

MAILS FOR THE NORTH.

We trust that during the coming summer the settlements and business establishments of the Northern coast will be provided with regular mail accommodation. Such accommodation will do more than anything else to encourage settlement in that part of the Province and to develop its industries. People who settle in parts of the country where mail communication is irregular and intermittent soon begin to think that they are out of the world; they get discouraged and are impatient to leave a place, no matter what its natural advantages may be, in which they are forced to consider themselves buried. Until lately it may have been difficult to secure regular communication with the North coast. But that difficulty exists no longer. The C. P. N. Company, with commendable enterprise have established weekly communication with that part of the Province. They have put two excellent steamers, the *Louisa* and the *Danube*, on the route. They are well equipped and well officered, and will do their work well. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government, seeing how great the need of postal accommodation in Northern British Columbia is, will grant a sufficient subsidy to this company, which is able and willing to give it an effective and regular mail service. In doing this, regard should be had to the future of the Province as well as to its present needs. A judicious expenditure which may seem to be large now will be certain to give back to the Dominion in the shape of increased revenue a handsome interest on the money invested.

WITHDRAWN.

The announcement made by the Premier on Thursday evening, that the Redistribution Bill would not be brought down this session, will, no doubt, be a surprise to many. The reasons given by Mr. Davis for the postponement of the measure must be, to all reasonable people, sufficient. It will have to be admitted that before a fair and workable measure of redistribution can be framed the Government must be in possession of ample and accurate information with respect to the population of every part of the Province. Although it is not possible, and under the circumstances, not desirable, to apportion the representation of the Province in the Legislative Assembly mathematically according to population, it is evident that population must be the leading factor in any scheme of redistribution to be submitted to the Legislature. But it is not possible to get such information at present, the work of framing the Redistribution Bill must come to a standstill.

Fortunately the measure is not a pressing one, and no locality and no interest will be the least injured by the delay of a few months. The present House has yet a year to live, and before it expires by the efflux of time a measure of redistribution, based on equitable principles and suited to the circumstances of the Province, will have been submitted to the Legislature, carefully considered, and made the law of the land. The work is one that should not be hurriedly done. There should be plenty of time to examine it closely and thoroughly to discuss all its provisions. If it were introduced now this could hardly be done. The session will advance and should be nearing its end, many of the members are impatient to return to their homes and to be in a position to devote more time than they can while the House is sitting to their private business. A Redistribution Bill introduced at this period of the session could not receive from the members the attention that its importance demands.

The postponement of the Redistribution Bill will no doubt be treated as a grievance by those who are eager to find a pretext to rail at the Government. They will be pretty sure to make the most of their latest complaint. But what does it amount to after all? What is there to complain of? Who is injured? If the bill had been brought down this year, and had been carried through the Legislature, the condition of the country with respect to its representation would not have been altered in the least. The law would have been on the Statute Book, it is true, but it would have been inoperative. The Government would not be so foolish as to advise the Governor to dissolve the Legislature without some reason for taking so important a step, and no such reason exists. The House would have been allowed to live out its term and the new law would not come into operation until some time in the year 1894. The general election will be held under the Redistribution Act to be enacted next session, so no time has really been lost.

We know that the wisecracks of the Opposition will say if the law had been passed this session there would have been a general election almost immediately. This does not by any means follow. There is no earthly reason why there should be a new election before the present House dissolves. A natural dissolution of the Legislature. The work of those Legislatures is certainly important, but the matters within their jurisdiction are not of such a nature as to bring on crises which make an appeal to the people out of due time necessary. Self-important politicians, desirous of slavishly imitating what is occasionally done by National Governments, may cry out now and then for a dissolution, but generally the demand is altogether unreasonable. We consequently find that dissolutions in provinces are very rare indeed.

There is not at present the shadow of an excuse in this Province for an appeal to the people at the polls. The Government is supported by a large majority of the people's representatives, and the utmost harmony prevails between the different branches of the Legislature. In fact it would be difficult to find a government in this Dominion, or indeed, anywhere else, working so smoothly, so harmoniously and so closely in accord with the wishes of the people as does the Government of British Columbia. Why then should it prematurely put the Province to the expense and turmoil of a general election?

