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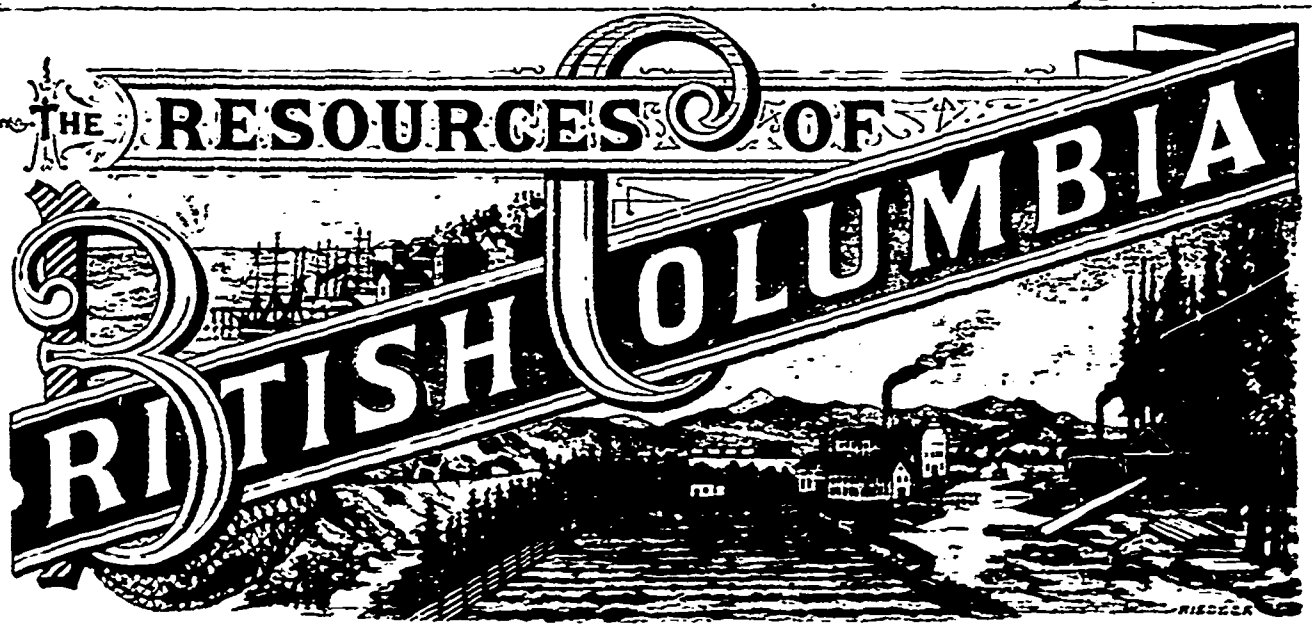


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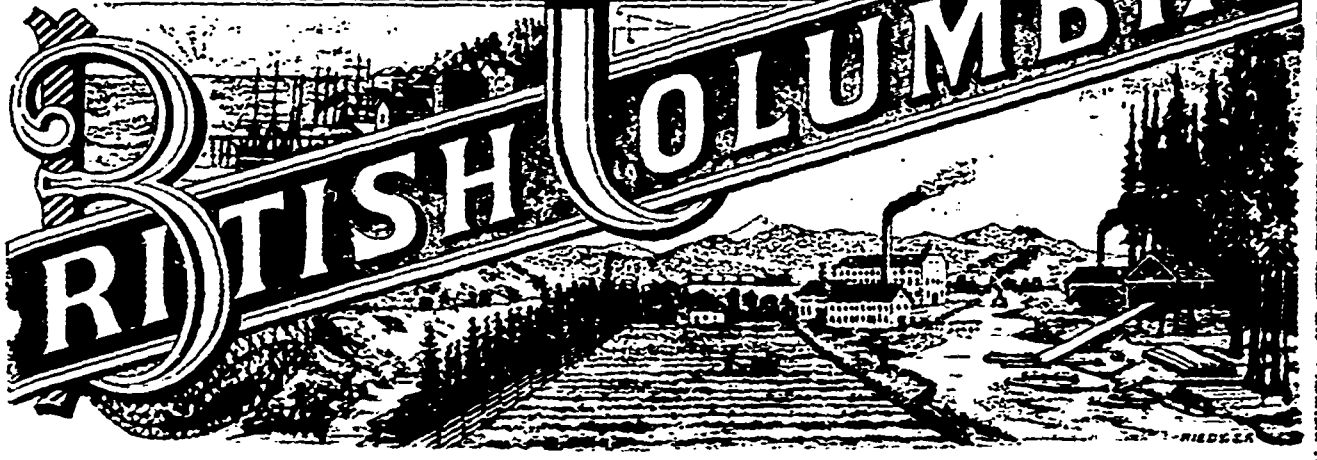
# THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



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## *BLACK COD.*

Once more we call this fish by the above name, although a cod it is not, as declared by the ichthyologists of San Francisco, and of the great cities east of the Rockies. Skil, the Haida name, besides being shorter than the English misnomer, seems, of Indian ones, the most euphonious, and the best known: and to it we shall henceforth adhere. *Anoplopoma fimbria*, its technical name, amongst the many tribes is altogether too long and pedantic for every day use.

It will be remembered that in the issue of the RESOURCES of March, 1884, appeared the excellent lecture here of the cosmopolitan Judge Swan of Port Townsend. In that, was presented all then known as to the habits of this fish, and, as to the demand in Boston and elsewhere for the toothsome, salted Skil.

Mr. Spune, superintendent of the N. W. Trading Company in Alaska, has stated to Judge Swan that the Skil abound in Alaskan waters. So do they in many parts of our own waters. Mr. Swan mentions to a correspondent in Victoria, that he purchased one Skil weighing twenty-one pounds, and that the salted fish retails in Port Townsend at twenty cents a pound. Mr. Henry Saunders, of Johnson St., sells them at a lower figure.

Does not Skil fishing offer prospect of remunerative employment to our own fur-sealers, at the close of the sealing season, and the incoming of finer weather and smoother seas?

## *IMPERIAL AID*

That the speediest completion of Canada's ocean to ocean railway, must, if newspaper telegrams are to be trusted, be regarded as a fact. Dawdling has surely been enough had its heart-sickening, benumbing day. In early times, speculation as to this great work, now so near completion, always counted on help from the mother country, for this, amongst other forcible inducements, that the completed line would afford an excellent alternative military route to various points in Asia. The need seems to be on us. All is said to be fair *in war;* but initiation of war by treachery is the custom of pure savages. What a pitiful business must be the locking of a stable door after a very valuable steed has been stolen!

## *THE UNITED KINGDOM, ITS COLONIES AND THE UNITED STATES.*

The transformation of the world which has killed the old Manchester school, has at the same time brought us a new and unforeseen opportunity for establishing that alliance with our American kinsfolk, which has long been one of the most fascinating of dreams. The United States are administering the *coup de grace* to the the theory of isolation; for the Government of Washington is now beginning to have a foreign policy. The old idea that dominated the earlier days of the Republic, has perished. The presence of the American delegate at the Berlin Conference is a portent of things to come. In the Pacific as in Africa, the United States will continue to exert a great and an increasing influence. Before long the American Republic will claim to be admitted to all the deliberations of the European Areopagus, whenever it is dealing with questions outside the boundaries of the European Continent. That is a great fact, the greatest fact, perhaps, in all our future foreign politics. It is our duty to make the most of it, and there can be little doubt how this should be done. Blood is thicker than water, and the United States are our natural ally. Next to the Federation of the British Empire, there is no political task lying before our statesmen, comparable in importance with the conclusion of an alliance, as close and as useful as that between Austria and Germany, between the British Empire and the great Republic which has sprung from our loins.—*Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 6th, 1885.

