is city. Mrs. Terry is

Weekly British Colonist.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886.

Weekly Colonist.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

MUNICIPAL FRAUDS.

CRUSHED BY A LOG.

BY ELECTRIC TELECRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

Section 1. The control of the contro

AMERICAN NEWS.

NO. 50

CANADIAN NEWS

The state of the contract of t

in the second columns. The second columns are consistent within the second columns are col

Jowns is possing it the color and the present of the first present of the present

When labor organizations seek to bring about a dead level system among workmen and place all classes, skilful and carsiess, lezy and diligent, on the same footing, they endeavor to set up an artificus system which no amount of bolstering can or should make successful. It is as unfair to the workmen themselves as it is unjust to the samployers. A very good case in point is suggested by a contemporary. Two manufacturers started in business about the same time, and were obliged by trades unions to pay equal wages to the'r hands. One carried on his business in a carcless, thriftless fashion, and fell gradually behind hand. The other made a close and intelligent study of his obtainess and the materials employed in it, improving his processes and seeking fresh markets, with the result that in a few years he had sequired a fortance.

To THE EDITOR—It is a pity for the success, of the cause that Mr. DeCoanse, the gentleman who moved the resolution at the arti-sewerage meeting, is not a target in the gentleman who moved the resolution at the anti-sewerage meeting, is not a target. That is to say, he has not paid his axes for at least two years. And yet he has as much, if not more, to say than any may be promptly discharges all his obligations.

TICK—TACK.

Something Wrong, Somewhere.

To THE EDITOR—It is a pity for the success, of the cause that Mr. DeCoanse, the gentleman who moved the resolution at the anti-sewerage meeting, is not a target. The washing a sawiling transhipment to Victoria.

The washer is turning cold, with a wasting transhipment to Victoria.

The washer is turning cold, with a wasting transhipment to Victoria.

Tork—Tack.

New Westminster.

New Westminster.

New Westminster.

New Westminster.

New Westminster.

The washer is turning cold, with a wasting transhipment to Victoria.

The washer is turning cold, with a right washing at any with carriage, arrived here to-day from Halifax.

Tork—Tack.

A TREMENDOUS CIRCUIT.

tenged to seven years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,009.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from the taking off of revenue and dealers in the state of the buttles on taking from a paper nity may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the eld, reliable cure for all forms of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines. In the sat-dw of the form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines. In the sat-dw of the form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines. In the sat-dw of the form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines. In the sat-dw of the form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist one \$7\form of Summer complaints that require prom

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co. San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Lanstive. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and \$1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known to cleane the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Rowels gently yet thoroughly to dispel headaches, Colds and Fovers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw18

A Complete Breakdown.

"For ten years," may Januis M. San

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaneburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspensia, liver complaint, extarch and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescore. It is the best medicine! to the second only by the California Fig Syrup Uo., San Francisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the to my rescore. It is the best medicine! the second in its nature, painless yet prompt and thorough in its action. For sale by Langfit of all suffering, as I did. to the sat-dw

R. H. Blank, of Ottawa, the gene l agent of the Manitoba Milling drewing Company, of Carberry, writte long letter to the papers reiterating

Physicians, Ministers, Missionarie Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial. TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITE A
WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND
BUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CON.

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter bitter nauseous liver medicines and ostherties, is the concentrated liquid fruit emedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free and 75c. and \$1.26 bottles for sale by Langley & Oo., Victoria.

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GESTION OR STOPPAGE OF

CIRCULATION, CRAMPS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUM-MER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

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TISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED

BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

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This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cuive of that cleas of disorders attendant upon a low or reduned state of the sy stem, and usually necompanied by Pallor, We akness and Palstation of the Heart. Prompt results with follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting for the Companies of the

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J. B. PAGE TOBACCOS

J. B. PACE

ISLAND RAILWAY AT ESQUIMALT

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE

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SHAWNIGAN LAKE, NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF the public. Charming Scenery. Beautiful Lake. e Climate. Pleasant Retreat. Every than stops he door of the hotel. O. MORTON,

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLING AND MINING CO

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ND CLOTHIER, 880X8, SUIT. OVERGOATS, IME on now prepared to supply our electric to the Largest Stock of Rivered to the prepared to the supply our electric to the supply of the supply MERCHA

BARTHOLDI SOUVENIR.

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The Weekly

(Fromthe Colonist Ho.

BONNY BROY

MARRYING "Look at that girl with Herbert Glascow, without
"and none of them passable
the lord Harry!" he exclain
brown head turned her face
"That girl has no bus
Middlebury, with surcastic
must be in charge of fools
of such a thing."
"These may not be genu

xplain myself."
Glascow looked at his co Glascow looked at his considence, and then turned usthe building.

He went straightway to and asked about brown-hair whose vocal organs had be

imen—Ella Chapman. T distance away, and were cook and assistant in some and assistant in some He couldn't say wh

f the cooking hall held t omesac at Hermons.
"Then that settles your
"For the present—yes.
"For the present?"
"I'll keep my eye on I
dy else will."
"Do you know, if I had
lative, I'd object to her
"And do you know t

"Don't make the ai Middlebury, turning his class. "By Jove! but shy view!"
Glassow got up and le explanation or adieu.
"What's the matter mutual acquaintance who "He's taken it into h must admire rural beauty Meddlebury slyly indie which to look for further. "I had heard of her," I was not quite prepared ate a furore on the boards "She's creating quite e head," said Middlebury, worse; I stay here the two worse off—he can't stand at a time. Good Lord!"
This exclamation was c "Don't make the Midddlebury, turning h

at a time. Good Lord! This exclamation was cof twenty or thirty young come to worship at the sto this time the girls had the honor that was done to fso many could hardly attention, and not a few sent in that direction, ressmile and some spoilt dish. Herebert Glascow stood of sight of the gallery, bi all that was passing. Maining a coterie of decowhose jollity made Gla One among the crowd, Je of the genuine Yankee, a the whole thing out of of the occasion. Glascow moment, and then walke group.

"Here he is now," to "Couldn't stand it any let "Couldn't stand it any lo "Bert, you'll have to g as a fine actress. Her

"It seems to me gentl seriously, "that if we youth and innocence, w these poor girls in a mob "Poor girls!"
"Mob!" "Mob!"
"Youth and innocence
"Hear, hear!"
The Yankee held his
mouth and shook the ber
on in his efforts at re They began again, and becoming too much, fo Glascow sprang to his fe "Anything further wi insult," he exclaimed attracted toward Miss Wand I espouse her cause The silence of death all trace that Glescow's was the Glescow's all knew that Gluscow's actions, and while per coward among them, no scandal over a servant g the class was left to pur unwelcome or eruptive.
"By George! I'll he
Ballenger, as he entere * * *

"Who' you say it w don of Ballenger, his n "Herbert Glascow. tather freely, and he he'd form a ring righ every one, one at a tim say he was going to ms he'd see to her—I supp to school and then mak "That fellow's dans Mr. Herndon, blumtly, ote for everyday life."

PRICES hing, FOR MEN AND BOYS

FFERED AT THE NG STORE. ock of

KWARE, SATCHELS NG STORE

W. J. JEFFREE. ON HOUSE. WNIGAN LAKE,

& N. BAILWAY. FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF Tharming Scenery. Beautiful Lake, easant Retreat. Every train stops O. MORTON,

MBIA MILLING AND MINING CO

HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN As-of one cout per share has been levied re of the above Company, payable office, Langley street, Victoria, on anuary next, after which date all

R SALE

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TE AGENTS IA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

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ale at Low Figures, JOHNSTON & CO. N, SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS,

IMPERIAL ATION LEAGUE

Still through the cloven skies they come
With peaceful wings unfurl'd;
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world:
Above its sad and lowly plains
They bend on hovering wing,
And ever o'er its Babel sounds
The blessed angels sing.

But with the woes of ain and strife
The world has suffered long;
Beneath the angel-swain have roll'd
Two thousand years of wrong;
And man, at war with man, hears not
The love-song which they bring;
Oh! hush the noise, ye men of strife;
And hear the angels sing!

And ye, beneath life's crushing load Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way
With painful steps and slow,
Look now! for glad and golden hours

Come swiftly on the wing:
Oh! rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing! For lot the days are hastening on,

By prophet-bards foretold,
When with the over-circling years
Comes round the age of gold;
When peace shall over all the earth
Its ancient splendors fing,
And the whole earth send back the song
Which now the angels sing!

TRIXEY'S CHRISTMAS en for the Holiday Number of THE COLO

Written for the Holiday Number of The Cotonism.)