PROROGUED.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The session was an uncommonly short one, being of little more than two months duration. It met on the 26th of January. The Government were prepared for the session and consequently very little time was lost before Parliament was set to work. The Estimates were brought down very early in the session and the Budget Speech was delivered in its third week. There was some disappointment respecting the changes in the tariff. Something had been said at Toronto and elsewhere respecting the "mouldering branches" that were to be lopped away, but after the Finance Minister had delivered his speech it was found that the changes which had been made were not nearly so great as many of the supporters of the Government had expected. They were, however, soon convinced that the time to revise the tariff had not yet arrived, and that very little could be intelligently and effectively done in that direction until inquiries had been made and until the contemplated reforms in the United States tariff had been effected. It was these considerations, no doubt, which restrained some of the Conservative members who thought the tariff needed revising from voting for Mr. Dalton McCarthy's amendment. Besides, that amendment, as it condemned the principle of protection, went a great deal too far for the Conservative revolutionists. Mr. McCarthy, if he hoped to make a breach in the Government's ranks, acted most injudiciously. By far the greater number of Conservatives and not a few members of the Liberal party, would not, if they could, destroy the industries which the national policy has brought into existence and fostered. They see that to do this would be a great injustice to individuals, and would besides do serious injury to the country. The tariff reform which most of them desire is one which, while it will lighten the burden of taxation, will not injure the native industries of the Dominion. The session has made it very clear that Mr. McCarthy's defection will not do the Government any harm worth mentioning. His following is exceedingly small and there is no prospect of its becoming greater.

The Opposition's action on the Manitoba school question has not raised it in the estimation of the people of the Dominion. It went a great deal too far to please those who are on principle, in favor of secular public education, and not nearly far enough for those who believe that religion should be taught in the public schools. Sections men of both sides dislike to see a religious question made the bone of contention by politicians who have no higher object than to gain a party advantage. It is the general opinion that Mr. Tarte's motion was nothing more or better than a move in the game of party politics. The object of the move of the motion and the greater number of those who supported it was not to advance the cause of religious education, but to embarrass the Government. They did not succeed in their object, but they did succeed in convincing by far the greater number of those who take an interest in the subject that they were not in earnest.

The breeze raised by Mr. Clarke Wallace's Kingston speech did very little more than demonstrate the insincerity of many of those who pretended to be indignant at the sentiments expressed by that gentleman. When men who were prepared only a few months ago to give the United States preference, in matters of trade, to the Mother Country, and who advocated a policy which the ablest men of the Liberal party publicly declared must lead to annexation, expressed themselves indignant at a few hasty expressions made by a member of the administration, impartial observers could not refrain from their ostentatious expression of horror and indignation made them not a little ridiculous and did the Government no harm.

The production of papers which proved beyond a contradiction that the account which the Canadian Ministers gave of the Conference with the United States Secretary of State in Washington was an episode of the session well worth remembering. It was asserted with the utmost confidence that the account which Sir John Thompson, Mr. Bowell and Mr. Foster gave of what took place at that meeting was incorrect and colored to suit their policy. The minutes of the conference attended by Sir Julian Pauncefote corroborated in every particular the account given by the Canadian ministers. The word of the Canadian delegates really needed no such attestation, but it was a satisfaction to their friends to find the accounts of their enemies utterly untrue.

It is gratifying to find that there is at least a disposition in Ottawa to do justice to British Columbia. Col. Prior and Mr. Earle showed so clearly that this Province, in comparison to the sum she contributes to the general revenue, gets very little indeed in return, that the Government and the majority of Parliament appear to be con-

vinced that she has suffered great injustice at the hands of the Dominion. We trust that Parliament will give its serious consideration to the case of this Province, for it really cannot afford to give so much to the Dominion as it does while it gets so little in return. The drain upon the Province is literally exhausting. We hope that our members will continue on the line they have followed during the session that has just closed.

