THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

ANOTHER GENTLE REMINDER.

If you are one of those still in arrears for your subscription to the Weekly World it is absolutely necessary that a remittance of the sum due should be made, and at once. A newspaper cannot be issued without money. This commodity is as necessary to the publisher as to any other class of business men in the community. Cash has to be paid for wages, paper, telegraph, rent, fuel, light and many other things. Without money—and lots of it at that—The World would cease to exist. This we are certain our patrons do not wish. Then evince your interest in us and the appreciation you have for our labors by sending at an early date your quota of indebtedness in order to enable us to meet our obligations and carry out contemplated improvements in the establishment and in connection with the paper, all of which, we assure you, will render The World even more acceptable to its subscribers and patrons than it is even at present. Address all letters (registering those containing money) to

THE WORLD OFFICE,
Vancouver, B. C. Canada.

FALL SHOWS.

The regular annual period for the display of the products of the field, orchard, garden, dairy and kitchen, is again at hand, and for a week or two considerable of our space will be devoted to them. Whilst interest in these fairs will not be great among our city readers there can be no manner of doubt that to rural, agricultural and stock-raising people the season will be of the livelliest discription. This is as it should be, for of all the industries and resources which our Province possesses, that of ranching immeasurably transcends all the rest, because it more permanent, and of greater advantage to the entire community. The wealth of any nation springs from the soil, and whilst ours cannot be classed as a farming country, yet there are within its bounds vast areas of excellent land, the capabilities of which, when placed under proper conditions, are extraordinary. Those who visit the shows from year to year cannot fail to observe the very marked change which is taking place gradually both as regards the exhibits in the various classes of grain, roots and vegetables, fruit, domestic work and live stock. The agriculturists are possessed of a spirit of emulation to a certain extent; but they do not go far enough. All should encourage those promoting the fairs by bringing out the best they have. They are object lessons and invariably result in much good. There is no farmer, stock-raiser or orcnardist who does not feel a certain amount of pride in his work. He may think himself, in his particular line, the superior of others, and it is only when he comes in competition with his fellows that he is able to realize his mistake. Comparisons in this case are not odious, since it is only by drawing these from time to time that advancement can be made, and the field here in this respect is large. That vast strides have been made in the last 10 years is undeniable, but much has yet to be accomplished. We have the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, under Superintendent Sharp's guidance, and it is doing excellent work. His success should induce many to forge ahead, and place agriculture on the high plane it should occupy in this Province, where the diligent have many advantages not enjoyed by their co-laborers elsewhere in the Dominion. We admit that there are a few drawbacks, but as compared with other countries they are insignificant.

As there will be a large number of outsiders at the forthcoming exhibitions strenuous efforts should be made to render each of them a success. They are the best possible advertisement British Columbia can have, and each individual should realize that a certain amount of responsibility rests upon his shoulders. The aim should be to bring out to the larger shows—those at Victoria and New Westminster—as well as to the township or district ones—the very best things.

Richmond leads off this year, holding the first one at Steveston next Friday and Saturday; another is to be held at Eburne later on. The one at the Capital opens next Monday and continues for the entire week. Others in various sections are to follow in rapid succession, the dates of which are published elsewhere in this issue.

The result of the Westmoreland election was claimed by our contemporary, the Victoria Colonist, to be an overwhelming triumph for the Conservative party. Those who knew the constituency were not at all hopeful that the Liberals would gain it. Now that the official returns are published it is ascertained that the victory of Mr. Powell can only be claimed as a crushing defeat for the Conservatives. The total vote polled for Mr. Powell was 2,754, a reduction of 451 from the 4,205 obtained by Mr. Wood in 1891, and Mr. Killam 2,990, an increase of 943 over the 2,057 obtained by Mr. George in 1891. The Conservatives explain the increase in the Liberal vote by pointing cut that the contest of 1891 was a walk-over for Mr. Wood. But this only enhances the difficulty of accounting for the decline in the Conservative vote. The Speaker contest ought to have increased that vote, and so ought the growth of the voting population, which the statistician puts at 30 per cent. The Liberal vote increased 47 per cent., the Conservative vote declined nearly 11 per cent. If this is the kind of result the Colonist and the rest of the Conservative press in this Province claim as a "crushing victory," they are quite welcome to any solace they are able to derive from it.

The Winnipeg Nor'Wester recently said: Considering the ridiculous reports that were telegraphed all over the Dominion as to the feeling that exists in Winnipeg regarding the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, personal violence on his incoming being hinted at, it might not be an inappropriate suggestion to make that the reception to our new Lieut.-Governor be made as cordial as possible. Mr. Patterson is our Lieut.-Governor and personally is entitled to all the respect and cordiality that lie within our power to meet him with. The overlooking of the claims of Manitobans may have been unjust, but that is past and gone and Mr. Patterson cannot be blamed. A warm reception tendered at the present time would not only be an act of courtesy, but under the circumstances almost a necessity to show the other Provinces who are frequently so misinformed as to the condition of things in the West, that we are incapable of the petty boorishness of insulting Her Majesty's representative on account of an inconsiderate act on the part of the Dominion Government.

