions, connectel by an officer of the army he did not believe flat, shallow rapids filled with boulders. him entitled to the special credit of hav- The surrounding country is rolling, with

low ranges of hills at intervals. Below. The list of brevets was confiremed, and the river turns sharply eastward, and quarter crop; peaches, half crop; prunes,

out seventy miles below, w describe the scenery as very wild and grand, resembling that of Groenland or the coast of Norway. Sharp, unglaciated mountains, from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, rise in steep, serrated ranges directly from the water, and are entirely without vegetation, except in the lower protected velleys, where a few diminutive plants partly cover the rocks. Scattered over the sides and in the gorges are large patches of snow that remain there constantly and form incipient claciers. Nachvak Post is situated about twelve-miles up the narrow bay, surrounded by these sharp, rugged mountains. The trade here is entirely with the Esquimaux. Hamilton Inlet, upon which the explorers wintered, is the greatest of many fiords of the Labrador coast. The bay is over 150 miles long, and then a narrows of three miles long separates it from Grand Lake, which extends forly miles further inland. During the winter Mr. Low expected to explore the Labrador coast, making the trips with Esquimaux dogs and sleighs. Early this spring he hoped to reach and explore the alleged gigantic falls of the Hamilton

in the world, and reputer by the Indians from the interior to throw Niagara altogether in the shade. As to his plans for the attempted crosing of Labrador from east to west, the necess of which is considered so doubtful by Dr. Selwyn, chief of the Dominion geological survey, Mr. Low writes most

pefully. He says: "I am going to try and cross Labrador rom east to west this coming summera much harder trip than going from south to north; but as we will have a good early start, I think it can be done after the survey of the Hamilton river is finished. My present intention is to ascend the Hamilton river to the head of its largest western branch, and then strike north-west, as best we can, so as to reach branch of the Ungava river and des. cend it to Laka Caniapscow. Thence

we will cross to the Big river and descend it to its mouth, coming out on Hud-son's Bay at Fort George, about 300 niles from Moose Factory. We will then follow the bay to Moose, and return home up the river to the Canadian Pacific railway, and when we reach it I expect that we shall dance with joy.'

California Fruit Crop.

Visalia, May 11.-The horticultural commisisoners made a report to the board of supervisers this afternoon. The comson. missioners have made an examination of the growing fruit crop, and in their judgment the outlook as to the field is as follows: C. J. Barry for the Visalia ma'am. district says: Apricots fair, three-quarters crop; peaches, half crop; prunes, one third crop; pears fair, three quarters crop. James Morton for the Tulare district: Apricots, one quarter crop; peaches, half crop; prunes, one third crop; pears, fair crop. R. H. McDonald for the Porterville district: Apricots, one

The ceremony among the Kabyles is interesting because of its comparative resemblance to the customs of the old Greeks and Romans, and even to those which still prevail in sequestered parts of France. Here it is the girl's father who exacts a wedding portion, a sum of about £8, for which the bridegroom has ? generally to rely upon the advances of his friends. Often, too, the young man has not a house for his bride, in which case his friends set to work and build one-no very difficult matter.

On the wedding day the bride is led through the villages in the neighborhood, mounted on a mule and escorted by friends and relations, who shout and fire guns again and again. The various householders hasten forth to offer her a sieveful of beans, nuts or dried figs. Of these she takes a handful, which she kisses and replaces in the sieve. All the offerings are collected in sacks by the old women in the procession as contribu-

tions to the young people's larder. At the bridegroom's house the girl's hands are washed with liquid butter. Then they give her some fresh eggs, river, supposed to be by far the grandest which she breaks on the mule's head, and inside the unhappy animal's ears, thereby, it is believed, counteracting any evil designs against her and her hus band's happiness. Before entering the house she drinks milk, fresh and sour, and also water, and scatters over her shoulder a handful of barley, wheat and salt for the good of the family.

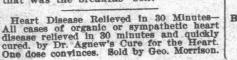
The husband then approaches her and fires a pistol above her head to signify that thenceforward he has the power o life and death over her. Not infrequent ly he makes the symbol more emphatic by firing it into her headdress and set ting her aflame. This done, little remains except for the youth to lift the lady in his arms and carry her bodily into the house .- All the Year Round.

Satisfactory Advance in Price. Our shippers find that good prices can be realized for good animals, but ill conditioned ones are a drug on the market Our stock raisers admit that most satis factory results come from using Dick's Blood Purifier. It tones up the whol system. Be sure and get Dick's.

"Pa, is there any difference between a cold and the influenza?" "If the doctor calls it a cold the bill i about \$2; if he calls it influenza it is about \$25. The difference is \$23, my

Mrs. Fangle-"Why didn't you ring the dinner bell, Bridget?" Bridget-"I couldn't foind any

Mrs. Fangle-"Why, it's on the dining om sideboard." Bridget-"Och! An' is it that one, it; an' yerself tould me last noight as that was the breakfas' bell!"





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