# Resources of British Columbia.

PUBLISHED AT VICTORIA. B. C., ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

MUNROE MILLER, - - Publisher and Proprietor.

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## *UTILIZATION OF THE INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.*

Some one in America has written a book entitled *The Century of Dishonor*, bearing on the bygone neglect and maltreatment of the aboriginal race, within the far reaching bounds of the United States.

On the contrary, as compared with Western Canada, or the Dominion, west of the Rockies, great and well-judged expenditure with successful issue therefrom has, throughout its possessions on the Pacific slope, fort he last twenty years, been the action of the United States government. Farther on this will to some extent, be shown.

Truly does dishonor attach to the successive dominional governments for callous neglect of their Indians in their Pacific province (B. C.), during, to speak within moderate bounds, the last twelve years.

How is this to be remedied?

The Dominion Ministry at Ottawa, as well as our own Ministry at Victoria, are public servants, bound under penalty of dismissal, to conduct all public businesf "according to the well understood wishes of the people."

If, throughout the Dominion then, a strong desire is manifested to have the poor Indians of this Pacific province variously instructed so as to fit them for useful citizenship, the buisness of so preparing them will soon be zealously undertaken by those, the Dominion Ministry, on whom that duty so solemnly devolves. It is, by our fellow Canadians, the right-minded of the New Brunswickers, Nova Scotians, Quebeckers and Ontarians that this sentiment should be felt, and strongly exhibited in an effectual way. Surely there will be some display of it by British Columbians, whose country the "Indian problem" so immediately concerns.

At a late meeting in Boston, Mass., of friends of the Indian it was remarked by a General Armstrong, himself principal of the important and flourishing Indian school of Hampton, Virginia, *that the only way of handling the Indian question lies in awakening a public sentiment, the influence of which is felt at Washington.* Italics mine.

☞ For "Washington," substituting "Ottawa," how perfectly the foregoing applies.

An article in a late *Boston Commonwealth*, headed "The Indian Character," has the following passage.—"The primal cause of the "century of dishonor" in our history was the want of reverential appreciation of the natural Indian character, and the low prevalent idea of their being more savage than the Europeans, whom they alw ys at first welcomed with generous hospitality, and almost worshipful respect, and did not begin to fight, till driven to it, by the encroachments and cruelty of the whites."

The books on the early condition of the Pacific Slope from 1805-6 downwards, present many instances of the exhibition of extreme kindness by Indians to whites in distress. Of their almost worshipful feelings towards whites, one well authenticated case, occurring early in the century, was told me years ago. Two unusually tall and stalwart men, free trappers, coming amongst a western tribe, were treated with great respect, being taken for "children of the sun." This tribe had never previously, in all likelihood seen white men. The men in question were both Canadians, one of them bearing the same historic surname as does the present Premier of the Dominion.

In the southwestern and western countries of the United States, where Indians, used to Buffalo hunting, have yet to be rational; the wholesome spur of necessity is wisely applied. To the native, most laboring for the production of his own food by tillage of the soil, is the most liberal ration given. The slothful and idle are more scantily supplied. The reports prove however that in some quarters such stinting has been too generally applied. As in Europe, so in America, the most fermenting troublesome classes are first attended to. The wild nomad of the North West had regardless of cost, to be conciliated and restrained, by use of every needful appliance, mounted police inclusive, ere white settlement of the great prairie countries of Midland, Canada could be ventured on.

The, as a rule peaceable, well disposed redmen of Western Canada, our province (B. C.) intermixed with, and helping the whites, have, although long since taught religion by devoted R. C. Missionaries, been for twelve years deprived of their just and most important inheritance, to wit, the vitally needed teachings in secular matters, already bestowed on Indians, *elsewhere, throughout the Dominion*, and so liberally afforded in the United States, comparatively close by. Indians of this province going south to pick hops, comment at home, on the comparative great size of American Indian Reservations, and on the praiseworthy attention to Indian teachings, a

other requirements, at the various reservations, in Washington Territory, U. S., whither business or curiosity leads them.

Time, surely, that the attention of the Dominion Government should be directed, to what Columbia greatly needs for her so long neglected Indians.

The official report of the Dominion Indian Department, ending 31 Dec. 1882, states that the Indian population of Manitoba, and the North West, numbering 37,044 had that year expended on them $1,099,736.80, which averages $29.69, for each one, young or old.

During the same year, the Indian population of British Columbia, approximately numbering 35,052 had an appropriation of $40,333.75, or $1.15 each. Of their grant, $17,582.65, went for surveys, and establishing of reservations, without buildings, not yet needed, until the Indians have their inheritance, *acquired when the whites took possession of their country.* The Midland Canadian Indian had in 1882, for his present and prospective benefit, nearly 2,600 per cent. more per head, than was then received, by his very mildly complaining western brother.

The Weekly Montreal *Gazette* of February 27, 1885, after, in a becomingly rejoicing strain, detailing the breaking up of land by thousands of acres, and the production of grain and roots by tens of thousands of bushels, in midland Canada the Buffalo by hunting aborigines of less than a decade ago, concludes thus:

"It is evident, therefore, that as long as the interests of the native races are considered as they have hitherto been, our authorities are not likely to have upon their hands that dreadful burden of responsibility which our neighbors understand by the Indian problem."

If the writer in the *Gazette* would, as attentively as I have, look over and re-peruse particular portions of the U. S. Commissioner of Indian Afiairs' report, with the several agents' reports and many interesting tabulated statements appended thereto, for 1883, ("Washihgton Government Printing Office, 5510, Ind."), he would perhaps attain the conviction of the undersigned, that in the United States the "Indian problem" is in process of speedy and satisfactory adjustment, with the bright end in view of qualifying the native races for citizenship.

Not but that, in the United States grave difficulties have yet to be surmounted. These are, however, being firmly and judiciously grappled with, add that, by an ever increasing body of zealous, philanthropic men, the Indian Agents and Teachers. The annual reports of these gentlemen evince earnestness to suggest improvement, as well as courage boldly to complain of neglect, or ill-judged economies, such as, —amongst other things—the reduction of lay teachers' salaries, who, more valuable, when experienced, are thus induced to resign, in that blessed country, in which, as in our own, every one willing to work can find something to do.

The principal religious bodies of the Union contribute in whole, or in part, to instruction in Christianity on the various reservations; and the agents of most experience and success, maintain that religious teaching is a prime necessity for the elevation of the Indian.

That land, to Indians in severalty, should for a long period of years be inalienable, except to another Indian, seems to be the general opinion on the reservations: The granting of land to them will hasten improvement.

Last September, having visited several reservations on the "American Side," I conclude with brief reports of progress; regretting much that your limited space will not admit of fuller notices, where everything seems so prosperous and advancing for the Red man:

### YAKIMA RESERVATION.

The Yakima reservation, consisting of 800,000 acres, one third of which is cultivatable and the remainder timbered and grassy mountain land, was, after the Indian outbreak of 1855-6, granted to certain equestrian tribes east of the Cascade Mountains, who had revolted against the authority of the United States in consequence of the utter inadequacy of reservations first allotted to them. Ruined and utterly impoverished by the war, they were, on submitting to the military in 1856, at once rationed. Continuing in miserable plight, however, until 1863, they were that year placed on the reservation abovenamed, in charge of an excellent agent, the Rev. J. H. Wilbur, who labored amongst them with success for about twenty years.