SUBSCRIBERS remitting money should see to it that the numbers on the address wrappers are changed. This is necessary, in order to avoid errors in giving credit for the sums sent us.

Premier Blair of New Brunswick is tired of coalition, and the Liberal members desire to appeal to the people at once They believe if they were sustained it would help Mr. Laurier in the coming elections. Hon. A. G. Blair and Hon. H. R. Emmerson, both staunch Reformers, are the strong men in the Government.

The report that Sir John Schultz is again trying his hand at securing a settlement of the Manitoba school question may safely be taken as a canard, says the Brantford Expositor. He burnt his fingers once with it, and as he has no chance of getting a second term as the price of meddling with what is not his business, he will probably tell Sir Mackenzie Bowell to pull his own chestnuts out of the fire. The attitude reported to be taken by Mr. Greenway is the only proper one. The last answer sent to Ottawa was the answer of the Legislature, and the Executive of the Province has no right to either modify or supplement it. Whatever Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Greenway may agree to do at a conference, if they hold one, must be submitted to and approved by the Manitoba Legislature before it can it regarded as binding on the Province. So long as Mr. Greenway adheres to this position he is safe. For the rest we beg to remind him that the man who tries to sup with a certain person needs a long spoon.

The Toronto Globe in referring to the Regina Leader's proposal to repeal the gerrymander act of 1892 by beginning with a redistribution of the Province of Quebec, says it is not proposed, however, to touch Ontario, where the gerrymander of 1882 and 1892 give the Conservatives all the advantage they can hope to enjoy.

The Boston Daily Standard numbers among its employes a young man, a compositor, who holds the record of being the fastest machine typesetter in the world. He is 28 years of age, and his name is George W. Green. One afternoon recently in the composing room of the paper in one hour he set 12,320 ems, uncorrected, and 10,720 ems, corrected matter, on a Merganthaler linotype. The matter was solid agate, that is, with no spacing or leading between the lines, of what is the smallest-sized type used on a newspaper. It would take a fast hand compositor about 10 hours' time to do the same amount of work. A. A. Benney, reader, and G. A. Maitland, copy holder, also an expert operator, were proof-readers on Mr. Green's trial, and the time-keepers were G. F. Gale of the Globe, B. W. Isfort of the Herald, and H. L. Coleman of the Standard. C. A. Noble, superintendent of the Post composing room, acted as judge. Lee Riley, a noted New York expert, who held the previous record, set 9,700 corrected ems in one hour. Mr. Green will soon try to set 13,000 ems corrected in an hour, which the experts who witnessed his recent work, think he will reach, as the mark was made under great difficulties, which will be overcome. Mr. Green was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and has been a printer 14 years, the last three years being spent as a machine operator.

James Colebrooke Patterson, who has been sworn in Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, was first returned to Parliament for North Essex in 1878, is a son of the late James Patterson, formerly of Kingston, near Dublin. He was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1839, and educated in Dublin, and was after wards a practising barrister in Ontario. For years he was reeve of Windsor. From 1878 until the general election of 1891 he represented North Essex in the House of Commons. In 1887 he was defeated but afterwards was elected at the bye-election in West Huron, being called on to take the position of Secretary of State in Sir John Thompson's Government.

It is interesting to note in an article on prison reform in England, which appears in the last number of the Nineteenth Century, that the Englishman, who, a few years ago, ridiculed the reformatory system adopted in some American prisons, are approaching those same methods, and that the alteration has been accompanied by a perceptible decrease in crime. Whether this has been consequent upon the modification of the severities formerly practiced cannot, of course, be positively ascertained, but it is evident at least that the adoption of humane and scientific methods has not had a disastrous effect.

The unwarranted prominence given foreign in proportion to domestic trade leads to many ridiculous conclusions. The smaller nations have less chance for the necessary exchange of commodities within their boundaries, and are represented as having greater commerce per capita than the larger nations with diversified industries. If a nation could consist of one man, his whole earnings and expenses would be foreign trade, and that nation would have an unapproachable per capita commerce. Trade is individual, not national.

Hon. Joseph Pope, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is dead; aged 92 years. He was born at Plymouth, Eng., going to Prince Edward Island in 1818. He entered into a merchandise and ship-building co-partnership at Bedeque with his brothers, John and William Pope. His career in and out of politics was most exemplary, and his name was identified with many of the most noticeable improvements in his adopted country. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his decease.

