McGillivray's Schoolhouse, Lower Sumas, Schoolhouse, Cheam; Town Hall, Chill

OUR OWN PROVINCE.

The London Times Correspondent

on British Columbia and

Its Resources.

Wealth of Minerals, Fish and Tim-

ber--Indiscriminate Immi-

gration Not Wanted.

Following is the eighth article contrib-

ted to the London Times on the Cana-

dian provinces, the subject of this one

To learn the price Canada was ready

to pay for confederation and for a path-

must dimb by rail up from the prairies

ay from ocean to ocean, the traveller

t Calgary through the gorges of the

Horse pass, and then sweep down

defiles and the valleys of the oppo-

and pass the canons of the Fraser

He must study the line of

Thompson rivers, till it has reached

Rocky Mountains to the summit of Kick-

site slope across the Selkirk and Coast

railway in winter, when, as he looks up,

at a hundred points avalanches of snow

are seen ready to descend upon it from

ofty peaks; he must visit it in the spring,

when, looking down, he sees the tremen-dous torrents that roar beneath, swollen

from the melting snows, he must observe

with what elaborate care these dangers

have been overcome; he must feel the

sensation of gliding by day and night

over bridges which stretch like immense

slender spiders over the tops of lofty

pines; he must ride under miles of sheds,

with strength sufficient to resist

the avalanche rush of snow; he must

into the depths of the Alberta canon; he

must be whirled, ascending and descend-

ing, around the curves of the Great Loop;

he must look out for two or three days

ontinuously on the marvellous succes-

sion of mountain peak and range and

gorge and embattled cliff guarding the long, narrow valleys, all of which go to

make up the impressive and magnificent

scenery of the greater part of British

Columbia. When he has wondered at

the courage of the engineers who faced

such a task of railway construction and

the energy of the contractors who trans-

orted the material and fed the armies

of laborers by whom the work was done,

and admired the organized watchfulness

which has kept this line day and night

for several years practically free from

danger or serious obstruction, he has yet

even more striking conditions connected

Ontario, the base from which the task

was approached from Eastern Canada, is 1,600 miles away. The first four hun-

dred miles of road around the north side

of Lake Superior had to be cut through

a wilderness of rough, granite country,

ninhabited and well night uninhabita-

ble, save for the mining populations,

which draw supplies from outside. Then

followed twelve hundred miles of prairie,

all of which was also uninhabited until

the railway opened the way for settlers.

All this had to be traversed before the

foot of the mountains was reached, when

the really serious work began. And for

what purpose was this mighty barrier of

Rockies and Selkinks, six hundred miles

Not to unite two great communities

striving for closer intercourse, as was the case when the forty millions of peo-

already advanced far beyond the Missis-

sippi, made the first American line across

a narrower range of mountains to get

in touch with San Francisco and the

large populations of the Pacific States

ple of the Eastern and Western Stat

wide, to be crossed?

with its construction to consider.

down from the carriage windows

being British Columbia:

nges

Pacific.

Schoolhouse, Onema, and Lan, Calli, wack. Westminster, Riding of Deita.—School-house, Clover Valley, Schoolhouse, Might Schoolhouse, Port Kells; Brownsville Hote Brownsville; Town Hail, Ladner's Landing Lochiel Schoolhouse, 21-2 mild beit; Town Hall, Fort Langley; Hall, Murray's con ners; Schoolhouse, Shortzeed's; Schoolh's

Hall's Prairie. Westminster, Riding of Dewdney, Scott Hall, Port Moody; Kelly's store. Coquitian Isaac building. Port Hommond; Hall, Po Haney; Schoolhouse, Warnock: Schoolh's Silverdale; Schoolhouse, Mission Cir

Baac building, Port Hommond: Hall, Port Schoolhouse, Warnock: Schoolhouse, Benton Prairie: Schoolhouse, Nicoma City, Schoolhouse, Benton Prairie: Schoolhouse, Nicoma Is, and; Capt. Menton's store, Harrison Liver; Westminster, Riding of Richardson, Construction, Nicoma Is, Schoolhouse, Steveston; Town Hall, Luiu Island; Cadar Cottage Nursery, South Vancouver; Tramway, Co's power house, Bennouver; Tramway, Co's power house, Bennouver; Tomm Hall, Calu Island; Cadar Cottage Nursery, South Vancouver; Tramway, Co's power house, Bennouver; Tomm Hall, Schoolhouse, New, Sound; E. B. Madil's house; Deep Crek; Co's office, Enderby; S. Appleby's house, Mara; J. Gardom's house; Deep Crek; Town Hall, Armstrong; Postomis's house, Distributer, White Yaley, A. McDonaid's house, Binny, Strings; Lequime's Hall; Kelowna; Schoolhouse, Keremeos; Government office, Oso, Sooos; Hugh Cameron's house, North Thompson River; Duck's, South Thompson River; Schoolhouse, Kettle River, Tonth Riding, Yale, Courthouse, Kam, Nicola Lake, Quiltan's house, North Thompson River; Duck's, South Thompson River; Schoolhouse, Kettle River, Camp May, Schoffler, Shuswap Prairie; Tappen's Side and State and

NOMINATION PLACES.