A GARDEN OF FLOWERS.

The Reason Given by an Eminent Divine Why Churches Are Decorated at Easter.

Victoria Places of Worship Are Adorned With the Emblems of the Resurrection.

CHRIST IS RISEN! This is the anthem that will to-day be sung in all the city churches. It is the chorus of the Easter-tide, and will be heartily joined in by devout Christian worshippers throughout the world.

Quiet preparations have been made for some time to duly celebrate the Easter holiday. In nearly all of the city churches there will be special musical services, and appropriate sermons may be expected from the pulpits. Most of the churches, too, will be decorated for Easter, like Christmas, has an especial significance, and flowers in profusion, tastefully arranged, will add beauty to the edifices where the praises will be sung.

There are many reasons given why flowers are especially appropriate at Easter. Here is how that eminent divine, Henry Ward Beecher, explains it.

"The pulchre of Christ was in a garden. Death in the midst of blossoms! Death surrounded by life and growth! Death, that all the world dreads and represents as hideous, enfolded like an unlighted gem in the glorious setting of radiant flowers of beauty!"

And, again, in the same sermon: "As I preach a sweet religion and not a sour one, as I preach the beauty of holiness, and not simply the terrors of the law, as I preach the bright and glowing character of the Lord Jesus Christ, I enjoy having these testimonies of the garden and the field brought here. Especially do I esteem them, because they educate men to go out into the garden and the field, and have flowers associated with their own imagination. They cannot be otherwise so long as they love flowers in connection with the worship of God. I do not believe a church brought up under the ministry of the church will ever see the field die without having some thought of religion, of the sanctuary and of the inspiration of flowers. So flowers at our service have a meaning. They are not in any special way a symbolization; they are simply things common to higher relations on a principle of association, and having them on the platform is affording pleasure, to a certain extent, to the part of my idea of the Christian ministry."

The Metropolitan Methodist church—like all sent up from California for the purpose. Christ church cathedral was being decorated yesterday, as were also St. John's, St. James and St. Barnabas', St. Saviour's and St. Mark's churches. Here were ladies' committees looking after and doing the work, thus ensuring its successful completion. Flowers of all kinds were in great demand, and not only were private conservatories drawn upon heavily, but florists got good orders that there might be plenty for all.

Among the arrivals at the Oriental hotel was Mr. D. A. Lamey, of Lardene, Wyo. Kootenay, that is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Lamey has been in hospital at Victoria for some months, suffering from a gun shot wound, and while there had an interesting operation performed upon his nose, upon which a piece of flesh was grafted, so to speak, to replace a piece that had been shot away. Lamey has now quite recovered, and after spending a week in Vancouver will proceed to Revelstoke, from which place he will go to Lardene as soon as his migration opens. He thinks Lardene will become a good point. He says it is a beautiful townsite, and with the development of the mines of the Fish Creek and Lardene district must become a busy place. It is located on the northeast arm of Arrow lake, at the head of deep water navigation, and on the proposed line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Revelstoke south and southeast to Kootenay lake. Any line built south from Revelstoke, whether intended to run along the east shore of Arrow lake or to cross from Arrow lake via Lardene, past to Kootenay lake, cannot avoid passing through Lardene townsite.

Mr. Lamey has been in business at Illinois, on the C.P.R., for six years; but last fall, recognizing the rapid development that is certain to take place in the Lardene district, decided to open in business there. He has a cellar excavated and the foundations laid for his building, further operations having been stopped last fall by the early freezing up of the Columbia river. As soon as navigation opens, lumber will be shipped from Revelstoke and the building rushed to completion; and a large stock of goods will be placed therein to accommodate the demand which will arise from the great number of prospectors that will go into the Lardene and Fish Creek districts. Mr. Lamey is not a practical miner, but from his conversations with mining men and prospectors, he is satisfied that the Lardene district is one of the richest of the wonderfully rich Kootenay district, and with the development of the Great Northern, and other claims, which are located near Lardene, and which the owners expect to develop the coming season, he expects to see Lardene become as great an ore-shipping point as Kaslo and quite as busy a place. —Vancouver World.

