

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1894.

## HARVEST PROSPECTS.

There is every reason to believe that the crop of 1894 in almost every part of the world will be a good one. The harvest in Great Britain, if nothing unusual happens, will be extraordinarily abundant. Less than a month ago nearly every crop grown in the country was reported above the average. The average being 100, wheat was reported at from 102 to 107, barley 105.5, oats 105.4, beans 101. Potatoes alone of the staple crops are below the average; they, owing to the spring frost, are rated at 95.75. Yet this is a much higher average than last year's crop, which was in July estimated at 79.9. The root crops do not appear to promise well, but there has been a splendid hay crop, it being rated at 110.85 against 43.9 a year ago.

There are cheering reports from all parts of Canada. A section of the Northwest has, it is true, suffered from drought, but this appears to be the solitary failure. In this Province, except in the flooded districts, the crops are very promising. The hay crop has turned out better than was expected. The yield of all crops in the United States will be above the average. The cotton crop promises to be unusually good. Altogether there is the best reason for believing that the year 1894 will be one of great abundance.

## A COMPLICATED SITUATION.

The political condition of Newfoundland is unparalleled. If the most astute politician in America were a few months ago asked if it were possible to imagine a condition of things which would permit a minority of one-third of the Legislative Assembly to capture the Government and to take the direction of the affairs of the country, he would, we think, declare that the condition was unimagivable—was simply impossible. Yet such a state of things has actually obtained in the colony of Newfoundland.

At the last general election in that colony the Whiteway Government was returned by a majority of more than two-thirds. Previous to the dissolution an election law was passed containing provisions as to bribery and election trials nearly similar to those of the election law of the Dominion. After the election the Opposition minority took care to have the returns of the members composing it gazetted at the earliest possible moment. The members of the majority appear to have neglected this precaution. The Government were surprised to find shortly after the election that the return of almost every one of their supporters whose election had been contested was postponed.

They also found that it was too late to petition against the return of members of the Opposition. The election trials and one supporter of the Government another was unseated and disqualified. Sir William Whiteway if the trials continued to go could be without a following. In his seat and those of his colleagues.

He advised the Governor, Mr. O'Brien, to dissolve the Legislature. His Excellency could not see do this while the election trials were going on. To dissolve the House while any of its members were waiting to be tried for bribery and corruption would be an admission on the part of the Government of their own guilt. Sir William and members of his Government were indignant, but as the Governor did not see fit to take their advice there was no course left for them but to resign. His Excellency accepted their resignations, and Mr. Goodridge, the leader of the Opposition, undertook the task of forming a Government. He succeeded, and he took office, having at his back a small minority of the representatives of the people. The majority of course carried votes of want of confidence, but they were quietly ignored by the Government. The Whiteway Government, previous to their resignation, took care to kill the Supply Bill, so the new Administration would soon be without means to carry on a government. The Opposition being the majority were able to outvote the Government on every question. This being the case there was no use in continuing the session, so the Legislature was prorogued and the minority were in full possession.

In the meantime the election trials were going on, and when it came to Sir William Whiteway's turn he was unseated and disqualified, and Mr. Bond, his principal colleague, shared the same fate. So many of the late Government's supporters were unseated that the new Administration had a majority in the House of Assembly, but unfortunately that majority did not constitute a quorum, so as far as the work of legislation was concerned the Goodridge Government was as badly off as ever.

And legislation was badly needed, for the Revenue Bill, which is in force only one year after its enactment, had expired and the Government were under the necessity of collecting a revenue by means that are not generally regarded as constitutional. But the Governor continued firm, and his advisers took upon themselves the responsibility of the extraordinary measures which they were compelled to take in order to obtain means to carry on the Government. Fortunately for the Government it gained a seat in a recent bye-election and it has now a quorum of the Legislature as well as a majority at its back. The Opposition are in an awkward predicament, for the greater number of its leading men being disqualified as well as unseated cannot offer themselves for re-election at any of the bye-elections. On the results of those bye-elections the fate of the Goodridge Government depends. If the Opposition, which was a little more than a year ago very popular in the colony, can manage to secure the election of men who

favor the Goodridge Government which has had such a singular and such an eventful career must fall, and when the Whiteway party, without Sir William Whiteway as leader, gets into office again there will be a pretty long account to settle with Sir Terence O'Brien. It can easily be seen that the difficulties of the situation in Newfoundland have not been all surmounted. Now complications may be expected and some very interesting questions will have to be settled when its Legislature gets into working order again. In Newfoundland, as the reader sees, not only has the unexpected happened but the impossible has been accomplished.

