SEE OUR

BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS

STRAW HATS. -:- LIGHT JACKETS AND VESTS, ETC.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

ng to my p o'essional practice, and
occupying any public position.
HUGH WATT, M.D.
uglas street, June 10, 1892.

C. P. R. PROSPECTS,

With Them a Brilliant Outlook for British Columbia and the Northwest.

REAL, June June 8. — President Van in an interview, said: "I have only ling in regard to the working of the line- prospects ahead of it, and that is one of atisfaction. It has not the probable but vitable elements of assured success in conditions under which it has been con- d and run. Especially is this true in to the portion beyond the Rockies, by I mean, of course, British Columbi mmense mineral and timber resources of rovince are only beginning to be under- and appreciated, and we confidently r an immense and constantly growing ss from there in the near future. In on to this, we can count with all confi- on a vast traffic to be derived from the al port on the Pacific, Vancouver. The of the whole Orient will, beyond all per- ture gravitate towards that point for s which will be readily understood by e who has given the matter a moment's s thought. Vancouver is favored by e with every facility for becoming—as in- t is already—the ideal terminus of a great continental road. It has a magnificent r, easy and safe of access, and capable of mmodating hundreds of vessels of the st tonnage in perfect security, blow high, low, something that cannot be said of any harbor on the Mainland of North ica on the Pacific seaboard with the ry exception of San Diego, which is too t of the course of vessels from the Orient. ce the bulk of our shipping trade will to be regarded as a rival. It would not ay to foretell to what enormous, and, as undreamed of dimensions that city will in the next few years.

With regard to the rest of the province, let ay right here that nothing could possibly rther wide of the mark than the idea h is entertained by many that it is to a extent more or less inaccessable and but meagrely productive. No statement be more erroneous. The Kootenay coun- literally one vast mine, and the Okana- district is only one of the many extensive ultural stretches of the country that will bountious returns for the labors of the er.

"Yes," concluded Mr. Van Horne, with a ant smile which spoke volumes for the placency with which he regarded the out- "You may say from me that there is no er country on the continent than British mbia."

WAR IN MEDICAL CIRCLES.

he following account was sent to the onto Mail in the shape of a special legram from London:

bout ten years ago one Dr. Allenson, a ng and intellectual surgeon, came to Lon- from Edinburgh, and soon attracted wide ice by reason of his heterodox methods of atment, usually resulting in cures, where, rding to all the rules of doctors, failure uld have ensued. He confined himself to special line of treatment, but seemed equally cessful in combating all kinds of disease. hin three years he had become one of the t known medical men in the metropolis. income grew year by year, and his suc- s gave rise to much envy among the older ablished and more orthodox physicians. A r or two ago he was persuaded by the edi- s of the Weekly Echo to write a column ar- le for each issue of that paper, devoted to dical topics. The innovation p ovedhighly pcessful, especially after an enquiry depart- nt had been added, in which were published ters from the people, the writers describing ir symptoms, and Dr. Allenson prescribing them. Dr. Allenson also advertised his ce of business and his hours of c nsultation, ntrary to the rules of the medical code of hics. He did a large business, despite the stantly increasing chorus of protests and use from the regular medical papers. His de of treatment was mainly dietetic; he fav- ed a more vegetarian diet than the English nally affect; and he always advised those ho consult him to "throw physic to the dogs." Dr. Allenson declared that drugs were, in ost cases, mere poisons, and were rarely bene- al. He advocated natural methods of treat- ent, and especially denounced what he termed "the filthy and deadly rite of vaccination," hich he held to be respons ble for the ruin of any constitutions. A storm was raised by ne of his letters, in which he counselled pa- ents how to avoid the law in regard to vac-ination, and prevent the inoculation of their hildren. The opposition to Dr. Allenson's ethod finally became so widespread that a edical Defence Union was recently formed, omposed of regular practitioners, for the pur- ose of bringing Dr. Allenson to grief. Dr. Al- enson met the union boldly, declaring that the eason for its formation was that its mem- ers were annoyed at not being successful n curing disease and making money as e was, and alleging that the union ished to silence him because he was exposing some of the frauds and shams of the rofession. The union petitioned the Medical Council to act in the matter, and, after much debate, the Council removed Dr. Allenson's name from the medical register, thereby pre- ventinghim practising his profession except under the name of quackery. Dr. Allenson at once brought suit against the members of the edical Council, and asked the court for an in- junction to compel the restoration of his name to the register, on the ground that the Council was largely composed of his per- onal enemies, and further, that the Council had no power to remove anyone's name from the roll, except in the case of a person convict- ed of a crime or misdemeanor. This suit is still pending, and the outcome is being awaited with great interest by the medical fraternity and by the public, a large portion of whom warmly sympathize with the young physician.

