The Cariboo Sentinel.

Vol. 7. Barkerville, William Creek, B.C., Saturday, August 21, 1869. No. 32

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,

BY

ROBERT HOLLOWAY.

Subscription, $1 per week (including cost of delivery), payable to the carrier.

OFFICE—Barkerville, (next door to Manetta's Grocery Store):

Agents for the "Cariboo Sentinel."

Quesnelmouth, Mr. Goudie, Barnard's Express Office
Soda Creek, Barnard's Express
Yale, Mr. Evans, do do
New Westminster, Clarkson & Co
Victoria, A. Lyne.
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco

TERRIBLE STORM.

The telegraph a few weeks ago announced that a terrible storm had visited Canada and various places in the States and done an immense amount of damage. Woodstock, in Upper Canada, suffered largely, and the following extracts from the Woodstock Times show the furious nature of the storm:

Large masses of icicles, of crystal form, descended, carrying destruction to all vegetable matter, stripping the trees of leaves, carrying down branches and devastating crops of every kind. The poor birds, wild with fright, flew in all directions, now and then coming to the ground stunned by the force of the pelting storm, and many were picked up quite dead.

The fall of rain during all this time was something really marvellous. The flood swept the streets, the gardens and the fields, bearing away the debris of the gardens' treasures and the fruit of the fields. Not a house in the town escaped the storm. The Canada Institute windows were forced in all directions, and 747 squares of glass broken. All the public and larger buildings suffered proportionately. The photographic galleries and all skylights were carried away, and streams of falling water poured down the stairs to the streets or into cellars. One house, belonging to Mr Budd, was struck by lightning and partially damaged. All the orchards suffered more or less in uprooted trees, and the new barns and sheds on the property of Mr J. Peers, East Woodstock, were levelled to the ground, with other damages to the extent of several thousand dollars. The direction of the tornado was precisely in the line of that of 1856; but the previous one was simply wind. On that occasion a track as of a road clearing was made through a dense wood, and houses were swept away and people killed.

Some of the icicles were picked up measuring nine inches in circumference, and in size equalling a turkey's egg, but presenting in most exact angles the appearance of a congelation of small pieces of the clearest ice, forming an oval mass firmly congealed and inseparable. Four picked up an hour after the storm had subsided, and when the fear of danger had passed away, were weighed, and indicated over half a pound. Some idea of the storm may be gathered from the fact that this fall of ice was such as to shut out of all sight what was going on across the street, and people could only learn the mischief to their neighbors' houses when all was over and the heavens had put on the garb of spring repose. An earthquake might have been productive of more serious injury to life and property, but to field, garden and house the wreck was complete. Shrubbery of every kind is swept away, and utter ruin is seen in the garden and the conservatory. It is exceedingly fortunate that the space swept over by the storm is circumscribed. It began about two or two and a half miles to the west of us, passing in an easterly direction to an equal distance to the east, increasing in fury as it passed along. Where the field crops lay in the track of the tornado, a bleak surface of bare earth is all that remains. A quarter of a million of dollars will not make good the loss.

The tornado swept over a large portion of the county of Middlesex. The London Prototype says the township of London was visited on Sunday by one of the most destructive tornadoes that ever passed over Canada. Forests, fences, houses and everything fell before it; the roar of the wind as it swept along, tearing and demolishing everything in its course, was terrific. It visited the neighborhood about four o'clock, and continued its ravages for at least half an hour. At one time the air was filled with the debris of destroyed buildings, torn-up trees and other missiles, which were sent flying in every direction. The wind lifted bodily a cutter, belonging to Mr Nicholson, of the 14th concession, from the ground, and deposited it in Wright's Wood, about three-quarters of a mile distant. The same gentleman's house was completely unroofed, and his barn blown down and scattered to the winds. Several sheep were lifted from a field where they were grazing and carried some distance away. Even large stones were blown about on the roads as if they were mere feathers.

From all parts of Long Island we receive accounts of disaster. Houses have been struck and damaged; telegraphic wires have been literally burned; many persons have been rendered insensible; and in one or two instances a sad loss of life has been the result. Perhaps the most remarkable incident of the storm was the wreck of the sloop John Wright. This vessel was sailing off Whitestone when the fury of the storm burst forth; she was struck with immense force by the lightning and immediately capsized and sunk. The mate was, no doubt, killed by the shock, for when thrown into the water he did not appear to struggle or make any effort to save himself, but sank immediately.