CAUSE AND REMEDY. Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of the Pectoral Balm, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

"Oh, I have a splendid story to tell you. I don't think I ever told it to you before. It is really a good story!"

"Indeed it is," said the lady. "Then you haven't told it to me before."

Residents. "Think of opening an office in this neighborhood," said a man. "Some of us are rather young for a family physician and other young doctors." "Yes, but—ac—I shall only doer children at first."

WOMEN WHO WRITE.

THE PACIFIC COAST WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Her Officers Are Well Known to Readers. Sketches of Nellie Blessing Eyster, Emily Browne Powell, Florence Percy Matheson and Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

(Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.)

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association is an organization of about 150 women engaged in literary or journalistic work which owes its existence to the lamented Emmeline T. Y. Parkhurst of San Francisco.

For two years the office of president has been held by Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, whose buoy life and sunny disposition have made her known and beloved throughout California. She is a grandniece of Barbara Freitchie and was born in Frederick City, Md., of distinguished French-Huguenot ancestry on one side and Anglo-Saxon on the other. At 16 she married her tutor, Professor D. A. Eyster, a son of the surveyor general of Pennsylvania. All that she afterward became in a literary way she attributed to the guidance of her accomplished husband. Her first public act was to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon.

She next worked for the sanitary commission during the war. Her first book manuscript was read by Oliver Wendell Holmes and complimented for its power of expression. She published the "Sunny Hour Library" of four volumes, which is found in the Sunday schools throughout the United States, and her work thereon afterward appeared in many of the eastern papers and magazines.

The family removed to California in 1874, and Mrs. Eyster soon became a leader in the benevolent work of San Francisco.

"The pulchre of Christ was in a garden. Death in the midst of blossoms! Death surrounded by life and growth! Death, that all the world dreads and represents as hideous, enfolded like an unlighted gem in the glorious setting of radiant flowers of beauty!"

And, again, in the same sermon: "As I preach a sweet religion and not a sour one, as I preach the beauty of holiness, and not simply the terrors of the law, as I preach the bright and glowing character of the Lord Jesus Christ, I enjoy having these testimonies of the garden and the field brought here. Especially do I esteem them, because they educate men to go out into the garden and the field, and have flowers associated with their own imagination. They cannot be otherwise so long as they love flowers in connection with the worship of God. I do not believe a church brought up under the ministry of the church will ever see the field die without having some thought of religion, of the sanctuary and of the inspiration of flowers. So flowers at our service have a meaning. They are not in any special way a symbolization; they are simply things common to higher relations on a principle of association, and having them on the platform is affording pleasure, to a certain extent, to the part of my idea of the Christian ministry."

The Metropolitan Methodist church—like all sent up from California for the purpose. Christ church cathedral was being decorated yesterday, as were also St. John's, St. James and St. Barnabas', St. Saviour's and St. Mark's churches. Here were ladies' committees looking after and doing the work, thus ensuring its successful completion. Flowers of all kinds were in great demand, and not only were private conservatories drawn upon heavily, but florists got good orders that there might be plenty for all.

Among the arrivals at the Oriental hotel was Mr. D. A. Lamey, of Lardene, Wyo. Kootenay, that is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Lamey has been in hospital at Victoria for some months, suffering from a gun shot wound, and while there had an interesting operation performed upon his nose, upon which a piece of flesh was grafted, so to speak, to replace a piece that had been shot away. Lamey has now quite recovered, and after spending a week in Vancouver will proceed to Revelstoke, from which place he will go to Lardene as soon as his migration opens. He thinks Lardene will become a good point. He says it is a beautiful townsite, and with the development of the mines of the Fish Creek and Lardene district must become a busy place. It is located on the northeast arm of Arrow lake, at the head of deep water navigation, and on the proposed line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Revelstoke south and southeast to Kootenay lake. Any line built south from Revelstoke, whether intended to run along the east shore of Arrow lake or to cross from Arrow lake via Lardene, past to Kootenay lake, cannot avoid passing through Lardene townsite.

