Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Yesterday we printed a paragraph from a California paper, which stated that crude petroleum had been successfully used as fuel on steamers plying on San Francisco Bay, and that it is the intention of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to discard coal and substitute petroleum on all their locomotives and steamboats. The Victoria public will be surprised to hear that the Central Pacific Co. have used this fuel on the Solano, the largest ferryboat in the world, employed in taking railway trains across the Straits of Carquinez for nearly a year. Petroleum has also been used for some months on one of the largest freight ferry steamers employed in transporting freight trains from Oakland creek to San Francisco. The Piedmont, the newest and most commodious of all the ferry passenger steamers between San Francisco and Oakland, has just been withdrawn from service in order to fit her for burning petroleum. The changes involve only a slight expense and are simple in their application. An iron tank is placed at a suitable elevation above the boilers. Pipes lead to the furnace. Of course, the petroleum would enter the furnace by a mere force of gravitation. Just over the furnace doors there is a perforated pipe from which the oil is thrown in jets into the furnace. But in order to make the combustion more perfect, just under this pipe is placed a steam pipe which throws out jets of superheated steam, spraying as it were the petroleum. The superheated steam being deprived of moisture, is for the most part a gas which adds to the intensity of the flame. It has required some years of experience to reach this degree of success. There have been many failures. But whoever will watch the use of petroleum upon the great ferryboat Solano, will have little doubt of the success of the present use of crude petroleum for steam purposes. It is probable that all the ferryboats will finally burn petroleum, and the locomotives on all routes where coal is as dear as it now is in San Francisco. For while foreign coals, by reason of low freights, are cheap, they are not cheap enough to answer the requirements for steam purposes. The San Francisco Bulletin in discussing this remarkable application of petroleum goes into the following calculation:—"The saving in the use of petroleum over coal for steam on the ferryboats is understood to be about 60 per cent. Now suppose the price of good steam coal averages $7 a ton, petroleum at the present cost would amount represent $3 80 per ton. If coal for steam purposes, say from the Carbon Hill mine, can be laid down here for $6 per ton, which is the lowest estimate made, then petroleum would only represent $2.40 per ton, which is probably, very near the difference in the value of the two kinds of fuel." The economy in the use of petroleum is further illustrated by the fact that immediately on the ferryboat making a landing the supply of petroleum is shut off, the furnaces are simply black without flame. When the boat is ready the petroleum spray begins and a lighted torch sets it off. It requires only one man as fireman, there is no punching or stirring up of the fuel; it takes care of itself; there is no stoking up of twenty, thirty or forty tons of coal for ferry use, but simply the filling of a tank with crude petroleum once a day. The fact that experiments in the use of petroleum covering now the greater part of a year have been so successful that all the ferryboats controlled by the Central Pacific company will probably be fitted for the use of this fuel is one just now of great importance. It suggests a revolution in the use of steam fuel in California. There is a great deal of crude petroleum in the state—enough, it is said, to supply the demand at present for steam fuel. Petroleum can now be obtained in large quantities in a crude state for about 14 cents a gallon. At that price it is maintained that no steam coal laid down in California can compete with crude petroleum for steam purposes. The successful use of the latter for steam purposes is one of the important events of the day."

"C" BATTERY.

Our contemporary of the Columbian is in error when he states that this journal made a violent attack upon him, or that we blundered and asserted that the hankering to his proposition to locate "C" Battery at a balloon town somewhere on the mainland which is represented on the map by a fly speck. The blustering and storming were by our contemporary, when he assailed the British Columbia board of trade, accused it of wishing to rob the mainland of its rights, and threatened to "watch" the proceedings of the Canadian officials who are now on the way to this point to locate the barracks for "C" Battery. Our contemporary is well aware that "C" Battery is destined for Victoria and Esquimalt, where it can cooperate with the Imperial forces in case of necessity. The positive declarations of the minister of militia and Sir Hector Langevin are to that effect. Those declarations were made less than three months ago and one year after Colonist Holmes' report to whom the Columbian alludes had reached Ottawa. The question is not an open one at all. It has been settled in favor of Victoria and Esquimalt. The extract from Hansard, given below, should set at rest the cravings of even the "intensely sectional" Columbian. If our contemporary desires a second battery located at Coal Harbor we heartily wish his efforts in that direction success, but why he is oblivious to the fact that there is a place called New Westminster, where there is much valuable property and where there is not even the semblance of a protecting force, we cannot understand. When the speck on the map before referred to shall have acquired something worth protecting will be the time for the Columbian to talk about a battery, but present demands should be confined to the strengthening of the strategical positions of Victoria and Esquimalt and the fortification of New Westminster city.