At Philadelphia, on the same day, and at nearly the same hour, property was damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Scores of chimneys were either thrown down or partly wrecked. Telegraph poles were prostrated, and the wires twisted and broken. Hundreds of fruit and shade trees were uprooted and rendered worthless. Limbs were broken off of other trees, shrubbery was ruined, flowers were scattered and torn up, and a scene of devastation was visible wherever the whirlwind held sway. Great damage was done to the crops of cereals and vegetables in what is known as the Neck and portions of the Twenty-seventh Ward. Many fields of grain look as if rollers had been passed over them. Miles of fences have been demolished and numbers of fowls killed. The direction of the main storm was southeasterly. It raged for more than half an hour.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Robinson's celebrated Magic Soap has just been introduced on William creek, and the proprietors challenge the world to produce an article to compete with this soap. It not only removes paint, pitch, tar, &c., from the coarsest and finest fabrics, but it also does away with all the washboards and machines that have been invented during the past ten years to wear out hands and clothes; and after one year's use it has been proved not to injure the clothes in the slightest degree, having every advantage over all other soaps in being cheaper—one pound doing more washing than two pounds of any common article now in use. For sale at Mr James P. Taylor's drug store, and some of the principal stores in town. A responsible person is wanted to act as agent for Cariboo. Enquire at this office.

LEGAL NOTICES, &c.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE MAINLAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM McCARTNEY, deceased, Intestate.

ALL persons who are indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above Estate are required to send in their accounts on or before the 28th day of October, 1869, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 28th July, 1869. jul31 1m.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE MAINLAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM WINNARD, deceased, Intestate.

ALL persons who are indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above estate are required to send in their accounts on or before the 11th day of September, 1869, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 11th June, 1869. je16 td

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE MAINLAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of MICHAEL GARNEY, deceased, intestate.

ALL persons who are indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the above estate are required to send in their accounts on or before the 24th day of September, 1869, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 24th June, 1869. je30.

Phœnix Brewery!

KERR & SON,
BARKERVILLE.
Feb. 6, 1869.

Van Volkenburg & Co.
RETAIL BUTCHERS,
BARKERVILLE, RICHFIELD, AND MOSQUITO CREEK.

A supply of fresh meat of all descriptions constantly on hand.

F. NEUFELDER,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION,
RICHFIELD, B.C.

☞ Produce from the agricultural districts received and money advanced on consignments. jy24 2m

A. McPherson,
WATCHMAKER
—AND—
JEWELLER,
BARKERVILLE.
Barkerville, May 1, 1869.

SAWNEY'S LETTERS
AND
CARIBOO RHYMES,
BY JAMES ANDERSON.
PRICE, - - - ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the SENTINEL Office, and forwarded by post, free of charge. my29

TIN SHOP.

Sheet and Cast Iron Stoves
TIN PLATE & SHEET IRON.

ALL JOBBING WORK IN TIN, COPPER, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Lead Piping, attended to with promptness, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Hardware, Iron & Steel,
Blasting Powder,
HARNESS, ETC., ETC.,
FOR SALE.
E. PEARSON & BROS.,
Barkerville

STEAMERS, EXPRESS, FORWARDING, &c.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE AND ON THE FIRST and 15th day of each month thereafter

Barnard's Express
Will despatch
A FAST FREIGHT TEAM FROM YALE,
Making the trip to Barkerville in about 14 days.
Until further notice,
RATES OF FREIGHT
By these teams, on all parcels of 50 lbs. and upwards, will be
25 Cents per lb.,
exclusive of Road Tolls.

Parties shipping by these teams must order goods to be marked "Per Barnard's Express. SLOW"—otherwise they will be sent by regular Express and charged accordingly.

Shippers may depend on the regularity of these teams, for whether with full freight or not they will come through.

May 14, 1869. F. J. BARNARD.

Barnard's Express.

ON and after July 3d, and until further notice, the Regular Weekly Express will arrive at Barkerville on SATURDAY MORNING, and return at 6 a.m. the following Monday. The Express will close every Sunday night at 9 o'clock.

For rates of Freight and passage, apply to

S. ORMANDY,
June 30. Agent, Barkerville.

STEAMER VICTORIA
LEAVES QUESNELMOUTH FOR SODA CREEK ON
TUESDAYS,
AT SIX A.M.
LEAVES SODA CREEK FOR QUESNELMOUTH ON
THURSDAY EVENING,
Connecting with Barnard's Express at both places.
☞ The steamer is not responsible for leakage of Oils, or other liquids shipped in tins.

EXPRESS AND GENERAL AGENCY.

ON the arrival at Barkerville of every Mail and Express, R. L. LAMONT will leave Barkerville with an Express for the following Creeks: Grouse, Stevens, California, Wolf, Antler, Cunningham, Harvey, Snowshoe, Keithley and Goose Creeks. He will attend to all kinds of commissions, &c. Collecting will also be attended to. jy21

Letters, Parcels, &c., for the above places can be left at the following places:

The SENTINEL Office, - - - Barkerville.
Rennie's Shoe Store, - - - Barkerville
F. Neufelder, - - - - Richfield.