At the exhibition ground, Toronto, Sir C. H. Tupper, Minister of Justice, said that while there had been differences of opinion as to the wisdom of this legislation, Canadians were alone in the demand that their right to legislate as a self-governing colony must be conceded by the Home Government or the grandest conceptions of British statesmen, both at home and in the colonies, might be long and unfortunately delayed.

The State of New York has a prison at Auburn for women exclusively, which is managed wholly by women, there being but one man connected with it—the warden—and he only as a figure-head, all the keepers being women under the direction of a matron. It is a remarkably well-managed prison, though the world hears very little about it, and it is an economically managed prison, for the convicts do all the work.

The successful carriage of such perishable articles as plums and pears across the whole width of this continent and then across the Atlantic, delivering them in the London market in a sound condition is a triumph of transportation.

Henry Frowde, manager of The Oxford University Press, is in Montreal. He expressed himself as opposed to the Canadian copyright bill, and suggested an Imperial copyright law covering the colonies as well as Great Britain.

The new woman keeps on insisting that the word "obey" shall be stricken out of the marriage service and the old woman says nothing, simply smiles softly to herself, and keeps on ruling just as she has done for hundreds of years.

An Ottawa despatch gives currency to the rumor that ex-Lieut.-Governor Aikins of Manitoba, is to receive one of the vacant senatorships.

AN OLD-TIME POLITICIAN.

Amongst the guests registered at the Manor house are Dr. John and Mrs. Barr, of Shelburne, Ont., who are on their way around the continent. Dr. Barr represented the county of Dufferin in the Ontario Legislature since 1872 up to the last general election, as a Conservative, when he was knocked out by the Patron of Industry candidate by a tremendous majority. He is an old-time acquaintance of Dr. Carroll, and both having not met for 15 years, they were pleased to see each other once more. Fred Schofield was another old-time acquaintance of Dr. Barr's, and many old reminiscences were brought up and talked over. The Doctor is still a keen politician, and an exceedingly pleasant gentleman. This is his first trip to the coast, and he is greatly pleased with all he has seen.

FALL SHOWS FOR 1895.

Following is a list of agricultural shows to be held in this Province for the Fall of 1895:

Richmond, Steveston	Sept. 13-14
Victoria	Sept. 16-21
Surrey, Cloverdale	Sept. 25
Cowichan, Duncan's	Sept. 26
Langley, Marrays' Corners	Sept. 28
Inland, Ashcroft	Oct. 1
Kamloops, Kamloops	Oct. 1-2
Chilliwack	Oct. 2-3
Westminster, Westminster	Oct. 2-4
Okanagan, Vernon	Oct. 8-11
Richmond, A. & I., Eburne	Oct. 9-11
Delta, Ladner's	Oct. 15
	Oct. 16

Colic and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am, subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and Dr. Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

PROF. SAUNDERS' OBSERVATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

He Speaks of the Dairying and Fruit-Growing Industries in Most Encouraging Terms.

During his recent visit to British Columbia, Prof. Saunders, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, spent two or three weeks investigating the agricutural, horticultural and other resources of the Province. His report thereon is as follows: The question of dairying is now engrossing the attention of the farmers on the Pacific coast, and the first co-operative creamery has been put in operation in the Delta lands, near Ladner's Landing. At this point there are about 75,000 acres of valley land suitable for grazing, growing hay and fodder crops, and therefore admirably adapted for dairying purposes. The creamery has been running only a few weeks and it is at present turning out about 300 lbs. of butter daily. While the quantity of good agricultural land is much less in British Columbia than in the other Provinces, there are many districts where dairying can be carried on profitably. Hitherto the Province has depended on Manitoba and the Territories for its butter supply, but now the home product may be looked for in competition with the eastern imports.

Prof. Saunders also paid a visit to one of the larger fish canneries at New Westminster, where he had an opportunity of inspecting the whole process of canning the sockeye salmon. The professor was fortunate enough to be present during the big run of the salmon up the Fraser river, and thus he had the privilege of witnessing some of the most interesting phases of the fishing season. This was expected to be an "off" year and the fishermen were surprised at the large catches made. In the cannery visited 270 Chinamen and Indian women were employed cleaning and canning the fish, and several interesting and recently invented labor-saving devices were in operation. In one department the tins were being made by Chinese under contract. With such labor the price of putting up a case of fish ready for shipment is about 50 cents. The price paid for fish at the time of the professor's visit was 30 cents each for fish weighing from six to eight lbs. This was an exceptionally high price and was based on the expectation that the run of salmon would be small; but as the catch exceeded the calculations the price fell to the rates considerably, and the fishermen were content to accept the reduction. Last year the price paid was about 10 cents per fish. The Indians and others engaged in fishing make a great deal during the short period of the salmon run, two men with one boat making from $20 to $50 and sometimes more than that in a single night. The work is said to be very laborious and the pay not too well earned. More than 1,000 licenses were issued during the past season for boats on the Fraser river, and as may be imagined a busy scene is presented on the stream from New Westminster to Boundary Bay.