Mr. Lamey has been in business at Illinois, on the C.P.R., for six years; but last fall, recognizing the rapid development that is certain to take place in the Lardene district, decided to open in business there. He has a cellar excavated and the foundations laid for his building, further operations having been stopped last fall by the early freezing up of the Columbia river. As soon as navigation opens, lumber will be shipped from Revelstoke and the building rushed to completion; and a large stock of goods will be placed therein to accommodate the demand which will arise from the great number of prospectors that will go into the Lardene and Fish Creek districts. Mr. Lamey is not a practical miner, but from his conversations with mining men and prospectors, he is satisfied that the Lardene district is one of the richest of the wonderfully rich Kootenay district, and with the development of the Great Northern, and other claims, which are located near Lardene, and which the owners expect to develop the coming season, he expects to see Lardene become as great an ore-shipping point as Kaslo and quite as busy a place. —Vancouver World.

CAUSE AND REMEDY. Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of the Pectoral Balm, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

"Oh, I have a splendid story to tell you. I don't think I ever told it to you before. It is really a good story!"

"Indeed it is," said the lady. "Then you haven't told it to me before."

Residents. "Think of opening an office in this neighborhood," said a man. "Some of us are rather young for a family physician and other young doctors." "Yes, but—ac—I shall only doer children at first."

forman of June, 1892. Mrs. Powell went to California years ago, married a gentleman who has large lumber interests on the coast and has two daughters. She is slight and pale, with dark brown hair and eyes. Though quiet and gentle in manner, she is possessed of strong will power and executive ability that fit her admirably for the position she occupies.

Florence Percy Matheson, treasurer of the association, is the eldest daughter of Elizabeth Akers Allen, the author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother" and other famous poems. She was born in Farmington, Me., and began literary work at an early age. She has contributed stories,

NYE IN THE WEST.

William Stops Off at Some Places in California and He Sees Peter Jackson.

A Few Philosophical Remarks About Pugilism in General—That Cow of Sam Davis'.

(Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.)

En Route to Victoria, March, 1893.

Last evening I saw Peter Jackson, the great colored pugilist, in his masterly creation of Uncle Tom. Mr. Jackson has the average face of a colored man, not refined and beautified as some have imagined. We often hear from admiring friends that Mr. Corbett is very fond of home, and that John L. Sullivan, if suddenly surprised in his room, will generally be found poring over the "Liad." So, too, we learn that Peter Jackson, the colored person who fights people for a livelihood, is "a perfect gentleman" and far above the average in intelligence.

These statements are, some of them, true. Peter Jackson, who manages Peter, is the quiet party who supplies the intelligence. He knows how a prize-fighter should conduct himself, and he tells Peter. Then Peter very sensibly does that way. The long looked for prize-fight whose great intellect would grow the cabinet has not yet arrived.

Peter Jackson, I had been led to believe, would elevate the stage. People told me that he resembled Salvini on the stage. He does not. They belong to two different schools of acting. Salvini is more or less Corbett, but I judge that he will rank with Jackson and Sullivan, whose rankness is noticeable even from the back seat.

Rece prejudice has nothing to do with my criticism. When I begin to criticize, I do not let those things interfere; neither do I care to attack a man without cause who has chosen the great field of art as his profession.

I simply wish to say that the pugilist depends for his success outside the ring on the man who manages him, and how well he obeys his manager. When he begins to fight, he is lost.

But the question arises, Has the pugilist who has achieved a right to star in a play? Of course he has. Anybody has the right to star in a play, but it is not a notoriety to exhibit himself in answer to the public demand, and then the public must decide whether it is worth a dollar or not.

