

R. G. Giffordson

Westward Ho!

BI-WEEKLY.

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Vol. II.

WESTWARD HO!

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She Adored Nature.

"You are fond of nature and the woods, Miss Lavender?"
 "Oh, dear, yes. I am a perfect gypsy. Do you know papa and mamma and cousin Lawrence and I camped all last summer, up in the New York wilderness? It was perfectly delightful, and I wasn't one bit afraid."
 "How romantic! And where did you camp, Miss Lavender?"
 "At the United States Hotel in Saratoga. Oh, I do wish papa would take us into the woods again this summer."

It costs two cents to find from the *Globe* that Sir John A. Macdonald is a fiend in human shape, and that Mr. Blake has a serene soul. It requires an expenditure of three cents to learn from the esteemed *Mail* that it is Sir John who owns the serene soul, and that Mr. Blake is the real owner of the shape in finch form. For one cent the *World* demonstrates to you that the devil is not so black as he is painted, and that if he were it would only be what might have been expected from a politician. You pay your money and you take your choice. The fairest are the fewest, and the cheapest is the best.

ATTACKED BY CHINESE.

The Captain and Crew of a British Steamer Boldly Assaulted.

[China Mail]

The captain and crew of the British steamer *Dafila*, which lately went ashore in the Hainan Straits, had rather a rough experience while lying at Hoihow reloading the cargo discharged while the ship was on the bank to lighten her. It seems the mate discovered that the Chinese boatmen, by sitting open a number of the bags, were stealing a large quantity of rice by getting it left in the bottom of their boats, and he collected all the rice he could pick up. This angered the Chinese, who pressed upon him in a threatening manner until he could not hold striking one of them a smart blow with a stick. This roused them still further, and forced the mate to return to the ship, on board of which the Chinese followed with knives and bludgeons. The captain armed himself with a rifle, and also armed his crew, and overawed the Chinese, who maintained, however, a dangerously menacing attitude for four hours, ultimately retiring without conflict.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT

Not Pleased With His Reception in America.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A small audience at the Windsor theatre last evening listened to the first lecture in America of the man who for claiming to be Sir Roger Tichborne has spent many years in English prisons, and is now a ticket-of-leave man. He said that his object in lecturing was to enable him to have his case reopened, so that he could secure justice. He said that there had been £576,926 expended in convicting him, and an Act of Parliament had been passed confirming the verdict. "If God spares my life," he said, "I'll have that Act annulled and open up that case, and I'll depend on the public to see justice done." He added that he had come to this country to raise money for this purpose, "but," he said, "I am afraid, from what I see to-night—this small audience—that I must return to England as soon as possible."

The Dominion Government has a large number of men at work at present engaged in constructing the telegraph line between Battleford and Edmonton. The route has been considerably changed, and will be somewhat longer. Wires in Battleford will run in a more northerly direction, and will not traverse Poundmakers reserve. From Fort Pitt the line will take in Victoria and other new points, including Turtle Lake and Frog Lake. Owing to the absence of good timber in certain districts, over 1,000 iron poles will be utilized along the route, more for experimental purposes. The line will be 276 miles in length, and 200 miles of wire will be strung before winter sets in. The Government line in the Province of Quebec will be extended this season from River Moisy in a north-easterly direction along the Gulf to River Chaloupe. The extension will be about fifty or sixty miles in length. The Federal Government now possesses twenty-two submarine cables and 3,000 miles of wire.

Arthur Orton had an audience of only about 100 at his first lecture in New York. The *Sun* says that the enthusiasm was confined to "three Englishmen in an advanced state of beer." The lecturer's bearing an accent acquitted him of all taint of aristocratic training, and forcibly recalled Samuel Weller. The Tichborne fraud is played out.

ODDITIES OF THE ALTAR.

Some of the Freakish and Fanciful First Steps in Matrimony.

Speaking of the many features which enliven the matrimonial market, a well-known clergyman said: "One of the many remarkable cases I recall is that of a beautiful young girl who was married to a wealthy man of three score years and nine. The acquaintance was made at one of our theatres, where Laura was engaged as chorus girl. The brief acquaintance ripened into a strong regard, and finally they were married. Laura after a time tired of her aged partner, and sought her old haunts, and on any pleasant day she might be seen upon the road behind four handsome coal-black horses in her barouche, the flashiest in town, with some half a dozen young swells. The husband looked upon all these peccadilloes without a word of remonstrance, and endeavored all the harder to wean her from the evil influences which surrounded her, but without avail. It was but a few months after their marriage that the wife, deserting husband and home, took passage on a steamer for London, and, arriving there, occupied quarters with a well-known elocutionist, who had figured prominently in the social world, and who had sailed a week previous for old England. The two were married within a few days by the Queen's chaplain and started for the coast for their honeymoon."

"On the first day the couple retired at an early hour, but when morning came the domestics found the husband of a few hours stretched cold and dead across the bed, a small blue circle in the forehead where a bullet had entered. He had taken his own life. The young man's family had made enquiries regarding the character of the widow, and when the reports came in so detrimental to her honor and reputation she was sent out into the world to fight its battles alone, uncared for and unknown. The first husband became a victim to grief and died, and the bride, weakened by the forced dissipation, survived him but a short time, and the remarkable career began so auspiciously, so happily, ended in the bereavement of three families."

