vice. This surplus, let it he noted, has

Office Department, Sir William Mulock

was taught by the experiences of his

early days not only habits of personal

compelled to earn a livelihood according

terest of those who served under him.

Instead of telling those who were dissat-

isfied with their lot, as did his predeces-

sors, that if they were not satisfied they

room for others who would be content

with conditions as they existed, Sir Wil-

liam set himself to the task of reducing

the affairs of his department to a strictly

eral.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT | though they were probably for the greater part men who had been impressed into Sir William Mulock took up the duties the service against their will, honored of Postmaster-General of Canada under revered and loved the commander who was in person so different from their conditions which must have been the reverse of encouraging to a methodical, ideals of a sailor and yet in mind and heart was all that an ideal sailor should practical man of affairs. The deficits

were chronic, that of the year preceding From whatever aspect we view the his call to office amounting to the huge career of Admiral Lord Nelson, he was sume of three-quarters of a million dolone of the most remarkable characters lars. In addition to this the department England has produced. In disposition was seething with discontent and dissat- and in person he was the exact antithesis of the great soldier who completed the isfaction because of the utter inadequacy work he had so well begun, brought the of the salaries paid officials. For the great Napoleon to his knees and landed financial year in which the late Post-

him in his place at St. Helena. And it master-General retired from office it is is perhaps largely because Nelson was announced that the Post Office Depart-not a man of ion either physically or land I was now in and the hilly Scotch countryside which I had lately left, was ment has earned a sum of about half a mentally, because probably he had to mililon dollars in excess of all working fight the natural promptings of his naexpenses and improvements in the ser- ture as determinedly as he fought his country's foes, that he to-day occupies or sweating the employees of the Post | trymen.

HYPOCRISY AND HUMBUG.

It will be a grand day in the history economy, but his sympathies for all who of Canada when her public men and the in the exigencies of circumstances are newspapers which deal with public questo ancient decree were broadened and tions arise above the pettinesses and the deepened. He never lost sight of the inmiserable prejudices which they are too broad and generous spirit which should pervade all the utterances of read men could get out of the service and make the political issues which divide the people. When that day comes we shall have a united Canada and the potential elements of which great nations are

business basis. In this he was eminent- made. ly successful. After the necessary It is interesting in harking back to oldreforms had been accomplished the time controversies to observe the new grievances of the employees of spirit which has taken possession the post office were redressed, of the Premier of Ontario. Mr. Whitney with the result that to-day the successor has opened his great heart to the people hospitable station. These were incidents of Sir William enters upon his duties of Quebec, and has informed them in a of the service. supported by a thoroughly loyal and well speech publicly delivered that whatever satisfied staff. Mr. Aylesworth will find his constituents in their narrowness may plenty of problems to engage his atten- have thought of the French-Canadians were but men with human likes and dis tion as an administrator. The work of he has always had the greatest love for likes. The governing body was well conreform and of readjustment in accord- them personally and has ever been ani- stituted of experienced officers, but in all ance with the requirements of the times mated by a grim determination to do has merely commenced. The adjustment them the fullest justice when he had of the relations between the public and the opportunity. He has had his opporthe telephone monopoly, the preliminary | tunity and he has profited by it. In days steps of which were taken by Sir Wil- gone by the Conservative party of Onliam Mulock, must be prosecuted until tario, led by Mr. Whitney, saw strange a satisfactory arrangement has been things; the works, of the government made, even if it involves the taking over which Mr., Whitney, and the Conserva of the telephone business by the state. | tive party opposed with great bitterness. After that work has been accomplished, and defermination. One of the strange the relations of the people with the tele- things - Mr. Whitney observed was a graph companies will be due for consider- cross ingrained by some mysterious proation. But the important task of reduc-ing the Post Office Department to a buildings effected by the Mowat governbusiness basis, operating it upon strictly ment in Toronto. How that cross came business principles and making it pay at there was a mystery. It was not visible the reduced rates of postage which have to the eyes of any politician who was been in force for half a dozen years has not of the true political Tory faith. But been accomplished, and will remain for it was there, we were told with great all time as a fitting memorial to the first solemnity and earnestness. It was susof Canada's efficient Postmasters-Gen- pected that the emblem was wrought into the walls at the instigation of the one Catholic representative in the Mowat ADMIRAL LORD NELSON. government. It was the most convincing