Christmas eve on Lightning creek. The turbid stream rushed merrily through the canyon, making a music as sweet as it was indefinable, thence plunging down into a deep abyss; seeming to echo back a Merry Christmas to all, it ran noisily on a journey to the sea. All nature appeared to be alive to the fact that an unusual event was at hand, and the snowy summit of Burns medintain towered over the little world of Camp Van Winkle in majestic grandeur. Saint "Nick" was abroad to-night instilling joy, hope and happiness throughout the country, and Camp Van Winkle, catching his influence, the miners resolved to celebrate the occasion with a grand barbacue. Shouts of joyous laughter, merry songs, and the strains from an old violin floated beyond the camp limits and were lost in the receases of the adjacent forest. A great fire of pine logs lighted the camp with a lurid glare that threw grotesque shadows of the jubliant miners congregated around it. The blazing logs reflected many honest-faces of the gold seekers of '60 who rushed to Lightning creek at the first report of the golden nuggets to be found in its gravel. Despite their isolation from the world, the Lightning creek miners found that Christmas awoke memories of the past, and instinctively their mind reverted to by-gone years when the youthful heart was made glad over a visit from Santa Claus.

The strain of th

printed to win her hand and harst. Alress, the changes of the state of the proposed of the district of the state of the st

LONIAL PAPERS PLEASE COPY.

So the banns were published and the guests invited.

Mark Halstead, a second cousin of Margaret's, and with a disappointed heart, consented to be groomsman.

But Hall kept aloof, though he met Harry often, and gave him grudging civility.

The wedding day came, and the cottage was decorated for the festivities after the marriage.

Margaret's wedding dress was already donned.

The bride was waiting, but Harry did not come.

The bride was waiting, but Harry did not come.

Mark Halstead, after a whispered consultation with Mr. Hammersley, went to where Harry had boarded.

Here he was informed that on the previous evening, a note had been handed in for Mr. Oragie, and immediately afterwards he had driven away.

That was all Mark could find out that night. The guests dispersed, Margaret refrsing all companionship but that of ber uncle.

When they were alone together, ahe crept into the strong arms that had been her protection and shelter from childhood, and lay there, white as the bridal dress she wore, shiyering and tearless.

and shelter from childhood, and lay there, white as the bridal dress she wore, shivering and tearless.

And looking at her mute misery, John Hammersley restrained the torrent of indignant words trembling upon his tongue, and soothed her as if she had been an infant.

"He is sick or hurt," the old man said. In his heart he added—
"And if the false villian is deceiving my girl, I will shoot him like a dog."

It will shoot him like a dog."

If don't care," sobbed Letty. "I'm sick of it are alike products of its rays.

While yet the carth is covered with its ermine robe, and king frost is holding sway, while yet the north wind shrieks and whistles through the leafest trees, the king of day slow-unitary to the leafest trees, the king of day slow-unitary to the leafest trees, the king of day slow-unitary trees.

WEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

"Dear me," said Letty Wyngard, "I shall go crazy. Five children all clamouring at once, the kettle boiling over, the pickles upset, moths in my best shawl and the dog rumming away with the soup bone for dinner."

And Letty stood in the middle of the room, holding her head with both hands, as if she momentarily expected to sail up into the air like a balloon.

Letty was very pretty, after an old gipsy type, with great dark eyes, brown, healthy skin and hair as blick as a crow's wing; and, as yet not even the five children, and the endless round of daily cares and duties to which, as the wife of a poor young carpenter, she was condemned, had planted a wrinkle on her velvet smooth forehead.

Hatood, Lacuido, the ope musil, trought in a control to the found to the control of the control

""Well," hesitated old Styles, "there was two men killed, and one had his arm broke. But—"
Letty waited to hear no more.

Swift as an arrow out of a bow she sped homeward, a horrible dread winging her footsets the steps with almost incredible speed.

Oh! if John should be killed—John, her faithful, loyal husband, whom she had recked so lightly of—whom that very day she had allowed to leave her without the good-bye kiss.

If her children should be fatherless—if—
"John, John!" she wailed, as she pushed open the door, and went, breathless, into the kitchen.

"Well, little woman, what is it?"
And—oh! thanks to an all merciful heaven—John Wyngased himself turnied his bright living face towards her from the hearthside, where he was sitting, with a child on either knee.

"I know what is in your dumb, questioning eyes, Letty. I am not hurt, thank God. I had dust the string fell. No, no, Letty, you'll not get rid of me quite so easy."

Letty threw herself sobbing into his arms.

"Ah! John, John, love me. Hold me close to your heart, John. I've been repining and selfish. I've never been half good enough to you; but, please God, I'll be a better woman, and a more faithful wife from this night henceforward."

And then she told him the history of her dearly adventures.

And then she told him the

happiness."

And a more contented couple than John Wyngard and his wife Lettice, never sat by a cheery fireside upon that bleak November even-

ing. Letty had profited by her lesson. SUNSHINE. In sunshine, what a glorious bresser.

bestowed upon man.

In beauty's grandeur it sways the heavens and earth, and through its genial influence leads man upwards to a higher and happier life.

It, too, is the great source from which emulates most of the comforts and necessaries.

The Weekly

FRIDAY, DECEN

(Fromthe Colonist Ho CHRISTMAS

Again the hallowed Chri

us. In a few days more w the most glorious festival o How quickly the year roll but yesterday we were celeb of last year which has lef treasured memories for us a warms at the thought of gl

in "the days that are no vividness happy childhood's fore us when associated with meek and mild Infant who many centuries ago, in a sta Judea, was our conception of and goodness, and was held ample to be followed, at

distance. All the innocen hearts was poured out to the

heade the little children come we strayed from our ideal, versary of Christ's birth and do still feel that thrill which the thought of His

cause in every soul. And essentially one of gladness of the advent of the Light

go back in memory to the f ago, and would we were Claus, hoary old Santa Clau

young, patron saint of the out in bold relief as the Christmas bounties. The

hung up with eager expectat children wake their first tho things concealed in their ca dear-old Santa Claus. Let

dispelled, but let us still see ed in his Lapland sleigh, es fiery reindeer steeds. His

white, but with the falling old face tells of that pes only those who go about doi sleighbells jingle merrily, chuckle he is off to his n

having in a single night visit the children. Yes, let San has cheered many a little on

ever be to them a tutelary benefactor. May he never mas joys. It is the time for heart to the best natural in noble generosity and whole Mayhap by his own fireside lives over again in his chil days of his youth, sanctified smile or a father's hearty be exile from home the day is shadows, for it brings up memories of Yule-tides pass But at Christmas time the st a home in the hearts of his

last all the year around if it lesson of hospitality and ki

for holiday dissipation has

too soon has it given place innocent hilarity. To old be a peculiarly delightful on is at this time busy at work

he past, and the old fol

years, see many gaps in the nad gathered around the h recurrences of the Festiva

down with grief finds its

whom the day is consecrate no place in the homes of th all be pleasure and glad cheerfulness. When we we de Western land think of the cred upon us by Providence the T. C. ered upon us by Providence the suffering and poverty parts of the world, our het grand Te Deum to Him, paths to lie in such pleasant young, rich and poor, al elebration of the birthday grows old. Still year after the shepherds to see the wondrous Infant who heralded and to bow wit lordly shrine. "Peace on is the Christmas re down to us through the time all differences should be

men. Thus will the day b ing and the true spirt of We are thankful t midst are very few, but nmates of the hospitals sh and many little necessiti them to tell them they are r general joy. As the holida and 1886 nears its close, we ing over the events of reason for thankfulness. out our young Dominion, of the constant dread of th European continent we a and better arts. Cholera demics which are now do quakes and volcanic erupt fair cities in ruins during

closing, have no place plenty is our portion, and future of Canada is most old year is dying away and on us, it is a good time for the past twelve months and res and shortcoming better success of life in th "stepping stones of their hings." It may be difficul old grooves and into a hig

mosphere, but it must difficult things are the only and they are done by a d strong hand. In the is power; persistent will the face of circumstances persistency will carve out success. It was Sir W "Yet and but are words they execute." So with fellowmen, take fresh hear march on like true sold life. Last Christmas may read these lines in compa in happy homes where at

the high tide of prosperit

every chair was filled; the ness them in reduced cir their loved ones, some of been called away by the A the year; next Christmas

wed them to me, when she nd it's as good as a play." but stirred busily, while but stirred busily, while maundered on about the of the new possessors of

have been hers.
d for the laces?" Mrs. Ellien she rose to depart.
me, myself, about dusk,"
resolving to get for her. lving to get for herse

t, with the daintily ironed ir basket, she walked up to ked with its broad colontering with lights, its grand e back, and its terraced

said "Yes," to Howard g was in keeping. like banks of moss, cover

statues stood in velvet glowed softly, and table aments, stood around.

ty, as Mrs. Ellison, with
out the various beauties of
that noise like a woman
room, I think."
clouded over.
ey, poor dear."

ey, poor dear," said she.
e. He's been drinking too
e Stephanie says he always
nd he struck her. Struck
a whimpering fool, before never saw a man strike a declare it made me sick al says it's a common this r, she's wretched, in spi

ren?" Letty softly asked. t she lost 'em both. Made ys she often cries and wish And I don't wonder much as she's got. Hush, there

nind a carved group of Ital-, the two women watched alk gloomily by, with red, , down-looking face, and yngard went nome, thans hat she was a poor man's

of the accident?" asked old standing out at his gate. the deepening dusk.