## IS IT TRUE?

The United States Congress has dawdled so long over the Nicaragua Canal scheme that the promoters have lost patience, and it is now said that they are turning to England to obtain funds to carry on the work. This may be true or it may be only a report raised in order to induce Congress to take a greater interest in the project. The devices of American projectors are many, and they are very industrious as well as most ingenious in raising reports calculated to further any scheme they have in hand. Saturday's Post-Intelligencer has a leading article on the subject, of which the following is an extract:

The chairman and another member of the congressional committee of the Nicaragua Canal Company recently called for Europe, and it is reported that they have gone to negotiate for capital with which to carry on the construction of the canal to completion. According to the report a syndicate of English capitalists has offered to furnish the amount required, which is estimated at \$80,000,000. The New York Times warns congress that while the report may be premature, nevertheless it is quite likely that sooner or later the company will turn over their enterprise to foreign capitalists if it does not get the necessary financial support from this country.

It is stated that there is no intention of turning the enterprise over to a foreign corporation, but only of obtaining for the American company the necessary funds from foreign sources, but the practical consequences would be that ultimately "capital will carry control." The men who furnish this foreign capital will be in a position to control the canal, and come substantially the same as it would under the control of the government. If the Nicaragua canal is built with English capital its financial control will pass into the hands of Englishmen, and then, in case of an appeal to government for protection, the government appealed to will be the British government, and it may find it expedient to exercise a very substantial kind of control on its own account."

This is substantially the argument urged upon our Congress by the New York Times as a sound reason why our government should not allow matters to drift into such a situation. If the men engaged in reorganizing the company and preparing to present the work cannot raise the capital in this country, or induce the government to come to their support, the only way to save the undertaking will be to go abroad for funds. We trust that there is truth in the report and that British capitalists have been induced to take an interest in the great undertaking. If they take hold of it the days of dawdling and dilatoriness will be past and the canal will be within a reasonable time an accomplished fact.

## THE CHOLERA.

The cholera is making some progress in Europe, but as yet its ravages have not caused much alarm. It is said that the disease has made its appearance in the South of France. It has broken out in Marseilles, but the authorities, the Spanish consul reports, are doing what they can to conceal the indications of its presence in the city. The Spanish Government, however, has taken the alarm, and a commission is to be sent to Marseilles to inquire and report. The disease has made its appearance in Poland, and there is talk of its being in Germany and Austria. The Governor of Warsaw, it is reported, has to prevent the spread of the cholera, forbidden the usual pilgrimage of Czestochowa. Fifty-eight new cases and twenty-nine deaths from cholera since last week were reported in Galicia. Harold Frederic in his weekly letter to the New York Times says: "Private letters tell horrible stories of the hold which the cholera has now obtained on St. Petersburg, where it seems as if Hamburg experience is likely to be thrown into the shade. It is significant that for several days now there have been no official bulletins from Russia of the plague's progress. Sporadic cases appear in the Lower Rhine valley and along the eastern frontiers of Germany and Austria, but of the consecutive movements of the contagion westward there are as yet no signs."

Among the building plans and specifications which Architect Parks is now working at are some which call for a handsome residence facing Beacon Hill. The house is to be commenced as soon as the plans are completed.

Nothing strange. Intelligent people who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, and nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**Rest for Sick Heads.**  
Disrupting Kidney and Bladder diseases so loved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It gives immediate relief and every part of the body is restored to its normal state in passing urine. It is almost instantaneous. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

# E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

## Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

# FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 80 years.)  
7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.  
Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.  
Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.  
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.  
9-Room House (single roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.)  
4 Miles (about) Standing Fence, in good order; Corral, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use.  
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the same thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, is the richest and most important mineral centre in the west, and although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed one vein rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

# A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

**Departure of Pioneer Co-operative Settlers—Bush Fires Near Nanaimo—Cattle Inspection.**

**Wrongly Supposed to Be Drowned—Mica Mining at Tete Jeanne Cache.**

**(Special to the Colonist.)**

**VANCOUVER.**  
VANCOUVER, Aug. 4.—The coming K. of P. convention will be attended by a number of Vancouver knights.

The Salvation Army held a field day at Brockton point today in honor of the appearance in Vancouver of Major and Mrs. Read, of Winnipeg. An enormous crowd collected there. The mass meeting at the Market hall to-night in aid of the Refuge and Rest home was a great success.

A four-masted American schooner came in late last night and is loading lumber at Moodyville. The tea ship Clan Robertson arrived last night and is anchored in the inlet.

The steamer Saturna, burned in False creek, was insured for \$3,000. She was owned by A. D. McDowell.

The first shipment of salmon, 1,150 cases, was made by the A. B. C. Packing Co. to England, yesterday.

The pioneers of the co-operative society called for their new homes on board the Danube, yesterday. The government has reserved for them 10,000 acres of land on the northeast corner of the Island. They went away light-hearted, full of enthusiasm and hope.

Labor day is to be celebrated this year by a picnic at North Vancouver. There will be no parade.

