The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

EMIGRATION.

The question of emigration is eagerly discussed in Great Britain. There are many there who seem to think that a young man who emigrates to one of the colonies, no matter what his education and habits may have been, must necessarily do well. They appear to think that the virtues and the training that are absolutely necessary to ensure success in an old country are not required in a new one. It often happens that a young man, altogether unable to "rustle" for a living, is sent out, say to British Columbia. When he arrives here he finds all the soft berths filled, and, either unable or unwilling to do rough work or face hardships, he writes to his friends at home that he has been deceived and that the country is nothing like as good as it has been described to be. This seems to have been the case with a young Scotchman, who writes to his brother that he is bitterly disappointed with the conditions he found existing in this Province, even though he brought over letters of introduction to "leading citizens here."

A friend of British Columbia, the Rev. Mr. Somerville, replies to the letter, and says that he resided in the province twenty-five years ago, that he visited it lately and that the development during the last six years has been amazing. "Young fellows," he says, "who were living in shanties twenty-five years ago, are now large and wealthy merchants, and a man who walked across the mountains to it then, without the proverbial half-crown, has just been nominated to a high position, and young fellows that I knew here (in Scotland) a few years ago are doing remarkably well. One of them found a situation two days after arrival, and is now a partner in the principal shipbroking house in Vancouver." The writer of this letter did not say what hardships the "leading merchants" had to endure, and what privations they had to put up with before they got fairly started on the road to prosperity. Many emigrants in these days would be appalled if they were required to face one-half the difficulties which these successful men were obliged to surmount. They would have become discouraged, would have written home for remittances to take them out of the country, and left it cursing both it and their luck that brought them to such a place.

In no part of this Dominion had the first settlers an easy time. They had to work hard and to live hard before they became even comfortable. The discipline they underwent in the hard school of necessity did them good, and brought out the strength and the energy that enabled them to succeed in spite of every obstacle.

But the men who come to America now, expect everything to be done for them, and a large proportion of them grumble and growl if they cannot, immediately on their arrival, find an easy way of making a good living. A new country is not the place for such men. They should stay at home and get a living in some position in which unusual exertion, of either body or mind, is not necessary.

There are, however, some emigrants, even in these days, who do not expect to achieve success without earning it, but who are ready to work at what their hands find to do, with all their might. These men possess true manhood and the best kind of courage. They, if they persevere, will in time find their proper place. Men of brains and education and energy are wanted in every community, and hard work and hard living, though they may harden the hands and darken the complexion, do not weaken the brain or lessen a man's ability to get uppermost in the struggle for existence. Success in a measure, according to endowment, is not an uncertainty with men of this class. They are the men to make a new country and to direct its affairs after it is made. The more of them we have in this province the better for the province, and we firmly believe the better for themselves.

A PESSIMIST.

General Weaver, the Populist candidate for the Presidency, is what they call in the States "a calamity howler," and in Canada a "blue ruin orator." He certainly does not look on the bright side of things, and, if the condition of the United States is as he represents it to be, we, in Canada, have no reason to envy our neighbors. This is how he describes the country which some Canadians would have us believe is the most prosperous and the best governed under the sun:

We have had the contrasts of bountiful harvests accompanied by every existing destitution; of penury following close upon the track of industry; of vast armies of homeless tramps wandering alongside of vacant land held for speculation; of employers building palaces in foreign lands out of profits filched from toil and labor forced into the mælstrom of strikes, riots and lock outs; of armed mercenaries usurping the place of regular police; of corporations crowding the individual to the wall and trampling the poor into the dust; of one-half of every city set apart for the abode of lazzaroni and the other for the sumptuous palaces of the rich and powerful.

It must be remembered that the man who paints this dark picture is not hated and despised by his countrymen but is a popular politician who is followed and believed in by hundreds of thousands of United States citizens. A majority in six states voted for him, and considerable minorities in other states believe that his description of the condition of the country is true to the letter. This is why they have joined the party of which he is the head, and have faith in the remedies which he prescribes.