"Only a few weeks ago a handsome team drove to my door, and a moment later a lady and gentleman entered our apartments and asked to be married. The lady was young, beautiful and wealthy. The husband to be was a common sailor, the odor of tar still strong upon him, while every feature showed a barrenness of even ordinary ability. I led the lady to another part of the room, when I asked an explanation. All I could get was that they were bent on marrying, and if I didn't do it some one would, and at last the knot was tied and the couple drove away. I have since learned that Jack returned immediately to his ship and took passage to Liverpool, where to-day the couple live in contentment."

"Another singular incident in my career as a minister was the marriage of the father of one of the most prominent political officers of the State. What makes it more interesting is that the offspring was not even aware that his parents were lawful husband and wife. While at a public reception a few weeks ago I was introduced to the man in question, and remarked that years ago I had married his father to an estimable young woman. The son, after a moment's reflection, left the house, saying that he would investigate the matter, but whether he did or not I cannot tell. It was years before that the husband, having buried his wife, retired in seclusion, with only a housekeeper to assist in the management of the house, and they lived as such for many years. One afternoon a neighbor visited me and inquired whether I had married the couple, but I knew nothing of their marriage and told him so, but it was only a few weeks later that I was visited by the husband and his housekeeper, who expressed a desire to be wedded. "Have you your certificate?" I asked. No, he had none with him, but promised that if I would wait a few moments he would obtain one, as he had made application years previous, and had been granted his papers. He posted home and returned with his certificate, old and yellow with age, but the legal instrument, and they were married on the spot, and the son was the legal offspring of that marriage."

"I have met couples who would not be married with metal rings, and I have cut circles from the groom's gloves to satisfy them. I have known of the church key being the substitute for a wedding ring, of a clergyman's stopping a wedding service because the wedding ring was a diamond instead of the ordinary band, and of no end of trouble being caused by a wedding ring, which the bride mistruated to be brass, being placed on her

finger, and I recall an instance where a common curtain ring answered the purpose of a more suitable and costly one. The question of fees is a most interesting one, and in my experience as minister I have received almost every sum, from a silver dollar to a check for \$100, and almost every conceivable gift, from a copy of the church ritual, elegantly bound, to less portable but more valuable evidences of appreciation. Matrimony is a great institution, my boy, and if my advise were taken you would enter it at once."—Boston Globe.

TREASURE FROM THE SEA.

Perilous and Successful Work by English Divers.

[Liverpool Journal of Commerce.]

The English divers and Capt. R. F. Stevens, Lloyd's Surveyor, have just returned from the healthy island of Grand Canary, after raising a sum of no less than £90,000. This amount was lying buried 153 feet deep, about a mile from the southernmost limit of the Island of Grand Canary. It went down in the brand new Spanish steamer called the *Alphonso XII*. The steamer had on board £100,000 worth of Spanish dollars on their way to Cuba. They were five dollar gold pieces, and were specially coined for the trip, and being the only five dollar gold pieces bearing the year 1884. The insurance on the money was effected at Lloyd's, and was paid over to the insurers after the vessel foundered. After a lapse of over a year Capt. R. H. Stevens and three English divers were sent out to Grand Canary to try and recover the sunken treasure. They succeeded in bringing up nine boxes containing specie of the value of £10,000 each, but the tenth box could not be found, and the divers had to come away without it. The dangers and difficulties which were encountered and overcome in the undertaking were of the most extraordinary nature. The money was in the mail-room, almost at the bottom of the ship. The deck had to be forced by explosion, and when the mail room was reached the plucky divers had to haul the boxes from one deck to the other until the top deck of the vessel was reached. Not only bravery, but patience and perseverance had to be exercised, as testified by the fact that the divers were nine months on the island before they had completed their task. The wreck lay on a ridge of rock, and one of the fears entertained before the explosion was effected was that the force might precipitate the vessel to almost fathomless depths. Fortunately the fears were not realized, but the explosion sent to the surface thousands of dead fish. Another difficulty—and probably the greatest the divers had to encounter—was the extreme pressure of the water at so great a depth. The two principal divers were named Lambert and Tester. The gallant fellows were most enthusiastic in their work, and on one occasion Lambert remained longer beneath the water than was judicious, and when pulled to the surface he was found to be paralyzed in both legs. This was at the time when about £40,000 had been recovered, and, notwithstanding his misfortune, the brave fellow descended again and again until his efforts were crowned with success. The divers and surveyor are now in London, and it is probable, as the undertaking was of so extraordinary a nature and such a success, that the scientists may be led to examine the circumstances of the operation for future guidance.

A well known sculler was recently very indignant on reading an account of himself in a newspaper in which some compositor caused the paper to state that the aquatic star's ears (not oars) were eight feet long.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JOSEPH M. BROWN, WATCHMAKER.



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Board per week.....	5.00
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Beds.....	.50

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Graduate of Queen's University, Montreal.

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WESTWARD HO!

SATURDAY..... July 10, 1886.