**WESTMINSTER.**  
NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 4.—Bennett and Murray, reported drowned yesterday, arrived safely at Boundary Bay last night, having been detained by the heavy sea and rough weather.

The salmon run continues poor. Good special prizes for the Westminister fall fair continue offering. The special list already numbers 26, valued at \$500.

**NANAIMO.**  
NANAIMO, Aug. 4.—J. Hilbert has been elected as representative of Loyal Star lodge

at the I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge session at Chilliwack on the 7th inst.

Tomorrow (Sunday) two excursions leave this city, one for Vancouver on the S.S. City of Nanaimo, and the other for Chemainus on the S.S. Comox.

Bush fires have been unpleasantly near Nanaimo during the past few days, and the city volunteer brigade has been kept hard at work. Last night there was a big conflagration on the N.V.C. Co.'s farm at the back of Chinatown. The company's men worked hard to subdue the flames, but it was found necessary to call out the firemen with hose and hand engine as the fire was spreading rapidly and making havoc of the fencing. After two or three hours' hard work the flames were subdued.

E. S. Roper, provincial inspector of contagious diseases among animals, has been in town during the past ten days on an official visit. Yesterday he visited all the milk ranches in this vicinity, finding everything in a very satisfactory state, not the slightest disease among any of the cattle. Next morning he will visit Englishmen's River, French Creek and Alberni, and later on proceed to Comox.

Andrew Patson was badly burned about the face and hands yesterday at Wellington, while engaged in blasting a stump on some land he was clearing. His injuries were of such a nature as to necessitate his removal to Nanaimo hospital, where he is now undergoing treatment.

**STEVESTON.**  
(From the Enterprise.)  
A mammoth salmon was observed Wednesday morning at the Steveston cannery that tipped the scale at 62 pounds. This was collected by one caught by Humphrey Triggs yesterday, and which weighed 67 pounds.

Apart from the scarcity of salmon, the chief complaint of the fishermen is "snags." The freshest brought down scores of very ugly ones which are scattered about the river, some in very desirable localities for fishing.

The prices paid by some of the canneries for salmon during the present week have been unprecedented in the history of the industry in British Columbia. The highest price paid by one cannery, it is reported, though not authenticated, is 25 cents per fish, and others are paying 15 and 20 cents.

Some of the canneries, however, still retain the old schedule of 8 cents, but these engage to take all the fish supplied them during the season.

Last evening word was received of an accident whereby Michael O'Mara lost his life. O'Mara and his partner left the Gulf

of Georgia cannery about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and started for the North Arm channel. They were sailing over the Sand-heads under easy sail and a steady breeze. When about opposite M.J. Steve's house, gust of wind overtook them, the boat jibed, and the sheet being made fast to the boom, the boat was hoisted to have been a strong swimmer, suddenly sank and was seen no more. The survivor held on to the boat until rescued by some Japs with whom he came ashore. O'Mara was a native of St. John, Newfoundland, and was about 45 years of age. He was a man of comparative affluence.

**KAMLOOPS.**  
(From the Kamloops Sentinel.)  
Robert Jardine, of New Westminster, one of the chief shareholders in the Transquille hydraulic mine, came to Kamloops Sunday morning. Water will be turned on in a few days.

W. Thibaudan is running W. Fortane's sawmill at Tranquille and will keep it in operation as long as there is sufficient water. Arrangements are pending between the Indian department and Mr. A. Stevenson, road superintendent, with a view to having the North Thompson road take a route direct from the bridge to the base of the mountain and striking that to go in what is almost a straight line across the Indian reservation. This will shorten the road by nearly a mile.

Another expedition has started out for Tete Jeanne Cache to work on the mica deposit found there two or three years ago. Mr. J. F. Smith is in charge. The deposit is known to be a valuable one, and it is the intention of this party to bring down some one to find out the best means by which the mine can be worked to advantage.

**LAWN TENNIS.**  
GLETS SINGLES HANDICAP STILL ON.  
There were four matches played at the tournament Friday afternoon in continuation of the event which commenced on Monday. The second round has now been played and the third is being rapidly taken in hand. The scores of Friday's games are:

B. H. Drake (receives 3 of 15) defeated A. G. Smith (receives 30 15, 6, 6, 6.)  
G. E. Parke (receives 30 15, 6, 6, 6.)  
G. E. Parke (receives 15 defeated A. J. Smith (receives 30 15, 6, 6, 6.)  
G. E. Parke (receives 15 defeated W. H. Langley (receives 15 6, 6, 6, 6.)