In order that our contemporary on the bank of the Fraser may understand the situation and the intentions of the Dominion and Imperial governments, we append the following from Hansard:

Sir A. Caron in bringing forward the estimates for the military in the house of commons, moved the following:

"For and maintenance of "A," "B" and "C" batteries, Royal Schools of Artillery, at Quebec, Kingston and VICTORIA, B. C., $172,700."

This item naturally provoked considerable discussion, and the minister was sharply questioned as to the location of "C" battery. Sir Adolph freely and decidedly stated that the battery would be established at VICTORIA as a supporting arm to the imperial forces for the protection of VICTORIA and (Sir Hector Langevin added) "ESPECIALLY ESQUIMALT HARBOR."

Sir Richard Cartwright—Is it the intention of the government to have these men who are to be stationed at VICTORIA instructed in the use of torpedoes?

Mr. Caron—Yes; that is part of our programme.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Is the hon. gentleman in communication with the imperial authorities on that point?

Mr. Caron—Yes; we have been for some time.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Then he and they propose to cooperate together so as to PROTECT the HARBOR of VICTORIA. If I recollect aright, the harbor is particularly defensible by the use of torpedoes.

Sir Hector Langevin—Yes; AND ESPECIALLY ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

MGR. CAPEL AND THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Recently at San Francisco, while the spiritualists were holding a convention, Mgr. Capel suddenly appeared on the platform and attacked the tenets of the spiritualists without stint or mercy. Mr. Colby and Mrs. Foy, both mediums, afterwards held a meeting and made reply. Mr. Colby said he was not a spiritualist, but he thought Mgr. Capel was not present in the spirit when the remarks made out a wretched case. To show the style in which the Catholic prelate's position was attacked, it is only necessary to offer a single quotation from Mrs. Foy's address: "There was no doubt that if his ideas were carried out every one of these persons would be treated like Salem witches; but, while he might desire that it should be so, she thanked God that this was the nineteenth century, and that people had got beyond such barbarism. If this method of extinction were to be undertaken he would find it a much bigger job than he supposed. There was a medium in nearly every family in the United States. There were private mediums all over the world. In that audience alone perhaps one-third of the persons were mediums. What was the Catholic Church going to do? Did it want all of them stoned to death? For a man who pretended to be a follower of Christ, Mgr. Capel had taken a most unchristian attitude. She was sorry that he had not left out of his article this unhappy sentence. It would lower him in the estimation of hosts of good people, Christians as well as spiritualists."

"ALBERNI RIGHTS."

A Stinging Rebuke of the Government Guide.

To the Editor:—About August 29th there appeared in the Victoria Times an article under the above heading which according to the contents should rather have been headed "J. Mollet, J. P., v. Wrong," at least, that was the intention of the author of said article to prove.

Everything in the universe has at least two sides, and I feel it my duty towards our fellowcitizen, John Mollet, J. P., to enlighten the public about the other side of the story, being myself one of the jurors in the celebrated case of "Cumerford vs. Halpenny." Said case was instituted by complainant, P. Cumerford, against J. M. Halpenny, to recover a parcel of land wrongfully taken possession of by the latter.

The justice of the peace, Mr. John Mollet, before whom the case was brought, tried his utmost to prevent the suit; but had finally, at the instigation of complainant, to bring the matter to a focus—that is, to trial.

A jury of five impartial settlers was duly impanelled, the witnesses of both sides examined, and after the jury had been properly instructed they found in favor of defendant, J. M. Halpenny, being convinced, according to testimony, that defendant was first on the land in question and complied first with the stipulations of the law; but found it necessary to reprimand the defendant for his ill-behavior towards complainant in not giving information about the location of the stakes, thereby giving complainant cause to seek his supposed rights by course of law. The jury, therefore, put costs on defendant.