Announcement of Their Designation

Made in the Gazette Yesterday. The British Columbia Gazette issued

esterday gives the following as the nomnation places for the coming provincial elections:

Comox-Government Office, Comox. Cowighan-Alberni - Agricultural Hall, nncan. Esquimalt—School house, Esquimalt. Nanaimo, North—Court house, Welling-

Nanaimo, South-School house, five-acre

is. Nanaimo, City—Court house, Nanaimo. Victoria_North—Court house, Vesuvius ay, S. P. I. Victoria, South—School house, Royal Oak. Victoria City—Philharmonic hall, Fort St. Cariboo, Court house, Richfield. Cassiar—Metlahkatla, Richfield. Kootenay, East—Court house, Donaid. Kootenay, West, North Riding—Govern-nent office. Revelstoke.

otenay, West, North Riding-Court to office, Revelstoke. Kootenay,

house, Nelson. Lilloote, East Riding-Court house, Olin-

Lillooet, West Riding-Court house, Lil-

New Westminster City-Court house New

Yestminster. Vancouver City-City Hall, Vancouver. Westminster-Riding of Chilliwack-Town all, Chilliwack. Riding of Deta-Browns-fille hotel. Riding of Dewdney-Odd Fel-iows' hall, Mission City. Riding of Bich-mond-Library, Moodyrille. Yale, East Riding-Court house, Vernon. Yale, West Riding-Government office, Wale.

Yale, North Riding-Court house, Kam

Lizzie Borden's Revenge.

Fall River, Mass., June S .- The local branch of the Young Women's Christian remperance Union, comprising eighty of he best known and most highly respected ladies in the city, has been ordered to vacate its rooms in the Andrew building. This building is now owned by Lizzie J. lorden, who was tried and acquitted on the charge of murdering her father and tepmother on August 4, 1892. cause of the order to vacate was that lizzie Borden, who was formerly a member of the union, has been cut socially by her old companions. She says she does not propose to have tenants upon her ivilly. Miss Borden has been leading a very retired life, but from time to time encounters people and meets with The indication of members at pubs. their eviction is aggravated by the fact that while Lizzie was 't fint 'r fion jail the union Lecame the subject of ridicule for passing resolutions of sympachy with her. Australian Boot Trade Lockout. San Francisco, June 8.-The steamer Mariposa brings the following news of the great lock-out in the boot trade in Sydney. Directly and indirectly beween 8,000 and 10,000 men, women and children are affected by the strike. The cause of the strike was the refusal of ployes in the factories to work alongide a non-unionist in each factory. At a mass meeting of bootmakers resolutions vere passed condemning the masters for ocking out the men. At a meeting of mployers it was unanimously resolved adhere to the freedom of contract lause. The Boot Manufacturers' Assoiation agreed to re-open their factories n the distinct understanding that they permitted to employ union or nonon labor. The operatives have reolved not to resume work until the men eceive an assurance that their wages vill not be reduced. It was also decided reserve the right of working or refusng to work alongside non-unionists.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDA !. JUNE 15. 18:4.

So do

The

province has been described, probably are grown in great perfection.

the best starting point from which to the sawmills and lumber woods. Hop-

discuss the capabilities and limit tions growing and fruit-raising are occupations

be in any large way, an agricultural dry inland valleys, have often to be car-

it ought to become so in a few years. and more to drift into the hands of spe-

considerable patches of good alluvial gold and estimate the value of ores.

This is not the case now, though pecting and mining in America tend more

country. The people will have reason to ried on by the aid of irrigation. congratulate themselves when the production coal miner and fisherman must group

which require special knowledge.

cattle-raising and dairying, which, In the

coal miner and fisherman must grow up

to their business. Gold and silver pros-

cialists, men to whom it becomes well

nigh an instinct to detect the "color" of

For small farmers who have some

skill to work them when bought, there is

much of its food, and prices are high.

land, which is scarce. Is sure to improve

in value. But it is a country for small,

the Okanagan valley, but he has adopt-

ed the sensible plan of encouraging the

on the mainland, still holds the foremost

place. Originally a Hudson Bay trading

post, it sprang into importance when gold was discovered on the Fraser River. The

wealth then gained has been increased by the mining, sealing and fishing industries, and by its being the chief centre of whole-

sale supply for the province. In this last

particular it still holds its own against

toria practically our naval base for the

of America, the defences of the place,

which are now being pushed on rapidly,

have not been begun too soon. The

docking facilities must soon be increased.