It is indeed surprising that this modern Jeremiah is heard gladly in what is usually considered the most prosperous part of a prosperous country. The "Great West" has been long considered the land of promise of this century. Millions have flocked to it hoping to be able by industry and perseverance to free themselves and their children from the cares and the anxieties of the overpeopled East. Yet it is in this Great West that the party of which General Weaver is the leader and spokesman is the strongest. How is this? Are the people of the United States less prosperous than they are believed to be, or are the inhabitants of the great plains of the West born pessimists? Is there some influence in the West which causes those who spend their days in it to take a dark view of life and to be blind to the advantages and the blessings with which they are favored? It would seem as if men and women of the West were born with a temperament inclined to melancholy, or is their condition so hard and their surroundings so depressing that they have only too many reasons for the complaints they make?

FRENCH BOODLERS.

The boodler appears to be everywhere in these degenerate days. He is said to exist in Canada, he flourishes in the United States, and now we are told he has taken root in France. There was a stormy scene in the Chamber of Deputies a few days ago. A member named Delahaye mounted the tribune and declared that the credit of the nation required that a most rigid inquiry be instituted with respect to transactions connected with the construction of the Panama canal. He said that a "certain person" had asked the directors of the company for five millions of francs, declaring that he could purchase with the money all the necessary consciences in both chambers of the national legislature. When called upon for the name, he said that the agent's name was Arton and that he had since fled the country to escape punishment for embezzlement. M. Delahaye asserted that three million francs had been distributed between 150 Deputies and a few Senators. But this immense sum ($600,000) did not satisfy them. They asked the directors for more money. How much more they obtained he did not say, but he boldly brought to light a transaction which, if it did take place, can hardly find a parallel in the history of electoral corruption. This is it:

A committee in this Chamber charged with the duty of examining the scheme comprised five deputies favorable to the scheme and five opposed to it. The eleventh member before he cast his vote offered his services to the Company for 100,000 francs. As the Company refused the proposition he formed a syndicate, aided by a banker, and caused a fall in the shares, compelling the Company to yield. The scheme was then approved by the committee, but the banker was not warned in time. The shares recovered and he was ruined.

As might be expected in so excitable and so demonstrative a body as the French Chamber of Deputies, these revelations caused a terrible uproar. A demand was made for the evidence of such iniquitous transactions. The reply of the orator was that there were a hundred members present who knew where it was to be found. He added: "There are two categories of deputies, those who received the money and those who did not."

It was also asserted that the newspapers were among the boodlers, and there appears to be too much truth in this. For a long time there was but one newspaper in the whole of France that ventured to criticise the Panama Canal project at all adversely. This was l'Economiste. All the others backed it up to the utmost of their ability. Names were not given by M. Delahaye at the time, but an inquiry was demanded and if it takes place and is honest, the world will know more than it does now of the hundreds of millions of francs that so mysteriously disappeared.

A CONCISE STATEMENT.

The two Presbyterian Professors who are now on their trial for heresy occupy nearly the same position. Both of them hold that there are errors in the Bible, but they, at the same time, maintain that these errors do not affect its infallibility with respect to matters of faith and morals. The new term "inerrancy" seems to have been invented for the purposes of this controversy on the inspiration of the Scriptures. Professor Briggs adds to his unsoundness in the matter of inspiration some speculative doctrines with regard to the part which reason has in the work of salvation, which is by the orthodox pronounced heretical. The exact position which Presbyterians generally occupy with respect to the inspiration of the Scriptures, is stated very clearly and concisely in a speech made in the Smith trial by Dr. Lowe. That divine is reported to have said, among other things: "The absolute inerrancy of the Bible is the belief of the Presbyterian Church, and not to rely upon it is to give up the entire basis of the Church's doctrine."

It will be seen from this how the writings of both Professor Smith and Dr. Briggs, who subject the Scriptures to the same criticisms and examine them by the same methods as they do the works of uninspired men, are regarded by orthodox Presbyterians.