THE impression prevails that Gladstone's party will be defeated in England. It would create no surprise. On this side of the Atlantic we have grown accustomed to entrusting communities with self-government, and we feel no apprehension as to the consequences. In Great Britain, with all the liberality and tolerance that characterises her leading citizens, and the growing intelligence of the masses, the relics of a time honoured suspicion of Ireland prevails in sufficient force to take from Gladstone a very large vote, that upon other questions than Home Rule would certainly be with him. But that some measure of relief can long be withheld from the people of the whole country who find the House of Commons so choked with business that pressing local questions are either strangled or indefinitely postponed no one can doubt. We are of those who believe that what may be termed domestic Legislation should be left in the hands of those immediately interested, whilst Imperial questions should be reserved for the Lords and Commons.

RICH GOLD DIGGINGS.

Great Rush to the New Kimberly Fields in Western Australia.

Confirmatory news has been received which shows that considerable amount of payable gold has already been obtained, including nuggets averaging in weight from half an ounce to 190 ounces. Specimens have already reached Sydney. The gold appears to be but slightly water-worn, and cannot have traveled far from the matrix. It is of good color, resembling that from the Palmer and Northern Queensland fields, and it realizes a high market price. A rush has already set in from Western Australia and from New South Wales. Large numbers of diggers, storekeepers and others have found passage round westward, while others from Victoria, New Zealand, &c., have arrived in Sydney, whence steamers are being specially laid on, most of which will call at the Queensland ports en route to pick up additional miners. The two places of debarkation are Port Derby (King's Sound) and Cambridge Gulf.

Mr. Derby, a merchant, writing on March 30th, says: "About eight men have made their way in from the gold fields. They report about forty men up there. They have come in to buy rations. It is going to be the largest field in Australia. All the men who are in have gold with them, but they are keeping it dark, and have only brought in enough for their wants. I bought eighty-four ounces from two men yesterday, twenty-two ounces from another, eleven ounces from another, and seven ounces from another. We hear of another party close to here who have 240 ounces with them, one piece weighing nineteen ounces. It is a beautiful sample of gold, quite as good as the Palmer gold. What we have purchased runs from five ounces to one ounce, the pieces being all water-worn except one parcel, which was evidently got on the surface from a rough leader. All I am afraid of is a big rush of men with no money."

The laboring white men demand 15s. a day for ordinary work, and it is very difficult to obtain the services of blacks. Chinese labor is also scarce at present. A few miles from Derby, Mr. Derby saw a number of alligators in a river, and he has seen snakes also very frequently, some of them being very long. He says that 150 miles of the 300 which divide Derby from the diggings is over a boggy track. The belief that the field will prove one of the most permanent and paying that has yet been discovered in any part of the world grows daily; and as it has been estimated by Mr. Hardman, the government geologist of Western Australia, that an auri-

ferous area of country extending over some 3,500 or 4,000 miles exists, there appears to be ground for the opinion. Mobs of horses are being got together for dispatch, and milch cows and cattle will be sent to the landing ports. Several hundred sheep are also being sent to provide for temporary requirements. The latest information is a telegram from Perth, which states that a miner named Morgan has returned to Port Derby with a large quantity of gold, including a nugget weighing two and a half pounds of solid gold.—Sydney Herald.

MACAULAY AND CARLYLE.

Historians Whose Aim is Not Simply to be Historical.

In its notice of the death of Ranke, the London News takes occasion to belabor Carlyle and Macaulay with cheerful impartiality, saying: Macaulay had reviewed him, Carlyle had sneered at him, but his fame is safe, and his many works are his monument. "Ingenious Herr Professor Ranke, whose history consists mainly of such matter, excellently done, and offers mankind a wondrously distilled Astral spirit, or ghost-like fac-simile—elegant gray ghost with stars dim-twinkling through—of Frederick's and other people's diplomatizings in this world, will satisfy the strongest diplomatic appetite, and to him we refer such as are given that way!" So says Thomas the Truculent, and he accuses Ranke of "caprices" in his treatment of the archives to which he had access. Carlyle, complaining of caprice, is too apt to recall the Gracchi and a familiar tag about their complaints of sedition. As for Macaulay, his verdict on Ranke's "History of the Popes" is well known. "It is the work of a mind fitted both for minute researches and for large speculations. It is written in an admirable spirit, equally remote from levity and bigotry, serious and earnest, yet tolerant and impartial." From this starting point Macaulay voyaged, in a single page, to the justly reprobated New Zealander on the broken arch of London bridge. Now, that was precisely the kind of flight of fancy that Ranke would not have taken. One might as well expect him to have filled out his volume with that unconscionable padding of Carlyle's about astral spirits and elegant gray ghosts, with the stars shining through them. In Macaulay the New Zealander was pardonable. He was writing copy for a magazine after all. But why Carlyle should have filled his six fat volumes with "private ejaculations"—very unlike those of holy George Herbert—and with his own peculiar chat about all things and all men, it is difficult to discover. This great and picturesque writer, so wonderful a personality, so admirable for many virtues, literary and moral, cannot be said to have made history either an art or a profession. In Carlyle, as in Macaulay—nay, as in Freeman—the eternal note of self comes in, or rather is dominant. Macaulay is bent—let it be admitted, despite our gratitude—on displaying his splendid panorama to the best advantage, on showing his favorite effects in the most powerful, albeit the most artificial, lights. He is for hitting every nail on the head, for making points, for balancing anti-thesis; above all—unlike Dr. Johnson—he is bent on seeing that "the whig dogs have the best of it." Carlyle, too, has his private grudges and enthusiasms to growl out, or to chant; he is also bent, despite what he said about Walter Scott, on interesting, on amusing his audience. And he has his own odd morality to preach, his own views of things, now Puritan, now perverse, to justify. In short, Macaulay and Carlyle are authors of what Plato would have considered the sophistic school. They are rhetorical historians, picturesque historians. They delight to dazzle us and aspire to convert us. Every possible genre of writing has its drawbacks; their styles, in all else so different, have this much in common, that they do not aim simply and solely at enabling us to see things as they were.