The fruit-growing industry of British Columbia, Prof. Saunders states, is developing rapidly. The cultivation of plums has extended, perhaps more than any other kind of fruit. The returns from plums are much quicker than apples, though these are being planted largely. The fruit growers of British Columbia have yet much to learn in regard to packing, the professor observed, but during a recent meeting of their association held at Agassiz the matter was discussed, and it is expected that rapid improvement will be made in future. Insular and defects remedied as soon as possible. The crop of plums this year is unusually large. A small orchard on the Experimental Farm, planted five years ago, yielded over two tons last year while the present crop is estimated to exceed four tons. The experiments being conducted on the Experimental Farm at Agassis serve to show that the higher bench lands on the sides of the mountains are admirably adapted for fruit growing. The low lands are not only subjected to damage by floods, but the areas are limited, so that the use of the higher bench lands will render available large tracts for small fruit, and will give a great impetus to the industry. The apple crop is good this year, especially on the young trees, but pears have not yielded so well. Cherries and all other varieties of small fruit are borne heavily. Prof. Saunders sees no reason why in a very short time British Columbia should not produce all the fruit required between the Pacific coast and the Red river. The quality of British Columbia plums is superior to those of California, and the quality of the apples is very much superior to the produce of the States to the South. This superiority is attributed to the cooler air and the fact that irrigation is not used in cultivation.

Prof. Saunders says considerable excitement prevails in some sections of the Province in consequence of recent discoveries of gold. While he was in the Okanagan valley parties of miners were seen starting off in various directions to open up gold mines. The output of gold in the Kootenay district has been considerable of late, and several mines have changed hands at very high figures. Many miners have been attracted from eastern Canada and the States, and much development in the mining industry may be looked for in the next few months. The miners consume a great quantity of meat and vegetables, which the farmers are doing their best to supply.

VICTORIANS ABROAD.

They Reach Revelstoke and Are Cordially Welcomed.

Revelstoke, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—The Victoria Board of Trade start to-night for all the principal points south. They leave here on the new steamer Nakusp. This afternoon they assembled and met the Revelstoke Board of Trade, which has only been formed some six weeks. J. D. Sibbald greeted the Victorians on behalf of the local board. He spoke particularly of a store-car run by the C. P. R. between Donald and Kamloops. He explained that those operating the car did so the merchants along this route as an injustice. C. B. Hume also spoke of the store-car. No particular information could be given about the car management. D. R. Ker, the president of the Victoria board, suggested that they communicate with the Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster boards about the matter for co-operation.

The next question taken up was the proposed railway bridge over the Columbia at Revelstoke, which Mr. Sibbald states is to be erected without a draw. In early days a steamer, the 49'er, ran from The Little Dalles, Ore., to Downie Creek, 18 miles north of Revelstoke, the country that is now fast coming to the front as a mining district. The Revelstoke people are anxious that pressure be brought to bear on the C. P. R. people to have a draw put in the new bridge. Col. Prior stated that the draw would have to be put in so long as the stream is navigable.

D. R. Ker expressed on behalf of the Victoria Board of Trade the pleasure it gave them of meeting with the people of Kootenay. They were anxious, he stated, to divert considerable of the trade going to the south of the boundary to the coast cities of British Columbia.

J. M. Kellie, M. P. P., was present. He spoke enthusiastically of the Kootenay country. He expected to see seven or eight million dollars taken out next year, and a steady increase year by year until over $40,000,000 will be taken out, which he considered quite within the limit. He was of the opinion that the country north of Revelstoke is fully as rich in minerals as that to the south, but lack of capital and a freight rate of $8 per lb. on goods packed from Revelstoke north has been the means of keeping the development of the country back. He expected to see a number of Rossilands in Kootenay yet. He was of the opinion that steamers would yet be run north from Revelstoke, and it would be a serious matter if a draw were not put in the contemplated new bridge. Said he, if no smelter at Revelstoke, the ore from the north will likely be shipped down to the first one below Revelstoke, and in all cases a draw bridge will be a necessity. He wished the visitors a pleasant trip, and assured them that they had a great deal to see.

Col. Prior complimented the people of Revelstoke upon having such alive member as Mr. Kellie. He was sure that they never had a better man. There were in all about 40 at the meeting, which is the first to be held by the excursionists so far.

Dan McGillivray, the contractor, has just returned from Kootenay. He has 100 men at work on the extension of the Arrow Lake branch of railway, from Wigwam, 15 miles south of Revelstoke, to the lake, a distance of 13 miles. The work was started Aug. 26th, and Mr. McGillivray hopes to have the clearing finished this month. He was down through the mining sections, and never saw the country look so prosperous as at present.