The public will see that it is an utter falsehood of the author of the Times article in accusing John Mollet, J. P., with himself putting costs on defendant. The other accusation against Mr. Mollet, J. P., of trying to influence the jury in favor of complainant is also false and unwarranted; as Ernest certainly knows.

The whole article in the Times was purely an assault against a worthy fellow-citizen of ours, who has only one fault, being too lenient to such men as J. M. Halpenny.

This man, instead of appealing his case to a higher court if he felt himself wronged, has recourse to annoying the public with slanderous articles against the justice of the peace, and finally skips the country without paying the costs of his suit, thereby committing contempt of court. Such actions are working like the boomerang.

I judge the Times would never have attempted to publish so slanderous an article had not the brother of J. M. Halpenny, guide in the government employ and agent for the Times, a well known anti-government organ, used his influence.

By the way, the article in question criticises the government for appointing men like J. Mollet justice of the peace. I may venture to say that if the government does not commit greater errors than they will never be a fault. The settlers with few exceptions are rather better pleased with Mr. Mollet as justice of the peace than with another man who is paid by the government, but levies his expenses on the settlers and gives the best land to members of his family. Argus.

Australian Wine.

To the Editor:—Amongst the many advantages that will flow to this province by closer connection with Australia, when our contemplated new line of steamers are put in operation, will be the opportunity of being supplied with some of the excellent wines of that country. In a letter just received from an old friend of mine (Mr. B. Cowderoy, of Melbourne) in referring to the wine of that part of Australia, he says, "You are mistaken in supposing that Sydney is the best market for Australian wine. We have long ago beaten New South Wales in that industry, and can claim to be the best wine-producing colony in the group. I took a good deal of trouble to help our wine industry when in England, and am now assisting to establish an association for promoting the growth and the proper manufacturing and perfection of our wines, and their sale in Australia, European and Indian markets. If you would wish me to collect a few samples I shall be glad to do so, but must get you to let me know how to send them. I suppose you would have them sent to San Francisco, to be forwarded thence by steamer. We produce much better wines than anything I was able to get in California."

Thinking the information imparted in this letter of my old friend may be interesting to those appreciating a glass of good and pure wine, and may at no distant time, when improved facilities for communication with Australia be realized by wine importations from that part of the world, I have taken the opportunity of sending you this communication.

W. K. B.

The Sanitary Officer.

To the Editor:—I notice by the reports of the last meeting of the council that Coun. Braden said the streets were reeking with filth and that he could not induce the sanitary officer to do his work. It has long been my opinion and also that of many others, that the sanitary officer has only been one in name, for his efforts have been of trifling, if any service. If the condition of the city is as complained by Coun. Braden, and there is good ground for believing that it is, why has not Sergt. Flewin been made to do his duty? It is of vital necessity that an active supervision should always be exercised over the city's sanitary condition, and it was with this end in view, I believe, that the officer was appointed. Sergt. Flewin is at present, I understand, and has been for the past ten days on a hunting expedition up the coast, while another worthy officer is made to do his own and Sergt. Flewin's work on the police force, while the city's health is altogether neglected, and at a very trying period of the year. This should not be. Ratepayer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. P. Rithet & Co. 6dew

Curiosities, Ancient or Modern, bought, sold or exchanged. Indian totem poles, figures, masks, bowls, tools, Indian dress, &c., in carved stone, wood, ivory, bone, &c. Mineral specimens, old coins, shells or Indian relics of any kind. Correspond with Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay street, San Francisco, 6mdw*

FLIGHT AND EXILE OF A SCOTTISH SHERIFF.

An Old Mystery Solved.