There was a good deal of loud condemnation of British brutality in the American press when it was reported that a British officer in Burmah had had a native bandit instantaneously photographed when he was being shot. The same press is never done talking about the execution of the monstrously brutal Sepoys. An American officer, named Lawton, has been sent forth in command of a force of border cutthroats with an auxiliary contingent of Yaqui Indians to exterminate the Apaches, and the papers quote with apparent pride a boast attributed to him that he will take no prisoners, neither men, women nor children. No country in Europe could indulge in warfare like that and hold up its head among its fellows afterwards, and we should have said that such a boast would have been impossible by this time in the United States, for it is now twenty years since General Philip Sheridan massacred the Piegans after this fashion—men, women and children. "Custer only tried to corral the 'bucks.'" We do not believe Captain Lawton ever made such a boast as that attributed to him.—Montreal Witness.

GLADSTONE.

Stand there, old man, firm stand;
'Tis freedom grasps your hand
And calls you on.

Brave sower of good seed,
Grand champion of great deed,
Well have you done.

Above the cries of hate
Your voice, the voice of fate,
Awakes the land.

Old Ireland lifts her head,
Hark! to the mighty tread
Of help at hand.

England's enfranchised heart
Throws in responsive start
To your grand call.

And patriot thunder rolls
Around the sacred polls
You freed to all.

Fear not, you grand old man,
Pride and oppression can
Not long hold sway.

For England wills it so;
Behold! the golden glow
Of freedom's day.

—W. W. Lord, Jr., in Philadelphia Times.

The Wimbledon Team.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The Wimbledon team sailed by the Polynesian for England to-day. The team is as follows: Lieut.-Col. Richard Tyrwhitt, commanding; Capt. Hector Prevost, adjutant; Sergt. W. C. King, Sergt. J. B. Mitchell, Lieut. W. S. Russell, Sergt. A. Wilson, Sergt. J. Proud, Sergt. J. Rolston, Sergt. J. A. Armstrong, Pte. Jas. Riddle, Lieut. Jas. Maxwell, Pte. O. Stanton, Sergt. A. Bell, Capt. J. L. Barnhill, Lieut. D. C. Blair, Pte. W. Lordly, Capt. John Hood, Sergt. D. D. Laggie, Sergt. M. C. Mumford, Pte. A. S. Kimmerly, and Trooper Beatty.—Toronto World.

Canadian Horses for the British Army.

Col. Ravenhill, of the Royal Artillery, Col. Phillips, of the 4th Hussars, and Mr. J. Matthews, veterinary surgeon of the Horse Guards, arrived here (Ottawa) this afternoon, with letters of introduction from Sir Charles Tupper to the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture. They have come on a mission of considerable importance to Canada. It seems that a good deal of correspondence has taken place between the High Commissioner for Canada and Mr. Carling relative to the purchase of Canadian-bred horses for the cavalry, artillery, and other services of the British army, and the arrival of these officers of the War Department is the result. They intend to visit the main sections of the Dominion, and at the same time to purchase three or four hundred horses for immediate shipment to England. They will thus ascertain the extent of the supply here, and also provide for a practical test on a large scale of the class of animals available. The annual purchases for the British army in this respect are understood to be very large, and if Canada should become the chief source of supply a very considerable addition will be made to our foreign trade.

More Crofters.

Within the last two or three weeks the Canada North-West Land Company have located in the Bluffs, north of Regina, forty-six people from the estate of Lady Scott, Highlands, of Scotland. Before the arrival of these immigrants the Company had oxen, carts, cows, harrows, plows, harness, etc., ready, and immediately on their appearance in Regina Mr. A. L. Lunan proceeded at once to place them in the bluffs, Mr. R. G. Gordon acting as guide. A better class of settlers could not be. The right stuff and no mistake; thoroughly respectable, responsible and industrious men. The following particulars speak volumes: Donald McLeod, with six of a family; John McAskill, with eight of a family; Niel Shaw, with one; Norman Campbell, with eight; Alex. Shaw, with three; Bannatyne McLeod, with three; Alex. McKinnon, with five; Donald McPherson, with four of a family. All these settlers have the grand characteristics we associate with the Scotch Presbyterian. The Canada North-West Land Company is doing a great work, and their agent, Mr. A. Lunan, is thoroughly practicable and able. He has any amount of executive; great capacity in managing men; has a deep interest in the Northwest, and has shown his belief in the country by putting money into it. Some of our best buildings are of his erecting and are his property. No man in the country takes a deeper interest in the settler.