Mr. Smith, we see, still complains of the unfairness of his judges. He said that the whole tenor of the argument indicated that the committee proposed to make him more guilty than he had been charged. "Subornation of hypocrisy was the best name he could suggest for the offence which the committee had made in one of its charges."

Lawyer—"Now, sir; you say, the burglar, after creeping in through the front window, began to walk slowly up the stairs, and yet you did not see him, although you were standing at the head of the stairs at the time. May I venture to inquire why you did not see him?" Principal witness—"Certainly, sir. The fact is, my wife was in the way."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Winter Development Work in the Mines—Latest Reports From the Lardeau.

Bold Housebreakers at Vancouver—Single Tax Candidates—Medals on the Kongo.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26.—Two dare-devil toughs entered the residence of Mr. Hutchinson, the Ideal grocery, on Thursday night, and repaired to the kitchen, where they met Mrs. Hutchinson and her sister. They ordered the ladies upstairs and said they would be with them when they had had some supper. While the ladies were upstairs arming themselves with revolvers, and preparing for the reception of their uninvited guests, the housebreakers were downstairs ravenously consuming the good things in the larder. When they had finished their repast and were half-way upstairs, Mr. Hutchinson most fortunately arrived, and, taking in the situation at a glance, rushed at the would-be robbers, who slipped by him and escaped. There is no clue to the robbers. Your reporter received the first intimation of affairs to-night. It was kept back so as to give the police a chance.

Aldermen McCraney and Anderson will retire from municipal politics.

The Trades and Labor Council will bring out two men in each ward, under bond to support the single tax movement. Geo. Polley, D. Evans, W. Wilson and Ald. Scoullar are the probable single tax champions in the coming contest.

There is an unprecedented advance demand for tickets for the Duff Opera performance on the 30th inst.

The Japanese war ship Kongo leaves on Tuesday.

The officers of the Kongo, with the Japanese Consul Mr. Kito, will hold a reception on board on Monday evening. Cards of invitation have been sent to the Mayor and City Council, besides prominent citizens. Many well-known gentlemen will also come from New Westminster.

The 22 Japanese girls that were booked for the World's Fair are still here, having been turned back by the United States officials at the border. Between the Kongo and the Japanese Consul the girls will be sent back to Japan.

Several of the crew of the Japanese warship Kongo are wearing medals. About three years ago a Turkish Ambassador went in a man-of-war to Japan to convey a message on behalf of the Sultan. The man-of-war was wrecked on the Japanese coast and the survivors were rescued and sent back to Turkey on the Kongo. The officers and crew were all presented with a medal, and there is now an officer and a number of the original crew on the ship.

At the regular meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, held last evening, Rev. E. D. McLaren, the Chaplain, installed the various officers. Some changes were made owing to those who had been elected being unable to serve. The new officers are: President, Wm. Skene; Vice-President, Thos. McKinnon; Secretary, J. B. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. McIntosh; Physician, Dr. Bell-Irving; Chaplain, Rev. E. D. McLaren; Solicitor, John Campbell; Bard, John Connon; Directors, Robert Clark, John Connon, N. Allan, John McLennan and T. W. Clark.

The police were just in time to prevent murder, yesterday afternoon. Joe Deparamah, an Italian, is said to have attempted rape on an Italian woman on Powell street. Her husband came in as the accused was running away. The wife told him what had happened. He walked deliberately over to the wall, turned his back to the world and lifting his arms took an oath to kill the would-be destroyer of his domestic happiness. His wife seized an axe and they went in search of the lothario, but just then Chief McLaren appeared on the scene and ran Deparamah in.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 26.—Snow has been falling all day and is now about two inches deep. The thermometer last night registered seven degrees frost. If the storm continues sleighing will be the rage to-morrow.

J. J. Wilson raised seven tons of carrots on a measured quarter of an acre on his Lillooet farm this season.

The channel improvement works, for this season, will be wound up next week, when 22 mattrasses will have been laid, all on the south side of the dam.