Having at Vancouver, Columbia River, in 1836 and at Nisqually, later, known prominent members of the tribes under Mr. Wilbur, I inquired of him in 1875 as to progress. His reply was so satisfactory that I sent a copy of it to Premier Mackenzie at Ottawa, when urging on him more attention to the needs of the British Columbia Indians. If I mistake not, a copy of Mr. Wilbur's letter has also gone to our present Dominion Premier, whom I have often by letter vainly importuned on various points in British Columbia's "Indian problem."

Mr. Wilbur has latterly been succeeded at the Yakima agency by Gen. R. H. Milroy, a distinguished soldier during secession troubles and who, in 1872, was a superintending agent on Puget Sound, so he has had experience. At Yakima there is an Indian judiciary and police force, with county commissioners also for the three districts, into which the reserve has by Gen. Milroy been divided.

By the census of 1880, there were belonging to the Yakima reservation about 3,400 Indians, but they were not all on it, some preferring an idle, wandering, vicious life. The general rightly recommends mili-

tary coercion to check this evil, (as such Indians are but children of a larger growth). That, in the United States on the Pacific, is now quite practicable. Of

THE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

General Milroy says in his report of August 1883:

"This is the mill or course through which our Indians must reach civilization. Adult Indians, with their habits, prejudices, and superstitions fixed, like full-grown trees, can be but little changed by culture. It is wholly different with minor Indians. With them it is a truism that 'just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined.' Indian children can learn and absorb nothing from their ignorant parents but barbarism. Hence the vast importance of detaching them from their parents as soon as they reach school age and placing them in industrial boarding schools under the charge of energetic Christian teachers and instructors to take the place of parents, and by them to be trained up during the formative periods of their lives, into civilized habits and industries. *Too much importance cannot be attached to industrial boarding schools among Indians.* Upon the efficiency of teachers in these schools depends the progress of Indian civilization." These are weighty. Mr. Milroy on

INDIAN POLICE,

Says: "I have found the Indian police here very prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and a great power for good and the restraint of evil. I frequently have to send them outside the reservation, sometimes as much as a hundred miles, to make arrests, recover stolen property, etc., and so far they have always been successful in the performance of their required duties, without interference from the whites. When ordered outside the reservation, in the performance of any duty, I always give them a written order, stating the duty to be performed, and requesting white men not to interfere, but to assist them, when necessary, and convenient."

For the year ending June 30, 1883, the total governmental expenditure for Yakima Reservation was $6,095.54. Many Indian farmers on the Yakima, have produce for sale, as have men on Puyallup, W. T., and Grande Ronde, Or., reservations. These places I visited lately, but at an unfavorable season; nearly all young and old of both sexes being absent, earning wages in the hop-field.

Before getting to the great Indian training school, at Forest Grove, Or., which cannot be omitted, I must mention that at the Skokomish reservation, the scholars are, in the department of music, claimed by Mr. Edwin Eels, to be in advance of those of any other school by himself supervised:—"A number of the girls are quite competent to play the organ in church, and for the Sunday School." Skokomish school is also a boarding and industrial one, as is Puyallup, where Mr. Eels resides.

The site of the town of Forest Grove, (Washington Co., Oregon), near the base of Oregon's lofty range of coast hills, here and there meriting the appellation of mountain peaks, is picturesque, elevated and salubrious, away from the malaria of the large river valleys. Its position, morally, is also beautiful. Within its precincts, alcohol for sale in any of its multiform disguises is not permitted.

Near to the Indian Training School, in Forest Grove, is the Pacific University, founded and conducted by congregationalists, and if I am not mistaken the oldest institution of the kind in the State.

Here the *elite* of the youth of Oregon, either finish their education, (Some eminent Oregonians have done so), or go east for deeper drinkings of "the Pierian Spring" of knowledge so vastly enlarged since the renowned poet unwisely warned men against scrimp tastings of it.

To the Caucasian, and to the Indian *alumni* at the Grove, I had the satisfaction, on request, of extemporizing, severally, a few earnest words of exhortation to well-doing.

During the recent boom at Tacoma, three young Indian carpenters commencing at Puyallup, and finishing at the Grove, took, in Tacoma, contracts for house-building, found their material and gave satisfaction. The bright intelligence of educated young Indians, met during my recent trip, is in striking contrast to the manner of the ordinary Indian. In 1866 at Metlakatla, I first noticed this difference.

It would be improper to close without gratefully acknowledging the kindness, and readiness to give information, invariably met with at Forest Grove, and at the Indian Reservations visited. Forest Grove training school is the pinnacle and "bright particular star" of the whole arrangement. May Canada, with a good record, east of the Rockies, very soon emulate on the Pacific, her elder sister Columbia's excellent work for Indians in the extreme West.

WM. FRASER TOLMIE.

It may interest those concerned about Indian progress to learn the salaries paid at Forest Grove. The mark x designates Indian functionaries:—

| | Per Annum |
|---|---|
| Superintendent | $ 1500 |
| Clerk | 1200 |
| Head Teacher and Physician (in one) | 1200 |
| Assistant Teacher | 600 |
| Blacksmith and Farmer (in one) | 900 |
| Shoemaker | 900 |
| Carpenter and Wagon Maker (in one) | 900 |
| Disciplinarian | 900x |
| Matron | 700 |
| Assistant Matron | 600 |
| Tailoress | 600 |
| Seamstress | 420 |
| Head Cook | 540x |
| Laundress | 360x |
| Laundryman | 360x |
| Six Cadet-serjeants @ $60 | 360x |

## THE SEA-FARM.

Next winter, packed in ice or snow, fat winter salmon, halibut, the various species of cod, smelts and herrings, etc., can be railed to the various landward markets, from Kamloops to at least Winnipeg. The owners of our fleet of fur-sealers should, in season, be ready to avail of this important and yet undeveloped source of wealth.

## "HOMATCHO,"

### or,

### *The Story of the Bute Inlet Expedition, and the Massacre by the Chilcoaten Indians.*

In 1862 the enterprising scheme of constructing a comparatively short and easy route to the Cariboo Gold Mines of British Columbia, in lieu of the one laid out by the Government by way of the Fraser River, was projected by the late Mr. Alfred Waddington, a wealthy and energetic pioneer, a man of stubborn perseverence in every undertaking, and ever ready to give his experience freely toward the interests of opening up the country; it was he who endevoured through many difficulties and great hardships, to benefit the mining population by exploring through that part of the formidable barrier, the Cascade range of mountains, to clear the path for a highway to the mines on this route, lessening land travel by nearly two hundred miles.

Bute Inlet is an extensive arm of the sea, and penetrates the continent for nearly forty miles in a course to the northward: at the head of the inlet are two extensive valleys, one bending to the north-west, and the other to the south-east, from which flow streams, one to the westward, called by the natives "Homatcho," and is navigable for a long distance by boats and steamers of light draught. The Homatcho River is a stream winding to the north-west through the valley, which is very fertile, though heavily timbered; the current in the summer time runs about five knots out of the river, and from its source was discovered this easy, short route to the gold mining regions in the far north of British Columbia. (*Vide Report of Capt. Richards, R. N.*)

The putting through of this road individually was a heavy undertaking, the existing Government at the time receiving it only as in opposition to the immense outlay on the wagon road by the Fraser, then in construction by the aid of the sappers and miners under Col. Moody; but the plausibility of the scheme, together with the easy means of transit to the mines after the Cascades was once passed, and the vast scenic plateaus and rolling country to traverse, stretching as far as Fort Alexandria, and with the facilities afforded by the Gulf of Georgia to reach a safe terminal point, induced many of the merchants and others of Victoria to take a share in the project of building the road. A company was ultimately formed, and Mr. Waddington managed the selection of some ready hands to accompany him in the work, and during its progress we will follow that party through, to the scene of its terrible termination.