A Scottish mystery is partially unveiled by Mr. A. A. Hayes in an article entitled "A New England Colony in New York" which appears in the August number of Harper's Monthly. Easthampton lies in one of the sleepiest corners of Long Island, and it has made little or no progress during the past half century. In April of 1840, forty-seven years ago, a high-bred dignified gentleman about fifty years of age walked up to the little inn in Easthampton, followed by an attendant. In a pleasant voice and with a Scotch accent he asked if he could have accommodation. The landlord look at him with a certain hesitation. "Is that man your servant?" he asked. "He is," was the reply. "Well, he must eat at the same table with you." "I shall conform to your customs and regulations," was the smiling answer. For five long years did this courtly gentleman sleep in the cramped chambers, breakfast, dine, and sup at the frugal board of this humble hostelry. Then he became an inmate in the house of a genteel family of the name of Huntington, and in their substantial house, close by the old Presbyterian Church, he spent about twenty-five years more. He was a man of marked piety and benevolence, of charming manners and address, of extreme culture, and of rare social qualities. He had been the friend and associate of Jeffrey and the literary giants of his day. He had ample means, and remittances came regularly to him through a chain of banks, ending in a well-known New York house who denied any knowledge of his personality or belongings. He led a blameless and most exemplary life in that quiet little town in Long Island. He was the friend of all, the comforter of the afflicted, the helper of the needy. Books and magazines came to him in large store. He verified the psalms, and taught Latin to the boys. A blameless and lovely life indeed; but a martyrdom, a living death one would have said to a man of his tastes and antecedents. He remained an exile in Easthampton for nearly thirty-one years—from early in his fiftieth to the end of his eighty-first year. But all this time he never saw the face of a relative or an old friend. He went at first on Sunday to the Episcopal Church at Sag Harbor, seven miles distant, but the law, two men in horseback, a moonlight on the lake and a flambeau, when the pilgrim heard this remarkable order he incontinently fled from the house, forgetting to take his hat and muttering that he'd "be got darned if he proposed to tackle that kind of a breakfast, and that if the people lived on such things in this country he proposed to return to Missouri."

A reporter for The Inter-Mountain, who happened to be in the restaurant at the time, approached the waiter and asked for an explanation of the order, and the professor gave the following version:

"You see," he said, "we got tired of cornmoshines, and besides, we try to live up to the Chinaman in the language, a graveyard stew means milk toast; potatoes in the dark is boiled potatoes; eggs circus style means scrambled eggs; rough and ready means pork and beans; a Sam means is light, hot cakes, and moonlight on the lake is rare beefsteak. The waiters all have pet names for these things and we throw potatoes at the China cooks till they know what we mean."

Another boarder came in and the professor roared out with the voice of a lion: "Gimme a saddle bags and a springer, spuds on the side, tempeny nails and a shingle to come a runnin'." Then the reporter followed in the wake of the Missourian.

Food and Sleep.

(The Brain Arrogant.)

Dr. R. M. Hodges once read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, in which he touched on this question upon which doctors disagree, and said: "It is a common impression that to take food immediately before going to bed and to sleep is unwise. Such a suggestion is advanced by persons who have observed that if animals prompts them to sleep as soon as they have eaten; and in summer an after-dinner nap, especially when that meal is taken at midday, is a luxury indulged in by many. If the ordinary hour of the evening meal is 6 or 7 o'clock, and of the first morning meal 7 or 8 o'clock, an interval of twelve hours, or more, elapses without food; and for persons whose nutrition is at fault this is altogether too long a period for fasting.

"That such an interval without food is permitted explains much of restless night, and much of the head and backache, and the languid half-rested condition on rising, which is accompanied by no appetite for breakfast. This meal itself often dissipates these sensations. It is, therefore, desirable, if not essential, when nutriment is to be crowded, that the last thing before getting to bed should be the taking of food. Sleeplessness is often caused by starvation, and a tumbler of milk, if drunk in the middle of the night, will often put people to sleep, when hypnotics would fail of their purpose. Food before rising is an equally important expedient. It supplies strength for bathing and dressing, laborious and wearisome tasks for the undersed, and is a better morning 'pick-me-up' than any 'tonic.'"

Gen. Putnam's "Wolf" Cave.

(Chicago Times.)