When the Warspite in 1892-3 occupied

the single dock for three months, its in-

adequacy to meet the prior rights of the

navy and the growing demands of mer-

chant shipping was made clear. Vic-toria has a distinctly English look. With

its climate like the warmest parts of

Devonshire, and its picturesque surround-

ings, it attracts numbers of holiday visi-

with California has perhaps had some-

thing to do with fixing the high rate of

nerge into the Far East. At Victoria

we meet with the advanced guard of

that Chinese host which many believe

only steady resistance can prevent from

revolutionizing the industrial condition

of America. To the Chinaman, how-

ever, Canada, and particularly British Columbia, owe a debt of gratitude.

Without the army of 15,000 or 20,000

Chinese laborers who assaulted the

western slope of the Rockies, the rail-

cost. The Chinaman has received his

reward in kinder treatment than he has

met with in the United States or in

Australia. The restrictions placed upon

his coming are not severe; he is safe

under the protection of the laws though

not admitted to all the rights of citizen-

ship. He is doing good work for the

country as a domestic servant, gardener,

or laundryman, in the towns; far up in

the mountains as a gold miner, winning

Vancouver, the terminus of the Can-

way across the mountains could scarcely

wages and cost of living which prevail.

Here we see the Far West begin

Connection

tors from San Francisco.

Among the towns Victoria, though not

acquisition of small holdings.

thinking it likely to deter those in serach

British Columbia is not, and can never

tion of food fully matches the consump-

On the coast and islands, along the

streams and mountain valleys, there are

soil. A moist and warm climate makes

it most productive. There are other areas

less fertile, but well fitted for pasturage.

Northward, as the mountains sink down

towards the Peace river, there is said to

this is still inaccessible, and ranching is

now confined to more southern valitys.

be a wide extent of pastoral land, but

Here is obviously a new set of condi-

tions. In writing of the Northwest I

described it as especially a country for the poor man; one might have added a

country which gave even the unskilled

laborer a chance. Something very near-ly the opposite of this must be said of

British Columbia. No province of Can-

ada so little admits of indiscriminate im-

migration. The good farming land is

limited in quantity, and, compared with

that in other provinces, expensive. The vast deep sea fisheries of the coast, on

account of their distance from markets,

can only be developed by degrees, or

else by some great organization of collect-

ing and distributing agencies involving the use of much capital. The plans for

such an organization have been devised

and submitted to parliament in connec-

fishermen along the coast, but the prac-

tion with a scheme for settling Scotch

ticability of both have yet to be estab-

establishments of the rivers require com-

paratively little labor, and even then

employment is intermittent. Mines can

only be worked with capital, and capi-

tal which does not demand a very quick

return. The same is true of timber in-

dustries, and in this case, even if abun-

dant capital were forthcoming, the diffi-

culty of access to adequate markets hin-

ders the full and rapid development of

the enterprise in dealing with a bulky

material of commerce. In short, the ca-

pacity of British Columbia to receive

immigrants is strictly dependent upon the previous influx of capital, which,

courageously and yet intelligently applied

to the development of the resources of

the country, will gradually draw in its

train the skilled and general labor re-

quired for its operations. Laborers

should not go to the province on the mere

chance of finding employment, as they

may without excessive risk go to some parts of Canada. If this is clearly under-

stood much disappointment will be avoid-

ed. But for men with capital, energy

afraid to risk something in the hope of

large gains; men who can afford to wait,

study the country and watch for oppor-

In the depths of these great mountain

ranges are vast stores of mineral wealth.

The gold mines of the Fraser and Cari-

boo districts, the silver and copper mines

of the Kootenay, the coal of Canmore,

Anthracite and the Crow's Nest are only

suggestions, but striking ones, of what

of gold was taken in a few years after the first discovery from the rich Fraser

heavy machinery to these districts are

ies behind. Fifty million dollars' worth

most promising.

common sense in business; men not

The salmon fisheries and tinning

of new homes. Yet the phrase expresses

of the province.

tion.

lished.