A CHANCE MISSED.

Now is the Time When a Vancouver Ship-yard Would Reap Its Reward.

Never perhaps in its history was there a time when it would be of more advantage to Vancouver to have a thoroughly equipped ship-yard than at present and many doubtless now regret that the scheme brought forward a couple of years ago did not go through. The Japanese navy is to be augmented and the Chinese will have to build new ships, and had we the yards no place is in a better position to secure some of the orders than Vancouver.

The Japanese navy at the commencement of the war, it is learned from H. I. J. M. Consul T. Nosse, had 36 warships of all descriptions, with a total tonnage of 67,924, besides 25 torpedo boats of 1,568 tons. Ten of these war vessels played the most prominent part in the war, and not one was lost. On the other hand 14 warships and nine torpedo boats were captured from the Chinese. Of steel cruisers Japan now has of her original strength the Matsushima, Itsukushima, Hashidate, 4,278 tons and 5,400 horse power each; Naniwa and Takachiho, 4,760 tons and 7,650 horse power each; Yoshino, 4,216 tons and 16,968 horse power; Akitushima, 3,150 tons and 8,516 horse power; Chiyoda, 2,439 tons and 5,678 horse power; Takao, 1,778 tons and 2,232 horse power; Tsukushi, 1,372 tons and 2,433 horse power; Izumi, 3,000 tons, 6,500 horse power; Suma, 2,700 tons and 85,000 horse power. The second class cruisers there are the Kongo, which visited Vancouver some time ago and the Hiyei, each of 2,284 tons and 2,935 horse power, and the Kuje of the same style of 3,572 tons and 2,930 horse power. The iron clad Fusu, the only one in the original navy, is of 3,777 tons and 3,650 horse power. Of plain cruisers there are the Musashi, Katsuragi and Yamato, each of 1,502 tons and 1,622 horse power, the Kaimon of 1,397 tons and 1,267 horse power; the Tenrieu, 1,547 tons and 1,267 horse power. There are three corvettes, the Tsukuba, Kasuga and Amama, of 1,876, 1,289 and 1,445 tons respectively. The despatch boats Yaeyama and Jingu are of 1,609 and 1,464 tons each. There are five steel gunboats, the Atago, Chokai, Akagi, Oshima and Maya, each of 622 tons, except the Oshima of 640 tons. Of other gun boats there are the Amagi, Banjo and Hocho and of brigantines the Kanju, Manju, Tateyama and Ishikawa. The torpedo catcher Tatsuta completes the list of the old navy. It has a tonnage of 875 and a horse power of 5,500.

The vessels captured from the Chinese are the gun boats Tsubokiang and Haiking, the brigantine Kuangpeiho, the battleship Chen-Yuen, steel cruiser Tsiyuen, iron clad Pingyuen, torpedo cruiser Kwang-pei and the steel gun boats Chinan, Chin-chu, Chin-ee, Chin-tung, Chinpei and Chin-yen, of 2,300 tons.

Under construction at home and abroad the Japanese now have five vessels—the steel cruiser Akashi, 2,700 tons and 8,500 horse power; the despatch boat Miyako, 1,350 tons and 6,000 horse power; and the battle ships Fujiyama and Kirishima, each of 12,500 tons and 15,000 horse power.

This gives Japan a total of 57 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 123,473 besides 24 torpedo boats. From an authoritative source a World reporter has learned that the Army and Navy bill to be submitted to an extraordinary session of the Japanese Parliament, and which it is expected will be passed through almost unanimously, will provide for the purchase of four first-class armored battle-ships of the H. M. S. Royal Sovereign type and of 12,000 tons burthen each, eight fast cruisers of 4,500 tons each and 12 torpedo catchers of 800 tons each. These are all to be constructed within four years, so that at the end of 1899 Japan will have ready to salute the birth of the new century 70 ships with a total tonnage of 200,000. The cost of the new ships is estimated at $40,000,000 gold.

Besides this chance of work for Japan which Vancouver sees with reluctance she has missed there is also the possibility that China may awaken to the need of restoring her navy which now stands as zero. If she does she will surely not again try to secure a cheap navy cheaply equipped. She has paid heavily for doing that once. The Cramps of Philadelphia and the Prescott Iron Works of San Francisco have been representatives in Japan now seeking to secure for the first time an order for an American firm from the Japanese admiralty. Japanese officials from their recent experience say that the British build the best ships but they have a partiality for French arms.

A WORD FOR THE JAPS.