It? What has happened?'

as your husband was workd in. All a heap of ruins.

bout the foundation, they

old Styles, "there was two had his arm broke. But—" ar no more.
w out of a bow she sped
e dread winging her footredible speed.
ld be killed—John, her whom she had recke

that very day she had al-ithout the good-bye kiss. un, what is it?" an all merciful heaven

turned his bright living the hearthside, where he d on either knee. in your dumb, questioning t hurt, thank God. I had her lot of nails, when by Letty, you'll not get

ve been repining and sel-half good enough to you; be a better woman, and a d him the history of he

gh, little wife," said John, hair. "But for all that, I'm I that money isn't always ntented couple than John fe Lettice, never sat by a that bleak November even-

by her lesson. NSHINE.

glorious blessing has been leur it sways the heavens gh its genial influence leads gher and happier life. t source from which ema-omforts and necessaries of

f grass, each modest flower vale or bower, the luscious h and the golden harvests h is covered with its er-ng Frost is holding sway, wind shrieks and whistles rees, the king of day slow-more southren home, and

of his genial rays, the snows elt, and the brooklets, so s rigid clasp, yield to his l once more sparkle and and dale, singing a sweet nce more clothed in rich gain warble their songs in bank spring the sweet wild agrance is wafted upon the

agrance is wafted upon the bringtime zephyrs. orth and scatters the seed ground, and with patient ence of sun and rain to and increase for an abund-

breaks through the bar-i what beauty and majesty hill-tops, sending hither sadow and plain, through dowy dell, his life-giving he climbs up in the heav-the summit of his glory, wn the western sky to his

od of light is thrown over ndscape. the silvery waves of the

re covered with a golder -clad hill-tops seem bath n and poor, high and low, ns of the wealthy and the

poor.
its blessing.
r sunshine in the world,
nt upon the sun for its
t the kindly affections of

dreary may be the outside ine of the heart, which is regeous tints, but by its uence, is felt by all who heir duties in feeding the eings.
ys felt by those who symed, help the down-trodden
humanity in reclaiming

ways.
trouble nor add to the
without feeling a corresn his own heart; consethe happiness of their feland experience this gold-

MAN EYE.

your gas burner always or doing anything requirl, write or sew for several from darkness to light. light, moonlight or on directly in front of the

t on awakening the eyes of a window or door.

tor a window or door.

are prompted to rub your
p using them.
ed together on waking up
them, but apply saliva
he speediest dilutant in the

(From the Colonist Holiday Number.) CAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Partial List--its Distribution and Relative Abundance.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Fanning curator of the Provincial museum, we are er abled to present to our readers to-day, chapter from a forth-coming book upon which Mr. Fannin has been for some time engaged, and whose title, "British Columbia: Forest, Stream, and Mountain," will give a pretty clear idea of its scope and object. We believe it is intended to publish the book next summer, and we are sure it will be both a welcome and a valuable addition to Provincial literature, as the author will bring to his work not only proved ability as a writer and a wide theoretical know ledge of his subject, but the results of a lor and varied experience in well-nigh every corner of the Province, and the enthusiasm of a keen

MOUNTAIN SHEEP (Big-horn).

MOUNTAIN SHEEP (Big-horn).

Ovis Montana.—This animal is found on nearly all the mountains of the interior, from the forty-ninth parallel to the Arctic slope, approaching the coast in the neighborhood of Howe sound to within a distance of eight or ten miles. Very abundant in the mountains of the Similkameen and Ashanola rivers, Bridge river and Douglas. A wary animal, keen of scent, fleet of foot and difficult of approach, it affords the hunter the rarest of sport. The general color of the mountain sheep is dark brown, with portions of the underparts, muzzle, and a large patch on the buttocks, white. The coat, which is of hair, resembles that of the caribou. Both male and female have forms, those of the female small and curved backwards and outwards. The flesh of the mountain sheep is excellent, and flesh of the mountain sheep is excellent, and with some hunters stands at the head of all our game in this respect. An adul male will weigh 300 pounds, the head and horns alone weighing fifty or sixty pounds.

Aplocerus Columbianus.—Abundant throughout the mountains of the interior and coast range, from our southern boundary to the water-shed of the Arctic. On the mountains of water-shed of the Arctic. On the mountains of Burrard inlet and Howe sound, on the Hope and Similkameen mountains, and in the neigh-borhood of Pitt and Harrison Jakes are the places most convenient to the settlements where this animal may be found in fairly abundant numbers. Although an animal of the mountain peaks, yet during the winter months, it may be found on the lower levels within a short distance found on the lower levels within a short distance of the salt water, and, in fact, are sometimes caught during summer swimming rivers and narrow portions of the inlets and sounds. The average weight of the mountain goad does not exceed 100 pounds, probably less, and its coat, which is pure white, is of two qualities, namely, a fine wool next the skin and a long straight and coarse hair. The Indians of nearly all the coast tribes make their blankets from the fleece of this animal, but not nearly to such an extent now as in former days or before the advent of the whites. These blankets are made in the following manner: The wool is taken from the of the whites. These blankets are made in the following manner: The wool is taken from the hide and spun by the squaws by twisting it with the palms of their hands on the bare knee; it is then wove on a rude kind of loom by passing the weft over and under the warp with the hand only and without the use of a shuttle. Both male and screen of the white was hear horne of is thack. and under the warp with the hand only and without the use of a shuttle. Both male and female of the white goat have horns of jet black, those of the female averaging longer than the male. They bring forth their young in April, below the timber line and not on the remotest peaks as some think. They are a very clumsy looking animal, with short stout legs and large hoofs, but probably the most sure-footed one in the mountains. The flesh is coarse and unsavory and will hardly, I think, be relished by many.

The mountain goat is not an animal of speed, and even under the most trying circumstances, when the report of the hunter's rifle warns it of the presence of danger, it does not always show an inclination to increase its naturally slow gait.

Owing to the great difficulties which generally have to be encountered in reaching the home of this animal and the very few people who have hunted them, very little is known respecting it, and a few writers taking advantage of this gignorance, have told some wonderful stories concerning it, all of which have about as much foundation in truth as the one told me this fall by a hunter on the Similkameen, which was to the following effect: "That the animal when closely cornered had the power of sticking out its hair to a great length, thus giving itself such a prodigious appearance at the sight of which the average hunter generally threw down his rifle and fied for his life!"

Alce Americana. - This animal is strictly ar inhabitant of the far north, and its occurrence on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, in British Columbia, is rare, though it has been taken in the neighborhood of Fort George and stuart's back; and rhave been minimated year agentleman of this city, whose opportunities for knowing are unquestiouably good, that the distribution of the moose has changed materially in the last two years, and that its occurrence in these two localities above mentioned is now more frequent than formerly. It is plentiful in the Peace river country and in the district of Cassiar.

the moose is the largest of the deer family, the weight of a full grown male being, by some, placed as high as 1,500 pounds. The horns are palmated, of immense size, and after the second year are shed annually, during December and January.

WOODLAND CARIBOU. WOODLAND CARBOU.

Rangifer Caribon.—Irregularly distributed through the interior of the province from the forty-ninth parallel to the water shed of the Arctic. It is found in the Selkirk mountains, in the Cariboo country, along the North Thompson, Skeena, Naas and Stickeen rivers; and in the far north, when deep snows cover the high rhills, and arctic frosts have chained the rivers and lakes, the chase of this animal is the chief sport of the hardy miners who brave the long winters of Cassiar.

vinters of Cassiar.

The Barren Ground Caribou, which is said to

HORNS OF THE FEMALE CARIBOU.

I take the liberty here of quoting the following authors on this subject:

Sir John Richardson, ("Fauna Boreali Americana") says: "The old males have, in general the largest and most palmated horns, while the young ones and females have them less branched and more cylindrical and pointed, but this is not uniformly the case, and the variety of forms assumed by the horns of the caribou is indeed so great that it is difficult to comprehend them all in a general description."

Prof. Owen, ("Anatomy of Vertebratis," London, 1860.) says: "The chief peculiarity in the skull of the deer tribe is the annual development, from the frontals, of the solid deciduous ecostosis, which serves as weapons during a portion of the year, in the males of all kinds, and in both sexes of the reindeer."