It was early in the month of April, 1863, we started from the H. B. Co.'s wharf in the steamer "Enterprise," commanded by the late Capt. Monatt, for Bute Inlet. The expedition consisted of ninty-six of the working party, including two commissioners, French voyageurs in charge of the large canoe, purchased from "Shakes" a Stekin chief, nineteen mules, one grey bell mare and two packers, provisions and working material; Mr. Waddington being accompanied by a Mr. Stelly, a tourist, Lieut. Leech of Sappers, and Mr. Fred. Whimper, artist, and also two men, Clarke and an Italian (name unknown) intending to settle at or near where the townsite of Waddington might be located.

Towards evening, called in at Nanaimo, and at the break of the following day, steamed slowly up the Inlet, a fog prevailing at the time; when we were brought up suddenly by running straight into a grassy bank at the mouth of the Homatcho, and the old steamer was hard and fast where she remained a day or two, having strained herself considerably. The Indians expecting the arrival of the whites sometime in the spring, Mr. Waddington having explored this section of the country two years previously, with a Captain Price, and informed the Homatchos of his intentions; they quickly appeared to us and manned every canoe available to help us, and our situation gained considerable employment for them, by transporting all the material and men to the landing. The sight of these natives to a stranger on that morning, was somewhat an interesting one, as paint was not wanting on either of their faces, but the most striking color was the profusion of vermillion on the one side of the face contrasting abominably with the black on the other side; but we noticed this method of adornment was only particularly used by a few, who were visitors only to this locality; some of these Indians also aped civilization a little, by donning, what seemed to be, second-hand soldiers' uniform of no nationality in particular, with all its regalia, and some even were apparelled in black cloth suits of the shabby genteel description, while those not inclined to the mode of civilized dress, still wrapt their stately forms within the folds of either a red, white, blue or green blanket.

The Homatchos with their chief (Nunimimum), were the first to greet our coming. This tribe of Indians is not large, but are a free-hearted people, and particularly friendly to the whites. Along with them were some of the Clayhoose tribe, who have intermarried with the Homatchos, and very friendly to the white people also, as our story to the end will prove. They have a fair degree of intelligence, and are willing workers; these tribes are all Roman Catholics and appear to be faithful to their Creed. Last, but not least, were some of the Euclataw tribe from Cape Mudge, against whom we were much cautioned, being evidently looked upon by their neighbors with a degree of suspicion, as they are said to be responsible for the murder of the crew of the trading schooner "Thorndyke," a few years back, somewhere in the vicinity of their habitation. The landing of everything accomplished in a short while; Tents soon dotted the ground chosen for the first camp, and the day had been well occupied when "nightfall came." Many could be seen lingering about the smouldering camp fire, discussing the events of the past day. During the present month of April, and part of May, the men were divided into sectional camps at about equal distances; the choppers and bridgers pioneering the course laid out by the surveyor through the valley, in close prox-

imity to the river for about fifteen miles. The lines of the townsite were defined, and a wharf with storehouse erected in that calm and beautiful sheet of water named Waddington Harbor. A few log houses were put up—two by the settlers accompanying us, who, afterwards were employed to work with the roadmen, and one large enough for the commissariat supplies, as head-quarters, superintended by a Mr. Brewster.

Camp 2 was named the "Slough of Despond," five miles from the mouth of the river, a remarkable cognomen for the place, of course, to those unacquainted with its origin, but a few words will explain: By some mishaps in canoeing at this point, as also, from whatever cause, dysentery was strangely prevalent, we attributed this to the snow water, but a mining expert with the party accounted for it by the quantity of copper apparently so abundant in the vicinity. This camp was the Station until about June, from which stores were forwarded as the road progressed. The log-house for their reception stood on a moderately high bank, projecting out a little, forming a bend in the river; its position commanding a full view of its downward course, and the scenery from this point is much to be admired. The bold and rugged outlines of the ever snow-capped mountains reaching from five to eight thousand feet high, with peaks of almost, what we would call, pleasant irregularity, and seeming so near to view by the bright, pure atmosphere, contrasting magnificently with the dark green hue of the forest foliage of the valley, where the immense fir, pine, and even cottonwood abound, with a towering growth.

It was from this station where all the supplies of the several camps ahead were sent, and it was here, of course, many Indians gathered, not only to trade furs, but to obtain work, and fortunate enough, as the mule train was amply employed in getting through the heavy material as well as bringing up provisions, so the engagement of them was necessitated to pack. The first acquaintance with the Chilcoaten Indians was made here; there were only a few, as the main tribe rarely come so near the coast; their homes being far in the interior, but the chief of this portion of the tribe accompanied these few, and was very eager to give his services whenever required, producing at the same time what appeared to be his credentials as to character and so forth. From what one could discern, there appeared a very marked difference in these Indians, to those previously met with; their clothing was decidedly scant; their features were haggard, describing almost a hungry look. Some wore rings in their noses, and their faces frightfully bedaubed with paint; the youngest men tying up the hair in a brush-like fashion at the side of the head, adding more to their peculiar appearance. They are of the medium height, and speak much in the same twang as the Chinese. They seemed very anxious to trade for muskets and ammunition; bows and arrows being mostly used by them, however. After conversing with this Chilcoaten chief "Tellot," and presenting him with the usual *cultus potlatch* of tobacco, it was his earnest desire to produce the paper confirming his importance, and drawing from his breast a small package wrapped in many pieces of flannel, to the astonishment of all, it contained a piece of *Illustraied London News*, dated 1847, with the picture of the ships "Erebus" and "Terror" starting from Gravesend, England, with Sir John Franklin's party for the Arctic regions. His character was written on its margin thus: "*Tellot, Chilcoaten chief, a good guide—faithful and trustworthy*, etc., signed Captain Price." Mr. Waddington's instructions were to employ these Indians, as they would prove useful when entering upon the defiles of their country, but instructions, also, were very explicit with regard to the treatment of all Indians, and, the man who dared to interfere with either of them or their respective families, so as to cause any dissension between them and the whites, was immediately expelled and returned to Victoria by first opportunity; one case, only, happening spoke well for the good behaviour of the men.

But to say the most of all Indians unaccustomed to the usages of the white people, they are very troublesome, and require no small degree of scheming tact in the management of them, as for a small instance.

The road was being speedily pushed ahead; it was as far as a place named Boulder Creek, some ten miles distance, bridged, and corduroyed, and as completed, so the camp moved along; it was necessary to employ four of the Chilcoaten Indians, to pack provisions, to start in the morning, with the calculation of each taking his 75 lbs; they breakfasted first, of course, before starting, and the eating of that breakfast took so long, and the quantity they ate was so much, that the colored cook got quite angry and refused more, and they were so gorged with the beans, the bacon, the dried apple, the rice, the bread, the sugar and the molasses, washed down with numerous cups of both tea and coffee, when they all squatted down by the fire to smoke the slate pipe of kinickanic and tobacco, and then dared even to laugh at the idea of doing anything that day; this condition of things, though, did not work again, and suggested an amendment, consequently there was no more such breakfasting with them until such time as a day's work was done.

By the middle of June the road was completed satisfactorily up to the place where the crossing of the river came, a distance of about fifteen miles from the townsite, and Mr. Waddington and men crossed over in dugouts and canoes, the river was not high, but it was imperative to get all the stores we could over, as the warm weather had set in, and a freshet was imminent from the immense quantities of snow above; the real hard work was at hand; we were at the feet of the huge mountains, and almost within the hearing of the torrent of water squeezing through the big canyon.