About this time last year a number of Highlanders came in, and from what we have seen of them and their progress and satisfaction with the country, we say they are among the best stuff we can get. The more that come the better for the country.—Regina Leader.

"Well, Uncle Zeke, what compensation do you want for whitewashing that fence?"

"Doan want no kompinsashun, massa Buckus; only jist fo' dollahs an' a hat."

Near Huron, California, a cloud burst destroyed thousands of acres of grain and grass. Five inches of rain fell in fifteen minutes.

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T. W. Staholm.

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WESTWARD HO!

SATURDAY, July 10, 1886.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Canadian fiscal year ends on the 30th of June. In the fiscal year 1884-5, the declared value of goods imported into Canada was \$109,941,486, and that of goods exported was \$89,703,125, and the total value of the external trade, \$198,179,847, which is equal to \$38.12 per head of the population. The exports were equal to \$17.16 per head.

In 1885 the principal articles imported were: Iron and steel manufactures, \$11,657,189; cottons, \$6,241,283; woollens, \$9,053,626; raw materials, \$20,635,767; silk manufactures, \$2,305,168; metal manufactures other than iron and steel, \$2,309,771. The value of the total import of manufactures of all kinds was \$49,059,058. The imports of tea amounted to \$3,573,330; of spirits and wine, to \$1,612,695; of sugar above No. 9 Dutch Standard, to \$1,811,365. In raw material, the import of sugar, for refining purposes, was 134,511,895 pounds, valued at \$3,225,070; that of hides and pelts, \$1,788,914; of wool, \$1,342,405; of raw cotton, 23,727,525 pounds, valued at \$2,493,283. The exports were as follows:

Product of the mine	Produce of Canada	Product of other countries	Total
Fisheries.....	\$ 3,639,536	\$ 196,933	\$ 3,836,470
Forest.....	7,960,001	16,312	7,976,313
Animals and their products.....	20,989,708	1,383,597	22,373,305
Agricultural.....	25,337,104	1,186,890	26,524,004
Manufactures.....	14,518,293	4,602,073	19,120,366
Miscellaneous.....	3,181,501	612,728	3,794,229
Coal.....	557,374	101,113	658,487
Corn and Indian.....	76,283,518	8,079,646	84,363,164
Estimated short returned at inland ports.....		2,062,980	2,062,980
Grand Total.....	\$89,238,301	\$28,217,217	\$117,455,518

It will be seen that the greatest exports were under the head of "animals and their products." A very considerable change has taken place in the proportions of each class of exports to the whole exports since confederation. In 1868 the proportion was: Agricultural products to domestic exports, 36.58 per cent; animals and their products, 14.24 per cent; forest products, 37.28 per cent; fisheries, 6.93 per cent; products of the mines, 2.98 per cent; manufactures and miscellaneous making up the remainder.

In 1882 the proportion was: Agricultural productions, 35.61; animals and products, 21.72; forest products, 26.57; fisheries, 8.17; and products of the mine, 3.42 per cent.

In 1885 the proportion was: Agricultural products, 25.08; animals and their products, 32.01; products of the forest, 24.06; fisheries, 9.13; and products of the mine, 4.17 per cent.

The development of the exports of animals and their products is marked. Of cheese, Canada in 1868 exported 1,577,072 lbs.; in 1885 the export of that article produced in Canada 79,655,367 lbs., valued at \$8,265,240. The latest accessible returns for the United States show that the export of cheese (in 1884) was 11,663,713 lbs. Canada, in fact, stands at the head of cheese exporting countries.

Of the export of Canadian cheese in 1885, 78,841,460 lbs. were sent to Great Britain.

Of eggs Canada exported 11,542,713 doz.; chiefly to the United States.

The growth of the Canadian cattle trade may be gleaned from the following table of exports taken from the Trade Returns:

Year.	Beeves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1876.....	25,257	151,187	14,541
1877.....	22,935	269,899	2,063
1878.....	29,925	242,989	3,201
1879.....	46,529	308,293	6,806
1880.....	54,943	398,745	6,229
1881.....	62,277	354,155	2,819
1882.....	62,106	311,669	3,263
1883.....	86,396	308,474	3,868
1884.....	89,263	304,403	3,873
1885.....	143,003	335,043	1,652

560 men employed in the Union Iron Works have been ordered out on strike by S. F. Federated Trades' Union.

The British Columbia Mail Route.

In the House of Lords, Lord Wolverton the Postmaster-General, said the Government was still debating the question of establishing a mail route to the East Indies via Vancouver. He was unable, he said, to give further information on the subject.

W. A. HORNE,

General Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

BASTION STREET, NEAR THE OLD BASTION, NANAIMO.

Having procured the services of a first-class Horse-shoer, I am now prepared to fill all Orders with Promptitude and dispatch.

DONALD SMITH,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Accountant, and Real Estate Agent.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

AGENT AT NANAIMO FOR

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London. Established 1872. Losses paid over \$14,000,000 Sterling.