evidence that could be brought forward One hundred years have elapsed since the naval battle of Trafalgar was fought of the pernicious influences of Roman and the supremacy of Great' Britain Catholicism and of the necessity of upon the seas was established. For guarding against the entrance of men of ing by warmer water, though how heat placed the white man-really worse weeks preparations have been going on for the celebration of the centenary of the ernments of the province. That was a fair was not apparent. The grey and white sample of the nature of the arguments event in British naval history Orators have been expatiating upon and brought by the part of purity, tolerance American emblem), these heralds of the Northwest tribes the company had to do writers in the press discussing the char- and Toryism against the late government spring came early to seek their prey. acter and the achievements of the central figure of that time of national strife the Protestant faith at large gained the branch looked as if he were "drowsing" and unhallowed personal ambitions, so long-deferred desires of their hearts. They were called to power in Ontario, that the subject has become somewhat largely as a consequence of extraordinthreatbare and hackneyed. But of Horatio Nelson, the man. human in his weaknesses, frail of figure and intensely sympathetic in disposition, tions of the hierarchy which had so bold of heart and imbued with unbound much influence under Mowat and Hardy ed patriotism, fearing no foe of his beand Ross? As he told the French-Canloved country-of the man who for a adians in Montreal the other day, he was hundred years has held the chief place resolved to deal generously with them in the hearts of his countrymen, who and with all who professed the ancient was best-beloved by those who knew him religious faith. Mowat and Ross called best, and a hero in the eyes of all Britinto their councils one Roman Catholic. ons, of him the empire-builders of the Whitney gave them a measure full and present day cannot hear too much. overflowing by introducing into his gov-To one of speculative turn of mind the To one of speculative turn of mind the question must have presented itself when turding the history of Lord Nelson Which may have been guite right and studying the history of Lord Nelson fully justified. But what of the sincerwhether the glory attaching to his name ity of the campaign that was for so and achievements depended to any exmany years carried on against the previtent upon the successes he gained over ous governments? And what of the apthe enemies of his country. If the admiral had failed in that final engagement in political trade of those who are in when the forces he encountered were so opposition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? superior in strength of ships and armament, would he have held the place he John Bull beseeches President Rooseholds to-day as the embodiment of all the qualities a British sailor should possess? Although, probably by reason Britain and the United States. Whereupon Uncle Sam points out, as he superintrepid, fearless heart beat, it is said ciliously takes his cigar from between that Nelson was frequently ill during his teeth, that the American people are rough weather-in fact he himself ad-not a cheap lot who complain about the the officer in charge of the post at Trout mits as much in a letter which is still in existence—although constitutionally stamp. It is further remarked as bear-in existence. he was not well adapted for the profes-ing upon the subject that the American sion he had chosen-although he had currency recognizes no coin of the desuffered the loss of an eye and an arm nomination of a penny and that the true in encounters with the enemy and knew way for Great Britain to promote closer Bay Co., sold the worst of their peltrie by experience the dangers of naval war-trade relations with the United States to the rival Northwest Co., and took its fare as he himself usually practised it, is to abolish her obsolete sterling exalthough the delicate features and the change and adopt the decimal system. sensitive mouth indicated that a tender We have no doubt there are prominent lake, which I am now speaking of, to heart beat within his breast-when the men in Great Britain who will advise secure trade that might not be offered at foe was reported the admiral made a John Bull to adopt the republican sug- York Factory. The company had built point of hastening to meet it. He estab-gestion. In certain circles in Great lished the precedent which still obtains Britain American institutions alone are in British naval policy-to attack; worthy of imitation. never to wait to be attacked. In every 15 4 4 4 engagement of importance fought by Nel-Now that His Majesty the Emperor son the enemy chose his own position. of Germany has been unceremonious-The foe was met in that chosen position | ly pumped into just like an ordinary and driven from it. The closer he could man by a reckless automobilist, we may get to the adversary the better for his look for the publication of stringent purpose. And there never appears to regulations governing the operation of Scotland, and I had learned something be where fishing under the ice was good.



CHAPTER III.