The Chilcoaten Indians had left us to resume fishing at their homes, somewhere in the vicinity of Tatla and Benshee Lakes, but a few of the Homatcho and Clayhoose remained. The pack animals brought up the bulk of the stores to the crossing of the river "The Ferry," where a substantial log house was built as this place was to be at all times a station; a scow was in course of construction, as also a skiff and a large rope ready for stretching across, the scow

was to be run over by travelling blocks, in bringing her quarter up to the current, but before all this work was completed, the heat of the weather increased, and in a night a freshet came, the river rose to such a height, and bounded away so swiftly, as to imperil our communication. At the Ferry Leadquarters were encamped, Frank Cote, senior canoeman, two Portugese, De Souza and Louie, Henry McNeill, son of the late Capt. McNeill, H. B. Co., and Spillet the cook, with two Homatcho Indians. After waiting some days it became imperative to get more provisions across, as there were eighty men working about a mile or so beyond the river, and the fierce current was still unabated, but a liberal offer induced the Homatchoes to attempt the crossing with their canoes, and lightly laden, shoved off from the shore, about a mile above; they glided down as fast as wind, and brought up suddenly on a hidden snag,—capsized. away went the canoe, and only by dint of hard swimming, reached an eody, and clinging to the bank, were saved. Men from the upper camps came down with Mr. Waddington, and appearing on the opposite bank, saw the dilemma; they shot over a message attached to an arrow, intimating that provisions were getting short, and an endeavour be made to make the riffle anyhow; a consultation was held, and we decided the attempt with the skiff, and she was accordingly loaded up, and with Frank Cote at the helm, and the balance of us pulling, started about a mile above, to reach the given point, watched eagerly by the crowd on the opposite shore; the seething current bore us down—swiftly down—Cote missing his steerage somehow when in midstream, and we were broadside on; away we sped, the Portugese straining every nerve; there was a snag ahead; we almost seemed doomed—but no! an oar only strikes it, and shattered, flies upward; we could only faintly hear the shouts of the watchers, being hidden from view; the impression was we were lost, but a friendly eddy was ahead, and by hard pulling managed to swing the skiff, with its freight somewhat wet, into calmer water, two miles away. Some days afterwards the freshet abated sufficiently to allow the stretching of the rope across the river, and after some minor difficulties, the ferry was established by the swinging of the scow into position, thus enabling stores, etc., to be removed to the other side, where a substantial log house was built, and the place named Canyon Camp; this was the last station of supply during that season; the mule train continued to convey all necessaries up to the Ferry from the townsite, and Indians and white men severally employed to pack over the mountain where the road crosses, called "Waddington Mountain," to the camps beyond. A great deal of exploring had yet to be done in this most difficult part of the country, to insure the safest and best possible route, and at first sight of the difficulties to be overcome, one would rather be inclined to turn away from the idea of its possibility—the immense walls of rock and terrible yawning gulches, and the huge round bluffs encountered—but the line was defined by our indomitable chief, who was ever scrambling and climbing, and even crawling,for different sights, and peeping over awful precipices, the rough work of blasting commenced in real earnest, when every faithful shot gave confidence in removing the gigantic mass.

One morning early, it was Sunday, a few of us started to ascend a high mountain to gain a general view of the country and with the idea also of peering into the depths of the big canyon, three of the working party who were leaving the road work, accompanied us, on part of the trail, to take the way through to Cariboo. We bade them farewell and good luck, Mr. Waddington impressing upon them to follow the northwest branch of the river. After several hours hard travelling, we rested for the view, and the sight was worthy of the trip. Looking far into the distance coastwise, could be traced the deep, dark array of magnificent forest growth, fringing the bank of the winding river down the valley, hemmed in by innumerable peaks of many heights, and when turning towards the interior, was to be seen distinctly, through a wide gap in the mountainous range, a gradual depression of the mountains, terminating into wide stretches of apparently verdant prairie land, presenting a scene of some relief as it were to the rugged, broken and entangled mass of the surrounding country. Eager for a glimpse of the big canyon on the return, we descended in its direction, and the grandeur of the sight can hardly be forgotten by those who saw the deep, dark, stupendous walls of rock, from whence came the echo of that solemn noise of the impetuous torrent below, never ceasing in its vibration; or hushed into repose, till passed the gateways of the enormous chasm. Our curiosity was much satisfied with these peeps of Nature's works and being pretty well scratched all over, and disgracefully ragged, we arrived in camp at nightfall, hungry and weary.

It was now the month of August, and the Chilcoaten Indians were expected about this time, as it is their usual custom to catch salmon on a creek near by Canyon Camp, called Salmon Creek. But perhaps it would be as well to inform the reader some fair details respecting them. The Clayhoose and Euclataw Indians claim just rights on the valley of the Homatcho up to the head of the valley on a place called Salmon ranch. The next tribe, a very small one, claim from thence to about a mile beyond the great canyon. They are a branch of the Chilcoaten. The Chilcoaten tribe proper extends from the above point (northward) probably 150 miles by 120 from east to west. Most of them have horses. They have three main fishing grounds were they congregate in the spring, viz., Chi-se-cut lake, Chilcoaten river, Alexis lake on the trail to Alexandria and the northern end of Tatla lake. These three points form a triangle about 25 miles apart. The Indians assemble to the number of 200 or 300 at each of these places during the fishing months—May, June and July.

A deadly feud existed between the lower Indians and the Chilcoatens, who massacred nineteen in the month of June some years ago, at a spot about a mile above the Ferry, but peace was established between them, though still suspicious of each other. These Chilcoaten Indians, to say the most of them, are a dirty; thriftless lot, and many have to follow the chase with bow and arrow. About the middle of the month they made their appearance in camp, having returned, with a few additional followers and Chief Tellot with them; they had about twenty coyotte looking dogs packing various *ittas* for their families. I was alone in camp at the time they came, and they certainly took advantage of the opportunity; for, while in

conversation with Tellot, I could not be blind to the amount of theft being barefacedly perpetrated, not only from through the chinks of log store house, but from the underneath mens' tents; the other white men having gone over the mountains with packs for the camp beyond, meantime, my policy was not to let on, as one against 7 or 8 of these savages I reckoned too much odd, although the revolver might level a few if pushed to extremes, but I acted on the old adage, "discretion is better than valor," and resolved to hold on till such time as McNeil and the others should at even, I'll be better able then to sort out these rascals. So things went on perfectly well for the time, with plenty of laughing on their side, of course, I was in duty bound to keep up the laugh for awhile appearing perfectly unconscious of the sundry encroachments upon the rights of man, and squatting around the camp fire these fellows took up as a position in the most satisfactory manner, having obtained sundry knives and forks, tobacco, and other trifling articles of small value, while in the quivers on their backs could be seen plainly the tip ends of the knives. Towards evening an hour or two before sunset, the packers returned, but not surprised at the company assembled as the Indians were seen on the mountains in file wending their way towards camp, and it was soon discovered that things were missing, pointed directly at the new arrivals, we consulted Tellot, and through his agency all was to be returned. Harry McNeill, a tall and wiry fellow, rolled one over (the savage with the big scar on the face who figured well in the massacre) rolled him over from the fire, and out came two knives and some tobacco with some arrows, from his quiver and finding himself detected, at once pointed to the rest who had joined him in obtaining the spoil. They were all at once enjoined to move off to a very respectable distance so as to prevent any further recurrence of their kleptomaniac principles. The same evening an Indian came hurriedly into camp and reported three white men about two miles distant in a starving condition, and when brought in proved to be those who had started for Cariboo, having lost their way. They were in a pitiful state; their hunger was hard to appease with safety, as the only food they had had for some days consisted of a wood rat caught by stratagem, and an old leather purse, which they cooked. One of the men was so weak when found he could only with difficulty stand erect, and if it had not been for the timely assistance of an Indian hunter, who at intervals packed the weakest on his back, they must all have succumbed to the fate of starvation, but they soon afterwards rallied with proper care and nourishment and often afterwards amused the camp with experiences of three lost travellers.