Commercial Union Insurance Company of London, Capital, \$12,500,000.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

OFFICE—CORNER OF COMMERCIAL AND WHARF STREETS, NANAIMO, B. C.

IDENTICAL HOTEL,

NORMAN SMITH,

PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

W. M. HOSIE.

Painter, Grainer, Gilder, Glazier,

Paper-Hanger, Sign-Writer and Musician,

Cor. Wallace and Campbell Sts. Nanaimo.

NANAIMO BREWERY.

MILL STREET, NANAIMO.

JOHN MAHRER,

PROPRIETOR.

T. D. JONES & CO.

(DIAMOND DRILL PROSPECTING COMPANY.)

Are open to receive applications for Borings for Coal Oil, Coal and other Minerals—BY CONTRACT.

ADDRESS

T. D. JONES & CO., NANAIMO.

NEWCASTLE HOTEL,

COMOX ROAD, NANAIMO.

H. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

The best qualities of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS dispensed at the Bar.

OLD FLAG INN.

Near the Mechanics' Institute, and only three minutes walk from Steamboat Landing.

NANAIMO, V. I.

J. E. JENKINS, Proprietor.

SUP RIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

The Bar is well supplied with the best of WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

ROYAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

The Largest and Best Hotel in the City.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Oysters, etc., Supplied at any Time.

A First Class FRENCH COOK has charge of the Cuisine

R. WATKINS,

PROPRIETOR.

JOHN HOOPER,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.

Dress Making is carried on in connection with the above business

Special attention is invited to a select assortment of Hand Painted Velvet suitable for brackets, etc.

J. T. O'BRIEN,

Albert Street Nanaimo, B. C.

Teaming and Draying Done on Short notice.

Wood and Coal Promptly Delivered to any part of the City.

LOOK OUT

—IN NEXT ISSUE FOR—
THE ADVERTISEMENT OF

Carthew's Hotel,

John Carthew, Propr.

COMOX, B. C.

C. C. MCKENZIE,

Land Agent, Custom's House Broker, Conveyancer & accountant

OFFICE—VICTORIA CRESCENT.

May be found in the Office at other Hours, but always between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Town Lots and Farms for Sale.

Money to Loan on Mortgage, at Low Rates.

DEW DROP HOTEL,

HALIBURTON STREET, NANAIMO.

George Baker, Proprietor.

First class accommodation for regular Boarders and Lodgers, and the Travelling Public

MEALS:

Breakfast, 6:30 to 8; Dinner, 12 to 2; Supper, 5:30 to 6:30.

NONE BUT THE BEST BRANDS

OR

Liquors, Wines, Ales, Porter and Cigars Dispensed at the Bar.

The Lansdowne Brewery,

H. Rosewall, Proprietor,

Comox Road.

ALE and PORTER.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,
COSMOPOLITAN MARKET,

Commercial Street, next door to the Miners' Exchange Hotel, Nanaimo,

E. QUENNELL,

Having opened as above, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

And hopes to receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed during the past ten years.

Meats etc., delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

THE NANAIMO PHARMACY.

G. H. BLAKEWAY,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist, Bookseller and Stationer.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO, B. C.

Christmas and New Year's Cards at Blakeway's Drug and Stationery Store.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

EDWARD HUGHES,

Long Bridge, Nanaimo.

STRONG BOOTS AND SHOES FOR WINTER WEAR
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

CHEP FOR CASH,

PROVINCIAL HOTEL,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

Under the present management this fine Hotel has been re-fitted and re-painted and now affords

First-Class Meals and Accommodations for Travellers and the General Public.

The Bar is Supplied with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD ROOM ON THE PREMISES.

J. B. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Victoria Crescent.

A. EASSON, Proprietor.

The Bar, which has been recently beautified, will always be found well stocked with the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

A well supplied RESTAURANT in connection with the above.

G. MONTGOMERY,

Corner Albert and Commercial Streets.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Cigars, Tobacco
Candies, etc.

FREQUENT CONSIGNMENTS OF FRESH FRUIT.

WESTWARD HO!

SATURDAY..... July 10, 1886

Rowing.

The professional oarsmen of the East are not adding to their laurels, although increasing their notoriety. A New York critic says of them: "We don't have such races now as the Ward boys and Belgin brothers used to give us. They did not shrug their shoulders and ask how much the grand stand would yield. There is not an American professional oarsman to-day upon whom I would risk fifty cents. Hanlan, once the invincible, has become a third-rate man, and in a good third-rate race might not be a sure winner. Teemer, until he was beaten by Gaudaur, inspired some confidence. Think of the American champion being beaten by a quarter of a mile! Gaudaur now wants to meet Beach, and has challenged him for a match of \$10,000 and the championship of the world. J. A. St. John will send Gaudaur to England if Beach accepts.