Peter Jackson is a good looking man, autistically. More so than he is, unbecomingly, I may say. He has long arms, with rather slender wrists and small hands and feet. He is well arranged for fighting purposes, but his interpretation of Uncle Tom won't do.

If he would punish Lagree profusely, I would agree to rewrite the play so as to give him a chance. Then if I could name the man to play Lagree I would be almost too happy.

We have been playing between Peter Jackson and the Baroness Blane for some weeks at this writing. Artistically they differ in only one particular. The baroness has good clothes—or did have prior to Ogdien—while Peter has not.

The baroness has already socked \$40,000 into the opening which admiring friends thought they saw for her. California is not a good state to visit with a poor entertainment unless one has return tickets.

The baroness does not get her title by descent. She subscribed for it, I think, and got it that way.

Her husband's name was Baron, instead of Petie or George. I have a neighbor in North Carolina named General West. He was named the same way. He is the owner of the celebrated mule Mary.

Mr. Stetson believes that all uplifting, whether artistic, literary, scientific, religious or social, depends on a readjustment of present economic relations. One of her aims is to show women the necessity of reform in dress and hygienic habits in order that they may become healthy mothers of healthy children. Her work is distinguished by earnestness, directness of purpose, simplicity of style and sincerity.

Recently she has been the subject of much newspaper comment on account of her separation from her husband and her consequent divorce suit. Without entering into the merits of the case, it may be said that Mrs. Stetson never does anything from an ignoble motive. She believes that life was given to her for a certain purpose, and her eccentricities are those of genius. In physique she is frail and delicate, of medium height, with a beautifully shaped head and earnest dark eyes lighting up her pale face. She is now living in Oakland and is kept very busy with her literary work and the care of a dying mother.

CLARA SPALDING BROWN. Nasturtiums will live but bloom sparingly in a sunny room, where the temperature at night falls sometimes to or below the freezing point. It has been found, however, that neutral tinted nasturtiums, a comparatively recent introduction of floriculture, not only need more water than the ordinary nasturtium, but also are much more sensitive to cold. One such plant was destroyed in a temperature that had no visible injurious effect upon nasturtiums bearing blossoms of brighter hues.

Athletic Young Women. Physical culture seems to be growing more popular than ever among women of the "upper ten," as was evidenced by the recent public exhibition of high kicking and club swinging given in Washington.

WOMEN WHO WRITE.

THE PACIFIC COAST WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Her Officers Are Well Known to Readers. Sketches of Nellie Blessing Eyster, Emily Browne Powell, Florence Percy Matheson and Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

(Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.)

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association is an organization of about 150 women engaged in literary or journalistic work which owes its existence to the lamented Emmeline T. Y. Parkhurst of San Francisco.

For two years the office of president has been held by Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, whose buoy life and sunny disposition have made her known and beloved throughout California. She is a grandniece of Barbara Freitchie and was born in Frederick City, Md., of distinguished French-Huguenot ancestry on one side and Anglo-Saxon on the other. At 16 she married her tutor, Professor D. A. Eyster, a son of the surveyor general of Pennsylvania. All that she afterward became in a literary way she attributed to the guidance of her accomplished husband. Her first public act was to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon.

She next worked for the sanitary commission during the war. Her first book manuscript was read by Oliver Wendell Holmes and complimented for its power of expression. She published the "Sunny Hour Library" of four volumes, which is found in the Sunday schools throughout the United States, and her work thereon afterward appeared in many of the eastern papers and magazines.

The family removed to California in 1874, and Mrs. Eyster soon became a leader in the benevolent work of San Francisco.

"The pulchre of Christ was in a garden. Death in the midst of blossoms! Death surrounded by life and growth! Death, that all the world dreads and represents as hideous, enfolded like an unlighted gem in the glorious setting of radiant flowers of beauty!"

