PRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1896.

A BACKWARD GLANCE.

The best way to see how far a country has advanced is to look backward. The progress of events is in general so uniform, one day, and even one year, is so much like

only when the healthy-minded and who are going on with what they commence for the last forty years or so that the progress which has been made appears so considerable as to convince the most skeptical children. that great advances have been made and that the country is in a hopeful condition.

The Hon. Lorrin Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to Washington, has been taking a look about the Monroe Doctrine it may be well to backwards to find out what progress the reproduce the part of President Monroe's countries on the Pacific coast have been Message which now goes by that name. The making during the last forty-four years in Message was submitted to Congress on the comparison with the headway which those on second day of December, 1823; it is therethe eastern side of the continent have made in fore nearly seventy two years old. Here the same period. He has given the world there- it is: sult of his survey of the past in the April title which he has given his article. His

Henceforth European commerce, European politics, European thought and European activity, although actually gaining force; and European connections, although islands and the vast region beyond will be-

Mr. Thurston's object is evidently to California was in those early days little boundary line. more than a string of mining camps, and Oregon and Washington were hardly known by name. As for British Columbia, it was heard of only by a few who were connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. Very They seem to think that the mission of the little was known about China, and Japan Great Republic is to protect all the little world. The trade of the Pacific could be then represented by very few figures, and little they may deserve protection. the Australian colonies were only beginning to be known and talked about.

attended by advances which, when we look ment, and that development is still going proper sense of their obligations: on with even increased vigor and rapidity. It was only the other day that troops on American soil, as she has not hesilines of steamships were established between British Columbia and China and Japan, and between British Columbia and Australasia.

The mining development of the Kootenay be made for an attack on Canada. These to be inevitable consequences of the country has been very great and promises in seem to be inevitable consequences of the the near future to be greater still. The on adhering to it. agricultural lands of the Province are being. It is reasonable to assume that our invet- and the garments made very little preoccupied, and more attention than ever has erate foe has well considered the subject and tense to fitting. Countless varieties of good beginning has been made in the demotive in risking so much for such an appar. velopment of the deep sea fishery. Railways ently insignificant stake. A few acres have been and are being constructed, the more or less and a possible gold country is being opened up by roads, and mine or two in Venezuela cannot aclarge tracts of the wilderness have been surveyed. Although some people have been croaking and complaining, no part of the abrogation of the Monroe doctrine in ander that the key of the future Nicaragua continent has gone ahead faster than British Columbia, and in none is the prospect more

"During 1893," Mr. Thurston says, " British Columbia produced gold, coal, lumber and salmon of a value over \$5,000, 000; imported \$5,000,000 and exported \$5,600,000 worth of merchandise, and was the port of registration of 246 vessels engaged Mexican borders. in foreign trade; and yet its mines of gold and coal, its millions of acres of forest, its rich agricultural lands, its 400,000 square miles of territory, larger than all the States bordering on the Atlantic from Maine to Florida, have yet scarcely been touched. years can only be judged by comparison with not worth the expense which the United what has taken place in its Southern neighbors."

so situated and its facilities for commercial ted States has had for the last half century. can reasonably expect a large share of the by the investments which her capitalists Asiatic trade. The countries south of the have made, helped very materially to equator will no doubt contribute consider- build up the United States, and appearances

norease its importance as a maritime probut that there is a glorious future in store be made. for British Columbia. It possesses all the another, that it is difficult to tell at times elements of commercial and manufacturing whether a country is going ahead or is greatness, and the present generation and those that are to succeed it will no doubt There are always, in every country, croak- utilize these elements to the utmost of their ers and prophets of evil who do their best to enpacity for their own advantage as well convince those who listen to them that never as for the greatness and the prosperity of were times so bad as the present, and never their country. It can be seen clearly now was so little progress made. Such an impression do these wet blankets of society Coast generally, although many of them did make upon many that it is often d fficult to convince them that the country they live in building up a magnificent country. They is not on the whole going behindhand. It is worked better than they knew. Let those clear-sighted examine the road over ed try to realize the greatness of the destiny which the country has been travelling of their country and work with the certain-

THAT DOCTRINE.