The Hon. J. D. Calon, the best living authority on all subjects relating to the deer family, in his "Antelope and Deer of America," says of the caribou: "Antlers of the male curved, long and slender, with branches more or less palmated and very irregular in form. Antlers of the female smaller and less palmated"

and sender, with branches more or less pannated and very irregular in form. Antiers of the female smaller and less palmated "
My own experience with the caribou, so far as it goes, certainly confirms the evidence of the authors above quoted, nor would I allude to it here, were it not for the fact, that many huntiers with when I have conversed on here, were it not for the fact, that many hunters and miners with whom I have conversed on this subject, maintain the absence of antiers on the females at all seasons, while many others as stoutly affirm that they are so armed like the males, and it seems strange that in British Columbia, where the opportunities for observing this animal are so frequent, where it is to be met with in the neighborhood of nearly every mining camp from Big Bend to Cassiar, such a difference of opinion should exist concerning it.

Cerrus Canadensis.—This noble animal at one time ranged through many portions of British Columbia, where it is now and has been for year's unknown. It was found on the peninsula between Burgard Inlet and Fraser river, and from there to the boundary line; also at the head of Pitt lake. A few places yet remain not too remote from the settlements where it may be hunted with success, such as Campbell and Salmon rivers and other localities further north on this island.

MULE DEER.

Cerms Macrotis.—Habitat, east of the Cas-

nountains and Kamloops, and southward to the coundary line. They are generally found oc-upying the higher altitudes. Some of the most virgorylines, forms. extraordinary forms occur in the antiers of hese animals, and in their growth nature apthese animals, and in their growth nature appears to revel in abnormal and fantastic shapes. A pair now in the possession of a gentleman at New Westminster is peculiarly interesting in this respect. The weight of the mule deer runs from two hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds, and when in good condition its flesh is about as fine an article of food as the hunter generally falls in with in the mountains.

WHITE TAILED DEER. WHITE TAILED DREE.

Cervus Leucurus.—Much the same distribution as the last species, and it is said also to occur west of the Cascades, though I have never met it there. It may be found along the willow bottoms and borders of streams, and in the many wooded ravines which occur in the open districts east of the Cascades. I also found it on the summit of Mount Abach he valley of the

BLACK TAILED DEER. BLACK TAILED DEER.

Cervus Columbianus.—A Pacific coast species, which does not extend its range much east of the Cascades. It is abundant along the coast of British Columbia from our southern boundary to Alaska. It is found on Vancouver and nearly all the islands of the gulf, (not on Queen Charlotte) and is the one so plentiful in our markets during the season of game. White deer of the contraction of the season of the contraction of the season of the season

ly all the islands of the gulf, (not on Queen Charlotte) and is the one so plentiful in our markets during the season of game. White deer of this species have been frequently taken along the lower Fraser and Pitt rivers.

The weight of this deer runs from seventy-five to two hundred pounds, the latter weight being rarely exceeded. Some very fine specimens of this deer are taken at the Skeena, Naas, and in the neighborhood of Wrangel.

On Vancouver and other islands of the gulf, the opportunities for still hunting this ammaland, as the tangled net work of undergrowth so characteristic of the coast district of British Columbia, sets up an almost absolute barrier in this respect, in consequence of which the rather unsportsmanlike method of hounding is sometimes resorted to.

RUFFED GROUSE (Partridge, Pheasant, Drummer).

Bonasa Umbella Sabenia.—This is the Pacific coast variety of the bird which is known in the eastern and northern states as partridge, and in the southern states as pheasant. The two birds are essentially the same, the only difference being that of color. It is abundant along the coast of British Columbia from the southern boundary to Alaska, on Vancouver Island and most of the islands of the gulf.

coast of British Columbia from the southern boundary to Alaska, on Vancouver Island and most of the islands of the gulf.

Along the borders of creeks, in crab-apple thickets, in patches of the wild rose and the different kinds of berries peculiar to the Province are favorite resorts of the ruffed grouse, and its loud whirr sometimes startles the hunter as he explores the gloomy solitude of the deep forest. The drumming of the ruffed grouse may be heard every month in the year, though more frequently in the spring. This is the bird so abundant in our markets during the open season. open season.

GRAY RUFFED GROUSE. Bónasa Umbella Umbeloides.—Another variety found only east of the Cascades, along the foot-hills of the Bocky Mountains, in Cariboo and southward to the boundary line. A magnificent looking bird. Tolerably abundant.

DUSKY GROUSE (Blue Grouse, Mountain Gro DUNKY GROUSE (Blue Grouse, Mountain Grouse).

Canace Obscura.—From the Rocky Mountains to the sea coast, and from our southern boundary to Alaska. It is abundant on Vancouver and nearly all the islands of the gulf. In some portions of the Province, for instance, some of the islands up Howe Sound, on the summit of many of the mountains along the Similkameen and Ashanola valleys, this grouse is exceedingly plentiful. Richardson's variety of this bird, tacking terminal band on the tail, occurs east of the Cascades. I have found blue greuse breeding within a short distance of the sea level and ing within a short distance of the sea level and also above the timber line.

FRANKLIN'S GROUSE (Spruce Partridge, Fool hen). FRANKLIN'S GROUSE (Spruce Partridge, Fool hen).

Canace Canadensis Franklinii.—In the timbered districts east of the Cascades, north to Dease lake, south to the boundary line. Not found on the coast. Abundant on the summits of the Hope mountains, in the Cariboo district and nearly all the wooded portions of the interior. It is strictly an inhabitant of the thick timber, among the groves of spruce and fir. A beautiful bird, but not so highly prized as an article of food as any of the former, though it often occupies a very welcome place on the bill of fare at the camp fire of the hunter and miner. Stupidity appears to be peculiar to this bird, and the most simple means are often used in its capture.

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE (Prairie Chicken).

Pedicectes Phasiantellus.—Irregularly distri-

SHART-TAILED GROUSE (Prairie Chicken).

Pediacetes Phasianellus.—Irregularly distributed throughout the open grassy country east of the Cascades. Tolerably abundant in the Similkameen valley, the Nicola and north and south forks of the Thompson, as well as other places along the line of the C. P. R. By the lovers of sport with the dog and gun this bird is much sought after.

BLACK-TAILED PTARMIGAN Lagopus Rupestris.—Pretty well distributed throughout the Province, from the Rocky Mountains to the ceast and north to Dease lake; also Vancouver island. Fairly abundant along

WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN. Lagopus Laucurus, -Much the same distrib Lagopus Laucurus.—Much the same distribu-tion as the last species, though I do not think it approaches so near the coast. Both are found in the Cascades, and in Cassiar and Cariboo. In winter the white-tail is often found in the wil-low patches along river banks. Both species change their plumage from white in the winter to a reddish brown or mottled gray and white in summer. Specimens of all the above birds can be seen in the Provincial museum.

GAME PROTECTION. Who owns the game? To whom belong the wild creatures of the forest, stream, and mountains

tain?
The question, I suppose, was answered whe The question, I suppose, was answered when the Creator of all gave to man dominion over fish and fowl, and "every living thing that moveth upon the earth." In this case, as in others, mem have sought to shut out their fellow-men from the enjoyment of the Creator's gift; and in this case, as in others, also, men have failed to remember that the gift brings duties and responsibilities along with it. Hence the necessity that the Government should protect by law this heritage of all from the greed and wantonness of the few. Should pass laws not only to regulate the manner of taking game, but to define the time and seasons in which it may be taken.

may be taken.

The desire to kill—to destroy life without an

may be taken.

The desire to kill—to destroy life without any reasonable cause for so doing—crops out here and there it individual members throughout the whole animal kingdom. It shows itself in the great northern Shrike when he impales his poor little victim on a thorn and leaves it to rot in the sun. It is active in the sportsman (?) who never misses an opportunity of establishing his reputation as a crack shot at the expense of some beast or bird, and it takes a very aggravating form in the hunter who paddles his boat up to a swimming deer and blows out its life with a shot gun, calling the murder sport.

Unfortunately the desire for indiscriminate slaughter is not confined to the "pot hunter," but too often shows itself in those who are pleased to consider themselves "gentlemen sportsmen." In fact a pot hunter's shot means meat for himself, his family or his friends; he does not shoot for glory or "count," he takes what he can make good use of and is content. Indians are pot hunters in the strictest sense of the word, and yet a useless destruction of game is not prominent aomng the many faults of the poor savage, and wherever white men have invaded his country they have found game in abundance, and on many a hunting trip through British Columbia I confess to having been taught more than one lesson of frugality by the Indians.

British Columbia I conress to having been taught more than one lesson of frugality by the Indians.

The game laws of British Columbia have, up to the present time, answered very well the purpose for which they were passed, but the time has arrived when other and more stringent laws will have to be framed, and the question nearly be worthy of attention at next session of laws will have to be framed, and the question may be worthy of attention at next session of parliament whether to merely restrict the killing of game within certain periods is sufficient. We are not now as we were a few years ago, isolated from the rest of the world. The iron band just stretched across the continent brings us within a few days travel of the great centres of population in the east, and eastern tourists and eastern sportsmen are now turning their attention to this wonder-land of the west as a field for the gratification of their respective tastes.