Under the heading, No Nonsense of This Kind, the New York Sun says editorially: We learn from the San Francisco Chronicle that Senator White of California is considering the subject of Japanese exclusion. The commissioner of labor in that State, one Fitzgerald, is urging the Senator to introduce into Congress a bill designed to shut out the Japs, on the ground that "the present influx from Japan has the most pernicious effect on the labor conditions of the coast, and that as a class they are even more obnoxious than the Chinese." If the Hon. Stephen M. White is a sensible statesman, he will hurry around the corner whenever he sees Fitzgerald approaching in the street, and will take precious good care not to be at home when that functionary rings the door bell. Public sentiment in this country is growing to tolerate any application of the old sand-lot ideas and arguments to the people of Japan who want to come to our country to live. The alleged interests of "labor on the Coast" will not be helped by Congress forcing into treating the Japanese of 1895 as undesirable immigrants, barbarians unfit to enter our gates. The statesman who at this stage of the world's progress undertakes to start an anti-Japanese agitation, or to inaugurate legislation sure to make an end of the friendly relations existing between the people of the United States and the Japanese of the Orient, will speedily find himself in a very ridiculous and uncomfortable position. Senator White has not the reputation of being a fool. The Japanese have won the respect and sincere friendship of the people of this republic, not less by their marvellous manifestations of national energy and genius, than by engaging traits of individual character exhibited by those of their race who have come in contact with us. Their new-born nation is not going to pour its population into the United States. The Japanese have too much to do at home for the next 50 years or so, in working out the manifest destiny that shines now with a promise so bright. Close amity and mutually pleasant and profitable intercourse in the years to come, is the programme as between the United States and Japan. The labor agitator or the short-sighted politician who gets in the way of it is sure to get knocked down and walked over.

THE SEALER BEATRICE.

Clas. Doering, owner of the seized sealing schooner Beatrice, left for Victoria to-day. To a World reporter he stated that every gun belonging to the Beatrice is stored here with C. E. Tisdall. He went out himself with the vessel as far as Cape Flattery and is positive that there was not a gun aboard. The captain was most carefully instructed by Customs Collector Bowell as regards all the changes in the law, and both captain and crew signed with the understanding that if they made any breaches of the law they would forfeit all their pay. Mr. Doering thinks that the seizure is due to some misunderstanding.

EVERYWHERE WE GO

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is the great blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Happenings in and About the City of New Westminster.

New Westminster, Sept. 10.—In reply to a request for definite orders touching the mater of an application for bail made in the district court by Mr. Henderson, on behalf of W. H. Fielding, Provincial Officer Bullock-Webster has received from the department a telegraphic message, short but decisive, "Cannot accept bail." Therefore, until the remanded preliminary hearing, which will take place next Monday, Mr. Fielding will remain in confinement at the jail.

It is rumored in lumbering circles that the rebuilding of the Brunette saw mills at the camp will be commenced at an early date. This has been looked upon as the most probable course the company would adopt and does not create much surprise, but nevertheless the probability of work starting in the near future will give much satisfaction to a large number of men, who have been thrown out of employment by this fire.

The celebration committee will meet at 8 o'clock this evening in the city hall. All the arrangements are sailing along in good shape and the committees feel confident of the success of the coming fete. Arrangements are being made under favorable auspices to have excursions from several points. The music committee are preparing to furnish a protracted concert of band music to the visitors and citizens during fair week. The jail forces, which have been placed at the disposal of the park committee, will start work at once to put the race track in good shape for the tournaments. The reception committee to assist the officials of the Royal Agricultural Society and to represent the citizens in all matters connected with the reception of guests, comprise the following: Ex-officio, the Mayor and Council; Mr. Justice McCreight, Judge Bole, G. E. Corbould, M. P., J. B. Kennedy, M. P. P., Sheriff Armstrong, I. B. Fisher, ex-Sheriff Armstrong, J. C. Brown, W. J. Armstrong, J. C. Armstrong, E. A. Wyld, Chas. G. Major, Alex Ewen, A. J. McColl, Q. C., D. S. Curtis, John Hendry, B. Douglas, J. S. Clute, jr., Geo. D. Brymner, John McKenzie, D. J. Munn, Charles Warwick, John Wilson, John McNab, J. A. Webster, M. M. English, Geo. Kennedy, Jas. Leaney, Thos. Hunt, Geo. Kennedy, F. R. Glover, J. S. C. Fraser, Wm. Moresby, Howard DeBeck, T. Gifford, T. R. Pearson, J. Cunningham, R. S. Drummond and Mike Hayes.

It was resolved at last night's meeting of the council to award the contract for building the Fraser river bridge to the Bullen Bridge Company, subject to the satisfactory sale of the debentures in the market. This important action of the council was passed by a vote of 4 to 3 in a council of 10 votes, 7 only being present. On this ground the Mayor has declined to endorse the action of the board of aldermen. These strained relations are likely to further complicate bridge matters.

