

A GOOD REPORT.

The Bute Inlet Country Within a Day's Journey by Steam-boat. 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 pp 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 these grass grows well. It is timbered with alder near the river, with spruce, fir and cedar near 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 Homaluk, and four miles square is held on the South gate 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 Chilootin, Blackwater and Nechaco valleys. Roads could be cut through alder rivers which would bring all the traffic of those valleys down to sail 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 Chilcoo and Tatis 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 Chilcoo lake lies at your feet. The Hornath road 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 advantage is a good road, when the rest of the valley would be soon pre-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 that there should be so much wilderness there is land lying uncultivated, 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, Bute Inlet, Feb. 7, 1894.

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 Andrievitch 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 Kekooni 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 wars have been fought and until the fatal spark was formed into flame on the 17th Baranoff castle has endured the wrath of a thousand gales and stood the rigors of a hundred winters. Through sunshine and storm it was always the first to greet the eyes of the tourist. It is known all over the civilized 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 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.

LEBONTIA, 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, besides 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. Committees of local citizens met the troops and conducted them to a comfortable hall, where a hot lunch was served.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

To THE EDITOR:—My attention has been called to a letter recently published in the Colonist signed by Dr. Davis, 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 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 Dr. Davis, acting secretary, in which he stated the total cost of the Jubilee hospital to date was \$38,000. 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. Davis has the had time 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. Davis' 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. Davis 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 conducted to economy as its present financial distress fully demonstrates. Dr. Davis, 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 to the management. The doctor's reference to St. Joseph hospital is certainly not complimentary. Yet there are a great many benefited persons who prefer to take their nursing at the hands of the good Sisters at St. Joseph's old "obscure block hospital" than at its 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).

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL. Cost, \$42,000; capacity, 80 beds. Average number of patients, between 50 and 60. Total cost for 1893, \$11,250. \$1645, 9 visiting sisters, 6 other help.

Joy Inexpressible Another Boy's Life Saved Health Blighted by Scrofula and Hip Disease Perfect Cure, Happiness and Health Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Exceter, 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. In a few weeks a second operation was performed, but he could not bear to move his growth was stopped and he had no appetite, and it was hard work to make him eat enough to keep him alive. A few weeks later we had his hip lanced, and following this five other operations, making eight running sores in all. We did all we could for him, but he grew weaker every day, although we had three of the best physicians. As a last resort we were prevailed upon by relatives who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with beneficial results to give the medicine a trial. We got one bottle about the first of March, 1892, and he had taken the medicine only a few days when his appetite began to improve. When he had taken one bottle he could move about a little with his crutches, which he had not been able to use for the preceding three months. We continued faithfully 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 undergone by several inches. The sores have all healed, and the excruciating pain which he had rapidly clearing, only the scars and 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 and plays as lively as any child. We feel as inexpressible joy at having our boy restored to health, and at the prospect of the highest terms of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. HANNA W. MURPHY, Exceter, New Hampshire.

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

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The Cattle are well bred; a much larger head could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 150 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, from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

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

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.

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CAPITAL NOT

Cost of Site of the Vic Buildings-Dominion I Legislation.

The Bisley Team-Import in Trade Returns-Cattle Disease

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, April 2.—Hon. stated that the site of the V buildings had cost \$75,000. purchased from the Canada Hotel Company. The Govern means of knowing who compa

The transshipment of tea in England without the payment vided the chests are not opene

Sir John Thompson informe kin that the new cattle die County will be investigated.

Mr. Davin resumed the de Donald (Honors), McInerney, Sample also spoke.

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

The Upper House discussi doors the question of allowin the Chamber for a ball, and refu

The Dominion Rifle Associat taken place on Wednesday.

A maritime province man w command the Bisley team this

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

EX-PRESIDENT HARR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Apr President Harrison's fourth lectu

Development of the National Co outlined the early attempts of to be united before the revolutio sketches of the New England co

of 1643, the later Colonial Conf plan of union presented by W and Benjamin Franklin. The fi

at York was caused by the hosti of Canada and the Dutch provin of New York. This confederacy

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

because some of its most import ences took place between the Co errors, between delegates and be

General Assemblies. In 1743, second call for an American cong jamin Franklin presented a plan

which is of the greatest import because of its distinguished auth

because some of its most import ences were incorporated into the constitution. The lecturer pause

a comparison between the man appointment of the minor governa als under Franklin's plan

council, approved by the

appointing postmaster by comm their approval by the President.

In advance of his time Franklin w 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 coloni

proposition was good, but premat as was essential to permanenc as to

The congress of 1775 was pr composed of popular conventions, an important step was the declaratio

pendence. Union preceded indepe and was recognized by America necessary antecedent. Independ

declared by the united colonies and by the United States. State Gov were organized in the Union as

No State was independent. No ever sent an ambassador to a fore No one State ever had its flag reco the high seas. Independence was

able to the individual colonies after as it was before Bunker Hill

town as it was essential to permanen as to

ment of sovereignty. States for any State could withdraw at will is not a shadow of foundation fo claim.

CANADA'S DAY.

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

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

tertainment of visitors in both the C cottage and the Canadian booth in

tional building. Festivals hall coated for the occasion. There

special musical programme and the were held in Festival hall. The

the exercises was an address by Eboron Smith, president of the C Auxiliary committee. The lacrosse

which arrived from the North to season on the recreation grounds,

arrive in time to play to-day, 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

tional exhibition will be formally

noon to-morrow with imposing ce

participated in by representatives

court, the cabinet, senators and

mayors of the principal cities, and

ing members of the world of manuf

art and science. The exposition i

immense edifice known as the Pala

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

thence until October 31.

WINNIPEG, April 2.—Wm. Devlin

torious cattle thief, has been a

charged with stealing cattle from

in the Winnipeg district.