John McCabe, for having stolen goods in his possession, those from Burrell's cannery store, being valued at $200, was sent up for trial. He will be tried on two counts.

A boy named Cudlip was run over and nearly killed to-day while coasting on the street.

The police dragged the river all day, unsuccessfully, for the body of Wagner, the missing fisherman.

Two real estate men had an altercation in an office to-day and settled the matter with their fists. One was so badly cut up that he had to be taken home in a cab.

The Surrey ratepayers will be personally served on Wednesday with sheriff's assessment notices by the clerk of the municipality. Ten days after the service of the notices all assessments must be paid, or those neglecting to do so will be proceeded against in the County court.

The runaway convict, Frank Rogers, has not yet been recaptured, although strenuous efforts are being made. Officers are still out in every direction looking for him, and every precaution has been taken to prevent him getting out of the country. It is believed that Rogers is hiding in the woods between this city and Vancouver, and the country has been explored in that direction by a large number of guards and special officers.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 26.—The duelists met at 1 o'clock this morning, on one of the principal streets. The seconds handed the principals their weapons. The real estate man jumped behind a telephone pole and immediately began firing at the insurance agent, before the latter had time to take up his position. Luckily the seconds had extracted the cartridges from the pistols. A night patrol man happened along just at this time and disarmed them. After apologies on both sides and handshaking, friendship was once more restored.

Alex. Grant of Union, was down in Victoria this week making arrangements to open up his furniture business here.

W. Vanhouten and Miss Lizzie Wilkinson were married at noon to-day in the Presbyterian church. The happy couple left for Portland to spend the honeymoon.

One hundred and fifty people came up on the Isabel to work in the mines. The San Mateo is now loading, and Union has its old time appearance. The lake pit is being worked to its full capacity, and the other mines are to be opened out.

John Denton has returned to Union from Victoria. He will be welcomed by the Sunday school, of which he is superintendent.

The Vancouver football team did not put in an appearance this afternoon, the weather being too stormy, and there was no match.

Sailed—Ship Oriental for San Francisco.

Rev. J. H. White was here last week, the guest of Rev. Mr. Robson. He also paid Cape Mudge missionary station a visit.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

W. N. Rolfe and W. J. Goepel are on a visit to Kaslo.

Frank Fletcher is up on the Arrow lakes superintending the survey of railway blocks.

Joe Blanchard is opening his new hotel in Pilot bay, with a dance on Wednesday next.

Charles Hallock, in the Iron Age, has an article dealing with the mining districts of Western America, in which West Kootenay, and the Slocan country in particular, comes in for enthusiastic, yet scientific, praise.

The first snowflake, indicative of the coming winter, fell at 7 minutes past 12, midnight, on Monday. Since then a good six inches of snow has fallen, most of which, however, at this time of writing, has disappeared.

Captain Fitzstubbs is at Juanita on official business.

Dr. Williams, wife and family, left on Tuesday for Yale, where they intend to put in the winter, returning to Nelson again in the spring.

The assay on Vermont creek was 2,170 ounces.

R. Forrester Daly has resigned his position as agent for the Bank of British Columbia in Nelson. G. V. Holt has been appointed to the situation.

John Rathwell last week came to the conclusion that Nakusp was not the place in which he could reside. People there are grieved that he was not as prompt in his payments as in his actions.

Contracts have been let for rock work between Northport and the boundary line. There are several bad points between the present terminus of the road to the Pend d'Oreille river, and they have to be got out of the way at once so that the track may be laid as far as the river, and the foundations of the bridge built before the water rises. Mr. Roberts, chief engineer, is at present engaged in locating the railway bridge across the mouth of the stream. It is expected that a contract will be let for the grading on the whole road within two or three months, and construction will be commenced just as soon as it can be carried on continuously without obstruction from snow.

The C. P. R. have not, as seems to have been generally supposed, abandoned work on the Crow's Nest pass line until next spring. There are two grading camps in the pass to the west of Garnet's ranch, whilst several camps are situated to the east of this point. A considerable force of men is employed, and the grade is rapidly being carried forward.