Our grand scenery and our still abundant game will, of course, be the chief attraction for these. Our scenery, fortunately for us, is safe, even though a delegation of boodle aldermen should visit us; but how long our game will remain to swell the volume of our resources—to furnish to our people incitement to healthy exercises, and to serve as a strong attraction to a generally liberal and desirable class of visitors it

remains with us to say. I say generally desire a bile, for it is to be regretted that in some instances sportsmen who come so far to enjoy the their favorite pastime are not over scrupulous as to the number of animals they kill; they say the their favorite pastime are not over scrupulous as to the number of animals they kill; they say they say they say they say they say and it often happens that the lives of many animals are wasted before that particular trophy is must take back with them trophies of the chase, and it often happens that the lives of many and must aske back with them trophies of the chase, and it often happens that the lives of many and they creek. The near presence of the railing are wasted before that particular trophy is as earned. A few years ago the great country in mediately east of the Rocky Mountains could ago read. The near presence of the railing aske the same boast, but an authority (Forest and Stream) on this subject, writing a short time ago says: "The time has been when one could go into the mountains of the west and live on the country. Day after day, week after we werk and month after month we have traveled through the mountains never out of sight of game, but killing no more of it than was required for our needs. The animals were tame, few parts of the buffilo range, the tourist, the eastern sportsman, had not inade his appearance. * * * The deer have followed the skin-hunter was unknown, and except in some few parts of the buffilo range, the tourist, the eastern sportsman, had not inade his appearance. * * * The deer have followed the skin-hunter was unknown, and except in some few parts of the buffilo range, the tourist, the eastern sportsman, had not inade his appearance. * * * The deer have followed the skin-hunter was unknown, and except in some few parts of the buffilo range, the tourist, the eastern sportsman, had not inade his appearance. * * * The deer have followed the skin-hunter was unknown, and except in some few parts of the buffilowed the same been some form the p

OUR GOLD MINES.

Quartz Mining. Now that railway construction within the Province has been completed for the presentthough it is hoped that many of the numero projected lines will shortly be commencedthere is time to look after some of the im portant industries, and to a certain extent this has been done during the past summer. Among what will in the near future prove to be the most important factor in the prosperity of the Province is quartz mining, and this branch dur-ing the past year has been paid particular attention. The richness of the ore and the extensive character of the deposits has long been known, but the fiasco upon the first introduction of quartz machinery and the great work later of building the Canadian Pacific through the Province served to keep the quartz interests in a dormant condition. However, they are on the eve of a revival and the coming year will see

large developments. large developments.

Probably the greatest effort being made in the Province to work a mine is the work now proceeding on the Foster Milling & Mining Co.'s

Province to work a mine is the work now proceeding on the Foster Milling & Mining Co.'s property, with works at what is known as the Big Slide, some fifteen miles below Clinton. This company have qurtz mill and chlorination works in position, have unlimited water power, and, so far as known, a continuous body of rich paying sulphuretic ore. Assays and mill tests go to prove that it will pay richly for its treatment, and a result will soon be known.

The famous ledges of Cariboo in the immediate vicinity of Barkerville are again being developed. The British Columbia Milling & Mining Co., with works at Lowhee creek, have begun to develop their extensive property. This company have already complete buildings, magnificent quartz machinery and engines. Their mine has been prospected sufficiently to show a body of ore eighteen to twenty-five feet in width, and mill tests and assays have proved that it will pay for its being treated. Considerable work is now being down in sinking a working shaft, drifting and cross-cutting.

The Island Mountain Mine, owned principally by Mr. P. Dunlevy of Soda creek, is also being developed. During the present winter tramways to the mine, tunnelling and drifting and the removal of the mill and other machinery to the site selected, fronting on Jack of Clubs lake, is being carried on, and it is expected that during the coming summer matters will be in a sufficiently advanced shape to begin the work of crushing and reducing the ore.

On the old Steadman ledge, crossing Williams creek at Richfield, a small sum will be spent in placing the tunnel in good shape and extending it.

sufficient to entitle their being milled if the ledges prove to be continuous in extent. There has been considerable enquiry from many portions of the Dominion, United States and England as to the minerals of this Province, and many assurances have been given by men of capital that they will invest money in the development of the quartz mining industry. Taken altogether the work accomplished toward creating an activity in quartz mining in the past year must be regarded as satisfactory, and it is not too much to hope that 1887 will witness a progress and prosperity in this individual industry that will be of the greatest benefit.

Placer Mining.

bestow or anything that seems common, not-withstanding that some of the most instructive as well as entertaining books that have ever been written treat of what seem very commonplace things. Hugh Miller's grand work "Foot Prints of the Creator," hinges on the identity of a Tossil fish bone. Professor Huxley's "Forms of Water," needs but to be mer tioned as another case in point, and R. A, Proctor's numerous essays on every day matters are probably still better illustrations. Readers who have read Rev. Charles Kingsley's "Town Geology," will readily call to mind the intense interest which that talented author creates for the soil of the field, the pebbles in the street and the stones in the wall, showing how these

and the stones in the wall, showing how these, the very commonest of the common, have indeed an astonishing biography.

Little as one would imagine, it is nevertheless a fact that the very slate which, alas, is so often such a bugbear to the schoolboy, offers a subject upon which a bulky volume might be written. How in time gone by the substance of which it is composed formed a portion of some mountain and was ground to fine powder by the action of ice; how it was deposited as mud in some abaked by nature into the smooth compact stone that we now apply to so many purposes. All this and a thousand other facts which would perhaps cause many a school boy to look at the homely slate in his hand and consider if such strange things could have happened; and of the almost infinite number of years that were consumed in the transformation.

Well, bless my soul ? Now I come to think of it, he didn't intend for me to tell you."

"Really, Gertrude, I cannot tell you how glad I am," said Nellie, when her father left the room.

"I don't see why you should be so glad. You don't suppose Edward Morse's eighty thousand pounds are going to do you any good."

"Oh, Gertrude, that is selfishness. I am glad because I know he has suffered so on my account, and that eighty thousand might go a great way towards consoling him. Yes, I've not the least doubt but it will. I should like to know what loss it won't make up for Well, I only wish he was worth it a few months ago, and I wovld not have cast hime saide for Henry Allison."

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mashinery to crush or smelt the same. In the Selkirks and Rocky Mountains are wonderful deposits of galena and large deposits of gold bearing rock. North and south of the line of railway, in the Big Bend, along the shores of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers and lakes the capitalist and prospector have visited, and there is every promise that soon the rocky canyons and shores and hills will be compelled to yield up their precious treasures to man.

Coming nearer home, several discoveries have recently been made on Vancouver Island, within in easy distance of Victoria, of ledges of gold bearing rock, but none of these have been thoroughly tested, though assays and mill tests have proved that there is gold in quantity sufficient to entitle their being milled if the ledges prove to be continuous in extent.

The pass treat is every thought of.

Perhaps a still more striking example of the glaciers work is the rock which used to lie just as long side the sidewalk at the upper end of View is the rock which used to lie just as long side the sidewalk at the upper and of View is the rock which used to lie just as long side the sidewalk at the upper and of View is the rock which used to lie just as long side the sidewalk at the upper and of View is the rock which used to lie just as she ledge of a low reef of bed rock, making it still more striking example of the glaciers work is the rock which used to lie just as she with the rock which used to lie just as long side the sidewalk at the upper end of View is my chance to let him know that he possesses my heart still, and that I care nothing for Henry Allison."

"Oh, dear l' said Gertrude, retainly and that I care nothing for Henry Allison."

"Well, I've no doubt it's a pleasure to you, which has heen considerable enquiry from makes it evident that the hill itself was a subsection of lie of the proposed that the possesses mile, and the river will be a she with the receiver will be a she will These grooves run right under the hill, which makes it evident that the hill itself was a subsequent event in the history of the locality, and is in all probability nothing more nor less than the mud, etc., brought down by the glacier. If the rocks in the park are examined carefully the same grooves are to be found. On Church Hill they are equally visible, and in fact if any of our readers are curious and do not mind a walk, they will find the same traces of the glacial period on the very summit of the hill overlooking Foul bay. These markings of the rocks around Victoria early attracted the attention of geologists and may be said to have had the honor of having decided finally the presence of the northern drift on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains. Two sets of ice grooves running at right angles to each other have been observed in the vicinity of Victoria and it yet remains for some aspirant to scientific honors to find out the exact locations and propound a satisfactory theory to explain the raison d'etre of these two sets of grooves. At the junction of Quadra and Cormorant streets the general direction of the grooves was much more westerly than those on the rocks near Beacon hill but here again the "levelling tendencies of all things modern" has long since had the rock blasted out and broken into macadam, thus forever preventing would-be geologists from seeing these things with their own syes.

Another peculiarity in the scenery around

gross and prosperity in this individual industry that will be of the greatest benefit.