*(To be Continued.)*

## *EVENTS IN PAST FEBRUARIES.*

3 Feb. 1399, died John of Gaunt, whose son Henry of Bolingbroke, became in a few weeks after, Monarch of England, as the fourth Henry. In his reign at Durham, now Trinity, College Oxford was built a library, said then to contain more books than all the bishops in the land had in their possession.

Lending of books, thus early, to students of other Colleges of Oxford was the custom at Durham College, but, on the strict stipulation, that the applicant, whether lay or clerical, had to provide security for more than the value of the book. But this rule has been partially adopted in modern times, and might prove serviceable in Victoria, where there must be a few good book-keepers, the term jocularly bestowed by Sir Walter Scott on forgetful borrowers from himself.

16 Feb. 1826, Died Lindley Murray, grammarian, a native of Pennsylvania, America, a man of excellent nature, who having in early life realized a moderate competency betook himself to England, and to literary leisure. The old saying, that "many speak of Robin Hood who never shot with his bow" applies to the subject of this notice. Many have heard of Lindley Murray who knew nothing about him.

Same date 1857, died Elisha Kent Kane, born in 1822, and educated as a surgeon. He gratified his adventurous disposition first by explorations in the Philippine Islands, India, and lastly in Africa, served prominently in the American war against Mexico, and in 1853 accompanied to the Arctic seas the expedition which American generosity (chiefly represented by Mr. Grinnell) sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Immense credit was due to Kane for the skill and energy, which enabled him to bring back his people with scarcely diminished numbers through unheard of difficulties, and perils. Of his heroic enterprise Kane published an able and highly illustrated account. Though his health did not seem much impaired, this extraordinary man died the year following the publication of his book.

26 Feb. 1855, died Joseph Hume, statesman, a native of Montrose, Scotland, a surgeon, who early in life acquiring, in India, a competency, entered parliament and devoted himself to checking extravagance in the bestowal of public money; calmly persisting, undeterred by torrents of abuse and ridicule. For every good object, such as the advancement of knowledge amongst the people, Mr. Hume strove unflinchingly in the Commons for Liberal Grants. The Earl of Ellesmere in his address to the Geographical Society in 1885 bore strong testimony to the help Mr. Hume had given in promoting "the claim of that body for assistance towards giving it a better place of meeting, and enabling it to throw open to the public the use of its instruments of research and instruction."

The late Dr. Robert Chambers from whose most useful "Book of Days," the foregoing is compiled, adds grateful testimony in regard to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. That body, being, some forty years ago, hardly rich enough to keep a person to show its valuable museum, a proposal was made that it should hand its collection over to the state, who might then at its own expense, keep it open for the instruction and gratification of the public. The society had in such friend as Mr. Hume in getting the transaction with the treasury effected, and the result has been such as fully to justify the zeal he showed on the occasion.

Hume bore disappointment philosophically. When in an hour of a parliamentary defeat, he would be engaged in merry play with his children, having entirely cast away all sense of mortification.

"The perfect singleheartedness and honesty of Joseph Hume in time gained upon his greatest enemies, and he died in the enjoyment of the respect of all classes of politicians." Should not such a character be aimed at by all English-speaking politicians? A lofty aim in life helps any man along. Should not such a character above all others, be honored by the people whose true friend he was.

## SHORTEST ROUTE TO CHINA.

The great Canadian and Pacific Railway will become the quickest route to China and Japan. From east to west - that is, from the city of Montreal to Vancouver—is a stretch of railway of two thousand, nine hundred miles, crossing the Rocky Mountains at at a height of five thousand three hundred feet above the sea. passing over mountain and plain, and through the finest wheat-growing and grazing country in the world. The line is not yet complete; and the stations, according to our European and elevated ideas of what a 'station' should be, are of the very rudest and simplest form of construction, as a great part of the country through which the line passes is not yet settled, or even inhabited, and it is usual for the train to run for miles without seeing a habitation or a human creature. Yet the time will come when this will be, without doubt, the regular, as it will certainly be the quickest route to China and Japan.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Good authority is *Chamber's Journal*, of world-wide circulation wherever the language of Shakespeare and Milton is spoken.

Worthy old John Bull, as he waxes in years, and wisdom, becoming so much more conscientious in international matters, although not a whit less meddlesome, and very much weightier in purse, than in Waterloo times, at length, owing to the dimly apparent machinations of those, less conscientious, and more aggressive than himself; being thoroughly aroused to the necessity of immediate preparedness in battle, as well as of increased facilities of communication throughout the Empire, will perhaps, soon arrange for having built the long-talked-of railway between Calcutta and Canton, a distance of about 3,000 miles. Thereafter, an alternative and, all things considered, perhaps the best way to India from the United Kingdom, will be by the British trans-American road of iron, from Halifax, or elsewhere on the Atlantic, to English Bay or Esquimalt, on the Pacific. Thence, the Pacific, through the calm, health-giving trade winds, will, *via* Hong Kong, be the route to Hindostan and intermediate lands, as well as Japan and China, as indicated in *Chamber's Journal.*

## THE WOOLLEN MILL.

Mr. Neilson's proposal to erect a woollen mill includes a bonus of $5000 from the city, $3000 from the Government and exemption from taxation for a term of years. One set of machinery would be put in operation at first, but another could be added when the growth of the business warranted the extension. The expense of erecting the building is estimated by Mr. Neilson to be fully one hundred per cent. more than in Ontario, while the labor employed will cost fully fifty per cent. extra. Spring Lake will probably be chosen as the locality if the negotiations result favorably. The water there is all that can be desired.

## EFFECTS OF FEAR.

The following horrible story of the effects of fear is related of some French travellers, who attempted to explore the vaults of the Egyptian pyramids, which revives some of those terrifying obstructions we sometimes meet with in disturbed dreams. These persons had already traversed an extensive labyrinth of chambers and passages; they were on their return, and had arrived at the most difficult part of it- a very long and winding passage, forming a communication between two chambers; its opening was narrow and low the ruggedness of the floor, sides and roof rendered their progress slow and laborious and these difficulties increased rapidly as they advanced. The torch with which they had entered became useless from the impossibility of holding it upright, as the passage diminished its height. Both its height and width at length, however, became so much contracted that the party were compelled to crawl. Their wanderings in these interminable (for such, in their fatigue of body and mind, they deemed them), seemed to be endless. Their alarm was already great, and their patience exhausted, when the headmost of the party cried out that he could discern the light at the exit of the passage, at a considerable distance ahead, but that he could not advance any farther, and that, in his efforts to press on, in hopes to surmount the obstacles without complaining, he had squeezed himself so far into the reduced opening, that he had no longer sufficient strength even to recede! The situation of the whole party may be imagined; their terror was beyond the power of direction or advice; while the wretched leader, whether from terror or the natural effect of his situation, swelled so that, if it was before difficult, it was now impossible, for him to stir from the spot he thus miserably occupied. One of the party, at this dreadful and critical moment, proposed, in the intense selfishness to which the feeling of vital danger reduces all, as the only means of escape from this horrible confinement- this living grave—to cut to pieces the wretched being who formed the obstruction, and clear it by dragging the dismembered carcase piece-meal past them! He heard this dreadful proposal, and contracting himself with agony at the ideas of this death, was relieved by a strong muscular spasm to his usual dimensions, and was dragged out, affording room for the party to squeeze themselves past over his prostate body. The unhappy creature was suffocated in the effort and was left behind a *corpse.*

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## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

The appearance of a pudding that is boiled in a bag is improved if after taking it out on the platter you sift powdered sugar over it.