The cave out of which Israel Putnam dragged the wolf is seldom visited because it is in a stony, mountainous forest, in a remote corner of Connecticut. A picnic party recently made the tedious trip, which involved several miles of rough walking. There are pictures in primers of Putnam entering the cave erect, with a blazing torch held above his head. The hole is really so small that it can only be explored on hands and knees, and an adult can not even stand in it. The length is 300 feet, and tradition says that the hero followed the beast to the farther end, shot him between the eyes by their own glow, and then was drawn out with him by means of a rope.

Shakespeare's Cousin's Diary.

(Chicago Herald.)

The immediate publication of the manuscript diary of Shakespeare's cousin, the town clerk of Stratford-on-Avon, is announced. The volume will consist of autotypes of the folio pages of the manuscript and a transcript by experts of the British museum. The diary extends from 1618 to 1616—the years of Shakespeare's residence at Stratford previous to his death on the 5th of May (April 23 o. s.) of the latter year. From beginning to end it is a record of the attempts made to inclose, and of the resistance offered to the inclosure, of the common fields of Stratford, in which Shakespeare was interested.

Fine Needles for Stuffing Cushions.

(Chicago Herald.)

A new industry in the southern forests is the utilization of the needles of the long-leaved pine—Pinus palustris. The leaves are soaked in a bath to remove the glazing, then "crinkled" for stuffing cushions and other upholstering purposes. They are specially valuable on whipboard and other places where furniture is in danger of becoming infested with insects. The turpentine which remains in the leaves makes a most inhospitable abode for these annoying insects.

Our First Ship.

("Gath.")

The Dutch about New York, built the first ship in this country, and she was called "The Onrest," otherwise the "The Restless," and was a yacht of sixteen tons, and forty-four and a half feet long. Her builder was Capt. Adrian Block, for whom Block Island in the Atlantic ocean is named. This vessel, with a Dutch captain on board, discovered the Schuylkill river in 1616, and explored our whole coast from Nova Scotia to Virginia, and returned to Holland with an excellent "cargo of furs" in consequence.

Dry Rot.

A Russian experimenter has found that thorough dryness maintained for twenty-four hours will destroy the parasite producing dry rot in wood.

Restaurant Waiters' Slang.

(Butte City Inter-Mountain.)

One morning recently a hungry pilgrim went into Pat Conlon's restaurant and ordered some toast, boiled potatoes, poached eggs, a rare steak, and some hot cakes. The water, "professor," Harris, went to the kitchen and roared out to the Chinaman: "Gimme a graveyard stew, potatoes in the dark, two men on horseback, a moonlight on the lake and a flambeau." When the pilgrim heard this remarkable order he incontinently fled from the house, forgetting to take his hat and muttering that he'd "be got darned if he proposed to tackle that kind of a breakfast, and that if the people lived on such things in this country he proposed to return to Missouri."

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MRS. GRANT'S LITTLE JAP.

An Incident of 1879—A Wife's Watchfulness and a Servant's Promptness.

[Inter Ocean "Curbstone Crayons."]

"It was my fortune," said an old newspaper man, "to be one of the few people who were with the Grant party in their tour through the United States in 1879. The general had then just returned from abroad, and with keener appreciation of his character the people were more eager than ever before to manifest their admiration and their affection. In the steaming across from San Francisco to the east there were hundreds of little incidents that illustrated the softer side of the general's character. Nothing could be finer than his attitude toward Mrs. Grant, and nothing so touched the newspaper men, cynics as a good many of them were, as Mrs. Grant's attitude toward the general. Her womanly anxiety to have him appear at the best, her woman's watchfulness in looking after little details that he seemed inclined to ignore, and her strategy in having him do what she wanted him to do were sub ects of frequent comment.

"At that time the little Jap was Grant's close body servant and a gesture or a look from Mrs. Grant was acted on with a promptness that caused one of the reporters to say that the little Jap was built upon telegraph principles. In passing through the country frequent stops were made, and at every little town or station there would be a crowd of people. As the train rolled into a place Mrs. Grant measured the crowd, or the little Jap did it for her, and they managed to have the general appear in a hat that to their mind suited the occasion and the crowd.