As so much is just now said and writter

We owe it to candor and to the amicable number of the North American Review. "The relations existing between the United States Growing Greatness of the Pacific" is the and the Allied Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part text is a passage from a speech made by Sen hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and ator Seward in 1852. This is the sanguine safety. With the existing colonies or deto extend their system to any portion of this pendencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great conactually becoming more intimate, will, nevertheless, relatively sink in importance; pressing them, or controlling in any other sideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for opmanner their destiny, by any European come the chief theatre of events in the feetation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

This is the passage of a President's Messhow that this prophecy is in the course of sage which editors and politicians interpret being fulfilled. In 1852, when the prediction so very freely as to give the United States tion was made, this continent east of the authority to interfere between any republic Mississippi was almost a terra incognita. of either North or South America and any The civilization and the business of the con- European power in a dispute relative to the tinent were nearly all east of that great river. payment of a debt or the adjustment of a

SOME TALL TALK.

It takes very little indeed to set some of republics of the North and the South, no matter what their character may be and how

Great Britain has a boundary dispute with Venezuela. She has offered to submit deal of linen, cotton and woolen cloth Since 1852 California has grown to be a her claims to arbitration, but the Venezue- was made in families, and men's clothgreat State, Oregon has improved wonder- lans ignored her offer. She new proposes to fully and Washington has developed into a assert her claim vigorously and to use force seamstresses. Homespun was still much prosperous country. The change in British if force becomes necessary. The prospect of Columbia has been perhaps greater than a "'tarnal Britisher" profaning with his that of the Pacific Coast States. "Its foot a country that calls itself a republic population has increased," Mr. Thurston sets jingo American journalists wild. Venesays, "from a few traders and Indians of zuela is nothing to them, and the Venezue Seward's day to 56,000 in 1881 and 98,000 in lans don't care a hill of beans about the re-1891." This increase of population has been public of the United States, yet when Great Britain hes a dispute with Venezuela er this date that a parishioner of Dr. back upon them, appear to be really wonder- these Americans, are bound to do all ful. Its trade has increased from a very in their power to compel their Govsmall figure indeed to nearly eleven million ernment to interfere. This is what dollars a year. Its mining, fishing, manu- so moderate a paper as the New York Adverfacturing and agricultural industries have, tiser says about the action which the United in a very short space of time, under. States must take if Great Britain attempts gone a most extraordinary develop- to use force to bring the Venezuelans to a

> If Great Britain goes the length of landing British programme if Lord Kimberly insists

been paid to the cultivation of the soil. A is prepared for the inevitable result of her count for her deliberate act of aggression order that the key of the future Nicaragua canal shall not be intrusted to this Republic for safe keeping. The fact that France and Germany, both great manufacturing powers, with interests scattered through the world. are represented in Venezuelan waters simul taneously with Great Britain, is not a mere coincidence. Europe is preparing to fight for the control of the new waterway, and the first step is to deny our right of ju on this continent beyond the Canadian and

Under these circumstances we may as well prepare for military and naval operations of no small dimensions. We cannot afford to back down or even arbitrate the position w

We wonder if the Advertiser has sat down to count the cost of such an interference as What this country will be at the end of forty it insists upon? The whole of Venezuela is States would have to incur to prepare for war and the loss that she would certainly was a silly prejudice and a foolish su-The prospect which the trade of Asia suffer in a six months' fight with Great opens for British Columbia is really magni- Britain in a quarrel which is in no sense her ficent. China will no doubt in the near own. The utter folly of such a course as future be more accessible to commercial en- the Advertiser advises must be plain to terprise than ever it was. Japan is a grow- every man of sense in the United States. ing nation, and Siberia, when its great trans. What can be more absurd than to speak of continental railway is constructed, will Great Britain as the "inveterate foe" of the want much that the people of the Dominion United States? England has been the best of Canada have to sell. British Columbia is friend and the best customer that the Uniintercourse are so many and so great that it | England has, by her liberal trade policy and | a lead." ably te swell British Columbia's trade and are very deceptive if that country does not

want her help now as badly as ever it rince. When all these sources of prosperity did. What is the good of the Advertiser's are considered and many ethers that Mr. tall talk? The United States will not go to Thurston notices in his very valuable war with England about Venezuela. The article, we are not at all surprised Americans have too much good sense to fight that he sees in a very strong light the grow- with Great Britain in such a cause, and Vening importance of the countries and states exuela, lock, stock and barrel, is not worth bordering the Pacific. There is no doubt the hundredth part of the sacrifice that must

BRITISH PROTECTIONISTS.