LIFE IN PORTLAND. It will be noticed that the prevailing in dustries are such as require special skill Novelty of the Flood Has Worn Off and accurately the whief impression left upon the mind of a visitor, and it furnishes hand does not easily fit into the work of People Are Tired.

police, and to their amazement the pa-rents brazenly announced she was insur-In Portland no further effort is being made to prevent the onward rush of the waters. Everywhere people are retreat ing as fast as possible to higher ground, and to so much higher ground that they will not be affected by five feet more of water. In many cellars where pumps have been kept going for several days. past the water is gaining so fast that the pumps have been withdrawn and staging built over the first floors in an-ticipation of at least a three-foot rise. The flood broadens day by day and almost hour by hour, so that it is money to invest in good lands within marketing distance of the towns, and last night large boats could pass over the intersection of Fourth and Washingan excellent chance, perhaps the best in Canada. The province still imports nearly up to Washington and Fifth. On First street the limit is at Taylor and on As the population increases good farming Second at Yamhill. The intersection of Second and Morrison 18 covered, but not sufficiently to permit boating. Down not large farming. Lord Aberdeen has on Glison street boats can be landed on bought and is working a large estate in Tenth, and on Twelfth street St. Vincent's hospital stands in a great lake and

cannot be reached except by wading or in boats. The depth of water on Front street in sufficient for the navigation of large sized river craft. At Ash street it is feet four inches, and heavily loaded Cascade barges are towed down the street with perfect ease. One of the barges partially loaded, was towed up Davis street to Sixth. where it now stands. Small steamboats and heavy transports may be seen in all parts of the flooded the rivalry of Vancouver. The immedi-ate vicinity of Esquimalt, with which it At the Union depot a locomotive stands is connected by tramway, makes Vic- on the track half covered with water, with two more in the Terminal Compa-North Pacific. As Esquimalt has the only graving dock on the Pacific coast proach to the steel bridge, are similarly treated. Down in the freight yard small boats can be rowed into the submerged box cars and clear over flat cars. The situation on the river front is growing hourly more serious. With the increased current noticeable in the stream yesterday fears were entertained that some of the loosened docks might be carried out. Viewed from midriver, the Many outlook is most discouraging. docks have disappeared almost to the eaves beneath the muddy water, and are only kept from floating by the heavy loads of machinery, cement, etc., stored

on the Island of Toquila. The French minister to Peru has been exchanging correspondence with the government in there. Everding & Farrel's warf, at the relation to the expulsion of Combe. foot of Alder street, has raised four feet. is held by the French minister that the The merchandise stored there up to Sunorder to Combe to leave the country was day last has all been removed, and was a violation of the treaty. Combe is now not at all damaged. The removal of so in jail. great a weight released the building from its fastenings, and it is now cahas received the following dispatch from San Salvador: In the battle of Santa reened towards the river. The steamer Ana on May 24 the government troops, under General Antonio Ezeta, were de-Telephone company's dock, adjoining, is floating and in bad shape. All the way down to the steel bridge, and below it, wharves are in about the same shape, with the exception of the Ash street lanos was wounded. wharf, which is much higher than the others. It is as yet perfectly firm. Below the Terminal Company's grounds several good sized buildings are afloat. not generally acceptable. It is possible General Manuel Rivas may become presi-One of them was evidently occupied as a dwelling until recently, for on the roof may be seen a lot of furniture and bedding. About five o'clock yesterday morning a large, substantial looking roof, well shingled and put together, floated down stream and bumped up against the fields and with no prospect of the condi-

At six o'clock last night the ends of bluff. The Nicaraguans are in full the Morrison street bridge draw were resting on the water, and it required but a few inches further rise to disable the bridge. All day long men were staof paying duties on imports. tioned along the bridge with pike poles

she had been sick several days, and then SURROUNDED BY SHARKS.

the parents refused to get the med

ordered. The case was reported to the

ed in a company which makes a special-

He adds that to this cause may be as-

ribed to a considerable extent the fail-

ure of the board of health to stamp out

the spread of diphtheria, which threat-

ened to become epidemic here a few

The cases reported have all been among

the poor, and one family was being sup

SPANISH AMERICA

The Bluefields Affair.

men, who suffered defeat, 25 of its mem

bers being taken prisoners and confined

insatiable greed for gain."

to the insurance company.

scarcely be convicted.

months ago.

The Cherokee Payments May Lead to Many Crimes.