Danielson's Bridge, Quesnel River.

MR. CHARLES DANIELSON desires to inform Traders, Packers, Travellers and others that the Road from Dog Prairie to the 16-Mile Post beyond Quesnelmouth is now open and in good condition for Pack Trains and Stock, and that there is abundance of good feed throughout. There is a house of entertainment at the bridge. je12

Important to Traders!!

ALL FREIGHT CONSIGNED TO J. C. BEEDY, Yale, B. C., will be forwarded to any part of the Colony, on the most reasonable terms, free of commission.

AGENTS:
Millard & Beedy, Victoria. } Denouvion & Kurtz, Barkerville. }
Barkerville, April 17th, 1869.

STOVES! STOVES!

ADAMS & PEARCY,
BARKERVILLE,
Have on hand a choice selection of
CAST IRON COOKING STOVES
SHEET COPPER, ZINC
TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON
With various other articles in their line of trade.
☞ All Jobbing in the Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc trade attended to, and warranted to give satisfaction. no6

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

Is published every Wednesday and Saturday. All advertisements intended for insertion, must be delivered at latest at Six o'clock, P. M., the day before publication.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements (not inserted for any definite period) will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications must be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer; not necessarily with a view of publishing the same, but as security for its good faith.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S POLICY.

Much good, it is said, may be expected to be done by Governor Musgrave towards improving the condition of the colony, but in what particular way he will accomplish it is as yet all guess work. If the colony is to remain as it is, a separate, isolated dependency of the Crown, it will require a very active and ingenious Governor to do any good at all. Are we to look for retrenchment for the good expected to be consummated? The most pinching economy could only effect a saving of a few thousand dollars, if efficiency of government is to be maintained. A few comparatively large salaries might be reduced—especially that of the Governor's—or certain offices amalgamated, but the saving thereby affected would not increase the population nor impart a greater spirit of energy and enterprise. When Governor Musgrave shall have taken firm hold of the reins of government he will find it a difficult team to drive. When he looks at the amount of the expenditure and the extent of the population, he will find that they are too much disproportioned; but he cannot bring these disproportionate conditions into much better shape, be he ever so inclined to do so. The fact is the territory is out of proportion with the number of inhabitants. Every little village must have its quota of officials, and necessarily so as much as though it were ten times as populous and extensive. We have as many officials as would suffice for ten times the population, yet it would materially impair the efficiency of government if much less than the present number were maintained. The late Governor said that it was to amalgamation of office rather than reduction of salaries to which we must look for a decreased expenditure, and he was right; but he did not develop his amalgamation policy to the extent that he might have done. Yet should Governor Musgrave carry out that policy to the utmost limit of which it is capable he will have accomplished almost nothing toward improving the condition of the colony. If he is the man of comprehensive thought and observation he is said to be, he will find three conditions standing in the way of any material improvement. First, there is the limited population debarring all hope of an increased revenue; next, the extent of territory requiring a large outlay to govern; and, worst of all, the great indebtedness of the colony. With regard to the population, he will find that it is stationary in respect of numbers, with, if anything, a tendency to diminish; and as to the revenue and debt, his ability to deal with those important matters is entirely governed by the question of population. In short, an increase of the population is the only remedy for the difficulties of governing the country. An increase of the population would represent a reduction of the debt and the expense of government, and the revenue would expand through the elasticity produced by increased consumption.

The policy, then, of our new Governor ought to be directed towards obtaining a population more proportionate to the extent of country than the present, at the same time effecting all possible reduction of expenditure. His experience on the other side of the continent will enable him to judge whether if facilities for cheap communication were established population would seek this colony. At any rate, he will soon become convinced that with the present limited and expensive avenues of communication no appreciable addition to the population through immigration can be expected. Should His Excellency come to the conclusion that his policy should be shaped as we have indicated, he will not ponder long before he shall have arrived at another conclusion—that any efforts to promote immigration by way of the sea would be barren of productive results. Indeed, a forced or assisted immigration, without the means of immediately placing it in a contented position, would be fruitful of evil consequences; but a voluntary and gradual movement would of itself find the means for settling in the country and becoming satisfied with it. To set in *motion part of the voluntary tide of humanity* annually moving from the overcrowded East to the spacious and fertile West, toward British Columbia, direct overland communication through our own territory all the way is needed. The sinuosities of the ocean route set the immigrant astray, and his original destination is lost sight of. New blood is needed to give new vigor to the colony, and we are convinced that our new Governor, if he be the statesmanlike personage looked for in Governor Musgrave, will quickly perceive "the situation" of his new sphere of executive activity. Many other conditions of the country and the people will soon force themselves upon his consideration—as for instance the widespread indignant discontent prevailing in consequence of the autocratic form of government by which a population accustomed to the exercise of political freedom are ruled as though they were semi-barbarous, and unfit for a responsible share in the government; but, doubtless, like all appointees of Downing street, his first consideration will be how to fulfil the instructions he has received, and in so doing the sentiment of the people will sink into secondary significance. Being well aware of this fact, and supposing that His Excellency's instructions may be to assimilate the proportions of the population, revenue, expenditure and debt, we have ventured to express our opinion that the best way to succeed in that policy will be to strive to add wealth to the country, by shaping his measures so as to increase our scanty population.