HOBART PASHA'

The Brilliant Career of the Christian Marshal of the Turkish Empire,

The Hon. Charles Augustus Hobart, better known throughout the world as Hobart Pasha, Marshal of the Turkish Empire, whose death was lately announced, was the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, at the time of his son's birth and for many years afterwards a nobleman in holy orders. Born in 1822, young Hobart entered the British Navy in 1836, and then began a career as one of the foremost of the naval fighters of the century. As a midshipman he attained some considerable notoriety while serving in an expedition to suppress the slave trade in Brazilian waters. For his service there he was made a Lieutenant, and for two years served on the Queen's yacht. As a Captain he served in the Crimean war in command of Her Majesty's ship "Driver," and was mentioned in official despatches for his gallant services. When the war of the rebellion broke out he offered his services to the Confederacy, and served in command of the "Don," a blockade runner, which caused much trouble off the coast of North Carolina. While performing this service he was made Post Captain in the British Navy, and at the close of the war he published, under the nom de plume of Capt. Roberts, the story of his experiences. When the Cretan insurrection broke out, in 1857, Capt. Hobart entered the service of the Turkish Government, and was sent in command of the Turkish fleet to Crete to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade runners. For this service, and the successful conduct of a delicate negotiation in the interest of a general peace, he was decorated by the Governments of Turkey, France and Austria. But Greece protested against his serving Turkey while an officer in the English Navy, and his name was stricken from the British navy list by the Admiralty at the instance of the Foreign office. Meanwhile the Sultan had made him a full Admiral, with the rank of Pasha, and shortly afterwards he was made Inspector-General of the Turkish Army. Then he organized the navy of the Sultan in such a manner as to bring it to a high state of efficiency, having established naval and gunnery schools and training ships, and obtained a fleet armed and armored as were the best vessels in any European navy. His dismissal from the English navy annoyed him greatly, and after long endeavor he was restored to his rank through the influence and efforts of Lord Derby in 1874 and placed on the retired list. His name was again finally stricken from the list at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, when, as Admiral he was placed in command of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. One of the most brilliant and dashing features of his naval career was during this war, when he had defiance to the Russians on the Danube in April 1877. His vessel, the "Rethymo," a monitor, was lying near Rustchuk, and below him at Galatz the Russians were in full force, and reported to be filling the river with torpedoes. Despite the danger from the forces on the land and the torpedoes in the river, he, at night, with all lights out, ran the blockade, declining to abandon his ship as he had been advised to do. He ran her so close to the river banks and at such a high rate of speed that the gunners in the forts on the banks were unable to depress their guns sufficiently fast to get a good aim. Once past the forts, Hobart Pasha ordered his crew to throw one shell from the 40-pound Armstrong gun into the centre of the Russian camp. This was done, it being the first cannon shot fired upon the Danube in the Russo-Turkish war. On January 8, 1881, Admiral Hobart was raised by the Sultan to the rank of Mushir and Marshal of the Empire, being the first Christian to receive this honor. This great captain was twice married, the second time in 1876.

The congregation of the Presbyterian Church has presented to Mrs. John Glaholm a silver tea set, as a token of esteem and regard, last night.

Marriage of Archibald Forbes.

Archibald Forbes, the famous English war correspondent, was, on Saturday morning, married in Washington to Miss Louise Meigs, daughter of General Meigs, of the United States army. The ceremony took place in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church on Lafayette Square, and was as unostentatious as possible, owing to the fact that the mother of the groom is critically ill, and for that reason only a limited number of invitations were issued to relatives and intimate friends. Rev. Dr. Leonard, the rector of St. John's, officiated, and Count Gyldenstolpe, of the Swedish legation, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father. Among those present were: Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, also the wife of Secretary Whitney, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Captain Greeley, of Arctic fame, and wife, William Walter Phelps, Count Sternberg, of the German Embassy, Mrs. Gerome Bonaparte, and Admiral Porter? After the ceremony the bride and groom left on a train for Baltimore, whence they will go to Cylburn, the country seat of Jesse Tyson, a friend of the groom, who, after the English fashion, leaves his residence to the newly-married pair for them to pass a part of their honeymoon there. On Thursday they will journey to New York, and after being entertained by Mrs. Whitbride, a daughter of Mr. Matthew Arnold, will sail for their future home in England. A novel present which the groom made to his bride was a necklace composed of twelve of the medals given him by European princes for deeds of valor he had performed.

CALEDONINN PICNIC.

FOURTH ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE NANAIMO CALEDONIAN CLUB

Will be held at the Club Grounds on the bank of the Millstream

SATURDAY, JULY the 17th, 1886.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

Quoting.

Committee—James Crossen, H. McAddie, W. Beveridge.

Quoting—18 yards—13 shots.....1st prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2
—14 yards—13 shots.....1st prize, \$5
Entrance.....50 cents.

Putting Stone, Etc.

Committee—R. Gibson, J. Dick and W. W. Pettigrew.

Putting Stone—21 pounds—1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$1 50
Putting Stone—14 pounds—1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$1 50
Throwing Heavy Hammer—21 pounds—1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$1 50
Throwing Light Hammer—1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$1 50
Tossing the Caber—Length 14 feet—1st prize, 3; 2nd, \$1 50
Entrance.....50 cents.

Foot Races.

Committee—W. McGregor, A. Dick, D. Smith and W. H. Morton.