The Opposition in this Province have been continually asserting that there are no the world. protectionists to speak of in Great Britain They have also tried to create the impression that the agricultural distress in the country has been greatly exaggerated by the Conservatives of the Dominion for party purposes. The evidence that the Canadian free traders are wrong in both contentions is overwhelming. It is to be found in almost every English newspaper that one opens. In the American-European News-Letter, which we opened accidentally a day or two ago, almost the first paragraph that at much reduced in height, not being more tracted our attention commenced as fol

"A large number of agriculturists have changed their ideas during the past two years as to the desirability of Protection, and many farmers who were before free traders in their opinions would now like the was placed in the sacred chamber pre-British Government to do what the Spanish Minister of Finance declares his Govern ment are doing-namely, considering a definite arrangement regarding the protection of cereals."

A valued contributor has sent us the following extract from the Pall Mall Gazette: How is it that the average Englishman seems to prefer that his butter, his eggs and his fruit should come from abroad? Mr Sutton read a paper before the Farmers' Club yesterday, in which he showed that not interfered, and shall not interfere; but last year we imported £142,122,726 worth of such goods, although if we had chosen an hundred millions worth might have been grown in England. Yet during the last thirty years more than three and a half million acres of arable land have been turned down to grass in England alone, and this means a dead annual loss to the farmer of some six million pounds. Mr. Sutton sees no hope but in Protection, or in a war which will force us to grow our own food, or in a large discovery of gold.

Perhaps the last is the surest hope; it is not so generally recognized as it should be, that the prosperity which followed the repeal of the corn laws was due to the Aus tralian and Californian discoveries of gold almost as much as to Free Trade. though the Rand and Coolgardie may do a little for English agriculture the fact remains that it must dwindle and decay unless the farmers look after the small produce—the butter, the eggs and the fruit.

USE OF DRY GOODS

An Increased Consumption Now as Co pared With Former Years. It should be remembered that 60 years ago the market for dry goods, taking less extensive than at present. A great Men and boys who flicted with rheumatism did not wear undershirts and drawers, and the corresponding garments were not used by the other sex till after 1825.

Carpets were unknown among form of those made of rags. It was aft-Lyman Beecher, seeing a neat and gay rag carpet in the pastor's house, inquired solemnly if he thought he could have all this and heaven too. Ingrain and brussels came into use among the middle and lower classes in cities about 1830 and in the country 10 or 15 years later. Cotton goods were very dear in 1820, but have steadily been sinking ever since as the facilities of manufacture have improved.

Ready made clothing 50 years after the Declaration of Independence was only to be found in seaports or in those places where there was likely to be at any time an influx of backwoodsmen, boatmen or miners. The stores were cloth and a multitude of accessories in the dry goods trade have come up within the half century. Before that the supply was scanty. Men and women in society in Jefferson's time were well dressed. Their velvets, their lace, their satins and their gloves would compare with those of today or were even finer, but the great mass of the people had few varieties of material to choose from and made no pretense of following the fashions. They could not.—New York Price Current.

"Gie Us a Lead." Dean Hole, in his recent book, "More Memories," tells an amusing story of how an old woman got the better of her clergyman in an argument. The village churchyard was overcrowded, except on its sunless northernside, in which the suicide was buried. One day the vicar. while visiting a poor old woman who

was nigh unto death, thought he would

try to get her consent to be buried in the roomy northern plot. He began by assuring her that the common aversion to burial in any particular portion of consecrated ground perstition. Then he besought her, as a personal favor to himself and as an example to others, to permit her body to be buried in the northern plot of the churchyard.