PARSNIP BALLS.—Parsnip balls are excellent for an entree. Parboil six large parsnips, and let them get quite cold, then peel them and grate them, beat two eggs until very light, and mix with the grated parsnip, adding enough flour to give coherence to the mixture; flour your hands and make small flat balls. Have hot lard in a shallowy kettle, and drop the balls gently into it; fry them until they are well browned on both sides. Send to the table very hot.

FRUIT-LAYER CAKE.—A fruit-layer cake is a delicious novelty in cake making. Take one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup and a half of flour, half a cup of wine, one cup of raisins, two eggs, and a half a teaspoonful of soda; put these ingredients together with care, just as if it were a very rich cake; bake it in three layers and put frosting between—the frosting to be made of the whites of two eggs with enough powdered sugar to make it thick. The top of the cake may be frosted if you choose.

RICE AND FOWL CROQUETTES.—Croquettes of cold fowl and rice are very nice. Boil one half pound of rice. When done put in three tablespoonfuls of butter, and simmer gently till quite dry and soft. When cold make into balls. Hollow out the inside. Have the cold fowl ready minced, seasoned and mixed with bread crumbs and beaten egg. Fill the hollow of the rice ball with it. Dip the rice balls into the beaten egg, dredge with flour, and fry a light brown in drippings. They may be served with a white sauce.

SALISBURY STEAK.—Salisbury steak appears to be giving remarkably good results as a diet for people troubled with weak or disordered digestion, but who require the supporting power of animal food. The manner of preparing it is described by Dr. Hepburn in the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. The surface of a round steak is chopped with a dull knife, the object being not to cut, but to pound the meat. As the meat pulp comes to the top it is scraped off, while the top and fibrous portion gradually reaches the bottom of the trough. The pulp is then made into cakes and lightly and quickly broiled so as to almost leave it raw inside. This diet is sometimes used exclusively in chronic cases, and, as a rule, no drugs are employed with it except tonics.

CALF'S LIVER.—The majority of the people know of but one way to cook calf's liver—frying it either with fat or with salt pork or bacon. Calf's liver makes one of the nicest of occasional entrees cooked in the following manner: Take a nice liver, wash it, and scald for five minutes in water having a little soda in it. Then take out and lard with thin slices of bacon or salt pork. This process is readily accomplished either with a larding needle or a sharp-pointed knife. Dredge with flour, pepper and salt. Put into a kettle one-half teacupful of vinegar and a sliced onion. Put in the liver with sufficient hot water to cover it, and let it stew for half an hour. Rub a half teaspoonful of mustard seed, the same of sugar, a tablespoonful of milk and two of bread crumbs together, and stir into the gravy. Until tried no one will imagine what an improvement on common fried liver this method of preparation is.

## LEPROSY MICROBES.

*Recent Investigations by Physicians of the Hawaiian Islands.*

A gentleman recently arrived in San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands states that for the first time in the history of the islands the whites have become thoroughly excited over the subject of leprosy. The disease is increasing rapidly, lepers being frequently seen on the streets of Honolulu, and in all the early stages of the disease. The general opinion has been that the disease is not contagious, but of late those who have closely studied the matter are coming to another conclusion. One of the beliefs is that no American or European of the brunette type can contract the disease, for no case has been known among them. Among the fair-haired Scandinavians, however, the leprosy is prevalent, not only at the islands, but in their native country. This fact has led to the belief that the disease is first engendered by climatic conditions the sanitary condition of the surroundings, and the character of the food eaten. It is a curious fact that the children of lepers often do not develop the disease, while their children do; and in families where there has never been leprosy some of the children become lepers. It will be remembered that a white child suffering from leprosy was brought to San Francisco from the Islands some time ago, and recently died. She was one of three children, all of whom had the disease, contracted, it is believed, through vaccination.

The physicians on the islands have been giving careful study to the subject, and it is believed that they have discovered the microbe. At any rate, experiments are being made with something that has been discovered, and an effort has been made to cultivate the microbe, that vaccination for leprosy may be practiced. An experiment is now being tried in the case of a condemned criminal, who has been inoculated, and whose case will be carefully studied in the hope that something definite may be learned concerning the dread disease. So much attention has been given to the subject in Honolulu, and the disease is spreading so fast that the white population, as above stated, has become aroused to the necessity for doing something to protect themselves.

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Bubby stubbed his toe and came crying to his mother. "There, there, Bubby," she said, after she had ascertained that the injury was trifling; "you are too big a boy to cry over a little thing like that." "B-but what a-am I to do, mamma?" he asked sobbingly "I ain't b-big enough to s-swear."

Little Clara was taken with sudden but not serious illness. "Mamma," she said, "do you think I shall get well?" Mother—"Of course you will darling." Clara—"I don't think I shall, mamma; and I guess it's best I shouldn't. Being under five, perhaps I could get into heaven for half-fare."—*Boston Transcript.*

Good theology often comes from young heads. Grandmother—"Who made you?" Three-year-old—"God made me." Grandmother—"What did God make you for?" Three-year-old—"Because He wanted to."—*Ideas, M. T., Independent.*

## THE PROPHECIES OF CAZOTTE.

A strange and weird succession of prophecies took place in the life of John Francis de la Harpe, a very distinguished writer of France, a contemporary and friend of Voltaire, thoroughly imbued with the principles and spirit of his master. It was in a distinguished convivial circle in Paris; the greatest writers of the Academy were present; illustrious ladies, such as the Duchess of Grammont, were there, when, amidst a burst of triumphant congratulation on the glorious results of the writings of Voltaire, Cazotte, one of the most distinguished of the company, gave utterance to a succession of prophecies of the way in which the French Revolution—then undreamed of—would affect all those who were present. All the prophecies stood out from the lips of M. Cazotte like illuminated pictures beheld by the speaker. The story is long; La Harpe put it all down in writing at the time, and all the events happened as the strange prophet foretold. "You, M. Condorcet, will expire on the pavement of a dungeon; you will die by the poison which you will have taken to escape from the hands of the executioner; the poison which the happy fate of that period will render it absolutely necessary that you should carry always about with you." This was astonishing, and not pleasant. "But what connection has this with philosophy and the reign of reason?" they exclaimed. "Precisely that which I am telling you," he said; "it will be in the name of philosophy, of humanity, and liberty, and under the reign of reason, that all this will happen to you; throughout all France there will be other places of worship but the temples of reason." He individualised others and their dooms amidst some merriment. "But when, Mr. Prophet, is all this to happen?" "Before six years have passed all I have told you will be accomplished." "Here, indeed," said La Harpe, "is an abundance of miracles; but do you set me down for nothing." "You," said Cazotte, "will be a miracle as extraordinary as any I have related; you will be a Christian!" Loud laughter followed this, and Chamfort exclaimed—"All my fears are banished. If we do not perish till La Harpe becomes a Christian we shall all be immortal!" The Duchess de Grammont broke in, pleasantly alluding to the gallantry of her sex. "Your sex, my lady duchess, will be no defence to you. You will be conducted to the scaffold with many other ladies in the cart of the executioner, with your hands tied behind your back." "Surely," said she, "they will allow us a coach?" "No, madame; ladies of higher rank than you will be driven in a cart in the same way." "Ladies of higher rank! What do you mean? Princess of the blood!" "Greater still, madame!" A cloud seemed to be passing over the company; the duchess continued in a sprightly tone: "Well, you will leave me a confessor." "No, madame; the last victim who will have the greatest of all favours will be—" "Who? Who?" "It will be the only prerogative left him—the King of France?" The duchess, desirous if possible, of restoring the company to cheerfulness, called on the prophet to declare his own fate. He said he was like the man who cried 'Woe to Jerusalem!' and so 'Woe to myself!'" He made his bow and retired. He fulfilled his prediction and died on the scaffold.—*Leisure Hour.*

## THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA

Not long since Viceroy of Canada, the gracious Lord Dufferin, has assumed his onerous charge,—"pledged to water where Lord Ripon has planted" "to cherish, with a sympathetic hand, all that his predecessor has so earnestly labored to effect for the good of India." Viceroying Canada was an easy sort of a holiday task for Lord Dufferin; what his successes may have been in Egypt and Turkey, we know not; most likely he was in both quarters greatly hampered, although the work was a good preparative for his present duties. In India, Lord Dufferin will have a freer hand, and may, if it be in him, hereafter rank before the public, and in history, with Lord William Bentinck, Lord Canning and Lord Ripon, former viceroys, endeared to the native races of India, by their beneficient actions. Wise deeds, and not merely "honied words," —excellent too, in the right way—must signalise the new viceroy's administration. A Toronto wag, in the "Week," has we presume, in reference to the late appointment, put together the following rythmic jingle:

"To salve the sores of Ripon's rule erratic,
A Viceroy comes, from triumphs diplomatic:
Fresh from thy glozing stone he comes, Killarney,
To quench the griefs of Ind in copious blarney."

Probably his lordship takes the "Week," and has laughed over the foregoing; if not, as our monthly goes to India, he may see it yet.

## WEATHER OF JANUARY 1885.

This month, last year, the most severe of the three winter ones, (see Resources of British Columbia 1st March 1884) has this season, been the mildest.

On the 22nd a butterfly (Camberwell Beauty) and some bees were seen—early in the month was heard the frog chorussing welcome, as a harbinger of spring, although not pleasing to ears delighting in the sweet unjarring sounds of good music.

From Mr. Livock we learn that the lowest temperature during February was 27 degrees on the 22nd, the highest on the 19th, 58 degrees, and the mean 44 degrees; the rainfall was 3.84 inches.

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| We had in February of fine sunshine with frost | 9 days. |
| Of dry cloudy with some sunshine | 4 days. |
| Of cloudy all day but fair | 2 days. |
| Of partial sunshine with showers | 5 days. |
| Of rain all or most part of the day | 6 days. |
| Of snow, hail, sleet, and rain | 2 days. |
| | 28 days. |

LIVING IN AN EXPRESS TRAIN.—A wealthy American—a Mr. Burdell of New York—has chosen a rather singular mode of passing his life. He has taken a pullman car on the express train between New York and Chicago for a permanency, and in it he lives, whirled along night and day at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Burdell considers the sensation a most exhilarating one, and feels perfectly happy. He found the monotony of life in an hotel unbearable he says, as he is rather of a "restless" disposition. He has an income of $16,000, and is therefore perfectly well able to pay the $7 a day which the use of the car costs him.

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## CARLYLE AND THE MANCHESTER WATCHMAN.

It is narrated in Mr. Froude's "Life of Carlyle," that in October, 1838, Carlyle spent a day or two in Manchester with a sister who had married a Mr. Hemming. He had been put to sleep in an old bed which he remembered in his father's house. I was just closing my senses in sweet oblivion (he said), when the watchman, with his voice like the deepest groan of the Highland bagpipe, or what an ostrich cornerake might utter, groaned out "Gro-o-o-o" close under me, and set all in a gallop again—"Gro-o-o o," for there was no articulate announcement at all in it that I could gather. "Gro-o-o-o," repeated again and again at various distances, dying out, and then growing loud again, for an hour or more. I grew impatient, bolted out of bed, flung up the window—"Gro-o-o-o-o-o." There he was advancing a few yards off me. "Can't you give up that noise?" I hastily addressed him; "you are keeping a person awake. What good is it to go howling and groaning around all night and deprive people of their sleep? He ceased from that time—at least, I heard no more of him. No watchman, I think, had been more astonished for some time back. At five in the morning all was still as sleep, and darkness. At half-past five all went off like an enormous mill race or ocean tide. Boom m-m far and wide. It was the mills that were all starting then, and crushy (greasy) drudges by the million taking post there. I have heard few more sounds more impressive to me . . the mood I was in.

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Charles Francis Adams has scored a victory against the time-honored custom of requiring a classical education as a prime requisite for admission to Harvard University. The faculty have adopted the elective curriculum in so far that a student may elect whether he shall take a strictly classical course or substitute science and the modern languages for Greek and Latin. In this utilitarian age the student who expects to devote his after life to the prosy details of business pursuits, or engage in any avocation which deals with passing events, has little business with Xenophon and Homer. It is enough for him to matriculate in the hope of acquiring a useful knowledge of the modern sciences and modern languages. Mr. Adams holds that the English language is a grand one. "It is full of power, of force, of significance, of rhythm and expression. It can claim close relation with the Greek and Latin, and at the same time, with its own peculiar beauties, assert its right to the legitimate succession of both. In its prose and verse the eloquence of Cicero, the rythm of Virgil, the poetical sublimity of Homer, the historical interest of Sallust and the lyrical gracefulness of Horace lose none of their beauty of diction and power of sentiment. The other modern languages have also their claims, and, if no other reason than that that they are employed all over the world, it would entitle them to equal consideration.—*Portland News.*

## "R. S. V. P."

At a recent reception in New York a distinguished member of the bar told a story at the expense of a fellow advocate, who was invited to some entertainment, his invitation being accompanied with the usual request, "r. s. v. p." Never having before met the cabalistic initials, he inquired what they signified. "Why don't you know?" was the reply. "It is a direction as to dress: roundabout, shirt, vest and pants." "That's lucky," said he, "for I have everything except the roundabout." A distinguished railroad man who stood by, capped this with another. On one occasion he invited all the employes of the road to his house to listen to a little talk by Peter Cooper and others. Just at that time there had been some discussion as to a reduction of salaries, and the invited were suspicious, especially as they could not make out what the "r. s. v. p." in the corner of the invitation meant. So they held a meeting, and after much cogitating one man said: "Here, boys, I know what that means: reduction of salaries very profitable. They will get us there, give us something to eat and drink, and we will be roped in before we know it; don't let us go," and go they would not until the superintendent had been seen and the matter explained.

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## THE OLD FLAG AND THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Our flag is not indeed a flag under which only military glory is to be won. We must remember that when the flag of this empire is flaunted in different countries, we know that it means constitutional liberty; we know that among all the great nations of Europe our flag means disinterested and moral international conduct; we know that it is the only flag to which subject races can look with evident expectation and hope; it is the only flag on which are emblazoned, in letters of glory and light—"Justice and Mercy to black and white." We know how our warriors abroad fought 'ound that flag, and we shall not shrink at home from such sacrifices as will be needful to maintain its honor. Why, even stripling heroes will hold that flag in distant countries to the death, and we have read how, when dying, they clasped the colors of their country to their hearts. Let an equal sentiment pervade our breasts. The flag is to be placed now in the hands of the new democracy. The old flag will be in its grasp; let it honor it, as been honored hitherto; let it be true to its magnificient trust.—*Goschen, at Edinburgh.*

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The Ostrich and its Ways.—There is a popular fallacy that the hunted ostrich hides its head, thinking thereby that as it loses sight of its pursuers, it may be equally hidden to them. Careful study at the ostrich farm of Heliopolis, near Cairo, has convinced me that this explanation is a libel upon an intelligent biped. The ostrich is fully aware that its last hour has come, and, like many a man able to bear a painful operation without flinching, yet unable to look at the wound, the bird resigns itself to its fate, but declines to see the process. In the same way when taken to the farm and plucked, it will screech until blindfolded, after which it will submit to the process so quietly that, as an operator once remarked to me, "Sombra che fa piacere."