"When the Japanese boy heard the whistle for down brakes he would put his head out of the window, take a quick glance at the crowd and the place, and, at a hint from Mrs. Grant, would take off the general's traveling hat, give his hair and whiskers a brush, and if the train was going into a city would put on his silk hat. If, when the train stopped, it appeared that there was a good many soldiers present, without a word from the general the Jap would take off the silk hat and put on his military hat. If the train stopped at a country town an easy soft hat would be on the general's head. It often happened that the general had three or four hats on in the space of an hour. He paid no more attention to this than if he had not been concerned in the change at all. Whenever it suited Mrs. Grant to have the hat changed it was changed, and he apparently did not know when the changes took place.

"This had business was a source of great amusement to the newspaper men, and they laughed a good deal with Mrs. Grant about it, and occasionally the general himself joked her about this nice distinction in the matter of hats, but she and the little Jap kept up the enthusiasm about it until the last. Many a reception committee in the midst of their high-flown words of welcome to our party, at the sudden appearance of the sprightly foreigner with a hat and a whisk broom, who, without hesitation or explanation, gave the general a quick brushing, removed one hat and put on another, giving it the proper tilt and position, and slipping away without a word but with a look to Mrs. Grant as to whether it was just right or not. If it did not appear to strike that lady just right there was another sudden appearance of the foreigner with another hat, and then the general would be delivered to the committee. He would go out not knowing whether he had a soldier hat on or a silk hat on, because he paid no attention to the changes made. He trusted the whole matter to Mrs. Grant and he evidently took a good deal of pride in her pride of his appearance."

A New York Patroness of Music.

(Times-Democrat.)

Comparatively few people know that the sinews of war for several musical campaigns, in which Theodore Thomas has been the generalissimo and Charles H. Locke his adjutant, have been furnished by a New York lady, who is an enthusiastic patroness of music and a warm admirer of Mr. Thomas' gifts as an orchestral leader. This lady is Mrs. Francis B. Thurber, the wife of the prominent and metropolitan Mr. Thurber, who, apart from his business, has a large, separate and independent income, heart, all of which she devotes to the practical encouragement of musical projects. And indeed she does more; for she frequently takes upon herself the drudgery and the often thankless task of management. If she did not employ two secretaries she would find it impossible to dispose of all the matters which are constantly coming up in connection with the numerous musical enterprises in which she is interested.

During the fall, winter, and spring her parlors present a busy scene. In the back parlor is a desk littered with documents, letters, and newspapers. In this room she usually receives her business callers. These are first shown into the front room, and it frequently happens that in this are gathered some twenty people, each waiting for his or her turn to be ushered into Mrs. Thurber's presence. They are artists or would-be artists, singers, pianists, violinists, and performers on other instruments, anxious to find engagements through her influence or relief from financial distress.

Not all are successful, for Mrs. Thurber is as bright as she is charming, and can readily discriminate between an applicant pleasant for employment or bounty and a swindler, but I am sure that even the unsuccessful among the applicants must leave her room convinced that she administers with infinite tact the duties which she, who could easily lead a life of luxurious leisure, has voluntarily assumed.

Origin of Texas Cattle.

(Chicago Tribune.)

That the cattle of Mexico and Texas descended from the herds of old Spain is almost universally believed. It is thought that when these gentle and pious worthies, the Spanish invaders, brought their swords to America to help make apologies for the introduction of saving grace and the sweet charitable teachings of the church militant, they also brought cattle of the herds of Andalusia. Some of them it is supposed, escaped, or were abandoned to roam and breed at freedom, on the many plains of the Rio Bronos del Norte. The resemblance there is between this picturesquely gothic Andalusian bellicoso and the slabsided and cat-hammed racer of the southwest is considered good evidence, if not proof positive, that they had a remote common origin.

Japan's Patent Law.

(Exchange.)

The Japanese have at last promulgated a patent law. The new law appears like many other recent Japanese laws, to be compiled from similar laws of other countries—a clause from England here, from France there, from Germany in another place, as seemed advisable in the circumstances. The term of protection is fifteen years; articles that tend to disturb social tranquility, or demoralize customs and fashions, or are injurious to health, and medicines, can not be patented.