The steamer Nelson mysteriously lost one of her passengers on her down trip last Monday week. His name was Wm. J. McCleary. He was last seen near Ball's ranch. Not long after it was discovered that he was missing. He had a trunk on board, and his overcoat was found in his stateroom. He was registered for Kaslo. It is supposed that he fell overboard and was drowned.

A. M. Johnston, acting, it is presumed, for a Seattle syndicate, has bonded the Lady of the Lake, the Mamie and the Sultan claims, at Ainsworth, for $16,000. It is intended to start work on them at once. As soon as the machinery, consisting of a steam or electric drill, can be got in, a tunnel will be driven from the lake shore. Ainsworth has suffered, like all towns on the lake, from the Slocan excitement; that she has lots of life left yet, however, is evidenced by the bonding of these claims and by other signs which indicate that she will spend a winter more lively than has been the past summer.

Before Captain Fitzstubbs, on the 11th inst., R. F. Perry was charged by the Davies-Sayward company with embezzlement. J. Elliott for the prosecution, and Messrs. Bowes & McLeod for the defense. The accused was committed for trial and released on bail.

Dr. Hendryx, who was in town on Friday, is as full of enthusiasm and confidence about West Kootenay as ever. He thinks the Lardeau is going to be the equal if not the rival of the Slocan. The grade of the Lardeau gold is good, and there are unquestionably bigger bodies of ore present than in Slocan. "I had some assays from the Lardeau country (float ore) in '85 and '86 that beat the world," said the doctor, "and I have spent $700 looking for the ledge. I have never found it and probably never will."

Whilst doing assessment work on one of his properties near Ainsworth, G. B. Wright is said to have struck a big ledge which assays high in silver.

On the Centre Star 11 men are employed in tunnel and shaft work. The face of the tunnel is solid ore. Development work will be continued all winter.

Lardeau Jack's pre-emption, just outside the Kaslo Townsite Co.'s land, has been surveyed. It is Jack's intention to put some of it on the market.

The Gem mine, Wallace, Idaho, has been sold for $1,000,000. This means the investment of much money in Kootenay by A. M. Esler. Among other things it guarantees a mill on the Dandy in the spring. And we guarantee that miners in this country will be too glad to see a mill to have any thoughts of blowing it up.

Mr. Rockfeller, of the Standard Oil Trust, has bonded the Great Northern in the Lardeau for $75,000. Mr. Rockfeller went to look at this property in a sceptical frame of mind, but came, saw and was conquered.

THE LARDEAU.

(From the Miner.)

Rumors have reached Nelson from time to time, during last summer, of rich strikes in the Lardeau or Trout Lake district. We are now able to give our readers some information which may be taken as authentic. What may be called the latest, and probably the richest discoveries, have been made in a district discovered by Mike Gainer and one or two others. M. Gainer was one of the first prospectors in the Cœur d'Alene, and was prominent there in the first five or six years of its development. Coming north to the Lardeau, he struck a formation exactly similar to the Cœur d'Alene, only of a much higher grade, and he is well pleased with his discoveries. The richest district in the Lardeau contains what may be aptly christened the Gainer Group, and consists of seven or eight claims. The ledges are from 2 to 50 feet wide, and assay from 40 ounces (the lowest) up to as high as 10,000 ounces silver. The ores are principally galena, but on a few claims there is black sulphide, gray copper and silver glance; the three last named, of course, being the highest grade. T. A. Mills, of Nelson, is largely interested in the Gainer group, and also has the handling of one of the best properties in this group. The following are the names and particulars of most of the claims of value that have been located this year:

Gainer Group—Great Northern, 20ft. ore, assays 80 oz. Silver Cup, 20in. ore, assays 680 oz. s. glance. Lone Bluff, 6ft. ore, assays 80 oz., 70 per cent. lead. Author Bay, 8ft. ore, assays 100 oz., 60 per cent. lead. Also another claim, 1 to 18 feet of ore, assays 427 to 1,200 ozs. gray copper and galena.