SEVERE BUT TRUTHFUL.—The London Times says that during the debate on the Irish Church Bill the House of Lords was the centre of attraction. Its galleries were thronged with the wives and daughters of Peers; its benches were thronged with Peers themselves; the steps of the Throne were covered with their eldest sons and members of the Privy Council, and at the Bar a considerable portion of the House of Commons were collected. In an article on the subject which gave rise to this gay scene, the London Dispatch says: "While Churches are fighting for endowments, millions are morally dying for lack of knowing how to live. Ignorance and crime are making a daily hell in this world, almost as terrible as the hell which the patristic theologians tell us exists in the world to come."

INCREASING—English and American papers are lamenting and exulting respectively over the extent of the emigration from England this year. Mother Bull, however, can spare all who wish to leave her and set up for themselves. According to the estimates of the Registrar-General on June 1st, 1869, the population of Great Britain amounted to 31,015,234 souls. This is an increase of 240,644 as compared with the numbers in the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1868—namely, an increase of 220,230 in England, 17,356 in Scotland, and 3,058 in Ireland.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

150-Mile House.

THE undersigned, proprietor of the above well-known and favorably situated establishment, having purchased the same from E. Tormey, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to afford every accommodation to travellers and others at the most reasonable charges.

The table is supplied with all the substantials and luxuries available in the country, and prompt attention given to the wishes of the guests

The Bar is stocked with the very best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Stables are spacious and comfortable and attended to by first class hostlers. A plentiful supply of the best provender of all kinds always on hand.

In short, every convenience and facility conducive to the comfort of man and beast will be found, and the proprietor will spare no effort to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize the establishment.

August 20th, 1869. S. ADLER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

MESSRS. MEACHAM & NASON are prepared to furnish Lumber at their Mills, William Creek; and as they have now a

PLANING MACHINE

in operation, they will supply DRESSED LUMBER at $15 per thousand. Shingles, $12 per thousand.

au21 tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FERRY ACROSS QUESNELLE RIVER, NEAR its confluence with the Fraser, is to let.

Tenders for the said Ferry Privileges are requested to be sent in to the Magistrate's office, Richfield, on or before the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1869, to be opened at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Ferry is to be worked with a rope as at present, and BONDS will be required for the fulfilment of the terms of the charter.

The Tolls to be as follows:

Loaded Animals, each	$1 00
Unloaded " "	50
" Wagons "	1 00
Freight, per 100 lbs.	12½
Cattle, each,	25
Sheep, each,	12½
Passengers,	25

Terms of Lease, three years. The rental payable quarterly in advance, and the Ferry privilege extends five miles up Quesnelle river from its mouth. The highest tender will be accepted.

Tenders to be sealed and docketed "Tenders for the Quesnelle River Ferry, near its confluence with the Fraser River."

C. BREW,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Magistrate's Office, Richfield, August 20, 1869. au21 td

NOTICE.

THE HUDSONS BAY CO. ARE PREPARED TO receive at par value, at their Store in Barkerville, in exchange for Merchandise, GOLD BARS issued from the Government Assay Office.

JOHN M. WARK,
Agent.

Barkerville, July 12, 1869 jul4 2m

JOSHUA A. LOTT. FRED. W. CROUDACE.

LOTT & CROUDACE,

DEALERS IN

English Ale and Porter,

ON DRAUGHT,

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 612 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Above Montgomery, San Francisco. au181m

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE MAINLAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of GIROLUOMO TIBALDI, deceased, intestate.

ALL persons who are indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the above estate are required to send in their accounts on or before the 14th day of November, 1869, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 14th August, 1869. au18 1m

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE MAINLAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of ALEXANDER STOBO, deceased, intestate.

ALL persons who are indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the above estate are requested to send in their accounts on or before the 12th day of November, 1869, to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 12th August, 1869. au14 3m

WILLIAM RENNIE

BOOTMAKER,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS to be found on William Creek.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER,

Warranted not to be surpassed by any made on th Pacific coast.

GUM BOOTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

REPAIRING done in the best manner, at shortest notice.

In connection with the above, he begs to notify his friends and the public, that he has on hand a choice assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, and hopes, by keeping a well selected stock on hand, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞OPPOSITE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA☜

Barkerville, May 5, 1869.