The old woman thought it all over for a few minutes and then answered, 'Well, sir, as you seem to think as one part of the churchyard is as good as another, and that it makes no difference where we be put, perhaps you'll gie us

The vicar did not grasp the argument. but he changed the subject.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. Were They Beared and How Was

The pyramids of Egypt, for long and to this day included among the world's wonders, are to be regarded as marvelous triumphs of mechanical skill. Of these there are many scattered over the Nile valley, some of brick, some of stone and of varied height. The two largest are in the neighborhood of Cairo. They are and have been for thousands of years the most colossal monuments in

The largest, that of Cheops, in its original state is said to have been 800 feet high and the length of its base on each side the same. It is built of huge stones ranging from 2 to 4 feet in height. It is now rugged and has the character as well as the appearance of a four sided great stairway. The hollows between the steps are believed to have been filled in with white marble, which would shine like snow under the bright Egyptian sun. The pyramid is now than 500 feet. It is generally admitted that the pyramids were built for tombs and on certain astronomical principles. There is an inner chamber where the

sarcophagus was placed. When a monarch began to reign, he commenced to build his tomb. When he died, his body pared for it, and the opening which led to it was closed. The pyramid was then completed. If the monarch's reign was long, the pyramid was large. If short, the pyramid was small.

How those great structures were reared—how the huge masses were brought together and put in their places -is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered. Of mechanical forces some of the early peoples seem to have had much more knowledge than there is any direct record of .- Chicago

AN OLD PRUSSIAN DISH.

Beerfish" Is Alleged to Be Good When It Is Served Steaming Hot.

There is a dish dear to every Prussian's heart, which may be, however, absolutely new in this country. All Germans may not know it, as it is not made in south Germany except in isolated cases. Beer is not its chief ingredient, but it plays an important part in the makeup.

The dish is known as beerfish, and the German carp, praised of epicures, is herein treated in a manner worthy of the fish. It must be made with half beer, or, in the absence of this, with weiss beer and porter. The fish is cut, not in half, like a shad, but in sections or squares. Three or four cuts across the fish are all that is necessary. Of course the fish must be cleaned.

A large glazed pot is used. A layer of large onions is placed on the bottom of the pot. On this are sprinkled various spices; then a layer of a substance called fish pfefferkuchen, which has more the words in a large sense, was much or less fish substance in it and can be procured at any German grocery or delicatessen store; then a layer of sliced lemon; then carp. This is repeated until

A layer of onions is placed on top and beer is poured into the whole mass until all the interstices are filled. It is cooked for 20 minutes over a slow fire, meantime adding a spoonful of vinegar and another of sugar. Beerfish is delicious when it is cooked and served steaming poor 80 years ago, even in the rustic hot. But its good qualities do not end here, for after it is cold it offers allurements which make it hard to decide which way it tastes better, hot or cold. -Philadelphia Times.

In the Best.

Kentuckians are always proud of their state in whatever department of human labor they may hold. Not long ago a widow went to see a marble cutter to get a tombstone for her late husband. She selected a plain one from his stock and gave him an inscription to put on it.

"Can't do that, ma'am," he said politely when he had read it. 'Why not?'' she asked in surprise.

"I'm paying for it." "Yes, but I can't put that on. ] stretch my conscience a good many times in what I put on a tombstone, but I ain't going to tell a plain lie when I know it. The widow was greatly shocked and

insisted on his explaining what he meant "Well, ma'am," he said, "you've got here 'gone to a better land,' and that ain't so, ma'am. There ain't any better land than Kentucky."-Detroit

Was Obliged to Go.

Free Press.

"Hello, Harkaway, are you still in town? I thought you had moved out west and gone into the mining busi-"No. I didn't go. That scheme fell

through. "Then you are not going to leave us?"

"Oh, yes. I'm getting ready to move. "Where are you going?"

the clubs I belong to have given me half a dozen farewell dinners, and as a gentleman and a man of my word I can't stay here any longer after that."-Balimore Herald. Stanley J. Weyman. Stanley J. Weyman, the novelist, prac-

ticed in London as a barrister for about ten years and with fair success. He never really liked his profession, however, and was a poor speaker. Mr. Weyman writes slowly. He considers a thousand words a day sufficient. He hunts once a week during the season, is an unmarried man and lives with his mother and sister.

"I should have you know, sir, that I am a Londoner, as I was born in Lon-

"But I, sir, was born in Cork, and I am a Corker!"-Boston Globe.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

French Capitalists Looking After Quesnelle Mines-The Hawaiian Exiles' Claims Supported.

Nickel Said to Show in Pilot Bay Tailings-Slate Creek Mining Prospects.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, April 11.—Chief Justice Davie, on his way back from the East, was a passenger to Victoria by the Charmer. It is said on excellent authority that party of French capitalists have gone to Queenelle river to look at mining claims owned by the Seattle company. mines are as represented a transfer will take

Johnston, the British subject deported from Hawaii, is said to have received en couragement from the British government that a thorough investigation of his case will take place. Muller, the German deported at the same time, has been promised that his case will be looked into by the Gernan government.