The most striking difference next to the uniform low terrain-between the in the sudden coming and the coldness and length of winter. "Nine months' frost and snow, and three months' bad weather" was the

not been gained by starving the service the larger place in the hearts of his coun-usual description by residents of a year's climate in the York Factory region. Another saying was that there were in four months three seasons-in June, springin July and August, summer-in Sep-tember, autumn-but liable to be cut

> It was this hard climatic condition, to gether with the attention necessary to appreciate at least some ordinary phases of the Indian's character and to master the rules and details of trading with them that caused many young men at the prone to appeal to and discuss in the stage I now had reached to retire from a service which they had entered with hope. That was the case of the com panion I have referred to. The life, in deed, was free from certain conventions. out not as free, otherwise as a novice might have prefigured in his mind. Dis cipline and supervision were enfo almost with military rigor though with less formality in the social intercours of the commissioned ranks than probably exists in the army. A man might be

ordered to go elsewhere on duty at any time, the change perhaps involving 1,000 miles of travel, and he might be sent suddenly from a comfortable to an in-

As a rule in such changes the com pany's interests were solely regarded, but not invariably so, for the superior such councils one or two men have sway, either directly or indirectly. Promotions were made by the company on the nominstion of the chief factors in council. but this rule was not always adhered to. coalition" of 1821 with the rival Northhe governing body in London. The winter with which I was familiar ried out an Indian child, which, incauti to die as it did in winter where I now

where were evidences of a new, more genial condition, an animation that gave terminal buds. Pieces of ice from the broken fishing holes showed on their underside signs of a wear or honey-comb-

tant Indian camps, and I thus became familiar with the trade rules and prac-tice. I learned, too, the Cree language, or a branch of it at this fort. Mr. Mar shall's wife was of that people, and he always spoke in Cree in the family circle, and moreover, one of the daughters, a fine girl, nearly grown up, seemed to have more tact in teaching me language than had the old dominie at the Leven. But the details of that tuition, and my

VICTORIA TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 24 1905

bartering for furs, as a novice, would less interest the reader, perhaps, than some account of a friend of mine-the young beaver above referred to-saved by an Indian hunter, and presented by him to me for a pet. He was as black as a crow, and soon grew large and strong. He became attached to Mr. Marshall's children, and used to sleep with them. If confined in another room he would bite through the door to get to them. The children were quarterbreeds, but the beaver did not detect, their strain. Had he done so, nothing could have induced him to be their play-mate. When the next winter came the behaviour of this animal was curious in following respect. His instinctive red of Indians was such that when temporarily blind from some failure to ply him with water to wash his eyes, became uneasy on scenting the pre-nce of an Indian in the room. Openeyed this dislike was manifested by conduct which had a tincture of what seemed human, but possibly would have been seriously aggressive but for some dread of the consequences of misbehaving in the presence of his "white friends."

The Indians often were invited to enter the general room, and in their fashion squatted with their backs against the wall, and laid-it might be-a skin, a pipe or a knife on the floor beside them. Circuitously and gradually getting nearer to the Indians, their heavy-tailed enemy seized one of these articles, and in hi beaver fashion carried it on his paws and under his chin outside the house, then Perhaps the weak point after the giving it a parting whack with his tail he returned for another article. Lastly, west Co., was the long tenure of office he would seize an Indian by the thigh by the "governor in chief," which tended and take his legs under his jaws, but the to make him practically autocratic. The human "article" being too heavy to first governor of the coalesced concern in carry, the beaver could only push the America held office for 37 years. He Indian round-nevertheless, in the might, and should, have been sooner reabsence of opposition-(for the Indian in the discrete this case humored his enemy), the beaver ousness in the case of an officer of dis-working with great energy and excitenction and long service seemed to have ment, but not attempting to bite withheld the exercise of that power by the intruder, by gyrations to the door, On one occasion this same beaver car

as a youth in Scotland was gloomy enough, but nature there did not seem and gave it a whack with his tail after to die as it did in winter where I now was. The opening of spring at Hudson's Bay gave the idea of a sort of rising so severely that he left Indian children from death to us, who had dwelt so long in frozen up quarters. Suddenly every-his hatred of the Indian men and I have had other beaver nets but none

delight to our hearts. The quickening of the twigs caused a slight smell in the terminal buds. Pieces of ice from the instinct marked the Indians as enemies of the beaver race; but had not, as yet, racial enemies-in the same category. Trout lake. The Cree Indians, above menti

headed eagle (the latter cowardly and though only numbering 5,000 to 6,000,



of those described in the "Legend of Montrose," a book I afterwards read. Men found themselves vis a vis, across the narrow table, who had lately slashed each other with swords, and bore marks of the combat. I noticed one Highlander to us. There may have been no moose so placed whose nostrils seemed to exa the district. Roaming one bright day pand as he glared at his mortal foe, and in April, when the sun had just softened the upper skin of the snow, and with nothing from the traps but a lean mink in my shoulder-sack, my delighted eye caught the footnering of a hend of card who snorted, squirted and spat, not on aught the footprints of a band of cari- Their hate was real, yet as a spectator ou, the flesh of which is excellent. (The assisting in the ceremonies, I could not