And, again, in the same sermon: "As I preach a sweet religion and not a sour one, as I preach the beauty of holiness, and not simply the terrors of the law, as I preach the bright and glowing character of the Lord Jesus Christ, I enjoy having these testimonies of the garden and the field brought here. Especially do I esteem them, because they educate men to go out into the garden and the field, and have flowers associated with their own imagination. They cannot be otherwise so long as they love flowers in connection with the worship of God. I do not believe a church brought up under the ministry of the church will ever see the field die without having some thought of religion, of the sanctuary and of the inspiration of flowers. So flowers at our service have a meaning. They are not in any special way a symbolization; they are simply things common to higher relations on a principle of association, and having them on the platform is affording pleasure, to a certain extent, to the part of my idea of the Christian ministry."

The Metropolitan Methodist church—like all sent up from California for the purpose. Christ church cathedral was being decorated yesterday, as were also St. John's, St. James and St. Barnabas', St. Saviour's and St. Mark's churches. Here were ladies' committees looking after and doing the work, thus ensuring its successful completion. Flowers of all kinds were in great demand, and not only were private conservatories drawn upon heavily, but florists got good orders that there might be plenty for all.

Among the arrivals at the Oriental hotel was Mr. D. A. Lamey, of Lardene, Wyo. Kootenay, that is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Lamey has been in hospital at Victoria for some months, suffering from a gun shot wound, and while there had an interesting operation performed upon his nose, upon which a piece of flesh was grafted, so to speak, to replace a piece that had been shot away. Lamey has now quite recovered, and after spending a week in Vancouver will proceed to Revelstoke, from which place he will go to Lardene as soon as his migration opens. He thinks Lardene will become a good point. He says it is a beautiful townsite, and with the development of the mines of the Fish Creek and Lardene district must become a busy place. It is located on the northeast arm of Arrow lake, at the head of deep water navigation, and on the proposed line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Revelstoke south and southeast to Kootenay lake. Any line built south from Revelstoke, whether intended to run along the east shore of Arrow lake or to cross from Arrow lake via Lardene, past to Kootenay lake, cannot avoid passing through Lardene townsite.

Mr. Lamey has been in business at Illinois, on the C.P.R., for six years; but last fall, recognizing the rapid development that is certain to take place in the Lardene district, decided to open in business there. He has a cellar excavated and the foundations laid for his building, further operations having been stopped last fall by the early freezing up of the Columbia river. As soon as navigation opens, lumber will be shipped from Revelstoke and the building rushed to completion; and a large stock of goods will be placed therein to accommodate the demand which will arise from the great number of prospectors that will go into the Lardene and Fish Creek districts. Mr. Lamey is not a practical miner, but from his conversations with mining men and prospectors, he is satisfied that the Lardene district is one of the richest of the wonderfully rich Kootenay district, and with the development of the Great Northern, and other claims, which are located near Lardene, and which the owners expect to develop the coming season, he expects to see Lardene become as great an ore-shipping point as Kaslo and quite as busy a place. —Vancouver World.

CAUSE AND REMEDY. Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of the Pectoral Balm, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

"Oh, I have a splendid story to tell you. I don't think I ever told it to you before. It is really a good story!"

"Indeed it is," said the lady. "Then you haven't told it to me before."

Residents. "Think of opening an office in this neighborhood," said a man. "Some of us are rather young for a family physician and other young doctors." "Yes, but—ac—I shall only doer children at first."

forman of June, 1892. Mrs. Powell went to California years ago, married a gentleman who has large lumber interests on the coast and has two daughters. She is slight and pale, with dark brown hair and eyes. Though quiet and gentle in manner, she is possessed of strong will power and executive ability that fit her admirably for the position she occupies.

Florence Percy Matheson, treasurer of the association, is the eldest daughter of Elizabeth Akers Allen, the author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother" and other famous poems. She was born in Farmington, Me., and began literary work at an early age. She has contributed stories,

NYE IN THE WEST.

William Stops Off at Some Places in California and He Sees Peter Jackson.

A Few Philosophical Remarks About Pugilism in General—That Cow of Sam Davis'.

(Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.)

En Route to Victoria, March, 1893.