7

They had told the neighbors that Tahlequah, (I. T.,) June 7 .- This unshe was going to die. The other cases were similar, and it is even known in usually quiet village is in a high state of excitement. The millions which the one case that the child was exposed to Cherokees receive for their lands will bediphtheria by the parents, and the police gin to change hands to-morrow. The allege it was for the direct purpose of Indians, as a rule, have large families, causing its death to secure the insurand the amount received by each member will be \$266.45. So far the investigations made have

The population of the capital is 1600. revealed four cases in which it is known It has increased to 15,000. A few have that children were wilfully neglected afcome to witness the novel sight, but the ter having been insured. But there are over a dozen others which are suspected of majority have come here to obtain from the Indians by fair means or foul some of a similar course. In a report on the matthe money. There is no danger of a raid being made as long as the money is ter the chief sanitary officer says: "In several cases of diphtheria which have come to my notice I have discover-ed the most shameful neglect on the part in the treasury. The fear is that after the Indians draw their cash they will be robbed on their way home. of the parents of the patients. On in-quiry in these cases I have found that

It is impossible to meet the demand for funds. The numerous swings run by the lives of the children have been insursteam are very attractive to the Indians. One hundred and fifty Cherokee maidens ty of this business, and I am forced to the belief that they were neglected and spent the afternoon on the merry-gorounds. that innocent lives were sacrificed to an

POWERFUL INFLUENCES.

Presbyterian Clergyman's Views on the United States' Destruction.

San Francisco, June 7 .- Rev. Franklin Rhoda preached on "Romanism" at the Howard Presbyterian church last night. with food by the authorities and Among other things he said:

"Of all the influences working for the still managed to keep up its assessments destruction of this country, that of the The cases are such that the law canchurch of Rome is the greatest. The not reach them. While there is a moral papers say little about the movement certainty of guilt, the lack of direct now going on to counteract the effects. proof is such that if there were a law to Yet you can scarcely advertise a meetcover the matter the guilty ones could ing dealing with this question without drawing a large concourse of people whom you have never seen before.

"New organizations are springing up

everywhere. We hear much of an or-ganization of three letters. This A. P. Uproar in Peru-General Ezeta Killed-A., which has sprung up in some mysterious way and from some mysterious New York, June 7 .- The Herald's Lisource, is filling every Catholic paper in ma dispatch says: Telegrams from the the country. Rome is alarmed. Its prefect of Punto received here to-day say strength is not known, but it is said to be the barracks were attacked by a band of powerful.'

GEESE GALORE

A Flock of the Anserines Visit Town en Route North.

Tacoma, June 7.- A flock of wild geese, three or four hundred, in passing over the city last night at 11 o'clock on their spring migration northward, became at-Panama, June 7.-The Star and Herald tracted by the electric arc lights and alighted on C street near Tenth. The geese were blinded by the flare and bril-Hancy of the lights and ran about the feated. General Ezeta died. Six hunstreets wildly, making the most discorddred soldiers were killed. General Boant noises imaginable. Many of the birds, after alighting, attempted to rise again, but came in contact with the tele-President Ezeta has resigned in favor of General Bonilla. A counter revoluphone, electric light and telegraph wires tion is sure to break out, as Bonilla is overhead, and some of them were killed by the violence of the shock.

The geese had evidently been feeding well, for they were of tremendous size, New Orleans, June 7.-The steamer some of them standing three feet high William G. Hawes, five days from Blueand weighing at least 75 pounds. They fields, arrived at 6 p.m. to-day. Passenfluttered about the streets, dashed into the pavements and buildings, knocking gers report everything quiet in Bluethemselves senseless. They were lying about two and three deep in a state of blissful coma, while those that were able to run around, were chased by the boys, men and women, who happened to be on the street at that hour. The unusual apcharge and Lacayo is administering affairs to the satisfaction everyone save those merchants who do not like the idea crowd.

Several hotel clerks joined in the sport, The fort, wharf and customs regula-tions are the same as were in force under man cared to carry, in a remarkably lic operations and quartz crushing will eventually be substituted for the old pla-an illustration of the magical change

Little Puck Married.

New York, June 8 -- Frank Daniels nd Bessie Sanson were married last Saturday at Rye, N. Y., where Daniels has n extensive country place. As the star "Little Puck," Daniels is known from lew York to California. Miss Sanson an English girl, and has played with aniels ever since they first appeared toether in "The Rag Baby," over ten years