The Station-Master's Garden.

(London Letter.)

The poetry of the English railroad is the station-master's garden on a narrow strip behind the platform, and "nothing has been more welcomed," says a writer on railways, "in American railroad management than the imitation of our English brethren in their treatment of their stations, and nothing is regarded with a more lively or sympathetic interest than the horticultural ambitions and struggles of the station-masters on some of our leading lines."

A Turbaroux Brazilian Custom.

In Rio Janeiro is a large and gloomy convent in which the wives of soldiers are confined during their husbands' absence. The barbarous custom is sanctioned by age, and one woman has been confined twenty-five long and dreary years.

Varieties of Fruit.

There are 1,000 kinds of pears, 1,500 sorts of apples, 150 plums, more than 150 varities of gooseberries, and about 125 of strawberries.

For Rheumatism.

There seems to be trustworthy evidence to the fact that boiled celery—not the raw stems—is a preventive of rheumatism.

The geese of the United States, according to Dr. Vasey, number 199 genera, embracing 678 species.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph: The contemptuous way of treating men is fast going out of date.

The tomato is being introduced into Turkish gardens, where it goes as the red egg plant.

Lightning and Thunder.

Lightning is reflected for 150 to 200 miles, and thunder may be heard for twenty or twenty-five miles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KWONG LEE & CO'S ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED instructions from J. C. Prevost, Receiver of the Kwong Lee Estate, to sell by Auction the

WHOLE OF THE GOODS AND MERCHANDISE

Contained in the stores of Kwong Lee & Co., at the

FORKS OF QUESNELLE, QUESNELLEMOUTH, BARKERVILLE and STANLEY,

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Due notice of the date of sale will be given in posters.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Victoria, 11th Sept., 1885. sol8d&w

NOTICE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

QUESNELLE QUARTZ MINING CO. (LIMITED)

THE QUESNELLE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY intend resuming work on their mine, Hixon Creek, Cariboo District, B. C., at as early a date as possible.

To that end they have made satisfactory arrangements with a competent Superintendent in San Francisco, who will proceed immediately to the mine, take charge of and prosecute the work with all possible speed. The mill will be put in operation as soon as rock now at hand, and there is reason to expect that there will soon be a profit on its workings. Some new machinery and other indispensable material has been purchased in San Francisco and is now en route. The amount of work done during the past year, which is sufficient to meet the cost of the machinery, etc.

To meet the amount to become due for wages and other expenses the fifteen (15th) assessment of one cent per share has been levied.

Parties are known to believe that a portion of the price called shares, now the property of the company, can be sold for a sum sufficient to meet the expense of settling the workings deeper and enlarging the mill, should either course prove advisable.

(Published by order of Trustees.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B.C., 4th Sept., 1885. sat&w

QUESNELLE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Trustees of the said Company held on the 3rd day of September, 1885, an assessment of one cent per share was duly levied on the capital stock of the said Company, payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, at the company's office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of October next shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 30th day of November, 1885, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Trustees.

Secretary, Quesnelle, B. C.

Quesnelle, B.C., 4th Sept., 1885. sol3 1w&tw

The Inland Revenue Department having received adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle under the provisions of these regulations, and each bottle bearing a Revenue Officer's certificate as to the nature of contents. This gives the consumer a guarantee of indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be had in any other way. Walker now bottling one celebrated

FINE OLD WHISKIES

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1866, 1869, 1872, 1878, 1880, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS—TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B. C. sol d&w

FOR SALE

DUPTY YOUNG DURHAM COWS WITH CALVES. Apply to WALTER LANGLEY, Ashcroft P.O., B.C. sol 1w&w

FOR SALE

AN IMPROVED FARM OF 160 ACRES AT Cowichan. For particulars enquire of or address Cowichan P.O. sol 1w&w

Further particulars may be obtained on application to A. MOWAT, B.C. Express office, Victoria. sol&w1m

DRUG BUSINESS FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE

VALUE $3,000, IN TORONTO, ONTARIO, ONE block from the Railway Station. Good to cut from any Doctor and Druggist combined. Enquire of D. E. HEARN, 282 Queen street, West, Toronto, or W. HEARN, St. Augustine, Florida, U. S. 1y&eowtw

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THEIR

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

IN THE

AGRICULTURAL HALL, NEW WESTMINSTER,

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

1ST AND 2ND OCTOBER.