The past year has not been productive of results as good as in the early part there was reason to believe it would bring. In Caribod district, owing to the very dry season, work had to be shut down on various of the irydraulicaliams, there not being sufficient water to work them. The output for the year is somewhat less than that of any other during its history as a mining field, solely on account of a lack or water. However, hose new discoveries were made, and it is thought that the coming yeas will again place the gravel ninning industry in prespective or well. In the Similkansean district, from which such good results were autiquated has not come up to expectations. Though a few claims on the creek have paid well a great number of miners who went in have returned without securing any pay, and the several other creeks in the neighborhood have also failed to produce gold in paying quantities.

In the Big Bend country a considerable milwe in the neighborhood have also failed to produce gold in paying quantities.

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In the Big Bend country a considerable milwe in the neighborhood have in the role of packing in supplies has entire year. On Carne's crest moderable will be entire year. On Carne's crest moderable will be entire year. The cost of packing in supplies has entire year be proported against the success of the family was a proported against the success of the family was a proported against the success of the family was a proported against the success of the family was a proported against the success of the family was a proported against the success of the family was a proported a

closely a species of marine shell may be found, which goes to prove that the clay itself was deposited in some sea into which the glacies slid and through which it sailed as an iceberg.

Many other interesting facts in connection with geology might doubtless be discovered if a little time were occasionally bestowed upon this subject. For although the above remarks may be no new thing to a great many, still if they have the effect of causing even a few of the young to look around them, and to observe nature in their rambles, it will have done more good than many of the weary hours spent in that to which Shakespeare gives atterance when he finds

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brook, Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

PLAYING WITH HEARTS.

Mr. Banker was sitting at the breakfast table Mr. Banker was sitting at the breadless with his two daughters.
Gertrude, the elder daughter, was a ravashing blonde beauty.
Nellie, the younger, had very irregular features, but one could not call her homely.
Her face was expressive, and lit up by a pair of clear hazel eyes, that indicated soul and intellant

lect.
"Heigh ho!" exclaimed Mr. Banker, "up today, and down to-morrow, and vice versa."
"What's the matter now?" asked Nellie, who
was always interested in what her father said.
Gertrude asks no questions.
It is too much trouble. nehow, she cannot get interested in sub

jects as Nellie does.

But then, Gertrude makes no pretence of hav ing any brains. course not.

Why should she?

Why should she?
Beauty and brains.
Whoever heard of such a thing?
And then the men are so very sensible about such things, Gertrude thinks.
They always fight shy of clever girls.
So she sipped her coffee, not in the least interested in what her father was saying.
"Why," said Mr. Banker, in answer to Nellie's query, "Edward Morse, who was working for a clerk's salary last week, has been left about eighty thousand pounds."
"Oh, paps, is it possible? I'm so glad!" said Nellie clapping her hands.
Gertrude dropped her spoon, and looked up at her father, who had risen from the table, and was putting on his coat.

at her father, who had risen from the table, and was putting on his coat.

She could scarcely believe what she had heard. She was interested in something at last.

"Now, my dears, you mustn't mention it. Edward wishes it kept quiet for the present. Well, bless my soul? Now I come to think of it, he didn't intend for me to tell you."

"Really, Gertrude, I cannot tell you how glad I am," said Nellie, when her father left the room.

them.

He looked down at her now with a light in his eyes that she misunderstood, and which emboldened her to continue.

"Oh, Mr. Morse, if you only knew how I regret the past. If I only had the courage to let Henry Allison know I care nothing for him."

"Mr. Allison does know it," said a voice behind her, and starting up from her chair, Gerttrude stood face to face with Henry Allison.

"How unfortunate I am," said Gertrude to herself, all the way home. "To think that he should step in just to hear my remark. But himporte, Edward Morse is mine again."

Was he, indeed?

Then what meant the solitaire that sparkled on Nellie's finger the next day?

"How unfortunate I am?" cred Gertrude. Years have passed away since then, and still Gertrude cries. "how unfortunate!"

She has never changed her name. He looked down at her now with a light

She has never changed her name.

A HAPPY HOME.

In a happy home there will be no fault-finding, overbearing spirit; there will be no peevishness or fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be found on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life and health and strength, and of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words! A celebrated writer remarks to this effect, namely, that fretting and scolding seem like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this sin than we have to curse and swear and steal. In a happy home all selfishness will be removed. Its members will not seek first to please themselves, but will seek to please each other. Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to make home happy. At evening, how soothing is the sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother! How do parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and servant, dwell with delight upon these cheerful looks, these confiding smiles that beam from the eye and burst from the inmost soul of those who are dear and near! How it hastens the return of the father, lightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation, and drawn by the cords of affection, how it induces them with lowly hearts to return to the paternal roof! Seek, then, to make home happy.

Mr. Moody, in one of his sermons, said:

"Christians should live in the world: but not be

the cords of affection, how it induces them with low's low's hearts to return to the paternal roof!

Seek, then, to make home happy.

Mr. Moody, in one of his sermons, said:

"Christians should live in the world; but not be filled with it. A ship lives in the water; but if the water gets into them, they sink!"

"Dear father," cried Violet, putting her sint to the ship, she goes to the bottom. So Christians may live in the world; but if the world gets into them, they sink!"

The grave buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From not live any longer than while she breathes the cold west wind."

"Nonsense!" cried their good honest father. "Je on the bleak air a moment longer; we will bring her into the parlor."

"Dear father," cried Violet, putting hersely before him, "it is true what I have been telling you. This is our little snow girl, and she cannot live any longer than while she breathes the cold west wind."

"Nonsense!" cried their good honest father. "Je sus the parlor."

"He grave buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From to live any longer than while she breathes the cold west wind."

"Nonsense!" cried their good honest father, "it is little stranger must not stay out in the bleak air a moment longer; we will bring her into the parlor."

"Jesus the water of life can give, Freely, freely, freely."

The power of association in the infantile mind is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the faces of others for approval; to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our own voices.

THE SNOW IMAGE.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

One afternoon of a cold winter's day, when the sun shone forth with chilly brightness, after a long storm, two children asked leave of their mother to run out and play in the new-fallen snow. The elder child was a little girl called yloiet, but her brother was known by the style and title of Peony, on account of the ruddiness of his broad and round little phiz, which made everybody think of sunshine and great scarlet flowers. The father of these two children, a certain Mr. Lindsey, was an excellent but exceedingly matter of fact sort of man; the mother's character, on the other hand, had a strain of poetry in it.

The good lady bundled up her darlings in wollen jackets and wadded sacks, and put comforters round their necks, and a pair of striped gaiters on each little pair of legs, and worsted mittens on their hands and gave them a kiss of peace by way of spell to keep away Jack Frost. Forth sallied the two children with a hop-skip-and-jump, that carried them at once into the heart of a huge snow-drift, whence Violet emerged like a snow-bunting, while little Peony floundered out with his round face in full bloom. "You look exactly like a snow image, Peony," said Violet, "if your cheeks were not so red. And that puts me in mind! Let us make an image out of snow—an image of a little girl—and it shall be our sister, and shall run about and play with us all winter long. Won't it be nice."

"Here they are, Violet." answered the little boy. "Take care and do not break them. Well done! How pretty!" "Does she not look sweetly?" said Violet, in a very satisfied tone; "and now we must have some little shining bits of ice to make the brightness of her eyes. Mamma! Look out, and see what a nice little girl we are making!" The mother put down her work for an in stant, and looked out of the window. But it s stant, and looked out of the window. But it so happened that the sun—for this was one of the shortest days of the whole year—had sunken so nearly to the edge of the world that his setting shine came obliquely to the lady's eyes. So she was dazzled, you must understand, and could not very distinctly observe what was in the garden. Indistinctly as she discerned the snow child, the mother thought to herself that never before was there a snow figure so cunningly made, nor ever such a dear little boy and girl to make it.

All of a sudden Violet called out loudly and joyfully: "Look here, Peony! Come quickly!

lets of golden hue, playing about the garden with the two children! Nevertheless, airily as she was clad, the child seemed to feel not the alightest inconvenience from the cold, but danced so lightly over the snow that the tips of her toes hardly left a print on its surface, while violet could but just keep pace with her, and Peony's short legs compelled him to lag behind. Once, in the course of their play, the strange and taking a hand of each, skipped merrily forward, and they along with her. Almost immediately, however, Peony pulled away his little fist, and began to rub it as if the fingers were tingling with cold; while Violet also released herself, though with less abruptness, gravely remarking that it was better not to take who hold of hands. The white robed damsel said not a word, but danced about, just as merrily as before. If Violet and Peony did not choose to play with her, she could make just as good a playmate of the cold and brisk west wind, which kept blowing her all about the garden, and took such liberties with her that they seemed to have been friends for a long time. All this while, the mother stood on the threshold, wondering how a little girl. She called Violet and whispered to her.

"Violet, my darling, what is the child's name? Does she live near us?"

"Why, dearest mamma," answered Violet, laughing to think her mother did not compre-

when the could hook so very har a little girl.