the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, and watch them grow Fat, Chubby, Healthy, Bright. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne Belleville All Denerists, 50c. & Sle which was also pressing up to the base there were only four millions of people; n British Columbia there were less than fifty thousand white people-the population of a small English manufacturing town-and few of those on the mainland, when the railway was undertaken. It was to complete and round off a national conception, to pave the way for commercial and political adavntages as yet far emote, and by many deemed imaginary, that the work was faced. British Columvia, insignificant in population, was significant enough in position and in some of its resources. It fronted on the Pamic, it had splendid harbors and abundant coal; it supplied a new base of sea which furnish the nearest smelting furnpower and commercial influence; it suggested a new and shorter pathway to the Orient and to Australasia. The the Orient and to Australasia. The statesmen at Ottawa who in 1867 began to look over the Rockies to continents beyond the Pacific were not wanting in magination; many claimed that their magination outran their reason; but in the rapid course of events their dreams have already been more than justified. They were, perhaps, building even bet-We now ter than they supposed. know, when Japanese and Australian mail and trade routes are already accomplished facts, and Pacific cable schemes are being discussed, and the docks and fortifications of Esquimalt are ing completed jointly by Britain and Canada, that they were supplying the missing joints and fastening the rivets of the empire. While they were doing this they were also giving political consolidation to the older provinces of the Dominion. Common aspirations and a great common task, with the stirring of enthusiasm which followed on the sudden widening of the Canadian horizon, did more than anything else to draw

these provinces out of their narrow circles and give them the sense of a larger citizenship. does. So, though British Columbia made no great addition to the population of Canada, its absorption into the Dominion some years after confederation, and the pledge of a transcontinental railway which was the condition of that absorption, marked a great turning point in Caand disappointments over considerable nadian history. It also added new and areas. This is the prevailing American interesting features to the already manisystem, and should be adopted by Brit-ish capitalists if they seek a footing here.

fold conditions of Canadian life. It gave the Dominion a new climate, or, The resources of the mountainous inone might rather say, a variety of new terior are supplemented by those of the climates, for between the summit of the coast. The seal fisheries, in spite of re-strictions, are still of considerable value. Rockies and the shore of the Pacific there are gradations of temperature and The abundance of fish in the rivers and climatic effect for both summer and winin the coast waters is probably without ter as marked as between Norway and parallel in the world. The exports of northern Italy. It gave a Pacific seatinned salmon alone amounts annually to ward many miles in length, as rich in nearly three million dollars. The splene wealth of the ocean as that of the did pine of the province is in demand all Atlantic, and wonderfully picturesque in around the Pacific. It goes to San Franits mingling of gulf, inlet, sound and cisco, to South America, to Australia, and ford. It opened up new and diversified is exported even to the eastern Statesfields for enterprise. I have shown how much the problems

the Northwest differ from those in to the Southern pine-and to England. Of the extensive coal measures of Van-Eastern Canada; those of British Columhave an individuality quite as markcouver Island and their national importance I have written in a previous article. , and distinct from both of the others. This might be inferred from the nature | Tasmania has not a better climate than of the country. British Columbians are parts of British Columbia for the producsomewhat inclined to object to the phrase tion of all the ordinary fruits. Hops and yachts. The Coxeyite movement is "a sea of mountains," by which their promise to be an important product and | regarded as a farce and laughed at."

the Rockies. In Eastern Canada | cer mining. Geological opinion points | that can in modemn times be wr to the districts close at hand as the by the application of capital and its source of the alluvial gold. The rich- ready handmaids-science and labor. Six ness of the silver deposits of the Koote-nay districts has been fully established years ago its site was entirely occupied by a dense forest of the magnificent pines and cedars of the Pacific coast; by the discoveries of the last two years. Making due allowance for the usual exnow it has nearly twenty thousand inaggerations of prospectors and company habitants, enjoying all the comforts and most of the luxuries of civilization. The promoters it seems clear that the district will ultimately prove to be one of signs of rapid growth are already disappearing; dynamite has blown out the the most important areas of silver production on the continent. Still its developstumps; fire has burnt up all the wood; ment will probably be for some time massive blocks of buildings are seen on slow. The present difficulty of access, all sides; the telephone is everywhere; the heavy import duty on lead and on silelectricity lights the streets, the hotels, ver ores entering the United States, even the private houses; it works the excellent tram system which connects Vanaces, and the depreciation of silver durcouver with the beautiful and flourishing ing the past two years have all contributtown of New Westminster ten miles ed to delay operations. So has the exagaway. The people coming chiefly from gerated price at which silver claims are Eastern Canada and England, have reheld by men or small companies not able tained their eastern and English habits. to work them. The Canadian Pacific On Sunday the place has an air of quiet railway appears to be feeling its way respectability like that of an English past Fort Macleod towards the Crow's cathedral town. In spite of its rapid Nest Pass, as a means of access to the growth it has never known anything of Kootenay country. Great deposits of coal are also found in this pass, some of the roughness of new towns across the border. The site of the city is admirwhich make good coke, so that the means able. A moderate elevation gives it an of transportation and the material for air of dignity; the eye looks down upon smelting may soon be within easy reach. the broad and placid waters of the har-The tariff bill now before congress also bor, beyond which are noble ranges of provides for a lowering of the duties on mist-covered hills. Close at hand is Stanley Park, a splendid reservation of silver ores, so that on the whole the prospects of the district are encouraging. primeval forest, covering many hundreds American much more than British capiof acres. Already intersected by pleastal is at present seizing the opportunities ant walks and surrounded by a carriage offered by the Kootenay silver deposits. drive which winds along the cliffs and The truth is that much experience in Nebays of the peninsula, giving wonderful vada and Montana has made the 'Ameripanoramic glimpses of the sea, the whole can an expert, beyond all others, in silforms a recreation ground for this comver and in the methods of dealing with munity, born but yesterday, that the it. Besides, he goes to new fields of enproudest and most ancient capitals of terprise not merely to invest his money, but to look personally after his invest-Europe might envy. ments, as the British capitalist seldom

tunities, the openings are varied and ly have been built, or only at disastrous

and Cariboo alluvial deposits. The almost the precious metal from old washings

insuperable obstacles to the transport of where others could not make a living.

being gradually overcome so that hydrau- adian Pacific railway, and one of the ter-

Vancouver is the meeting place of the Empire's extreme west and east and south, for of the two main lines of One peculiarity of the industry should steamships which frequent the port, one be mentioned. Veins of silver ore are has its further terminus at Hong Kong singularly uncertain and variable. I found an agreement of opinion that they | and the other at Sydney. Their presence vindicates the policy which led Canada can be most successfully dealt with by to make such sacrifices to secure a base large companies taking up numbers of upon the Pacific. claims, and so able to balance successes

CLYDE'S HAMMERS.

When They Make Music Glasgow Enjoys Good Times.

Seattle, June 7 .-- G. S. Logan, after an absence of 21 months in Scotland, started from Glasgow on the steamer City of Rome on May 10th and came

through direct, with the exception of a few days spent in New York and delays caused by floods on the Canadian Paci-He said of affairs in Scotland: "Business over there is very good and capital is abundant, for the people have learned a lesson from the Australian where for many purposes it is preferred bank failures and are putting their money into home investments. The shipbuilding yards are filled with orders enough to employ them for three or four years, and some of them are even refusing orders. They are working principally on government orders for gunboats, torpedo boats

inously. Already the planking at the taken for the payment of duty, the money west approach is torn up, and it is necessary to cross over on elevated walks. delivered. It is anticipated that the bridge will have to be left open to-day. The west approach to the steel bridge is badly torn and damaged. A box car standing there chief of the Mosquitos. is nearly under water, and on either London, June 7.- A dispatch to side of it the track is afloat and twisted Times from Buenos Ayres says that the out of shape. Much of this is attributed papers there unanimously condemn the proposed loan as a breach of the pledge to the wash of passing steamers. The Madison street bridge is all right, and made by the president of the republic. although the water is uncomfortably They also condemn any idea of suspend deep on the east approach the planking ing the interest on the public debt. They is still firm and safe. declare that the national revenue is ra-There is a constantly increasing pros-

pidly decreasing in consequence of the ect that many of the smaller buildings general stagnation of commerce. in the north end will be lifted from their Guatemala, June 7.-It is reported that foundations and carried into the street. t Chalchuapa 500 Salvadoran soldiers The water is already from four to six feet in depth there, and in some cases rebel general, Madainago, defeated Gen-eral Bolanos at Tejutla. General Gutireaches to the tops of the first story windows. A score or more of cottages cres deceived General Ezeta by a retreat were deserted yesterday, the tenants piltowards Honduras, then made forced ing their household goods on rafts and marches and suddenly attacked Ezeta, row boats and moving to higher ground. forcing him to fall back from Cojute-Second and Fourth streets from Ankeny peque with heavy loss. General Rivas to the river appear to be entirely deserted, and portions of Sixth and Seventh dor, distinguished himself in the Guateare about in the same fix. The hotels and lodging houses on Third street are mala-Salvador war. crowded. Saloon men who have been reigns here, notwithstanding the glowing driven out of their places of business bulletins issued claiming victories over have built rafts and are doing business the rebels. The Ezetas are making a in the open air. Others have removed to

strong stand and a brave fight, but the the second story, where they appear to be doing a thriving trade. In that end streets are constantly patrolled, and peoof the town may be seen some of the most picturesque boats and rafts in the money and other portable property, fearflooded district, and they all do a good ing an attack. Volunteers have been business. Among them is a genuine min-ing boat, a regular double decker, which called for. The rebels are marching on Acajutla, and it is reported that the city came from nobody knows just where, but it is said from the upper Columbia. of La Union is in revolt. The commander of the Uniter States cruiser Benning-

INHUMAN PARENTS. People Who Insure their Children's Lives

-Oregonian.

and then Let Them Die. Bay City, Mich., June 7.-It is stated

country in a good condition financially here that parents in this city have inbefore the end of the year. He expects sured the lives of their children for palto have no opposition in the election. try sums in so-called industrial insurance concerns and then exposed the little ones New Electric Car System.

wilfully to the terrors of contagious and Washington, June 6.-Senator Stewart fatal diseases. For some time past a has become interested in a new electric life insurance company of New York street car system invented by Malone has been operating here, and has written Wheless of this city, and a company will hundreds of risks on the lives of children be organized with a capital stock of ranging from one and two years to fif-\$500,000. Instead of an overhead trolteen years old. The payments required were small, five and ten cents a week ley or slot the connection is made from electro-magnetized pins eighteen feet covering the premiums, and for this the apart along the centre of the track. Senparents in the event of the death of the ator Stewart says it is a wonderful inchildren received from \$15 to \$150. The vention and the best yet produced. chief officer of the city sanitary department has been at work on the cases, and

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. has found four cases where children were permitted to die during the past four months for no cause except to collect the insurance. One case occurred the past week where the parents got \$100 for the death of a fourteen year old girl. The attending physician says there was not the slight-est danger of death if the child had been attended to, but he was not called until has found four cases where children were

ton will protect American interests.

amers caused the flooring to creak out- under the new regime promises are not birds were piled up in a corner of The Tacoma, where they were later distribmust be paid down before the goods are | uted among the employees. It is estimated that at least 230 of the geese Clarence is under British protection.

It

were captured and carried away. This is said for effect. No one wants to hurt him, and he can still claim to be street, carried 63 geese by actual count, hurt him, and he can still claim to be each passenger being the happy possessor

of from three to six birds. TAKEN RED-HANDED.

The

Chinese Gamblers in 'Frisco Caught in the Very Act.

San Francisco, June 7.-Another painful surprise was given the gamblers of Chinatown last night. Sergeant Escola and the Native Son squad succeeded in accomplishing what has not been done in a ined the rebels, taking their arms. The | long time-the capture of a big lottery drawing. The news spread rapidly, caus ing consternation in Chinese quarters. Agencies are successfully raided once in a while, but seldom is a drawing taken. It was all dome very quietly, and the four Chinese engaged in supervising the drawing were locked up in the old city who threatened to march on San Salva- hall until bailed by Big Chung, the partner of Big Jim, notorious as the wealthiest and the boldest of the lottery pro-San Salvador, June 7.-Consternation | prietors.

A complete lottery drawing outfit was seized in the raid, together with \$363.75 in cash. The drawing was taking place in a small dark room up the winding reports show the rebels are gaining. The stairway of a Dupont street house. I was a remote place, most suitable for the ple are endeavoring to conceal their purpose for which it was selected.

Sergeant Escola and his squad slipped quietly up the stairs and along the dark passages, finally locating the apartment in which the drawing was being held. On breaking in the door the Chinese gang was discovered at work. The lottery "lay-out" was complete.

The operators made no demonstration. Tegucigalpa, Honduras, June 7.-Rep-They submitted quietly and aided the poresentatives of England are here brying lice in gathering up the tickets and coin, to arrange concessions for a railroad which had been spread out on rudely constructed tables. The Chinese lottery from here to Amapala, with a heavy land subsidy. The troops are paid. operators have succeeded in eluding the President Bonilla says he will have 'he police for some time. It is over a year since the last capture of a drawing was made. Of late the drawings have been held in back rooms, unfrequented attics, on the roofs of houses and in cellars. This last capture will no doubt keep them

moving at an even livelier pace.

The Speedy Paris.

New York, June 6 .- The American line steamer Paris is in, after the quickest passage from oStuhampton ever made. She left the Needles at 2.30 p.m. May 26, and arrived at Sandy Hook at 8.40 last evening over the souht course, covering 3,119 miles, and making an average of 20.1 knots per hour, the best average ever made. The time was 6 days 11 hours and 31 minutes. This does not break the record of 6 days 9 hours and 37 minutes made on July 21st last, but on that occasion she took the northern course and only covered 3,052 miles.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.