DRUG STORE.

JAS. P. TAYLOR desires to state that he still keeps on his business at the old stand, where he has Patent Medicines of all kinds on hand. Also FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. Prescriptions carefully compounded at reasonable rates. Next door to Cunio's Brewery.

Barkerville, May 5, 1869. 1m

DUNVILLE'S

CELEBRATED OLD IRISH WHISKEY,

my26 At DENOUVION & KURTZ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

A. D. M'INNES

HEREBY announces that he will open his New Boarding House,

NEXT TO THE ASSAY OFFICE,

BARKERVILLE,

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1869,

to which he invites all who desire first-class Board at moderate rates. Cleanliness in the Cooking Department may be relied on, as he has engaged the services of a first-class (WHITE) Cook.

☞ LIQUORS AND CIGARS of the best brands may be obtained at the Bar. au14

Antelope Restaurant,

BARKERVILLE.

J. MASON, J. DALY,
Proprietors.

Board, $12 per Week. Single Meals, $1.

☞ OYSTER STEWS, LUNCHES, &c.

The best of material is used, and all who wish first-class Board at the above rate can obtain the same at this establishment. au11 1m

HOTEL DE FRANCE

BILLIARD SALOON.

FINE BED ROOMS TO LET.

☞ Dinners for parties cooked to order.

LECUYER & BRUN,
Proprietors.

my5 6m

VAN WINKLE STORE,

LIGHTNING CREEK.

MINERS AND TRADERS will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Store, where there is

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Of the very best description on hand, and the Stock constantly replenished by new arrivals. The proprietors will sell Goods;

AS CHEAP AS ANY IN CARIBOO.

Orders promptly filled, and forwarded with dispatch.

BEEDY & LINDHARD,
Proprietors.

Van Winkle, May 12, 1869.

C. STROUSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

Groceries, Provisions.

HARDWARE, DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

BARKERVILLE.

DeNouvion & Kurtz,

GENERAL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

BARKERVILLE,

Have now on hand a large assortment of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO

—AND—

General Merchandize.

Barkerville, July 13, 1869. jul4 1m

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.

DR. CHIPP IS PREPARED TO EXTRACT TEETH and perform short operations without pain, by the aid of the apparatus discovered by Dr. Richardson, of London. This valuable discovery produces insensibility in the part alone, and renders unnecessary the administration of chloroform.

OFFICE—Next to Rennie's Boot store, Barkerville. Office Fee, $5. Teeth extracted, or filled with Gold, $5. my1 6m

CAMERON & AMMES,

FARRIERS & GENERAL BLACKSMITHS,

BARKERVILLE,

HAVE purchased the stand formerly occupied by A. C. Campbell, and will execute orders for Horse-shoeing and Blacksmith work of every description at the lowest rates. jy24 2m

☞ Every convenience for SHOEING OXEN with despatch.

A Perfect Cure.

AT THOS. FLETCHER'S SECOND-HAND STORE and General Repairing Shop will be found a Lathe capable of Turning and fitting up Car Axles and Wheels, Hydraulic Nozzles, Hose Couplings, &c., and all repairs of metal work done with neatness.

To be found also, Cooking Stoves, Sheet Iron Stoves, Pumps, Hose, Nails, Picks, Shovels, and almost everything requisite for Miners' use at low prices.

UPPER BARKERVILLE. m15

BLACKSMITHING.

P. McENTEE wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to do HORSESHOEING at $3 per set, and all other kinds of Blacksmith work at reasonable rates.

RICHFIELD, July 23, 1869. jy24 tf

ENTS.
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OFFICE,
ST 15, 1869,
first-class Board
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THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

LECTURE ON MANLINESS.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. T. Derrick delivered a lecture on "Manliness," at the request of the officers of the Cariboo Literary Institute, and in aid of the funds of that institution. J. S. Thompson, Esq., President of the Institute, occupied the chair; the attendance was numerous, the lecture was listened to with deep attention, and the rev. gentleman was frequently applauded.

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Derrick discoursed at length upon the question—what is manliness? and gave a great many interesting illustrations. Manliness, he concluded, is analagous to the "vir" and virtue of the Romans, in their brave and purer day. The "vir" and virtue of the Roman embraced all excellence, and so does our "manliness." A manly body, preserved by manly conduct; a manly mind, cultured by manly studies; a manly soul, elevated by manly purity and religion—such was his definition of manliness.