All C. P. N. Steamers and the C. P. R. will carry Visitors and Exhibits to and from the Exhibition at one fare.

All entries must be made with the Secretary by clear days before Oct. 1st.

For full particulars see Posters and Pamphlets.

W. D. FERRIS, Secretary, New Westminster.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

THE OFFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the branch for correspondence and other purposes.

The publications of the League may be had free, and all Colonial papers received are filed for reference.

The Committee will be glad of communications upon all matters of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly offered by the Hon. Secretary, respecting Colonial Exhibitions of 1886, the Bridge of the National Association for promoting Real Economic Emigration and Colonization, the Movement for Improvement of Local Dwellings, and upon other matters of Colonial interest. WILLIAM POWER.

Victoria, B.C., 6th August, 1885. sol6d&w

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO.

We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Sample will be sent free by applying to L. A. SHEWKIRKIRK, 302 AND 308 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.

The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. 1y&w

ALEX. CAMPBELL. R. E. LEMON

CAMPBELL & LEMON,

IMPORTING DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INSURANCE AGENTS & GENERAL BROKERS

EAGLE PASS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

sol2d&w

ASHCROFT STATION.

T. G. KIRKPATRICK,

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ALL GOODS LEAVING THE RAILWAY at this station should be marked—"Care T.G.K. Ashcroft." Cash must be on hand to pay freight and teams. my1 6mw

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

MARKED

T. & B.

IN BROWN LETTERS.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE

INFORMATION WANTED

OF THE UNDERSIGNED OF JOHN WILLIAM Hoare, aged 26 years, late of London, Canada, who was last heard from at Tamworth, N. Y., at which time he was preparing to go to Wells Wells.

WM CURTIS HOARE, 132 North Ada st., Chicago, Ill. se2,3t&w1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hall's VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its original color; makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors; prevents the hair from falling out, and renders it soft and brilliant. The editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May, writes: "We speak knowingly, when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best of its kind. The article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet complete." Thos. D. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y., writes: "I have used

Hall's Hair Renewer,

Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory results." E. G. Parkins, Oberlin, Ohio, writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer the best hair preserver in use. I have used it for the past twenty years, and my hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condition as when I was 30 years of age. Not a sign of gray hair to be seen anywhere." Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, California, writes: "My hair, which was nearly white, has been restored to its original color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer."

The advance of time is heralded by bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may be restored to its original color, lustre, and vitality. M. N. Johnson, Fitchburg, Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin, and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer has removed the dandruff, and caused a vigorous growth of new hair." Abel H. Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My hair had nearly all fallen out, and that which was left was dry and dead. I used one bottle of Hall's Hair

Hall's Hair Renewer,

and now rejoice in the possession of hair as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "A diseased scalp caused my hair to fall out, and, after using a number of preparations without avail, I finally tried Hall's Hair Renewer, which caused a vigorous new growth. I am still using it, and could ask for no better results." Mrs. H. H. Corning, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "By the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which was quite bald, has been covered with a fine growth of young hair."

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., U. S. A.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

GOVERNOR—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K. T.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS { (THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K. T. / (THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1885.

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1884 (2773 proposals)	$7,557,673.04
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1884 (2302 Policies)	$5,822,610.74
Annual Premiums on New Policies during the year 1884	$195,341.08
Claims by death during the year 1884, inclusive of Bonus Additions	$1,676,846.76
Amount of Assurances Accepted during the last five years	$23,252,346.20
Subsisting Assurances at 15th Nov., 1884, (of which $7,073,489.20 is re-assured with other offices)	$69,908,908.72
TOTAL ASSETS	$31,470,435.64
ANNUAL REVENUE	$4,301,570.44

SPECIAL NOTICE—DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst Policies in existence at 15th November, 1885, and all who secure during the current year will claim for a FULL YEARS BONUS on that occasion