She called Violet and whispered to her.

"Violet, my darling, what is the child's name?
Does she live near us?"

"Why, dearest mamma," answered Violet, laughing to think her mother did not comprehend so very plain an affair, "this is our little snow sister whom we have just been making?"

At this instant a flock of snow birds came flitting through the air. As was very natural, they avoided Violet and Peony. But—and this looked strange—they flew at once to the white robed child, fluttered eagerly about her head, and seemed to claim her as an old acquaintance. She, on her part, was evidently glad to see the selfitle birds, old Winter's grandchildren, as they were to see her, and welcomed them by holding out both her hands. Hereupon they holding out both here hands. Hereupon they holding out both here hands. Hereupon they holding out both here hands and ten small fingers and thumbs, crowding one another off, with an immense fluttering of their tiny wings.

While mamma still hesitated what to think and what to do, the street gate was thrown open, and her husband appeared, wrapped in a pilot cloth sack, with a fur cap drawn down over his ears, and the thickest of gloves drawn upon birds fluttering about her head.

"The luck that happens to one during the weak between Christmas and the first day of the coming y

"Dear father," said Violet, "this is our anow image which Peony and I have made, because we wanted another playmate. Did we not, Peony?"

"Yes, papa," said crimson Peony. "This be our 'tile snow sister. Is she not beau-ti-ful?"

"Poh, nonsense, children!" cried their good honest father. "Do not tell me of making live honest father. "Do not wife, this little

A Childish Miracle.

Kind Mr. Lindsey, breaking away from his two children, entered the garden. As he approached, the snow-birds took to flight. The little white damsel, also, fled backward, shaking her head as if to say, "Pray, do not touch metal man roguishly, as it appeared, leading him through the deepest snow. Some of his neighbors, meanwhile, seeing him from their windows, wondered what could possess Mr. Lindsey to be running about his garden in pursuit of a snow-drift, which the west-wind was driving hither and thither! At length, after a vast deal of trouble, he chased the little stranger into a corner, where she could not possibly escape him. His wife was wonderstruck to observe how the snow-child gleamed and sparkled, and how she seemed to shed a glow all around about her; and when driven into the corner she posinow see seemed to shed a glow all around about her; and when driven into the corner she posi-sively glistened like a star! It was a frosty kind of brightness, too, like an icicle in the moonlight.

"Come, you odd little thing!" cried the hon-

*Come, you odd little thing!" cried the honest man, seizing her by the hand, 'I have caught you at last, and will make you comfortable in spite of yourself. Come along in."

And so, with a most benevolent smile on his

peace by way of spell to keep away Jack Frost.
Forth sallied the two children with a hop-skipand-jump, that carried them at once into the
heart of a huge snow-drift, whence Violet
emerged like a snow-bunting, while little Peony
floundered out with his round face in full bloom.

"You look exactly like a snow image
Peony," said Violet, "if your cheeks were not
so red. And that puts me in mind! Let us
make an image out of snow—an image of a little
girl—and it shall be our sister, and shall run
about and play with us all winter long. Won't
it be nice."

"And fortawith the children began this great
business of making a snow image that should
run about; while their mother, who was sitting
at the window and overheard some of their talk,
could not help smiling at the gravity with which
they set about it. They seemed really to
imagine that there would be no difficulty whatever in creating a little live girl out of snow.

Moreover, it was really wonderful to observe
how knowingly and skillfully they managed the
matter. Violet assumed the chief direction,
and told Peony what to do, while, with her own
ad clicate fingers she shaped out all the nicer
parts of the snow figure. It seemed, in fact,
not so much to be made by the children, as to
grow up under their hands, while they were
laying and prattling about it.

"Peony!" cried Violet, "bring me those light
wreaths of snow that have rested on the lower
branches of the pear tree. I must have their
to make some ringlets for our snow sister's
head."

"Here they are, Violet!" answered the little
boy. "Take care and do not break them. Well
done! How pretty!"

"Bes she not look sweetly?" said Violet, in
a very satisfied tone; "and now we must have
the order that the proper in the title
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done! How pretty!"

"Bes she not look sweetly?" said Violet, in
a very satisfied tone; "and now we must have
the proper in the standard proper in the pr

child on the hearth-rug right in front of the hissing and fuming stove.

"Now she will be comfortable!" cried he, rubbing his hands and looking about him with the pleasantest smile you ever saw. "Make yourself at home, my child!"

Sad, sad and drooping, looked the little white maiden, as she stood on the hearth-rug, with the hot blast of the stove striking through her like a pestilence. Once, she threw a glance wistfully toward the windows, and caught a glimpse through the red curtains, of the snow-covered roofs, and the stars glimmering frostily and all the delicious intensity of the cold night. But the common-sensible man saw nothing amiss.

amiss.

"Come, wife," said he, "let her have a pair of thick stockings and a woollen shawl or blanket directly. For my part I will go around among the neighbors and find out where she below."

When little Louis's mother was putting him to bed the other night, he said to her,—
"Mamma, sing that song you sunged to me last night."
"But I sang several last night, Louis. Which one do you mean?"
"O that pretty one you sunged."
"But how can I tell which one you mean? Can't you remember some of the words that

"But how can I tell which one you mean? Can't you remember some of the words that were in it? What was it about?"
"I guess it was about Jesus and the pump?"
"Jesus and the pump? Why, what a strange boy! There isn't any such song."
"Oh, yes, there is, mamma!"
The mother thought long and earnestly, and at last it dawned on her what the boy meant, and so she sang, to his entire satisfaction,—
"Jesus the water of life can give, Freely, freely, freely."

The rower of association in the infantile

Meekly. Colo

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND M O. JERMOTHE WEEKLY HAUSE DELIVERY, YOU SHOU AMOUNT OF AUBSORPHION HOMEY ORDERS, Col 19 Mayers Ceave This 5 The Subscription Mas. 5, AND MO NOTICE IS TAK SER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPAN

PRIDAY, DECEMBER 20

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND

Persons residing at a distance from desire to insert a notice of Bir in in The Colonist, must enclose w. Dollar Amb FIFT CENTS in P. O. r., bills or coin, t ensure insertion

THE WEEKLY COL NOTICE.

SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUT AKE, METOHOSIN, SOOKE, OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACH DAY'S MALL AS PRINTED EVER MORNING AND DISPATCHED TO OCTOFFICE.

Local and Provincia From the Daily Colonist, NOTES FROM BARKE

Work on the Quartz | Wedding Bells There are two matters of are agitating the public mind ville; 1st, quartz; 2nd, the mat

wille: lst, quartz; 2nd, the maparson.
Quartz is looming up her who can are going to work in a The Island Mountain Mine or ranning into the hill at the rat per day on the ledge in quart compare with the best ore California mines, and they dee for their energy. The B. C. Mining company has graded of their ledge for hoisting works, so out through a solid vein o twenty feet, some of it showin I am informed they have let a sinking a shaft to the depth of feet. The Steadman compa feet. The Steadman compa work cleaning out their shaft sunk to a depth of 50 feet—in Mr. W. Craib may get some of numerous other locations, the their assessment work put of have them laid over till nex together the quartz interest and there is no doubt that the far distant when old Cariboo to none other in her mining in Now for the second topic locally speaking. Mr. Stone postmaster, express agent, a operator, is about to lead to t altar one of the belies of E dif, the great event is to tak a. m. sharp on the 16th inst. an eavestropper states that Lothario called on his honor tender to make a record

an evesdropper states that Lothario called on his honor in order to make a record that Mr. B. was so that he took the parson by while tears ran down his chasked him in slow but conve "Are you really in earnest?" swared in the affirmative, I "Well, I will not enforce th limitations, and will, there that on the above hour an endeavor to help you along."

In Barkerville everybod smile a welcome to the downand to what another yee forth in—quartz.

Since the advent of Mr mining expert from Califor us, times have been lively it Besides being full of praknowledge, he is the peragood nature, and is a whole self when there is any funhis arrival here to permanen his arrival here to permanen was in poor health, but the effect of his mountain rides two ledges he has in char him in the best of health, modating proprietor of the

Methodist Sunday

The new Sunday school retion with the Methodist chipleted yesterday, and will opened to-day by a bazsar. is constructed entirely of brief the handsomest edifices it John Teague was the architte M. Humber and T. G. Bayns The plans have been carreletter, and the masterly sty work has been done is credit the above named gentlemen. ove named gentlemen. fortably. There is a gallery capacity of 150 people in the room. The class roo gallery can be thrown open and become part of the main arrangements have not been arrangements have not these are as nicely arranged building will be used prin Sunday school services, e barrans, etc. The committee shown great enterpris which the members will no ate. The bazar will comme day and a lunch will be profrom 12 to 2 o'clock. It church will be encased in a land the commendation of the comme

FOR THE INDIAN AND CO.
TON.—W. Doherty & Co.,
facturers, Clinton, wishin
their well-earned reputation
ion, have made a large shi
celebrated "Doherty organs
ial and Indian exhibition,
amplies of their principal
trated in their catalogue, at
their quistomers in Canada. their customers in Canada, thirty organs sent were do manual organs operated lever. The cathedral, be dent's practice organs we me specimens of Canadia ine specimens of Canadia and will certainly do credit and will certainly do credit cribibit. The perfection at indement and taste displators and taste displators as a constant the plate of attain the plate and and the plate attain the plate attained at 1886.