Abrahamson Group—5ft. ore, 47 gold, 80 ozs. silver and 40 per cent. lead.

Blackburn Group—Six claims, 6ft. ore, 30 gold, 102 silver.

Ben Raimie Group—Seven claims, average 8 feet, 20 gold, 60 silver, 45 per cent. lead.

Poole Group—Five claims, 10 feet, 4 gold, 50 silver, 70 per cent. lead.

Haskins Group—Eight claims, small per cent. gold, 40 silver, 70 per cent. lead.

Wagner Group—Three claims, 25 gold, 95 silver, 60 per cent. lead.

Most of these claims will be tributary to Trout lake, and ore can be conveniently shipped from them either by Kootenay or Arrow lake. It is evident that the rich Slocan ledges continue on northward, and apparently do not get any poorer as they travel.

A STORM OF STARS.

Dr. Swift of Rochester, Predicts a Rain of Brilliant Meteors This Evening.

Heralding the Return of Biela's Celebrated and Long Lost Comet.

Dr. Louis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., in talking with a Post Express reporter the other day said: "I predict that on the evening of the 27th of this month as soon as darkness falls, there will commence a rain of fire which will be remembered for years. This display is not one of the periodic ones, but is connected with the appearance of the new comet. As the whole matter is of great importance in astronomy, I will explain the connection. Meteoric showers used to cause terror on all sides. As recently as 1833 the lower classes in this country confidently expected the end of the world had come on the appearance of a violent disturbance of this sort. Now it is known that meteors are closely connected with comets and it is believed that they may be parts of comets."

Dr. Swift produced the following telegram:

"Berberich cables comet. Holmes possibly Biela's. John Ritchie, jr."

That would be a puzzle to an ordinary mortal, but Dr. Swift read and reread it with evident relish. Dr. Swift examined Holmes' comet on Thursday night with care, and was struck with several strange qualities possessed by it. On Friday afternoon the telegram came. The interpretation of the message is this: "John Ritchie, jr., observer at Harvard University, sends this notice to Dr. Swift to inform him that a cablegram from the German astronomer, Berberich, has been received at Harvard stating that Holmes' comet may be found to be the famous Biela's comet."

"I believe that is the true solution," said Dr. Swift. "This is certainly the most remarkable comet I have ever seen. In its clean outlines and position there is something familiar. Biela's comet is, perhaps, the most interesting of the heavenly bodies. We know that it should be seen at certain periods. Sometime when its season comes it blazes fiercely, at others there is not a trace of it, and again it appears in two divisions, separated from each other. In 1772 Montaigne discovered a comet; 33 years later Pond found another, and in 1826 Biela gave his name to a new comet. Imagine the surprise of the astronomical world when it was learned, a few years later, that these three comets were one and the same! Circulators at once began to search out the path of this heavenly tramp, and it was proved that it should appear once in 6 6-10 years. The figuring was correct, and sometimes the comet appeared when the glasses were ready. At other times it would not even show a tail feather. It was noticed, however, that Biela's comet came in sight only on multiples of the time calculated for its regular appearance."

"Does the comet look the same at one visit as at another?" was asked.

"No, indeed," was the reply. "In 1846 Biela's comet was seen to be divided into two parts; in 1852 the division was more prominent. When a detective is on the track of a crook who has hitherto succeeded in going into secure hiding places when hard pressed, any clue is seized eagerly. The phenomena of 1846 and 1852 gave us a clew to the tracks of Biela's comet. 'Could it be possible?' asked some one, 'that Biela's comet at certain times breaks up into pieces, remains for a period in a chaotic state, and that, after a time, the parts are again drawn together by some strange force and the comet formed again?' Then it was remembered that the appearance of this comet had often been connected with meteoric showers. Biela's comet was due in 1866, and that year marked the most wonderful meteoric shower ever seen in Europe or Asia. We had only a remnant of it here, and yet I counted 889 meteors during the night. I filled my pockets with keys and pennies, and so forth, and dropped one into my right pocket for each meteor. On reaching 100 I put a penny in the left pocket. Such a method would have proved vain in Europe, where 200,000 could be seen from one point.