New Westminster, Sept., 11.—Keen interest was evinced in the international yacht race yesterday. It was much of a surprise to find that we had so many Yankees in the community. They are very enthusiastic and so confident that the Defender will win in the series that many have offers out of two to five on the final result. Some prominent Americans were so confident that they put up money at $10 to $5 on the Defender. Stake holders decline to pay over till after the protest is decided by the committee. The same odds are offered in modest amounts on the result of to-morrow's race but so far few bets are accepted. Flags were hoisted in honor of the British yacht victory and will remain up during the next race.

Conductor Harry Graves, with Mrs. Graves and family, have returned home from a vacation trip to their old home in St. John's N. B. When asked how they found the heat very trying during August and the contrast was extreme as passing through Banff they experienced a decided change. Last Sunday there was a fresh fall to the depth of seven inches. There was also considerable snow in the Cascades and the temperature was decided fresh.

Conductor Richardson, who has been relieving on the local line, will return to-day to his duties on the freight service.

At the meeting of the citizens general celebration committee held in the city hall last evening there was a good attendance present, and a large amount of routine work was accomplished. A committee on horse racing was appointed and consists of the following: Messrs. Leamy, James Brennan, George Adams and Sim. Huff, who will report prospects at the next meeting of the central committee, and in the meantime will meet at the Grotto on Thursday evening and there arrange a programme of races which will be submitted on Tuesday night to the Central committee.

The committee on wheeling sorts, F. G. Turner, W. Keay and Jas. McMartin have decided upon the following programme for the October meet at Queens Park, which has been approved by the Central committee: Class A.—1 mile novice; 2, half-mile open; 3, two-mile (2.50 class); 4, one mile open; 5, one mile, boys under 18; 6, three mile handicap; 7, two mile open; 8, three mile team race, three men to compose the team; 9, two mile consolation, handicap. A special feature of the meet will be a fancy dress parade. The prizes in the above events are of a liberal nature and when classified will form an inducement to wheelmen to compete. The bicycle track is being put in first-class shape.

Turner, Hart & Co., have removed one door east and their old premises are being refitted for a crockery and glassware department to be occupied as a branch of R. F. Andersons business. These changes are in the old Bank of Montreal premises, the property of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

A petition couched in most respectful terms was circulated to-day and received a number of signatures. It was addressed to Shirley & Hoy who have an immense sign covering the front of their store with the announcement that they are leaving the country and the entire stock must be sold. The burden of the petition is that they will remove the sign as it is calculated to injure the province and the city in the minds of tourists, who will not consider that it is only the usual way to attract notice. As a matter of fact the firm are really in earnest and intend selling out, but they are going up to the mines where they will probably re-embark in the trade.

CLOVERDALE FLASHES.

Cloverdale, Sept. 9.—The weather for the past week has been rather showery, doing some damage to the grain yet ungathered.——The service in the Methodist church was conducted on Sept. 1st, by Rev. Mr. Moody, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. Bowell, who preached in the Homer street Methodist church, Vancouver.——The annual concert of the Methodist church will be held to-morrow, Sept. 10th.——The ball, held last week under the auspices of the I. O. O. F., in their hall, Sept. 6th, was a very successful affair. A large crowd attended and dancing was kept up till a late hour.——Master Fred. McElmon has been seriously ill for the last week, but is now recovering.——School Inspector Burns paid a visit to our school last week.——Mrs. Byron and son, of Blackie Spit, paid a visit to friends in Cloverdale last week.——T. Lake, of Steveston, paid a visit to his friend, E. O. Lyte, last week.——Master Lloyd Shannon, of Vancouver, paid a visit to friends in Cloverdale last week.——Mrs. Geo. Campbell, A. A. Richmond, S. H. Shannon and Rev. B. K. McElmon, attended the Sunday school convention in Vancouver last week, as delegates from the Cloverdale Presbyterian Sunday school. They have all returned home seemingly well pleased with their journey.——Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith and family have returned to their old home, the Mound, once more. They lately resided in New Westminster, but we are pleased to welcome them back again.——One day last week, whilst Mr. Matthews, the Langley school teacher, was returning home to Cloverdale, he was suddenly thrown from his horse, but beyond receiving a few scratches and a good shaking up, he is none the worse for his adventure.——Cloverdale was startled out of its usual quiet by the sudden appearance of J. T. Wilkinson, better known as The World Man on the Wing, whose vivid sketches of his ramblings throughout the Province have been read with so much interest by the readers of this favorite journal. As reporters are not everyday visitors in Cloverdale, we are all anxiously watching his letters for his opinion of us and our surroundings.——One of the competitors in the famous bicycle race, which took place last Saturday from Westminster to Vancouver and Whatcom, unfortunately met with an accident on the Hall's Prairie road, which overthrew all his hopes of winning the prize. He struck a stone, breaking a wheel, so that he was unable to go any further, and had to remain here till Sunday, when he took the train for New Westminster.