One of the principal characteristics of manliness is manliness of speech. The lecturer here humorously illustrated this portion of his subject by illustrations of the abuse of speech. But for manliness of speech held fast to by others, those who used slang, or as he would call it, civilized Chinook, would entirely wipe out the Queen's English. When a man acted on his own responsibility, the civilized Chinook said he acted "on his own hook." If a man saw something good, he met with a "stunner." The superlative was expressed by "a regular stunner." A factious or quarielsome man was "an ugly customer." An eccentric man was "a rummy old cove." A sensible or shrewd man was "up to snuff." A man not very sensible or shrewd was "a cake—a flat—a spoon—a stick." If a man made a statement that was considered doubtful, civilized Chinook said it was "all gammon." A man was never poor, but "hard up." In civilized Chinook a man never pays, but "stumps up;" and he never wore a hat, but "a shingle, a tile, a stovepipe;" while if he wore a white cravat it was designated as "a choker." A place where a man lives was described as the place where "he hangs out." If a man departed, he "sloped, bolted, mizzled, skedaddled." Cash, according to civilized Chinook, was "tin, rhino, and the needful." Goods were not obtained on trust or credit, but on "tick, cheek, jawbone." Speaking was "spouting," and silence was "dried up." To be humbled was to "sing small." Perplexed was known as "flummaxed;" disappointed, "dished." A man was not cheated, but "sold," or "done brown." To the civilized Chinook speaker, anything fine was "nobby," and anything not fine, "seedy." A melancholy fact in connection with the civilized Chinook speaker was that he had no father, but he referred to some "old governor" to whom he "dropped a line" for the "dust," and hoped that the old boy would come down spicy, like "an old brick."

A good deal of this importation into our vocabulary, said the lecturer, was comparatively harmless, and although not manliness of speech, it was more amusing than wicked; but he who made least use of such expressions had proportionately more manliness of speech. But while he would not condemn the use of those expressions as unmanly, he would most emphatically declare profanity to be unmanly.

The next point upon which the lecturer discussed was manliness in relation to fashion and habits of society, and he severely criticized those who indulged in foppery and affectation. True manliness, he said, believes thoroughly in cleanliness of clothing and politeness, but neither titles, tailors, perfumers, nor dancing masters could make a true specimen of manliness.

The manliness of nations and individual self-defence were next referred to. Humanity being imperfect, he did not think that universal peace could be attained, and nations and individuals would still require to defend themselves against attack, and thus opportunities for the display of manliness would always occur. Aggressive nations, like an aggressive individual, must be checked. Prize fighting he denounced as unmanly and brutal, and all civilized communities should declare against it. When the brave Arnold in Switzerland rushed against the French bayonets, crying "make way for liberty," he showed what was true national manliness. It is manly to stand by the good and the true.

The lecturer concluded by dilating upon what he considered helps to manliness. Ancestry could not do every thing toward developing manliness. There were ignoble sons of noble sires. Pride of ancestry was no evidence of manliness. The memories of a great man's actions should, however, rather be a help to manliness than a source of pride. Intellectual greatness or manly fame do not descend from father to son—every man must earn honors for himself. Self-reliance and self-culture makes the man in the end. A man should not enter the world with his father's intellect to trade with, but he should cultivate one for himself. Literary institutions and manly books are great helps to manliness; but of all the books which he considered helps to manliness the Bible was the best. The lecturer concluded by saying that keeping fresh in our memories the recollections of home and its associations was one of the great helps to manliness. Man to be manly must have a home and love it. The love of home and memories of childhood were incentives to manliness. The rev. gentleman finally concluded by reciting "The old, old Home," and on retiring was greeted with a storm of applause.

On motion of Mr W. W. Hill, seconded by Hon. R. W. W. Carrall, a vote of thanks to Mr Derrick for his lecture was passed by acclamation and the auditory dispersed.

COUNTY COURT.

(Before C. Brew, Esq., County Court Judge.)

FRIDAY, August 20, 1869.

John Nott vs. Henry Wilmot—To recover $10, balance due for rent of stable. Neither party appeared and the case was dismissed.

J. H. Franklin vs. J. O. Floyd—This was an action to recover $117-20 for assessments alleged to be due by defendant, who owned an interest in the "Prospecting company," on Whipsaw gulch.

Defendant acknowledged having been a member of the company, but alleged that he had sold out his interest.

Plaintiff swore he was not aware that defendant had sold out his interest; that he had never received any notice of abandonment of interest by defendant; that the defendant had said nothing about abandonment, although the company continued trading at his store; that the reason why the assessments had not been made out every week and presented to defendant was because the company were indebted to him for goods purchased; that the other members of the company had paid their assessments, with slight exception, in full.

James Knight and Henry Knight were sworn and testified to the same effect.

Defendant cross-examined plaintiff and the witnesses with the view of showing the court that he (defendant) had notified the company he intended to abandon his interest, and that the plaintiff and others had asked him to give them a bill of sale; that he did give a bill of sale; that J. Belt witnessed and could prove it were he now in the country; that they frequently chaffed him about the claim, remarking that he had better hold on to it as it would prove a good one; that he did not think much of the claim and would have nothing to do with it.