P. S. Lampman owing to indisposition was unable to meet C. C. Worford, and consequently dropped out of the round.

The matches played Friday afternoon bring the club singles handicap down to semi-finals; this event will most likely be

left at the present stage until Monday morning on account of the tournament at Cowichan and a cricket match against H. M. Navy on Canton grounds Saturday, which will be the means of taking away Messrs. Elmore and Foulkes. The finals will be reached as soon as the contests between A. C. Elmore and G. E. Parke, and B. H. T. Drake and J. F. Foulkes, are decided. Owing to a very late start there were only three matches completed Friday. The first was between E. A. Jacob and J. M. Miller, who led off in the open staples. The former won the first two sets, 6, 4, 6, 5.

C. C. Worford (scratch) and J. F. Foulkes (owes 30) had some exciting rallies. The games taken were in the following order:

Set 1—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th by Worford; 1st, 6th and 8th by Foulkes.  
Set 2—1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th and 10th by Foulkes; 3rd, 6th, 7th and 9th by Worford.  
Set 3—2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th by Foulkes; 1st and 3rd by Worford.  
G. E. Parke (receives 15) beat Geo. C. Johnston (receives 15) 6, 6, 4, 6—2.

Provincial Officer John Kirkup, of Revelstoke, is a guest at the Oriental.

DEAR SIRS—I was suffering very much from diarrhoea, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX"  
Covered with Tactless and Sold by Coating.  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, Sick Head, Ache, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Biliousness, etc., Liver, etc., Liver, etc.  
Also to be especially efficacious and remedial in cases of FEMALE SUFFERERS.  
Sole and Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.  
For sale by all druggists.



FOR SALE CHEAP—A Massey Harvester and Henry straw-cutters both in first-class order and warranted to do good work; the reaper has been in use one season. Apply to William Powell, Toronto Wagon Shop, 410-DT-W.V.

## JAPANESE

Chinese Reports  
Severely

Proposal to Seize  
the Troops

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Here received this afternoon: "General of the corps in Korea fighting from he was a decisive army entrenched a detachment was sent out of 2,800 Chinese wounded. Our and seventy men killed enemy disappeared. Chow, intending to seize of the Koreans of Gensan our troops much ammunition, a Ghilme eventually quarters at Kaashan."

A dispatch to the dated August 2, 1904, from the Japanese Consul in Seoul, criticizes China's claim of years' suzerainty the constant assistance vessel king to subdue continues, recently with this object, also sent troops and them. She has transport carrying her action has been the Emperor's powers. The Emperor's authority and Chang, who will not empire. He also ordered the Japanese to recognize China's claim. It is probable that he be communicated to foreign powers to-day.

A dispatch to the dated August 2, 1904, from the Japanese Consul in Seoul, criticizes China's claim of years' suzerainty the constant assistance vessel king to subdue continues, recently with this object, also sent troops and them. She has transport carrying her action has been the Emperor's powers. The Emperor's authority and Chang, who will not empire. He also ordered the Japanese to recognize China's claim. It is probable that he be communicated to foreign powers to-day.

The Shanghai correspondent reports that there is a report that the Japanese fleet in Korea. It seems to defeat the Japanese and to gain strength and to gain a decided victory. A dispatch to the dated August 2, 1904, from the Japanese Consul in Seoul, criticizes China's claim of years' suzerainty the constant assistance vessel king to subdue continues, recently with this object, also sent troops and them. She has transport carrying her action has been the Emperor's powers. The Emperor's authority and Chang, who will not empire. He also ordered the Japanese to recognize China's claim. It is probable that he be communicated to foreign powers to-day.

The Russian correspondent reports that there is a report that the Japanese fleet in Korea. It seems to defeat the Japanese and to gain strength and to gain a decided victory. A dispatch to the dated August 2, 1904, from the Japanese Consul in Seoul, criticizes China's claim of years' suzerainty the constant assistance vessel king to subdue continues, recently with this object, also sent troops and them. She has transport carrying her action has been the Emperor's powers. The Emperor's authority and Chang, who will not empire. He also ordered the Japanese to recognize China's claim. It is probable that he be communicated to foreign powers to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Japanese minister received today the Japanese minister's report on the progress of the negotiations. The Japanese minister stated that the negotiations were progressing favorably, and that the Japanese government was prepared to accept the terms proposed by the Chinese government. The Japanese minister also stated that the Japanese government was prepared to accept the terms proposed by the Chinese government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Japanese minister received today the Japanese minister's report on the progress of the negotiations. The Japanese minister stated that the negotiations were progressing favorably, and that the Japanese government was prepared to accept the terms proposed by the Chinese government. The Japanese minister also stated that the Japanese government was prepared to accept the terms proposed by the Chinese government.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—The Japanese minister received today the Japanese minister's report on the progress of the negotiations. The Japanese minister stated that the negotiations were progressing favorably, and that the Japanese government was prepared to accept the terms proposed by the Chinese government. The Japanese minister also stated that the Japanese government was prepared to accept the terms proposed by the Chinese government.