HOPE ECHOES.

Hope, Sept., 9.—Several showers of rain visited this locality last week but did not penetrate more than two or three inches into the thirsty soil. Notwithstanding all the lengthened period of dry weather and fine days there will doubtless be some delinquents who will still be caught with their crop ungathered. 'Twas ever thus. Fresh snow appeared on the distant hills last week. The steamer Courser came up on Thursday, having on board a part of the freight that was expected by the Transfer for this port and Yale a week previous. She brought up about 50 Indians for various points who are returning from the fishing grounds. As the Courser draws only about as much water when loaded as the Transfer does light the former will have a wide margin on the river traffic and as Capt. Cooper is very punctual and obliging he is well deserving of a large share of the patronage which he is certain to secure. The Courser is expected up again on Tuesday or Wednesday with the balance of the freight for Hope and Yale points.——The Ryder express and freight train left here on Saturday for the Similkameen. Owing to the delay of some freight shipped by the C. P. R., for Capt. Scott's mining camp, Mr. Ryder was detained several days and then had to leave without it. He felt, he felt—well, you know how it is yourself. The Port Hope Indians have returned from their fishing labors bringing with them hyiu chickamin, and hyiu ikiahs and muckamuck and Siwashtown presents once more an animated appearance.——W. A. Baird, the popular principal of Yale school, and Mr. Lewis, the courteous and rustling station agent and telegraph operator of Yale, made our town a flying visit on Monday last. They spent a couple of hours visiting the school here but owing to the inclemency of the weather they postponed their proposed visit to our famous fishing grounds until some more appropriate season.——On Friday we had a distinguished visitor in our midst although we were not aware of who he was, until about the hour of his departure. He seemed desirous of getting through to the Similkameen river and was under the impression that a stage left here for that point daily. When he ascertained that the best conveyance was on the hurricane deck of a cayoose he declined with thanks and spent the forenoon visiting the mountain streams and the afternoon in the school-room to the great delight of the school master and his pupils. When he came to record his visit in the visitors book it read, Frederick E. Prince, B. A., F. L. S., of Ottawa. Thus it is we sometimes not only entertain angels, but princes unawares. The professor seemed pleased at the interest in various subjects taught and the school master says he concluded by the interest taken that his visitor was no ordinary prospector of the Similkameen district. He kindly addressed the school and promised next time to tell them a "fish story."——Rev. Mr. Croucher held service in the English church on Sunday.——Frank Cawley, a young man who has a ranch on the Skagit side of the international boundary line, brought in a band of horses which he drove down to Chilliwack to dispose of. Frank feels inclined to give up ranching and settle down in some secluded spot with some fair damsel who is pining for a quiet, good-natured, industrious man to share with her the joys and sorrows of life.——Mr. Ryder presented your correspondent with his celebrated mountain beaver for your city zoo. It was caught about five miles from Hope and dwells among the hills and rocks. It is hence known here as the Mountain rock beaver and being somewhat a stranger outside of this Province will no doubt be looked upon by many of the visitors to your city as an object of much interest and curiosity. We trust it may live to be an octogenarian at least.——Fred. Scott, son of Capt. Scott, and J. Sands, of Princeton, passed through here this morning en route to Vancouver. Master Scott was down to see the damage to the flume all repaired in three days. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney is expected to arrive here about the middle of next month en route to Princeton to spend a few weeks with his friends and relatives.

NEWS FROM LADNER.

Ladner, Sept., 10.—The weather record of 1895 will go down in future history as the farmers' year.——Wm. Holman, in company with a gang near Wadham's cannery last Wednesday, had the misfortune to slip and break his leg. It was set by Dr. Sloggett, and Mr. Holman left by the Edgar next morning for the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster.——A calf runs amuck, and starts a cricket match, Joe. Jordan umpire, Bob M. Mackay score keeper, Billy McRae takes the willow, (a tailor's sleeve board) making a masterful cut to leg, the ball or bull striking the stove, demolishing it and the irons scoring 6 not out; the next bull bowled on the sewing machine, was a very fine style blocked; the third aimed again for the sewing machine, but splendidly played to stern on; this caught Joe in the same spot, the score standing 10, with the field cleared for future play. The bowler now crossed the river, the batters adjourned for refreshments. After some consultation it was decided that Joe Jordan and Jack Allen take the opposite ends, this was finally accomplished landing the bowler in a boat tied up, and on. It is considered here that Dr. W. S. Grace with his pretty bat, batter was not equal to the stand taken with the sleeve board by Billy McRae at the landing yesterday. It has been the pleasure of your correspondent to witness cricket for 40 years, but never before did he see a bull drop to his knees in a store by a cut to leg. At the close of the first innings the match stood: McRae 6 not out; Tom Whitely at point did exc