New Caledonia caribou, I found after-wards, was a finer animal than the cari-bou here, and, as food, perhaps even featured, black-eyed man of sinister better.) The impression of the feet in aspect (under a suspicion of poisoning) the snow, when a sample was lifted in and a pompons fellow, with neckerchief lump, was soft, not frozen, showing and collar, up to his ears, had lately hat the band had passed lately. I felt fought a pistol duel across a camp-fire akin to Solomon and examined careful- after night fall. Another was expected my gun, flint and pan. Moving with to take wine with his jailor opposite, the atmost caution for many miles, I fol- who a few months before had imprisoned him, as a captive Northwester, in a dark lowed the track, or rather its general lirection, as these animals ere they rest, cellar, where he had to inhale the premake a circuit to command the approach monitory fumes of brimstone-and so on. saw these caribou, and it was too soon that of a Cree "brave" in time of peace of followers on their track, but I never a the season for the ducks and geese. and the conventional attire of a London This passage of the caribou I did not diner out-the Hudson's Bay Company's mention to my doleful comrades in the blue color being common. One man lonely shieling. But enough-I have noted for braggart talk yet ready "der-

said that we got back to the fort at ring do," had three long-haired prime winter marten furs on the collar of his coat, and the same costly material in the cuffs and other parts of his dress. The situation was saved by the de-monstrative—if not very sincere—com-radeship of the several superior officers of the two sections, whose example others followed, though some continued to glare with fierce eyes at their former personal and official enemies. I feel bound to add, comparing small things with great, that the good effects of the fine wine used lavishly on this particular occasion, can-not he denied. Its action in helping to overcome rigorous discentent, reminded overcome rigorous discontent, reminded me of the effect of the spreading warmthof the summer season of this region in mitigating the winter harshness.

chief factor, was appointed to York

Factory-his former place of destination,

and I, who had been practically his

(To be continued.)

THE FRISCO SERVICE.

Company Operating Protest Against the

Imposition of Pilotage Fees at

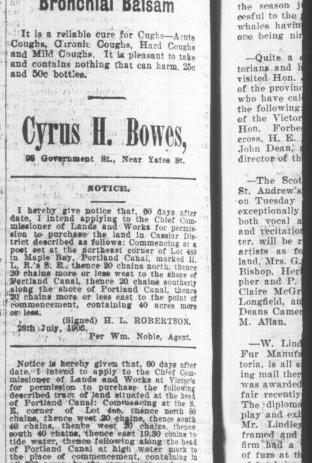
Golden Gate.

there.

he place of commencement, containing in ill 320 acres, be the same more or less, DAVID J. RAINEY, Stewart P. O., Sept. 11th, 1905. the place of all 320 acres, NOTICE. Queen, Bella Coola Chief, Red Deer and

Sulphur mineral claims, situated in Bella Coola Mining Division of the Coola District. Located on the left

-Alexande We have a splendid family remedy for O'Brien, two from Newfou Coughs, Huskiness, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and similar Throat Troubles. We to-night for They have I Balcom as crew, and ex season-perha **Bronchial Balsam** It is a reliable cure for Cughs-Acute Coughs, Cironic Coughs, Hard Coughs and Mild Coughs. It is pleasant to take and contains nothing that can harm, 25c Cyrus H. Bowes. 96 Government St., Near Yates St I hereby give notice that, 60 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Com-missioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the land in Cassia rict described as follows: Commencin post set at the northeast corner of Lot as in Maple Bay, Portland Canal, marked H L, R.'s S. E., thence 20 chains north, thence (Signed) H. L. ROBERTSON. 28th)July, 1905. Per Wm. Noble, Agent.



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ravel were soon exhausted. The rule of the company, as to such expeditions, was not to cumber a party with more supplies than might be need-ed to reach a certain destination. It had been proved to the company, by experi-

nen to live upon.