Headache

Usually results from a deranged stomach or a sluggish liver. In either case, an aperient is needed. Ayer's Pills, the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use, correct all irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and, in a brief time, relieve the most distressing headache. These pills are highly recommended by the profession, and the demand for them is universal.

"I have been afflicted, for years, with headache and indigestion, and though I spent nearly a fortune in medicines, I never found any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills. Six bottles of these Pills completely cured me."—Benjamin Harper, Plymouth, Montserrat, W. I.

"A long sufferer from headache, I was

CURED BY

two boxes of Ayer's Pills."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardstown, Mass.

"For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most efficient medicine I ever used."—Robert K. James, Dorchester, Mass.

"For years I was subject to constipation and nervous headache, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They never fail to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

Ayer's Pills

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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SEND me 50 or more well preserved Canadian, Columbian, or other postage stamps, (old and new) and you will receive the same number of Swiss or other European ones.—R. Rieser, Postoffice, Wetzikon, Switzerland. a10

Special to THE COLONIST.]

NYE TILLS THE SOIL.

William Gives us Some Beautiful Word Pictures of Nature.

Weeping on Watermelons to Make Them Sprout—How Nye Keeps so Rarely Beautiful.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

BUCK SHOALS, N. C., June.

This is a great pleasure resort, consisting of seventy-five acres lying along the French Broad. It is frequented by myself and a wealthy man who is building me a house overlooking the river. The estate lies on this side of the French Broad. So does the man who thought he could dig me a damp well at a depth of eighty feet when he knew damp well that he could not. I had aimed to celebrate the landing of Christopher Columbus this summer with a considerable amount of explosives, but I have already used my allowance in this well, and did not make very much noise, either.

CRYING ON THE MELONS.

As I pen these lines I see the man slowly emerging from the well. He is the man who has been digging the well. He has a stern look and a big dynamite cartridge in each hand. Come to think about it, he did not say that he could strike water at a depth of eighty feet. It was a feeble man who afterward turned the contract over to this one.

I am building a house and studdary here on the estate and learning how to till the farm, so that by piecing out the crop with my salary I can maintain three North Carolina hens and possibly add a guinea in the fall.

When George and I—George Vanderbilt and I—came here to show the Tar Heel horticulturist how brains would overmaster a sluggish soil, and how with a course of careful rotation of crops and by tickling these overshot farms with the hoe we could make them laugh—a low, gurgling laugh—we did not know that each acre of these Venetian red hillsides needs a livery stable and a feed store on it to enrich it.

We are learning that with some sorrow and irrigating our watermelons with tears. We exchange work, weeping on each other's watermelons. My tears go farther than his and knock the striped bugs quicker, he thinks. On a good day I can cry over quite a patch.

Cow peas are used here a good deal for bringing up the soil. I never heard of them before. They are of no use except to bring up the soil. They do not make good soup, and they are not a floricultural exhibit that one would go very far to attend, but for impaired soil and loss of fertility they are highly spoken of.

Wet down the farm with Apollinaris water, then put on camphor tar to prevent moths from eating the young sassafras which grows here quite plentifully, and as a foliage plant ranks with the bull thistle and jimson weed of the vulgar and nasty north.