B. C. Printing and Statis agents.

Mr. ALEX. McDona from an extended visit to bis, with which province ly well pleased. He re and other members of the well and prospering. Mr and other members of well and prospering. Mr purchased property at Vio poses removing thither ne ed mechanics, he says, a employment there, but the somewhat disadvantage labor. The only necess with are sown butter and high are eggs, butter and McDonald enjoyed the o who had preceded him s

IN DISTRIES.—Steams the bark Edinburgh fife Cape Flattery, with sparendeavoring to make the going near the distress was firing rockets, the c Captain Huntington to assistance. Upon arrighth was sent to Port tog has gone to bring the FUNERAL.—A large passed through the street

passed through the stree moon. The gongs were means to which the hid distille. The Chines right to a funeral as true, but if they would mony in a more ords would confer's favor up general.

Don't ronger to go and the heaptiful Amargand opening of the neaptiful Amargand opening of the neaptiful and the means and the means of the means and the means an

breaking away from his the garden. As he are

stranger! sible man placed the snow-th-rug right in front of the comfortable !" cried he

through the isinglass of its are at good Mr. Lindsey, like

ere before the stove. Pray some towels and sop it up!"

MOUNTAIN WED-

will be good and their daugh

day.

bridegroom is in some parts
and to steal his bride, less
than the Tartars of the
At the appointed hour the
epart for the meeting-house,
arrayed in all her wedding
hen the groom rides furiouson horseback with some of
d with a show of yiolence on in, places her before him on tarts for the church. He is long "hickory," which he head, thus evincing to the trimonial authority over her-every man, woman and child hakes hands with the groom, e same horse with his wife, are home, followed by every to go. On their arrival a set forth and partaken by ing and other amusements and other amusement

ous kinds, such as the "Injunake lock," the "back holt," ular; and the man who can passel on "em," is deservedly female present. Junaping, k with the inevitable long mal foot race, occurs much

ty pervades the atmosphere, intering of wit, and a slow bovine humor, accompanied of ponderous laughter, that wer still water, leaving no he grave, vacant faces of the

happens to one during the tmas and the first day of the considered a favorable or of one's fortune during that

TION OF IDEAS,

is's mother was putting him tht, he said to her,— that song you sunged to me

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tell which one you mean?
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ny such song."
s, manma!" th long and earnestly, and n her what the boy meant, his entire satisfaction,—

water of life can give, freely, freely," ation in the infantile esting thing.

treet and troublesome ambit-nuch about fame; about what as; to be always looking in for approval; to be always dicts of what we do or say; ag to hear the echoes of our

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Late Canadian News.

RY ELECTRIC TELECRAP

AMERICAN NEWS.

causains surpassed anything on this continent in addition to those in the province of Quebec there were 150,000 scattered throughout Ontario and 1,000,000 in the United States. The average number of children to a French Canadian family was fittean, while that of an English family was about three. What did this mean? It meant that in twenty five years the French-Canadian people of the country would be in a majority. Protestantiam was on the decline in Quebec. Where a few years ago there were to be seen a fair aprinkling of Protestant churches there were hardly any to-day, and why? Because there was fewer people to attend them. The French Canadians were crowding the English out of the province. His conviction was that they were coming face to face with a political problem such as Canada had never met.

Metlakahtla.

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DISTRESSED LONDON.

A navvy, writing to the London Times, mays that he has been out of work for four weeks, looking vainly every day for a job. As to skilled artisans he states there are 12,000 men belonging to the Amaigamated Engineers now out of work, and every trade union has a large proportion of its members signing the unemployed list. "I am sure, he continues, "issen what I see as I go round looking for week, there are tens of thousands of honest men, skilled and unskilled, in London to-day who would be only too glad to take a job of work to-morrow morning if they could get one. Their families are starying; and hose worst off generally do not complain." In a communication to the government the boiler makers' and iron ship builders of Newestle-on-Tyne, state that "there are at this present moment tens of thousands of honest, industrious men, who, with their families are starying; and and shoes worst off generally do not complain." In a communication to the government the boiler makers' and iron ship builders of Newestle-on-Tyne, state that "there are at this present moment tens of thousands of honest, industrious men, who, with their families are starying; and a such as the great progress in civilization I saw so fully account the boiler makers' and iron ship builders of Newestle-on-Tyne, state that "there are at this present moment tens of thousands of honest, industrious men, who, with their families are starying; and the province of t

EUROPEAN COMBINATIONS.

The refusal of de Freyoinet to attempt to reform his ministry at the bidding of the Czar on the basis of an alliance with Russis has greatly angered the Russian government; but it is not likely that Gobelet, the new prime minister, will adopt that course. Such an alliance would be followed by a war quickly sprung. On one side would be arrayed England, Germany, Austria, Italy and Turkey; on the other would stand Russia and France. It is conceivable that Russia, with her obstinate aim at Constantinople, should think it to her interest to face even such a conflict. If victorious, she would be mistress of the Dardanelles, and her dream of centuries would be realized, Europe thereby becoming almost Cossack. If she were worsted, victorious Europe would patise at the Russian threshold, for who could dream of or wish to plant himself as victor in the heart of Russia! But what can France gain, even the minimum himself as victor in the heart of Russia! But what can France gain, even the minimum himself as victor in the heart of Russia! But what can France gain, even the minimum himself as victor in the heart of Russia! But what can France gain, even the many himself as victor in the heart of Russia! But what can France gain, even the many himself as victor in the heart of Russia! nople, should think it to her interest to face even such a conflict. If victorious, she would be mistress of the Dardanelles, and first dress of centuries would be mistress of the Dardanelles, and first dress of centuries would be realized, Europe thereby becoming almost Clossack. It she were worsted, victorious Europe would passe at the Russian threshold, for who could dress mof or witable plant number as victor in the heart of Russian from him Budgaria and the Bosphorus of the post of two to five, in which France a possible of two to five, in which France a possible of the beneficiary.

But the post of the post of the post of two to five, in which France are possible and can for and which will have a possible and contents for the may over Jones by a narrow majority of six. The councillors elected are the following: Maley, Dandald, Hall, Ryan, Riley, MoDonald, Hall, Ryan, Riley, MoDonald and Poison. A recommended in the mayeralty beings, and not as wild and uncivilized aways ways ways only weapon is brute for even of the post of two to five, in which frances to the interest if he were given two, the post of the part of the post of the post

and the street of the street o To the Editor of the Mail.

Sir.—Having gone to British Columbia prior to either Rev. S. W. Browning or Rev. Mr. Duncam, and having been on the spot many years after, I can endorse all that it can say further that we will never know the consequential good Mr. Duncam might have done to the Indians and the country were it not for the needless interruption to his good work, and that, too, by a olique incapable of performing the work. He went into the wilderness unaided, unprotected, not only to risk his life amongst Indians, but to give the state to a degraded and debased set of whisky sellers, who, to protect their interests, were ever inciting the Indians against him. I have nothing to say against the bishop personally, but it would be far better for all interests if he were given two, ten, yes a thousand cores of land, tie them about his neck and plant them in the middle of the gulf, than that he should interrupt Mr. Duncan's good work. As to the risk of the Indians leaving for Alaska, I have no fear; for the geptrosity, kindness and justice of the present government is too well known, and the provincial government has always been noted for justice to the natives and also for generosity and indulgence.

James Codylles.

Woodstock, Dec. 6.

The ideas were mostly taken from the been improved upon in many particulars, or in parallel bar exercises, and R. Dickming the improved upon in many particulars, or in parallel bar exercises, and R. Dickming to inchemical the consequence of the battern of the performing the work in the mean interruption to his good work as to the first interests of the gulf the provincial good mean the country to the test for the gulf the provincial good mean that the work in the middle of the gulf the provincial good mean the country to tattend on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each the week on which days the batten do Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each the form the forex at tilevity to attend on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday of each the forex and the committee have rea

daughter, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Premier Sullivan and Provincial Secretary Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island, have arrived in Ottawa to urge of the Government to maintain a better service between the island and the mainland. They favor a tunnel or subway under the Straits Mr. Ferguson pronounces the experiment of utilizing the Arctic steamer Neptune in maintaining the service this year as a wise once, which ought to work satisfactorilly. The weather down there, he says, is mild at present, and so far navigation has not been impeded. While the islanders are, he says, in favor of the present system of protecting the fish.

BY ELLIS A

resembent.