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ate.

have been the slightest misgiving in his mind as to the ultimate outcome. Nel-son had the most implicit confidence in the valor and the stubborn adherence to dutr of his sailors. They in turn, al-

• •,

hievish bird strangely chosen as the of Ontario. The zealous defenders of The squirrel stretched on a slender for the sweetish sap he likes to suck peared on the roofs of their respective largely as a consequence of extraordine nouses of enjoyed a first that lived garded as the Crees proper, roamed over a large territory in the Northwest, from his beloved province from the machina- oftener to the riverside seeking water to wash his eyes. Time for us soon to clean, repair and

put away winter appliances and belongings. Ducks, by the by, whirred through the air, and geese by the million in ploughshare formation. The release of the frogs from their icebound prison was followed soon by their amorous lays. Let me say here about the frogs that in the mossey swamps, in the mud of which they spend the winter I have found them frozen hard as a stone, yet these when put near a fire revived and croaked, but upon a second freezing nothing would resuscitate them.

Yet pleasant as the change from winter was to one first experiencing the climate in this part of the continent. I found afterwards that the winter was the least disagreeable season. The region, as to peals that to-day are the principal stock two-thirds of it, is composed of water, and what are really marshy islands, with umerable muddy lakes and portages. t also is treeless, except along some of be large streams and a few pines and swamp willows in the open. The travel velt to persuade Uncle Sam that there thus was most laborious to all, and the ought to be penny postage between Great plague of stinging flies maddening to a newcomer until he became immune to the pain, if not to the worry, of their

> My stay at Fort Severn came to an aden with furs and to take back supplies. Long previously the Indians, owing to the prestige of the Hudson's best to York Factory, but in the pressure of competition the Hudson's Bay Co. later established forts such as at Trout a fort at Osnaburg lake as early as 1786, and later proceeded farther still to Red river. The Trout lake officer's name was

Marshall-an old sanor, very skilful in trade. He ordered me to reached that place against the current

with. There were two branches of them -those who lived along the southwestern and south coast of Hudson's Bay, and for a considerable distance thence inland known as the "Swampy" Crees from the moist surface of the country they occu-Assiniboine to Athabasca in the basin of the Mackenzie, and in another direction to Ile a la Crosse, which is situated on the farthest north important water stem that finds its exit in Hudson's Bay. The language which I learned was the

"Swampy" Cree tongue. It was suffi-ciently like the regular Cree-and indeed the Chipewayan-to be useful to a trader as far as the Rocky mountains. I found my knowledge of it occasionally serviceable in New Caledonia.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Marshall some eighteen months fter my arrival to work under him at the Trout lake post, was transferred to Red river, and was succeeded by a Mr. Snooks. The latter was directed, in the winter of 1815 and 1816, to ascertain trading possibilities at a large lake in his listrict known as "Pent" lake, said to e in latitude 54, where no white man ad been. The Indians there were called the "Oranes," a wild, ferocious tribe. omething prevented Mr. Snooks from imself going, and I was selected for this expedition, and nominally command-I it, but in view of my inexperience and outh, being then hardly of age. I was tructed not to undertake anything of

mportance without consulting an old Drkneyman, "Archie," who was assigned to the party as interpreter and boat eman. The general guide was an ndian, who, alone in the party, he country. I had three other Orkneymen and two medium sized canoes-the Indian guide occupying a bark canoe by himself. We started in the beginning of

ctoher, and did not return until the ice isappeared in the following summer. ir experience was very hard, and the asiness result of the expedition, apart om topographical information, rather nsatisfactory, as the Cranes were at war with another tribe and indispo communicate with us; nevertheless, the proceeds of the hunt more than paid Factories, largely increased. xpenses.

It took us seven days to reach what wern to Trout lake with him, and we ached that place against the current last day being on a considerable river. broken by rapids in fifteen days-my first which we came to after making a portreal experience in up river, hard cance travel. It was now about a year since I left The spot, with winter impending, had to

have been the slightest misgiving in his the devil wagons in one of the civilized in my new life, but not much yet about As strangers we could not know in ad-

Some time after returning from this expedition I was promoted to a "clerkship," and transferred from service at Trout lake to the charge of the already mentioned Fort Severn, where I remained for more than two years.

CHAPTER V

As strangers, such spots were unknown

in April, when the sun had just softened

Then having acted for a spell as clerk to the managing factor at York factory. was made superintendent of the fur shed at the latter place. These facts, without the presentation of wearisome details, raise the presmption that I had mastered my business, and the reader, if he pleases, may now perhaps form some idea of me as a full-fledged officer 27

years old-a tall, strong man, with long prown hair, and a hard, large featured face, unconventional, I fear, in everything, and with an unconscious, habitual gesture of enforcing utterances by striking my left palm with the other fist o the alarm of some of my superiors whom I might be addressing.