Defendant was sworn and testified to the above effect. It appeared, however, that the bill of sale had no purchaser's name put on it, the defendant's object being to let the company put on whatever name they pleased.

The Commissioner gave judgment for the plaintiff on the ground that the bill of sale was improperly executed; that a blank bill of sale was of no effect; that no person had a right to alter a deed by inserting a name after it had been signed, and that it should have been recorded.

Mr Walkem, for plaintiff.

Ah Gim vs. Oliver Cromwell—Action to recover $78, balance of wages due for labor done in the Eagle claim, on William creek. Plaintiff had been working for defendant and was paid a proportion of the money as it was taken out of the claim, but the claim failing to pay, the balance sued for remained unpaid. Plaintiff, however, had been notified that if he did not like to work and be paid as the money came out of the claim, he had better stop working, but he subsequently came to work. Defendant acknowledged the debt and was willing to pay it whenever the amount came out of the claim to enable him to do so.

In reply to the Judge, defendant said he was willing to allow the plaintiff to work in the claim, whereupon his Honor told plaintiff he must wait for the money until taken out of the claim, and in the meantime he could, if he wished, go to work on the claim.

P. McEntee vs. W. J. Cameron—Action to recover an ox-frame, or the value thereof, alleged to have been taken from plaintiff by force.

Last September, plaintiff had purchased the lot, shop and blacksmith's tools of defendant. The bill of sale did not specify the various tools, but plaintiff alleged that the ox-frame was included amongst the tools; that defendant owned part of the frame, the other part belonging to Messrs. Meachem & Nason, and that defendant conveyed his interest in the frame to plaintiff as part of the tools mentioned in the bill of sale; that there was a condition attached to the possession and use of the frame, by which Messrs. Meachem & Nason were to have their oxen shoed at less than the regular prices; that plaintiff had complied with the condition, and that defendant was now in possession of the frame, to the injury of plaintiff's business.

P. Kirwin swore that the defendant had conveyed to the plaintiff his interest in the frame; that it was well understood so when the bargain for the purchase of the shop and tools was negotiated; that defendant had said at the time there would be no trouble about the frame, providing plaintiff complied with the condition with respect to Messrs. M. & N.'s oxen.

P. McEntee also swore that when the bargain for the purchase of the shop and tools was talked of defendant distinctly said that the frame was worth $100 of his (plaintiff's) money; that it was well understood that the frame was included among the tools; that Mr Nason, after the sale, had said to him that they (Meachem & Nason) had an interest in that frame, and asked what would he give for it; that he never was told the whole of the frame belonged to M. & N.

W. J. Cameron testified that plaintiff knew very well the frame did not belong to him; that some months before he sold out to plaintiff, when he wanted to buy him (Cameron) out of the business, he told him that if he (plaintiff) would give him his price he would include the ox-frame and take the responsibility of settling with Meacham & Nason about it; that the negotiations were dropped, and when again resumed plaintiff frequently came into the shop and enumerated every article and tool there, and every time he came he (defendant) told him about the ox-frame as belonging to Messrs. Meacham & Nason; that he considered he sold nothing to defendant beyond what he bought from Mr Peebles; that the bill of sale, drawn by Mr Evans, was strictly a copy of the bill of sale he received from Mr Peebles; that Mr Evans asked what he was selling, and he told him nothing more than he had bought from Mr Peebles.

Mr Nason testified that the frame belonged to Messrs. Meacham & Nason.

The Judge decided that the case should be tried by a jury.

Mr. Walkem for plaintiff; Mr. Park for defendant.

Jesse Pearce was again proclaimed, to be an outlaw.

MINING ITEMS.—The late rains have made an appreciable difference in the stream of the creek, and some of the hydraulic companies have resumed piping. The yield of gold has generally been light on William creek for the half-week. The Barker co. washed up 37 oz. on Wednesday; the Foster-Campbell co., 22 oz.; and the Cariboo co., 13 oz. On Stout gulch the Coombs co. washed up 38 oz. on Wednesday; and the Floyd co., 18 oz., on Thursday. On Conklin gulch the McDowell co. washed up 50 oz. on Thursday; and the Felix co. 30 oz. on Wednesday. On French creek, the Ambrose co. were down about 20 feet with their new shaft, on Wednesday, and the Cosmopolitan co. had found promising indications at a depth of 42 feet. The Eastern Slope co. have also commenced sinking a shaft; and the Odd Trick co., after getting down about 35 feet, were run out with water, and they intend to commence a tunnel. From Lightning creek there is nothing new of any note. Nothing of any consequence has as yet been found in the Davis co.'s ground, near Vanwinkle. The Mountain Hollow co., next to the Dunbar co., have struck gravel. The Moonraker and Homeward Bound cos. have amalgamated. The Moonraker's operations afford an illustration of the energy and enterprise of miners in Cariboo. After running a tunnel 800 feet in length, they were obliged to abandon it, on account of the slummy nature of the ground. Nothing daunted, however, they have run another tunnel 800 feet in length. From Sugar creek we learn that there is nothing found yet to cause any excitement, except, perhaps, among the Chinamen. It appears that a Chinaman found a small prospect about two miles from the mouth of the creek, and several other Chinamen have started work there in consequence. The company to which he belongs had been making $3 to $4 a day, and it is presumable that the prospect indicates better pay. With the exception of this little spurt of excitement among the Chinamen, everything is very dull on Sugar creek at present. From Canyon creek the latest intelligence confirms a statement recently published, to the effect that the Washburne quartz reef was paying at the rate of $50 per ton. With the present method, however, of working by an arastra, two tons per day can only be worked. From Antler creek the latest arrival reports nothing new, except that the First Chance co. had got on to good pay.