Last evening I saw Peter Jackson, the great colored pugilist, in his masterly creation of Uncle Tom. Mr. Jackson has the average face of a colored man, not refined and beautified as some have imagined. We often hear from admiring friends that Mr. Corbett is very fond of home, and that John L. Sullivan, if suddenly surprised in his room, will generally be found poring over the "Liad." So, too, we learn that Peter Jackson, the colored person who fights people for a livelihood, is "a perfect gentleman" and far above the average in intelligence.

These statements are, some of them, true. Peter Jackson, who manages Peter, is the quiet party who supplies the intelligence. He knows how a prize-fighter should conduct himself, and he tells Peter. Then Peter very sensibly does that way. The long looked for prize-fight whose great intellect would grow the cabinet has not yet arrived.

Peter Jackson, I had been led to believe, would elevate the stage. People told me that he resembled Salvini on the stage. He does not. They belong to two different schools of acting. Salvini is more or less Corbett, but I judge that he will rank with Jackson and Sullivan, whose rankness is noticeable even from the back seat.

Rece prejudice has nothing to do with my criticism. When I begin to criticize, I do not let those things interfere; neither do I care to attack a man without cause who has chosen the great field of art as his profession.

I simply wish to say that the pugilist depends for his success outside the ring on the man who manages him, and how well he obeys his manager. When he begins to fight, he is lost.

But the question arises, Has the pugilist who has achieved a right to star in a play? Of course he has. Anybody has the right to star in a play, but it is not a notoriety to exhibit himself in answer to the public demand, and then the public must decide whether it is worth a dollar or not.

Peter Jackson is a good looking man, autistically. More so than he is, unbecomingly, I may say. He has long arms, with rather slender wrists and small hands and feet. He is well arranged for fighting purposes, but his interpretation of Uncle Tom won't do.

If he would punish Lagree profusely, I would agree to rewrite the play so as to give him a chance. Then if I could name the man to play Lagree I would be almost too happy.

We have been playing between Peter Jackson and the Baroness Blane for some weeks at this writing. Artistically they differ in only one particular. The baroness has good clothes—or did have prior to Ogdien—while Peter has not.

The baroness has already socked \$40,000 into the opening which admiring friends thought they saw for her. California is not a good state to visit with a poor entertainment unless one has return tickets.

The baroness does not get her title by descent. She subscribed for it, I think, and got it that way.

Her husband's name was Baron, instead of Petie or George. I have a neighbor in North Carolina named General West. He was named the same way. He is the owner of the celebrated mule Mary.

Mr. Stetson believes that all uplifting, whether artistic, literary, scientific, religious or social, depends on a readjustment of present economic relations. One of her aims is to show women the necessity of reform in dress and hygienic habits in order that they may become healthy mothers of healthy children. Her work is distinguished by earnestness, directness of purpose, simplicity of style and sincerity.

Recently she has been the subject of much newspaper comment on account of her separation from her husband and her consequent divorce suit. Without entering into the merits of the case, it may be said that Mrs. Stetson never does anything from an ignoble motive. She believes that life was given to her for a certain purpose, and her eccentricities are those of genius. In physique she is frail and delicate, of medium height, with a beautifully shaped head and earnest dark eyes lighting up her pale face. She is now living in Oakland and is kept very busy with her literary work and the care of a dying mother.

CLARA SPALDING BROWN. Nasturtiums will live but bloom sparingly in a sunny room, where the temperature at night falls sometimes to or below the freezing point. It has been found, however, that neutral tinted nasturtiums, a comparatively recent introduction of floriculture, not only need more water than the ordinary nasturtium, but also are much more sensitive to cold. One such plant was destroyed in a temperature that had no visible injurious effect upon nasturtiums bearing blossoms of brighter hues.

Athletic Young Women. Physical culture seems to be growing more popular than ever among women of the "upper ten," as was evidenced by the recent public exhibition of high kicking and club swinging given in Washington.

Physical culture seems to be growing more popular than ever among women of the "upper ten," as was evidenced by the recent public exhibition of high kicking and club swinging given in Washington.</