That was the year of the coalition of the Hudson's Bay Company, or "English" company as some called it, dating from 1670, whose servant I was, with its famous rival, the "Northwest Company," dating actually from 1784-though its former partnership agreement is dated 1795. The latter was largely composed of Scotch Montrealers, but the coalition nentioned being a matter of general hisfory need not be here further referred to-at least not the events that led to it A Northwest Company partner, Mr. not specified. The prisoners were sent to Benjamin Frobisher, imprisoned at the factory, had escaped in September, 1819, in the Hudson's Bay Company's ship. and died of privation in November, try-ing to reach the Northwest Company's "Prince of Wales" as steerage passen-gers, and the proceedings in their cases. post at Moose lake in the district of Mr. olly, afterwards in charge of New were dropped. One of them prominently apported the coalition that was concluded in 1821, and soon afterwards as a

Caledonia. My appointment to the fur shed at York Factory was made soon after the coalition, and I was present at the formal banquet given there by the authorities to the nominally united members of the former separate companies. York Factory was considered to be a suitable place for the function, as it was the chief depot of the northern department, whence all the furs-some brought from great distances-were repacked for shipment to

London, and where most of the supplies and passengers from London were land-ed. The place retained its importance after the coalition-in fact, one result of the coalition was that the trade of the Northwest with Canada declined, and that with London, via York and Moose

This first social meeting of the superior officers of the coalesced concerns-73 men were present-in the great mess hall they would have to pay in pilotage fees. of the factory or fort, 300 feet in length This sum taken in connection with the 1st, in Assembly hall. with its two long narrow tables, had some peculiar features, owing to the bit-have to meet is considered too much to

Notice is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner, of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Ocast. District: Commencing at a stake planted on the gouthwest shore of Stuart Lake about 14 miles from Ft. James on the western side of the peninsula forming the Big Bay, thence east 90 chains, thence south 90 chains, thence west 90 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. Stake marked J. Y. R., N. W. Cor. J. Y. ROCHESTER. June 13th, 1905. I may add here to show the furn of vents, that in addition to the unfortunate Mr. Frobister above mentioned. whom I had nothing to do with the then governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (not the one at the banquet) had captured at Grand Portage, at the mouth of

the Saskatchewan river, two Northwest June 13th, 1905. Company partners, and I had charge of

Company partners, and I had charge of these persons at the Hudson's Bay Oom-pany's station at Rock depot and at York Factory. About the end of August, 1819, Lieut. Franklin (afterwards Sir John) arrived with others from England on their way to the Artic Ocean, and seemed to know something of these pri-soners. A month later the governor re-quired each prisoner to enter into a re-cognisance, under a penalty of f3,000, to keep the peace and appear in a court in England or Canada on some charge not specified. The prisoners were sent to

England in the end of September, 1819, SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE-\$185. This instrument has been used by a teacher and is thoroughly well made. Will be delivered free to any wharf or railway station in B. C. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street, Vic-toris; 123 Hastings street, Vancouver. We have others. Write us for catalogue

classified as doing a foreign or coasting trade. The company's contention is that jailor, became for some time his clerk the bulk of their business comes from the Sound, and that while the steamers call here on their inward and outward voyage they cannot be regarded as foreign going ships in the ordinary interpretation of that word. According to the San Francisco press four libel suits have been filed by different pilots. The

pilots sought to have the San Francisco collector refuse a clearance to the stee er Umatilla, but the collector notified Considerable local interest attaches to them that the collection of compuls the case which the Pacific Coast Steam-ship Company has introduced in the pilotage was not a duty that devolved upon the United States government. California courts testing the legality of THE PART OF

the California pilotage law. The enforce -A masquerade and fancy dress ball ment of this law means to the company something like \$12,000 a year, which will be given by the pupils of Mrs. Simp son on Wednesday evening, Novembe A splendid pr gramme, including all the latest dans music has been prepared and a most en ter reenings of the guests who had for many years been keen trade competitors, and sometimes personal antagonists in willing combat. The "proud Northwest bucks"—mostly Highland men—had been It is announced by Mrs. Simp trance. This rule will be stringently en

Victoria de are not per steamer en course, ret principle of the steame gers or fre American po -On We dence of the street, Mr. Margaret . McDonald. city, were u mony was Adams, of church: Th church: sister. Mis groom was Henry Sim were the r presents. Vancouver, Simpson is ing resided -The W