The temperance associations are formally hanking the school trustees for encourage ing temperance by having the harmful effects of liquor drinking systematically taught in the schools.

A vote of the parents of the school children will be taken by the principals, as to whether the noon interval should be one hour or one hour and a half. Though a freight train was wrecked last night between Sumas and Whatcom, the

P.R Whatcom express was but an hour late; the mails and baggage being transferred to extra cars and brought to their The Vancouver cricket club fancy dress

ball to be held at the opera house on the 18th instant, promises to be a great success, judging from the number of tickets being old at this early stage. A false floor will be put in the opera house, and the scene from the gallery will be particularly bril lient for spectators. South Vancouver is to have a tax sale.

All taxes in arrears for over two years will collected by the sale of the lands; those in arrears for a less period will be collected through the small debts court. J. P. Nightingale, of Welsh & Nightin-

gale, has returned from a five months' trip to Honolulu. The probationers' examinations are being held in the Homer Street Methodist church. Ten candidates from Victoria, Vancouver

and Westminster presented themselves The examinations will continue until to-morrow at noon. Vancouver's cold storage works have nov been running for some time experimentally yesterday, however, ice was manufactured for business purposes and te-day a large lot of Australian fruit was stored in the refrig-

erators. The plant is a most complete one the machinery working perfectly under Mr. Jas. Bye's direction. Mrs. T. A. Large, whose husband was brutally murdered by burglars in Japan three years ago, is in Vancouver. Mrs.

Large has retired from her missionary abors and is on her way home. The body of John Jess, who was killed in the Union mine, Comox, and whose remains were detained at the wharf here for want of a certificate as to the cause of death, have been interred by the relatives, the proper

certificate having arrived. Mrs. Painton, Mrs. Darling and Mrs. Buntsen, prominent in Vancouver circles, left for Europe to-day. Mrs. Painton visits Wales; Mrs. Darling goes to visit relatives in Scotland, and Mrs. Buntzen re-

turns to her native town in Denmark. Westminster and Vancouver Knights of Pythias fraternized in the Vanconver lodge rooms last night. The BCBG.A. band will give open air oncerts during the summer.
Mr. James McDonald, of the well-known firm of Russell & McDonald, left for Cali-

fornia to day. Before his departure for his new home he was banqueted and presented couraging Yale Bar, across from Yale, is being worked by a company with plenty of capital. Active preparations are being made to work the Siwash creek mines. At the month of the cappon white men are

WESTMINSTER

death of G. A. Watson recently his father and brother took possession of his house and all his personal effects and the effects of his send me \$200 or \$300 and oblige

W. C. Jones, on whose farm a human skull was found, says that flesh was stickskull was found, says that flesh was sticking to the skull and the man could not have and then left for Australia with the whole been dead over three months. Jones' theory is that it is the skull of a Swiss boy named Roy, who worked for him. Roy had money and one day went to the shack of a man in the vicinity named Dewman, who bore a hard character.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Tribune, April 6.) The protective works along the banks of Kaslo river are still being prosecuted with onsiderable vigor.

son. Mr. Alexander owns the steamer ment are therefore imminent. Idaho, now lying at the government wharf first steps of the Cuban republic will doubt-less be to ask for recognition from the naat Nelson. Mr Mara's company needs it, and it is said a deal is on for it. The hull

the steamer Nelson was built, about a mile down the outlet from Nelson. There is going to be no little rivalry between the horticulturists and floriculturists of Nelson this summer. Harold Scious and George A Bigelow and John Ayton Gibson and W. N. Rolfe all have ground in culti-

E W. Herrick, of Minneapolis, president E W. Herrick, of animeapons, president of the company that owns the Bue Bell mine and Pilot Bay smelter, is taking a look at his company's belongings Mr. Herrick first visited Kootenay in July, 1884, and has staid with it ever since. He and his associates have spent several hundred thousand dollars in opening up and developing the country, and are willing to put in a few dollars more before they quit it.