PROCEEDS—The total amount of the proceeds from Rev. Mr. Derrick's lecture on Wednesday, was $99, which, after deducting expenses, will be applied to reducing the debt of the Cariboo Literary Institute.

PHILOSOPHICAL.—We understand that the Barkerville Pickwick Club, at their regular meeting to-night, will take "The Honest Miner" for the subject of their philosophical discussion. This is a departure from the ordinary class of topics selected by the club for their literary and discursive exercises, and has been suggested by the development of some peculiarly interesting characteristics of the "honest miner" pending the course of a trial in the County Court yesterday. As the discussion will not involve any very profound or abstract doctrines, and will therefore be understood by a more numerous attendance than usual, the Club have decided to extend the range of their invitations to an extent that will almost make their reunion a public meeting. The object of this condescension on the part of the Club is to give a large number of persons the benefit of their philosophical reflections upon the "honest miner."

A VICTIM OF DIETETICS.—A clerk in the employment of the Great Northern Railway died recently from following the instructions given in a book on diet. He fed himself upon less than a pint of gruel a day, for two months. The consequence was that from a robust man he became reduced to a mere skeleton, and one morning was found dead in his bed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death from congestion of the brain, from the want of sufficient nourishment."

INTERESTED.—The poor people of the United Kingdom are pecuniarly interested in the maintenance of order and existing institutions. Deposits to the amount of £12,291,741 in the post office savings' banks are chiefly owned by the poorer people, for whose convenience and benefit these savings' banks were established. Altogether the total amount of money in the savings' banks of the United Kingdom sums up as high as £49,212,224.

REMARKABLE BIRTHS.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Mexico, says: "In the neighboring State of Michoacan, on the hacienda of Oropesa, a woman gave birth to three healthy boys, of whom one was perfectly black, the other brown, and the third white. Now this may not be an extraordinary case, if born at regular intervals; but these little ones saw the light of day in one and the same hour."

RAIN.—On the 19th of August, 1868, the SENTINEL said that William creek scarcely contained more than a sluice-head of water. The drought, then, was worse last year than this, for William creek this year has never been so low as above stated. The rainfall of the last few days has given abundance of water for creek claims, but not enough for the hydraulic claims.

PLANING MACHINE.—On Monday we had the pleasure of seeing a planing machine commence work at Messrs. Meachem & Nason's mill. It is the first ever introduced into Cariboo, and works well. The enterprising proprietors have great faith in a prosperous future for Cariboo, and are not afraid to incur outlay for anything necessary to perfect their establishment.

VIGILANTES.—Frequent robberies in Sacramento recently induced the formation of Vigilance Committees. A telegraphic dispatch in the San Francisco Bulletin says:—The Ward Vigilance Committees are having a healthy effect. There was no burglary or robbery last night, and the vagabonds have changed their base.

THE BEST COFFEE.—In order to obtain a first-class coffee, it is necessary to secure the very best berries, and to roast them according to the most approved method. This is done by WILSON & RICKMAN, Fort Street Victoria, who are prepared to furnish, for cash, Coffee that never fails to elicit the approbation of those who use it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—The people of Nanaimo have held a school meeting and appointed a Local Board of Trustees with a view to availing themselves of the provisions of the new School Ordinance. It seems that the people of every town in the colony except Barkerville have been moving in the matter of public schools.

COURT.—On Thursday, D. Kane was fined one shilling and costs for an assault upon Jas. Thorne. The Clear Grit company sued Wm. Ham for $105 assessments, and obtained judgment for the amount.

IN OUR NEXT—The poem recited by the Rev. Mr. Derrick on Wednesday evening at the conclusion of his lecture on "Manliness" will be published in our next number.

HARVEST.—Harvesting was commenced this week at Colbraith's ranch, and also at Mr. P. