

A GOOD REPORT.

The Butte Inlet Country Within a Day's Journey by Steamboat.

Room For Hundreds of Ranches on Excellent and Well Watered Land.

To THE EDITOR:—I should like to draw the attention of your readers to the two river valleys up this Inlet. I arrived in Vancouver from England last February, and found much difficulty in obtaining information respecting lands available for settlement. Now, here is room for some hundreds of ranches on good land that will pay one well to clear, and where you would get nearly if not all your 160 acres available for cultivation, and not have to take in 30 or 40 acres of rock, as is the case with so many of the islands. The land is some of the finest to be found, the soil is sandy and clay loam, with places where the sand predominates, but there grass grows well. It is timbered with alder near the river, with spruce, fir and cedar nearer the mountains. I suppose that, speaking generally, one-third of each claim would be alder land. A great advantage is that here there is a market for all the produce raised, as the Government hold six square miles at the mouth of the Homathco, and four miles square in the Southgate, and for another town, thus there will be two towns within three miles of each other. Not only so, but these rivers form the natural highway through to the Chilcotin, Bulkley and Nechako valleys. Roads could be cut through alder rivers which would bring all the traffic of those valleys down to salt water and thus within a day's journey by steamboat with Victoria or Vancouver. Mr. Franklin has already cut a rough trail up the Southgate to Chilco and Tatla lakes, and intends this summer to improve it so that cattle can be driven down. There seems to be no difficulty except bridges across creeks, and once across a narrow part of the river and a gradual slope up the mountain hill Chilco lake lies at your feet. The Homathco would be the most direct one and would pass through some fine farming country. Trappers tell me that in one place in the valley there is room for probably forty settlers in a block. The Southgate is already settled up for seven miles. The great need is a good road, when the rest of the valley would be soon re-empted, and it would be a great benefit to have it surveyed.

We have fifteen children, but some are too young and others too old to be available for scholars; we want a few more and then we shall get a school. It seems a pity settlers should go so far north whilst there is land lying uncultivated much nearer, and which will soon be very valuable. All the settlers would be glad to give any information free to intending settlers personally or by letter.

W. G. WALKER,
Southgate river, Butte Inlet, Feb. 7, 1894.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

To THE EDITOR:—My attention has been called to a letter recently published in the Colonist signed by Dr. Davies, questioning the correctness of the figures in the report furnished the City Council by its committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

The information as to the cost of the Jubilee Hospital was taken from a communication sent to the Council on the 6th instant by J. St. Joseph, acting secretary, in which he stated the total cost of the Jubilee hospital to date was \$36,000.

The House Surgeon at the hospital kindly furnished the committee with the number of patients and particulars as to the hospital staff.

The cost of working expenses of the hospital were received by the committee at a meeting of the board of directors.

Dr. Davies has had the task to question the figures relating to the St. Joseph's hospital. These were received directly from headquarters, and can be relied upon beyond question.

It was not the intention of the committee to give a more detailed report; round figures, dealing with the various matters in a lump sum were considered sufficient to lay the desired facts before the Council.

It would seem from Dr. Davies' statement that the information given to the Council should have come from him and the Board of Directors of the Jubilee hospital—in fact the latter were incensed against the committee for gathering information about the hospital on the outside. That Dr. Davies should not approve of the committee's report is not surprising, as he is perhaps the only physician in Victoria who thinks the hospital is managed as it ought to be.

On making inquiries the committee found complaints numerous and loud against the management of the Jubilee hospital, and it seemed to the committee that the medical men of the city, who certainly ought to know more about hospital matters than we laymen, were the loudest to condemn the management, which they claimed was not only unjust to the medical profession at large but led to extravagance in the running expenses of the institution.

In further considering this matter of management the committee came to the conclusion that the whole trouble with the hospital was its large and unwieldy board of directors, which was not conducive to economy as its present financial distress fully demonstrates.

Dr. Davies, with his usual acumen, seems to have suddenly become aware that there was something wrong, for he agrees with the committee's suggestion that the board ought to be reduced in number, and that in the event of the city granting the required aid that it have its fair share of representation on the management. The doctor's reference to St. Joseph's hospital is certainly not complimentary. Yet there are a great many benighted persons who prefer to take their nursing at the hands of the good Sisters at St. Joseph's old "obsolete block hospital" than at the more costly, modern and pretentious rival. With your further kind indulgence I will give the figures of our report, and I am quite willing to leave the question of whether we did right in comparing the two hospitals to the decision of the intelligent reader:

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Cost, \$36,000 (including land, equipment, etc.); capacity 60 beds.

Average number of patients per annum for past three years, 40 83.

Cost per year, \$25,000 to \$26,712 (present cost).

Staff (all paid), 9 nurses, 11 other help, 1 resident surgeon, 1 non-resident secretary; total staff, 22.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Cost, \$42,000; capacity, 80 beds.

Average number of patients, between 50 and 60.

Total cost for 1893, \$11,250.

\$145, 9 visiting sisters, 6 other help.

paid; 1 non-resident physician (paid); total, 16.

J. KERR-WILSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

BARANOFF CASTLE.

The steamer City of Topeka, from the North, brings news of the burning to ashes of Baranoff Castle, at Sitka, on March 17. Although the building was less than 100 years old, it was the nearest approach to an antiquity of which the Northern Pacific Coast boasted. It was a picturesque old structure, built to endure for an enormous time, and of mammoth proportions. Were it not for the fire it might have endured for all time, as the structure was entirely of huge cedar logs, and was fastened throughout with copper bolts. Here it was that old Alexander Andreivitch Baranoff, at one time a Siberian merchant, but then a Russian noble and despotic Governor of all of British North America, held his court, and from there as headquarters, extended a line of forts and trading posts along the Coast as far south as San Francisco.

When Catherine II, Empress of Russia, had pushed her domain across the Behring sea and down the coast and on Kekoor hill her loyal follower planted his flag and erected his castle. Year after year and decade after decade has passed, the revolution and the civil war have been fought and until the fatal spark was formed into flame on the 17th Baranoff castle has endured the wrath of a thousand winters. Through sunshine and storm it was always the first to greet the eyes of the tourist. It is known all over the civilised world, as visitors from every clime have viewed its turrets and read and heard the romantic tales and legends that surround the old building with an air of mystery and solemnity. To the sublimely picturesque coast of Alaska, Baranoff castle was as the crumbling ruins of the old missions arg to California and Mexico. The loss to Sitka is irreparable, as it takes from her one of the principal objects of interest to those who spend the summer months there and on the Alaskan coast.

From Sitka, where the old baron had established a one-time important colony, he traded with Canton, Manila, the Sandwich Islands, New York, Boston and California, and at one time made that now desolate and obscure little village a mart of commerce known all over the Pacific coast. Broken with age and disease the old baron sought for leave of absence, and on his voyage toward home he died off the Island of Java, in 1818. The colony which he founded gradually died out, its commerce disappeared with the advent of Americans to the Pacific coast, and the country which he had seized and held for the Czarina was sold to this country. His sole monument on this American continent, the great castle in which, surrounded by his hosts of retainers, he once exercised the powers of an independent prince, has now gone down in ashes, and little is left to show that the entire Pacific coast of North America was at one time governed by the viceroy of the Great White Czar.

LENTONIA, O., March 19.—Coxey's army accomplished the seven miles march from Salem to this point in two hours. The roads were muddy and covered with snow, the sides being very hilly. A cold wind was blowing and some snow fell. It was learned this morning that a number of the men in the army are suffering from dysentery. A committee of local citizens met the troops and conducted them to a comfortable hall, where a hot lunch was served.

Joy Inexpressible
Another Boy's Life Saved
Health Blighted by Scrofula and
Hip Disease

Perfect Cure, Happiness and Health
Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



George Murphy.

Exeter, N. H.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for my boy. Some four years ago, when six years old, George was attacked by hip disease in his right leg. We had to get him a pair of crutches, with which he was able to move about, but became badly deformed. We had to have his right leg lanced just above the knee, and a few weeks later he was able to walk, but he was still ailing. He could not move about a little with his crutches, and he was in the hospital for three months. We consulted with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in 6 months he was

able to be dressed and go about the house without the crutches. He has now taken Hood's Sarsaparilla regularly for eighteen months, and for the past six months has been without the crutches, which he has outgrown by several inches. The sores have all healed, and the exception of one which is rapidly closing, only the scars and an occasional limp remaining as reminders of his suffering.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla in his case has truly done wonders, and he is daily gaining in flesh and good color. He runs about and plays as lively as any child. We feel an inexpressible joy at having our boy restored to health, and we speak in the highest terms of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. HANNA W. MORSE, Exeter, New Hampshire.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy on action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

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Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 75 years).

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that best and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Arrival of a Cargo of Cocoanuts From the South Sea Islands.

Flying Dutchman in a Russian Prison and His Sealing Schooner Seized.

Probably the first cargo of cocoanuts ever brought to Victoria for sale arrived on the British schooner Norma, from Washington and Fanning Islands, yesterday morning. The schooner's visit to Victoria is for the double purpose of disposing of the cargo of 25,000 cocoanuts and of finding a buyer for herself. She is owned by Capt. F. D. Walker, of Honolulu, who commands her; and who is accompanied by his two sons. She was built as a sealer, and was for several seasons engaged in the sealing business on the Japan coast.

The schooner had a very rough passage to Victoria, but is none the worse of it. About two days ago, it is stated, she encountered a terrific hurricane and bore to thirty hours. During this time the rudder wheel was lashed, all sails were down, everything made secure on deck, and the crew kept below. It is supposed that it was in this gale that the bark Archer was thrown on her beam ends. The Norma's crew report having passed on the voyage what appeared to be part of the carcass of a marine monster. It was floating on the surface of the water in a flat translucent mass with a deep red border, and was surrounded by thousands of sea gulls.

The manner in which Capt. Walker became owner of the Norma involves quite a romantic story. Five years ago, he, his wife and family and seven or eight others, were found by the vessel shipwrecked on a small island belonging to Midway Island, where they had subsisted for four months with nothing to eat but sea-birds, eggs and fish. They had started out from Honolulu on the bark Wanderer, Minister on a shark-hunting expedition, and, after passing through the various islands to the south of the Hawaiian group, sought protection from a storm near Midway Island. Their bark dragged her anchor and ran on the rocks. The crew, numbering 22 all told, escaped in the small boats and

reached land five miles distant. The bark was broken up so badly that they saved nothing from her, and as the island they were on was uninhabited and far away from civilization their position was not enviable. Six of the party, after being several months in this fix, left in a small boat to seek help, and have never been heard of since, while four of those remaining died, each in turn, before, by chance, the Norma passed near the island and, seeing the distress signals, took the survivors off.

On board the Norma now are three large land crabs, which were procured on one of the uninhabited islands in the South Sea. They are famed for the dexterous way in which they climb cocoanut trees and crack the nuts with their claws, with comparatively little trouble.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Once more the "Flying Dutchman" Capt. Hansen has become notorious. He left Juneau, Alaska, in the little schooner Emma about two months ago, and was not heard of until a short time ago, when it was learned that he and the Emma's hunters are being guarded within the walls of a Russian fortress. Late in the fall of 1893 Captain Hansen headed for Yokohama with 60 seals, intending to lay in supplies for his winter's cruise. After reaching his schooner he sailed north towards the Aleutian Islands, and when about five hundred miles north of the Japan coast he encountered some very severe weather. After a week of arduous labor with the stormy sea the schooner succeeded in getting into shelter in the lee of one of the small islands off the Siberian coast, where she was beached, her rudder fixed and sails replaced. When she put to sea again the barometer indicated the gathering of another storm. The schooner was put in trim, but was rapidly blown toward the Siberian coast. A Russian man-of-war sighted her and gave chase. They were famed for the dexterous way in which they climb cocoanut trees and crack the nuts with their claws, with comparatively little trouble.

Here she was boarded by the Russian commander, who put the crew in irons and in the name of his government seized the Emma as "a poacher." All were taken to Vladivostok, and Captain Hansen and his men thrown into prison. In all probability they will gain their liberty, but the schooner will be confiscated.

The bark Yosemite arrived in the Royal Roads from San Francisco yesterday. She is bound for Nansaimo for coal.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger head could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that best and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

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LIMITED LIABILITY.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Builders' Hardware.

Looks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc.

Loggers' Supplies.

Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Cut and Felling Saws, Cant Hooks, Peavies, Ox Bows, Gold Sticks, Log Rules, Boot Caulks, Chains, etc.

Mechanics' Tools.

All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.

Wagons.

Team, Farm and Spring Wagons.

Carts.

Dump, Road and Speeding Carts.

Carriages.

Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kensingtons and Phaetons.

Farm Machinery and Implements.

Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc.

Pumps.

In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.

Pipe.

Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.

Iron and Steel.

Plates, Bars and Hoops.

ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

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A full stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc. mrl-sm-d&

CAPITAL NOT

Cost of Site of the Victoria Buildings—Dominion Legislation.

The Bisley Team—Import in Trade Returns—Cattle Disease.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 2.—Hon. stated that the site of the Victoria buildings had cost \$75,000. Purchased from the Canadian Hotel Company. The Government means of knowing who comp

The transshipment of tea in England without the payment of the duties are not open.

Sir John Thompson informed that the new cattle disease will be investigated.

Mr. Davis resumed the debate on a capital speech. Donald (Huron), McInerney, Sample also spoke.

The Insolvency bill will be in the Senate to-morrow.

The Upper House discussed the question of allowing the Chamber for a ball, and refused.

The Dominion Rifle Association takes place on Wednesday.

A maritime province man will command the Bisley team this year.

In the Government Trade, Victoria imports and exports are credited to Vancouver. Col. P. the attention of the House to the tariff delegations are thick on to-day.

EX-PRESIDENT HARR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 2.—President Harrison's fourth lecture Development of the National Co

outlined the early attempts of to be united before the revolution sketches of the New England con

plan of union presented by W. and Benjamin Franklin. The fl

at union was caused by the host of Canada and the Dutch province of New York. This conference of

Colonies of New England was lo with suspicion by the crown, y

vantage of union was recogno from the royal standpoint,

ing the period until Englan possession of Canada her effort

factor of colonial union. Freque ences took place between the Co

errors, between delegates and be General Assemblies. In 1743,

second call for an American con jamin Franklin presented a plan

which is of the greatest import because of his most import

visions were incorporated in the constitution. The lecturer pause

appointment of the minor govern dials under Franklin's plan

council, approved by the

appointing postmaster by consen their approval by the President.

in advance of his time Franklin was seen in his advocating a form of go

substantially the same as that thirty-five years later also in the

rejection of the plan by the colo proposition was of the good, but premat

failure of all the efforts of the bringing about colonial union was caus

by the fact that every proposition the admission of the power of Parli

legislate for the colonies. The uni with the continental congress of

since has been continuous. This excluded sovereign authority by

by the United States. State Gov were organized in the Union as

No State was independent. No over sent an ambassador to a forei

No one State ever had its flag reco the high seas. Independence was

able to the individual colonies. Hl town as it was before Bunker Hill

was as essential to permanence as to the original powers derived from

ment of independence. Severa were not even mentioned by nam

constitution. The per.icious doo been held that this Government is

federation of sovereign States for any State could withdraw at will

is not a shadow of foundation fo claim.

CANADA'S DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—This w dian day at the Fair, and former

of the country across the line were force. Preparations were made for

entertainment of visitors in both the C cottage and the Canadian booth in a

tional building. Festive hall

coated for the occasion. These

special musical programme and the

were held in Festival hall. The

the exercises was an address by

Eberon Smith, president of the C

Auxiliary committee. The lacrosse

which arrived from the North to

season on the recreation grounds,

arrive in time to lay today, but

a reception in the Canadian cottage

will be games of lacrosse on Wed

Thursday and Saturday afternoons

week. In Thursday's game San F

players will take part.

MADRID, April 2.—Spain's great

national exhibition will be formally

noon to-morrow with imposing cere

participated in by representatives

court, the cabinet, senators and d

mayors of the principal cities, and

ing members of the world of manu

arts and science. The exposition

immense edifice known as the Palae

and Manufactures, which has been

the plan of the Crystal Palace in

This is the third international ex

that is placed to the credit of Spa

1877. Nearly every country is repr

and the exposition on the whole

superior to its predecessors. It w

thus until October 31.

WINNIPEG, April 2.—Wm. Devlin

torious cattle thief, has been ac

charged with stealing cattle from

in the Winnipeg district.