It is said that an assay of the tailings from the concentrator at Pilot Bay shows that the iron contains from 4 to 5 per cent, nickel. It is also said that the company is figuring on the erection of a 500 ton concen. trator at the Blue Bell mine and adding a copper stack to the plant at Pilot Bay. This looks as if the Kootenay Mining & Smelting Company was going to disappoint the croakers who predicted that a smelter

could not be made pay in Koctenay.

The boys at the Pilot Bay smelter are getting so they can handle themselves as if they were raised around a smelter. The night gang easily run through fifty tons of ore on their shift, and at midnight on Thursday one million pounds of bullion had been

Robert Irving, of Victoria, the new resident agent of the Kaslo Land Company and the Kaslo & S'ocan Railway Company, who replaces William Baillie, has taken an office a the old post office building, and has many interviewers.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner April 6.)

Ore of a similar character to that of the Trail Creek mines is known to exist on the headwaters of Champion creek, which falls into the Columbia river about five miles above Trail landing and on the opposite side of the river. This ore was first discovered in 1891. The district is certain to be prospected this summer, and it is more ikely that the ledges will be re-located and the development work undertaken and abandoned will be started again.

Quite an excitement has been raised about the Slate Creek mining camp, in which Colonel Hart, representing the Bimetallic Mining Company, has bended a number of claims and to which he is push. ing a road through the snow. The Slate Creek camp is situated in Washington, near the international boundary line and on the ammit of the Cascade range. The veins, from all accounts, are small, but rich free gold on the surface.

T. O'Farrel owns a remarkable fragment f a mineral claim on Red Mountain. It is called the Thekla, and is bounded by the survey lines of the War Eagle, Number One and Jessie. It comprises about half an

The Great Western Mining Co. was incorporated in Spokane on March 30 under the laws of the State of Washington with a capital stock of one million dollars. The directors for the first six months are: John M Burke, of Cour d'Alene City, Idaho; Charles S. Warren, of Butte, Montana; Chase Barr, of Rochester, Illinois; and D. M. Drumheller, Jarvis B. Jones, H. M. Stephens and Louis E. Bertonneau, of Spokane. This company is formed to take over and develop the Great Western and Golden Chariot mineral claims, originally owned by Gue Jackson and recently bonded by J. M. Burke, interested along with whom S. Warren, of Butte, and J. B. Jones, of

MAYNE ISLAND THEASURE.

GALIANO ISLAND, April 10.—(Special.)— The following is a copy of a letter which Mr. H. Clapham has just received from California:

" PENBYN, Cal., March 29, 1895. " DEAR SIR :- Having seen a piece in the Examiner in regard to money buried by Peter Nicholson on Mayne island, perhaps this may put you on the hidden trea ew home he was banqueted and presented it has a suitable souvenir.

Mining reports from about Yale are entire to bury his gold right under the fireplace of his cabin, and when he went to Idahe in '65. the mouth of the canyon white men are rocking out from \$3 to \$10 per day.

Dr. Conklin, who has arrived to take the cabin perhaps you will find the gold. When the went to Idaho from here he left the \$8,000 is a big cabin but we did not know anything Dr. Conklin, who has arrived to take one post of surgeon on the Warrimoo, is a nephew of Mr. Jas. Scott, manager of the dry goods department of the Hudson's that time we had moved in his cabin, and

when he came back he got a shovel and took out the hidden gold from the fireplace, and NEW WESTMINSTEB, April 11.—On the death of G. A. Watson recently his father with what he made while away he had \$16,-

wife. Yesterday Justice McCreignu granued an injunction restraining Mrs. Watson's father and brother in-law from interfering letter coincides with what the eld miser told Clapham, that he had buried money in laft, it to work as a recker in another mine at the time when he was made treasurer for the gold dust belonging to the boodle. Needless to say, the fireplace in the little cabin on Mayne Island, which has remained intact, will be thoroughly overhauled even for curiosity sake and to satisfy existing doubts as to the hidden treasure.

> Cuban Republic's Debut WASHINGTON, April 11.-To-morrow will probably bring the information that the revolutionary party has formally declared the independence of Cuba from Spain, has an-

"I haven't decided yet. But I've got to go somewhere, Higgins. The boys in Kootenay reclamation company, are in Nelof the Spokane has been towed down from which this appeal will be made to will Kaslo and is now lying at the place where doubtless be the United States.



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In accordance from Ottawa ye A. R. Milne has o sealers : . N the amount allo government, as spect of the mo-during 1891, a l