"The inference is plain," continued the astronomer. "If this is Biela's comet, as I firmly believe, on the night of November 27 it will give us a great meteoric display. A few sparks may fly on the night of the 25th, but the main interest will centre on the first-named date. A star shower is always a fine sight, but if my prophecy come true we shall learn more about this, the most mysterious and nearest of all comets, which has not been seen since 1852, although expected once in six years."

"How far away is this comet?" was asked.

"In one of its visits," was the answer, "Biela's comet came so close to the earth that if the latter had been delayed or advanced, I have forgotten which, one month in its course there would have been a collision. It is quite within the bounds of probability that this comet will strike the earth some time. Indeed, it may be moving directly toward us now. On Thursday night my slide was so heavily weighted with snow I could not move it, and only caught a glimpse of the new comet through a shutter. Friday night was too foggy to give a view. In clear weather the practiced eye can see Biela's without a glass, so we shall soon know more about it."

An Efficient Official.

Lady—Where is my trunk? Baggage Man—I couldn't find any trunk, mum, but I've got the handle with the check on.—New York Weekly.

A San Francisco Paper

Would Form an Interesting Addition to Your Winter Reading.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY

THE....

WEEKLY EXAMINER

IS THE BEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

9,000 SPECIAL PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY VALUE, $135,000

It is brimful of news from all parts of the world, and its Literary Department is supplied by the foremost writers of the day. In addition to its great news and literary features,

IT GIVES TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER HIS CHOICE FROM TWO MAGNIFICENT WORKS OF ART,

The Examiner's Art Album,

Consisting of eight beautiful reproductions from masterpieces of the world's greatest artists, the whole collection bound in a handsome bamboo leatherette case;

Or a beautiful reproduction, in all of its original colors, of the famous historical painting, 22x28 inches,

Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

And besides all this, THE EXAMINER will this year distribute among its subscribers 9,000 Premiums, aggregating in value the stupendous sum of $135,000. This is the fourth annual distribution, and the list of premiums is larger and more valuable than ever before offered. Remember that these premiums entail no additional expense to the subscriber whatever. They are absolutely free. The cost of the WEEKLY EXAMINER, together with these magnificent premium offers, is

$1.50 ONLY $1.50 PER YEAR $1.50

Its regular subscription price. Get the full particulars of this grand offer from the EXAMINER'S Sixteen-Page Premium List, which we can supply to you, or you can procure one from your Postmaster or Newsdealer. Then, having considered the matter, call on us and place a combination subscription for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER and your home paper, and so save something of the cost.

The Weekly Colonist and Weekly Examiner

Will be furnished subscribers to both for

$3 FOR ONE YEAR

Together with the Premium Album or Picture referred to above (samples of which can be seen at this office), and the chance to secure one of the 9,000 Special Premiums. The WEEKLY EXAMINER alone will be supplied at $1.50 per year, publishers' price. Address

THE COLONIST,
VICTORIA, B. C.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

NEW TOWNSITES!

Plans lithographed on shortest notice—all sizes, from miniatures to 2x3 ft. First-class work at reasonable prices.

IF YOU

Propose organizing a joint stock company, issuing a new map or plan of any kind, or if you want anything engraved, from a visiting card up,

WRITE

For samples and prices.

THE COLONIST,
VICTORIA, B. C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

(LIMITED LIABILITY).

Importers of Iron, Hardware, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles of All Kinds.

Sole Agents for the Planet, Jr., Farm and Garden Implements.

WAREHOUSES AT VICTORIA AND KAMLOOPS.

Write for Special Catalogue and Prices. mr 1

THE WEEKLY COLONIST,

The Great Advertising Medium.