Now dust off the farm, as there might possibly be remnants of soil on it. Next mix enough white lime with your red hillside to give it a creamy shade. Some put blueing in their farms here. Now fertilize the abutments of your farm with chaos from the barn and summer fallow the land. By autumn you can turn the soil over and cross plow. This will bring the under side of the farm to the surface. This should have a top dressing of guano, and if you have in the house two or three carloads of shad roe that is pretty gamy, you will find that it will startle the soil and possibly give a great stimulus.

At first I overstimulated my farm and gave it a headache. I put on it several of Zola's works and then added some other fertilizing material, which gave the soil what the physicians call hypernutrition, followed by overexhilaration and then coma.

My peas have been planted three times, and each time eaten by rabbits. When I first came here I put up on my grounds this notice:

> No shooting on these grounds except for political reasons.
> Moonlight lynching parties will also please not hitch to these trees.
> E. W. NYE.

As a result, the estate is covered with wild game, and yesterday I tried all the forenoon to overhaul a turkey that had apparently stolen her nest, only to learn at noontime that she was a wild turkey and rather better than the average as a roadster.

But the fatigue and face of nature in western North Carolina at this season of the year makes you scream with delight. Every curve in the road gives one a new and beautiful picture of the far blue mountains, the near green of the foothills and the magnificent forest and wood flowers at your elbow in the foreground.

North Carolina has the widest range of varieties in useful and ornamental woods of any locality in the world, I reckon. In the radius of a few miles all kinds of oaks, pines, hickory, maple, elm, ash, etc., without end, are found, and among others the tulip tree, a beautiful ornamental wood, especially when it is curly and well finished up. On this tree grows each summer a big tulip, olive green on the outside and shading down on the inside to a bright lemon color or straw. Every shade of green and yellow make up this beautiful flower, and the tree is often covered with it, though it grows seventy or eighty feet high.

Ever and anon through the shady woods, as one rides, he gets the flash of a scarlet azalia twenty feet high, or smells the rich and penetrating odor of the calacanthus, as mellow and sweet as the bouquet of a peri. The laurel covers the sides of the mountain now, and if you keep your eye peeled you will see the sharp explosion of red fire which shows that the oriole is looking for the early rising worm in the ferny glen.

The rhododendron is also now on deck with its mighty waxen flowers and its wonderful leaves of rich and varnished green. From Hickory Nut Gap Mr. Vanderbilt has brought this season, I presume, a half million of these beautiful natives and transplanted them to his grounds on the French Broad. They will look well and add to the value of his estate—possibly also sending my own up thirty cents per acre, which on eight acres gives a neat advance of $2.40 to the keen and thoughtful proprietor of Buck Shoals.

There are also several of the rarest and most curious orchids growing wild here, which dumfound and delight the botonist, the florist, the phrenologist and the veterinarian. One of them especially is very beautiful, and has a name to it with which I am now picketing my cow.

Violet Bowersox writes, under date of June 18, from East Miggs:

"What are your habits regarding care of complexion and skin? How do you manage to look always so young? Could you give us your programme for preserving so wonderfully your elastic and rosy appearance?"

Certainly there can be do reason why the world should not have the advantage of a valuable experience, especially when it is so useful to good health and an attractive appearance.

I arise in the early morning, bidding dull care be gone, and almost at once proceed to take a tepid bath of twenty minutes, followed by a shower bath of five minutes and a rest of thirty minutes.

The face and throat are then subjected to a gentle friction of elder flower water mixed with half a goblet of warm water. This removes all impurities from the pores and gives the surface a clear, ivory hue.

I got onto this in Paris.

Scented oris powder is then rubbed into the hair and brushed out again, taking care not to leave any of it at the temples or nape of the neck.

A delicate cream, containing the juice of the lettuce, is then spread over the face and throat. After ten minutes it is removed with a linen cloth.

This is said to remove the drawn or tired look contracted in society so often while trying to think of something to say which will not betray evidences of thought.

Valontine—a mixture of rice, powder and bismuth—is next applied with great care, producing a clear alabaster whiteness, with a trace of luster, and toning down the hot and hectic nasal flush which is liable to come upon those who allow the use of a strawberry on the top of their cocktail.

A LITTLE RUN IN THE WOODS.

The eyebrows are then smoothed with a baby brush, leaving a touch of farde in dieu. Then with a leather estampe lay under each eye a delicate shadow, which increases its brilliancy and gives also a touch of a gentle remorse, which in society indicates that wealth has made one *blase*.

The above is the secret of my young and well rounded appearance, and I give it here that all may, if they will, be beautiful.

Sometimes when I have not the time for the above programme, especially while here in North Carolina, I simply bathe in the branch, afterward running up and down an unfrequented path for twenty minutes before dressing, and avoiding so far as posible the haunts of the coon dog, which is very plenty here, and does not reconize me without dressing, though he generally prefers me that way, I find.

Then I come back to the branch, rub briskly with a nose bag, dress and begin my literary work for the day.

Any one can be well and beautiful if he will obey these simple rules.

This is followed by a light breakfast of cold coon and possum sweetbreads breaded.

Speaking of letters, the following was written to a neighbor of mine here last year by a man who was working one of his farms. Much of the keen delight and excitement of reading it is lost when it gets into type, but still the eager, yet repressed, enthusiasm of the groom in referring to his bride, who is under a good character, according to rumor, together with the vague unrest that haunts him regarding the mule, will strike the reader even if the Ticktown orthography and Keeley institute penmanship are torn away:

TICKTOWN, N.C., Dec. the 13, '91.

DEAR MR. B.: I rote to you yesterday morning I got married on last night I would of told you in my other letter But I was not expecting it at that time I only lost a day Bill was here at work yesterday I rode your mule after the licens which I thought it would be all rite with you I want you to take my pay out of my wages for it I have got my wife with me here I hope it will Be all rite with you I can put in better time and have no occasion to Be away I married a Miss Evaline Blameless. They say she is under a good character I want to no if you have any objection of me keepin her with me on your place please rite to me at once I want to no if it is all rite of me a riding your mule your truly

(Name suppressed, as the man is still living near me, and feeling tolerably robust this season. He also threatens to keep hens.)

BILL NYE.

THE DEPOSED AMERICAN GIRL.

Has the American girl had her day in England? The London correspondent of the San Francisco Argonaut thinks she has; and in a recent letter he sets out some reasons for his belief. The American girl, he says, was popular because she was a novelty, and now that the novelty has worn off her "defects" are very plainly visible. "It was ever a wonder [we read] how she did get on in English high society; how she seemed to carry everything before her in that stiff and formal sphere of rules, regulations, and customs of which she knew nothing, and which it was ever her delight to break. Hardly an English girl but could have done precisely the same things she did, with as much animation, as much independence, and as much grace—if they had been allowed. English girls have just as much animal spirits as American girls—I will not say more—only with them it is bad form to show enthusiasm before folks; they are certainly as well educated. I will not say better—and they are generally as accomplished as any girls in the civilized world, only it is thought vulgar for them (as it is for any English lady or gentleman) to advertise what they know in any kind of self-assertion. To have to stand passively by and see these American girls outshine them at every point, simply by doing things they themselves were forbidden to do, was, therefore, a trial that no girls so well as English girls could have borne without open rebellion. Day after day the papers announced the marriages of dukes, marquises, earls, lords, and even baronets to their bouncing rivals. Of course it was the dollars that did it. But," writes this candid friend, "even the heiresses seem to have palled upon the English matrimonial palate in high life. There has not been a marriage of an English lord to an American girl for an age. What is the matter? Are there no more 'Yankee heiresses' left? Hardly. Yet it cannot be that English men of title have ceased to care for money, or ceased to want it when they marry. The only reason I can advance is that the American girl has outlived her novelty in England, and has ceased to attract that attention which novelty alone can impart in a sphere already overcrowded with subjects of otherwise equivalent advantages and identical recommendations, who are at the same time intrinsically superior from the fact of being native and to the manner born."

A PANTHER STORY.

The latest Indian panther story is unhappily distinguished from its recent predecessors by its tragic sequel. Lieutenant A. L. Harries, of the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, was following a trail, attended by two dafadars, or sergeants, of his regiment, in the long grass near Hingoli, in the Deccan, when suddenly a huge panther sprang upon him at such close quarters that he had only time to fire a snap shot. The bullet failed to stop the brute, which seized its assailant by the left fore arm, and shaking him violently threw him to the ground. Hereupon Dafadar Lal Mir Khan courageously seized the panther with both arms around the neck and pulled it off. The animal now turned upon his new foe, knocking him down and biting him severely on the left breast. At this point Dafadar Mahomed Kassim ran up armed with an iron spear, with which he struck the panther on the back with such force that it let go its hold and turned upon the Dafadar. Mahomed Kassim, however, was prepared, and received the brute with a tremendous blow upon the head, knocking out one eye. This was virtually the end of the battle. The animal had clearly had enough of fighting for that day, for he slunk away, followed by Mahomed Kassim, till Lieutenant Harries, shouting to his brave attendant to stand aside, brought down the wounded panther with a well-directed rifle ball. Mr. Harries then carefully cauterised his own wounds and those of his attendant Lal Mir Khan. After this, however, the party were, unfortunately, compelled to travel a distance of seventeen miles, and the next day Lieutenant Harries was seized with fever, followed by blood poisoning, to which he succumbed on the sixth day. Fortunately his brave defender, though severely wounded, is reported to be progressing favorably.—Daily News.

For Over Fifty Years,

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

ul d&w-ly

Special to THE COLONIST.]

REDFERN FASHIONS.

Shall the Big Fair be Opened on Sunday?—Where Shall the Line be Drawn?

The Correct Eton Jacket—A Cool Summer Suit—About Petticoats.

New York, June, 1892.—A controversy as to whether or no the Big Fair shall be opened on Sundays is a thing that we were prepared for from the first, and a thing the termination of which is pretty obvious to most people.

The New England States with their hereditary Puritanism are of course setting their rigid faces against that type of Sabbath which was made for man.

When will all, even in this free country, recognize the fact that for those who possess minds, occupation of the same is as necessary on Sunday as on week days?—The fourth commandment is a sad stumbling block to a progressive age, with it's enforced idleness, and imperative "no thoroughfare" to the seductive paths of study and sight seeing. Even the strictest Sabbatarian is beginning to consider life as to hasty a business to justify the sacrifice of a day a week, to be given entirely to the consumption of a large dinner, the hearing of an argumentative sermon, and the comatose reflections that follow those pursuits.

It is a common thing to see the Sabbatarian of 1892 looking all unconsciously bored, as he views his fishing tackle, or half finished manuscript, his neglected pallette or idle violin, and turns with a sigh to the theological work on his knee.

It is such a very fine line that he has drawn for himself and it seems to separate not so much the sinful from the sinless as the enjoyable from the unenjoyable.

In the case of the Chicago Fair, it is not the Sabbatarian that will get his way surely. If ever there was an American who equalled in intensity, enterprise, progression and "rush"—the typical individual that stands for the type in railway novels and other society standards, it is the Chicagoan: and his disciples are many. He will not lose a day even though it be the exclusive seventh.

We give a correct sketch of an Eton jacket and the kind of blouse to be successfully worn with it.

My Redfern notes are as follows. That the Figaro jacket and the Eton ditto are very similar: but there is a difference. The Figaro jacket terminates about two inches above the waist and has no little point at the centre of the back, which is a great feature in the Eton. The Figaro is usually made of velvet or some rich material and is often outlined in jet, jewel trimming or galoon like Carmen's in the opera. The Eton is more severe and is really only suitable to be cut in cloth or serge, and as I remarked before for young figures. Poor portly middle age! pitiful embonpoint! how much in the way of costumery you are denied. Miserable lot! to hide one's avoirdupois in that inartistic garment, a dolman, and to provoke a smile if clad in any thing more close and abbreviated.

It is not too early, is it, to show designs for summer jaunts. Although not really hot yet the chief question will soon be "What can I wear cool enough?" That question can speedily be answered by looking at our next sketch with its full blouse of india muslin and corsage and skirt of foulard with trimming of bands of Guipure lace.

Just the gown to lounge about in on a summer's afternoon. The corsage is buttoned diagonally with three large ornamental buttons. The skirt should be made without a foundation as indeed all summer skirts are.

Before I close I must say a few words about petticoats, which on account of the trained skirt and the exhibition it necessitates when raised is now a matter for serious consideration. Black moire with delicate narrow stripes of yellow, pink, heliotrope or blue, is a pretty style. Brocaded silks and striped ditto are also used with excellent effect. Loops of baby ribbon are sometimes placed thickly round the hem of petticoats, but these are apt to catch on the boot buttons. Pinked out flounces of many colors are also used as a new trimming for petticoats.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

Written for the COLONIST.]

PRACTICAL POULTRY RAISING.

[By T. A. Willitts, Weston, Ont.]

(Continued.)

It is an astonishing thing that the farmers of Canada will continue to stand in the way of their own interests by keeping such a miserable class of poultry as is found on the average farm; those who have added thorough-bred fowls to their live stock readily see the advantage of them, but the best stock on earth will not be profitable unless managed with the same business discretion which should characterise all farming operations. Having given an inkling of the possibilities of poultry raising, we will now enter upon the practical details of the subject, and in order that all our readers may thoroughly understand us, we shall have to start at the "beginning" and take nothing for granted; those old veteran breeders who probably know more of this subject than the writer and who may get tired of wading through so much elementary detail, can skip that portion of it, but it must appear for the benefit of those of our readers who are mere tyros, anxious to learn anything that may prove of benefit to them. If at any time the writer advocates any method or makes any statement that does not coincide with the reader's views, please remember that you are not bound to accept it as authority, and it is given here simply as our opinion, which we must stick to until convinced that we are wrong.

MAKING A START.

We have frequently been asked which is the best general purpose breed; now if we mention any particular breed as being the best, some of our brother breeders might take exception to the statement, as there are several breeds that lay claim to this honor. A doctor who takes the same medicine himself, that he prescribes for his patients would at least be considered a consistent physician. Similarly we may say that after years of experimenting with the various pure breeds in our search for the most practically useful fowl, we long ago decided that for our purpose the Plymouth Rocks were superior to all others; the longer we breed them the better we like them, and we confidently recommend them to all who want a general purpose breed. Plymouth Rocks are good layers, particularly in cold weather when eggs bring the best prices, they are good table fowls, being large and producing a fine quality of meat, are very hardy at all ages, indeed we find them without exception, the hardiest of any breed we have ever experimented with; the chicks grow fast and feather early and are fit to kill at any age from eight weeks old; they make the most attractive table poultry of any breed with which we are acquainted, and finally when well bred they are a handsome variety.

This combination of good qualities will account for our preference of the Plymouth Rocks, but it is for you to select the breed that you think will suit you the best; a few suggestions may perhaps assist you in making the selection.

The income from your fowls is to be derived from eggs and market poultry, therefore it is important that you select a breed that produces an abundance of eggs early in the season when the weather is cold and most of the hens in the country are doing nothing. You will obtain the best prices of the year for such eggs as you wish to sell and you will be enabled to hatch your chickens early, the pullets being saved for the next winter's laying stock, and the cockerels being placed on the market early, before the general supplies of Spring chicks appear will bring a good price, and ofter pay the cost of their own raising and the growing of the pullets to maturity, and perhaps leave a profit besides. In order to obtain the best price for your spring chicks it is of the greatest importance that you select a breed that embodies the popular ideal of what a first-class table fowl should be.

(To be Continued.)

THE AMERICAN METHODIST MISSION IN INDIA.—A religious movement of unwonted interest to all who are concerned in Christian missionary enterprise has been going on in Northern India for some time in the district connected with the American Methodist Mission. It appears from the reports that the natives for a considerable time past have been pressing in large numbers for Christian baptism, and are as eager to enter the mission fold as the missionaries are to receive them. Some 19,000 of them were baptised during the year, and there are some 40,000 men and women at present asking for admission to the Christian Church. In connection with this movement, which somewhat resembles the "Revivals" which took place in different parts of England thirty years ago, there has been a remarkable extension of primary schools, where the native language is taught by Christian teachers. The native converts belong for the most part to low castes, though they are described as physically and intellectually the equals of many in the higher castes.—Daily Chronicle.

CROWN LAND SURVEYS.

Some of the Surveys Now Being Carried on in the Province

Under Instructions from an Active Chief Commissioner—New Maps to be Issued.

The following information concerning the several surveys now under way, in this province, has been compiled by Mr. Tom Kains, surveyor-general, under the direction of the Hon. F. G. Vernon, chief commissioner of lands and works. Many hitherto unknown sections of the islands and mainland of British Columbia are being explored and surveyed, so that settlers and miners may be furnished with reliable information, thus hastening the settlement of the lands and the development of their natural resources. It is a fact that, during the present chief commissioner's term, more has been accomplished in this direction than ever before in the history of the province.

The definition upon the ground of the Westerly limit of the Island Railway Belt is now being vigorously prosecuted by Mr. William Ralph, of Victoria, who began this work in the summer of 1890. This line commences at the mouth of Muir creek, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and is calculated to run thence in a straight line to the summit of Crown Mountain, situated in the vicinity of the 50th degree of north latitude, and a little to the east of the centre of the island. In the absence of the electric telegraph, or of a properly organized chronometer expedition, it was a matter of considerable difficulty to determine the exact latitude and longitude of the summit of Crown Mountain, and therefrom to deduce the exact bearing upon which to run the line. In order to arrive at an approximate geographical position of the mountain, elaborate observations with finely graduated instruments were noted from an established astronomical station in the vicinity of Seymour Narrows, from which the summit of the mountain can, on a clear day, be plainly seen.

The calculated distance between the mouth of Muir Creek and the summit of Crown Mountain is 140 miles, and the bearing of the line at the point of commencement (Muir Creek) is North 38°36. West astronomically, increased by a ratio of 38 1-7 seconds per mile as Crown Mountain is approached.

Mr. Ralph terminated his work last season between the 71st and the 72nd mile post, a short distance westward from Alberni Canal, where the azimuth of the line had increased to 320°39', showing an increase in the bearing due to convergance of meridians of some 45 minutes.

The continuation of the survey was commenced early this spring, and, should the country prove at all favorable, a very large portion, if not all, of the balance of the line will be completed and the summit of Crown Mountain reached by the close of the season.

Mr. N. B. Gauvreau, of Victoria, is now in charge of an exploration party, having in view a thorough reconnaissance of the tract of country lying between the first North Fork of the Stickeen river, and the head of Takou lake, including the valley of the Hotalinga river. The mouth of this river is reported to be within the boundary of the province, and, as this survey will open up an alternative route to the rich Yukon country, it was considered advisable to be possessed of thoroughly reliable information in respect thereto. Mr. Gauvreau will return by the Chilcoot Pass, and on his return will be in a position to make a thoroughly reliable map of what at present is almost a complete blank on existing plans.

Mr. A. L. Poudrier, of Victoria, is at present engaged in laying out into sections the rich and extensive valley of the Watsonkwa or Bulkley river, which empties into the Skeena at Hazelton. The legislative assembly at its last session placed a liberal sum in the estimates for the purpose of constructing a road throughout this valley, which will be the means of bringing these lands in touch with the outside world. This valley, besides being well suited for agricultural and grazing purposes, contains unlimited quantities of coal and other minerals.

Mr. D. T. Thomson, of Victoria, has been in the field for about a month and is pushing forward the survey of Malcolm Island, commenced by him last year. He has already completed the survey of a small government reserve on Cormorant Island, and reports that the survey of Malcolm Island will be finished by the end of the current month, when it is the intention to have him prepare for settlement other suitable and adjacent tracts of country.

Mr. H. Fry, of Duncans, is exploring the country lying between the west end of Cowichan lake and the Alberni canal, with a view of choosing and eventually locating a suitable route for a road between these points.

Mr. Allan, of Bridge creek, will commence forthwith an exploration of the valley of the Kle-na-klene river, from its source in the lower Chilcotin country to its mouth at the head of Knight's inlet. From comparatively reliable information it is understood that a considerable tract of land suitable for farming purposes exists in this valley, and it is the intention to have it prepared for settlement without delay.

Mr. A. F. Cotton, of New Westminster, and Mr. R. E. Palmer, of Vancouver, have commenced the survey of the valley of the Bella Coola river, and expect, before the season closes, to have a large tract of country ready for the settlers. As the North Bentinck Arm of Burke's channel is an inlet which almost pierces the Coast Range of mountains it forms an excellent terminal point for a probable transcontinental railway.

The continuation of the survey at the north end of Vancouver Island, is now being performed by Messrs. E. B. Hermon and A. H. Hawkins, of Vancouver. Last year these gentlemen reported the existence of a large tract of land suitable for settlement, but until the portion is thoroughly examined, it is hard to determine whether it would be best adapted for agricultural or grazing purposes. This information will doubtless be supplied when these gentlemen have completed their survey and furnished the Government with a full report thereon.

Mr. C. E. Perry, of Victoria, is now engaged upon surveys for the Government in the Kootenay district, having just completed the survey of a Government townsite on Slocan Lake.

Mr. J. S. O'Dwyer, of Vancouver, has been instructed to make a thorough exploration of the Upper Squamish river and its branches, with a view of either subdividing the available lands into sections or of laying off the country into timber limits of 640 acres each, wherever timber of a suitable character can be obtained.

Messrs. Coryell & Burnyeat, of Vernon, will subdivide the Commonage reserve, situated between Okanagan and Long lakes, thus bringing a very desirable and valuable tract of country into the market. Surveys are also contemplated in the neighborhood of Rock creek and Kettle river.

In addition to the above, steps are being taken to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the valley of the Skeena and the channel of the river. The information thus obtained will assist, very materially, in locating accurately the numerous cannery sites.

A new map of the province will shortly be issued; also a map showing Vancouver Island and adjacent coast, as well as a map of the Lower Cariboo country, compiled from recent surveys and the most reliable sources of information.

WHALES IN JAPANESE WATERS.

An Unfortunate Cruise—A Chapter of Misfortunes.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The first news from the whaling fleet now in the Japanese sea so far has been very unfortunate. All the vessels are light. Three of them had to put into Vladivostock in distress and one will have to go to Nagasaki, Japan, for repairs. The weather was very rough up to April 7 and the fleet suffered greatly. News comes through Hallett, of the brig W. S. Meyer, which arrived at Vladivostock on April 20. On the 17th of April the first whale of the season was seen, but it was too rough to lower a boat. A few days later Fred Anderson, the cook, was injured by a sea which came on board. He died next day and was buried at sea. In Vladivostock, Captain Hallett found the bark Cape Horn Pigeon and the schooner Mary H. Thomas. The bark was leaking, and she was beached and an attempt made to repair her. It proved unsuccessful and she was launched again. It was then found that the water could be kept under by means of the pumps, and Captain Scullon determined to proceed on the cruise. The crew wanted the vessel taken to Nagasaki for repairs, but the captain refused. The Mary H. Thomas was also leaking badly, and it was all the crew could do to keep the water down. She was patched up as well as possible and a start was made for Nagasaki, where she will go on the drydock for a thorough overhauling. The American bark John Worster arrived from Caletta with a cargo of nitrate, this morning. The passage was uneventful. While in Antofogasta 14 of the crew of the bark Knight Carrier arrived there in two boats. The vessel was from Chanaral, Chili, and was loaded with manganese. When the vessel was five days out she began to leak. The pumps were choked and the water gained rapidly, so that the captain ordered the boats lowered. When about half a mile away from the ship they saw her go down, stern first. It took them six days to get to Antofogasta and some of them suffered very much. Their last drink of water had been taken half an hour before land was sighted. Three of the men shipped in a British ship bound to Liverpool, and when the captain sailed the remainder were trying to get to Valparaiso and thence to San Francisco.

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