Flat Race—100 yards—1st prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2 50
Flat Race—200 yards—1st prize, \$6; 2nd, \$3
Hurdle Race—200 yards, 3 1/2 feet hurdles—1st prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2 50
Free-Legged Race—1st prize, \$1; 2nd, \$1
Entrance.....50 cents.
Boys' Race—100 yards, 14 years and under—1st prize, \$2; 2nd, \$1
Boys' Race—50 yards, 10 years and under—1st prize, \$2; 2nd, \$1
Girls' Race—50 yards, 12 years and under—1st prize, \$2; 2nd, \$1
Girls' Race—35 yards, 8 years and under—1st prize, \$2; 2nd, \$1
Entrance.....Free

Jumping.

Committee—A. Galloway, A. Gordon and R. Aitken.

Running Long Jump—1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$1
Standing High Jump—1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$1
Hop, Skip and Jump—1st prize, 3; 2nd, \$1
Vaulting with Pole—1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$1
Class Ball Match—Price, \$5
Tag of War—10 Men on each side. Price, \$5
Entrance.....50 cents
Committee reserve the right to handicap all races, games, &c., &c.
In all Competitions there must be Three Entries or no prize.

Grand Lottery!

On the Grounds at 25 cents per chance

DANCING

Will Commence on the Platform at 4 o'clock.

Admission—Gentlemen, 50 cts.; Ladies Free. Boys under 12 years, 25c.

Entrance to Grounds via Bridge across the Milldam.

W. H. MORTON, Secretary.

FIRE!

If you wish to insure your property you cannot do better than call upon Mr. W. K. Leighton, agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe and the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Risks are accepted at current rates.

R. CRAIG, Blacksmith.

Horses Shod with Scientific Accuracy by a SMITH of many years' experience.

Waggons of all Kinds Made to Order.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE AT LOW RATES.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING DONE WITH EXPEDITION AND ACCURACY.

BASTION STREET, NANAIMO, B. C.

Notice.

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO. have been appointed Agents for the

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

to act for Nanaimo and vicinity, and are now ready to accept risks.

M. H. COWAN,

Secretary and Treasurer. Victoria, May 11st. 1886.

Ladies' Fashionable Bazaar.

Mrs. J. C. McGregor,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

THE PRINCIPAL DRESS-MAKING and Millinery Establishment in the City. Carries a large assortment of—

HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, LACES, SILKS, FANCY GOODS, AND

LADIES' APPAREL.

Employs the Largest Force of Skilled Assistants of any Dry House in town. Agent for the "WHITE" Sewing Machine

PALACE RESTAURANT

AND

CHOP HOUSE.

OYSTERS, CHICKENS, GAME, and every Delicacy in Season.

Served at all hours and in the best style.

FIRE!

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance.

AETNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES.

W. K. LEIGHTON, Agent.

HIRST BRO'S,

COMMERCIAL ST., NANAIMO.

The above Firm carry a Full Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Jewelry, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, &c., IMPORTED DIRECT.

WALTER WILSON,

IMPORTER OF

Stoves, Grates, Ranges, Pumps,

Lead Pipe, Zinc, Etc.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WARE.

ALSO METAL ROOFER.

REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO.

A. G. HORNE & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & CLOTHING, CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

SUGARS—Extra large importation of finest grades sold in barrels or smaller quantities at Lowest Possible Prices.

Island & Portland Flour HAMS AND BACON,

Teas and Canned Goods.

Full assortment direct from packers.

BUTTER, CHEESE, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

A large and varied stock of Clothing sold cheap for cash.

The Farmers' Store, Comox.

The Crescent Store, Nanaimo.

ARTHUR BULLOCK,

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Go to Arthur Bullock's, the leading and fashionable dry goods house of Nanaimo, where the public will find a large and complete stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Men's Furnishing Goods. Being a direct importer from the European and Eastern markets, I am enabled to offer Goods at most reasonable rates. My stock of Millinery is now most complete, and I can show a more fashionable and stylish class of goods than any other house in British Columbia. Some elegant styles in

LADIES' CLOAKS & DOLMANS

GREAT BARGAINS IN FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

Terms Cash.

ARTHUR BULLOCK, Crescent Store.

AGENT NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JAS. ABRAMS.

D. J. McLEAN.

VANCOUVER CLOTHING HOUSE,

Jas. Abrams & Co.

Large and complete stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

OVERCOATS

AND

ULSTERS.

QUANTITY, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED IN

NANAIMO.

Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Gents' Furnishings, Mitts, Ties, and Braces are Specialties. A direct importation of a large lot of Underclothing, also a large parcel of French

HAND-MADE SHOES AND GERMAN SLIPPERS

Never before introduced into this Market.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Farmer's Market.

E. HODGSON, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL STREET,

NANAIMO.

Having purchased the above POPULAR MARKET from Mr. David Hoggan, I will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

MEATS AND VEGETABLES

Orders for Hotels, Families and Shipping supplied at short notice, and delivered free of charge.

Dealer in Horses, Cattle, etc.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

We have lately received a large—in fact the largest, cheapest, and best line of

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERCLOTHING,

from \$1.50 a suit upwards.

A large and well selected stock of English clothing from \$15 to \$22 per suit. We have the largest stock of white and colored shirts, hats, caps, and ties, boots and shoes in Nanaimo.

The above goods will be sold at five per cent. discount for cash.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
JAMES ABRAMS & CO.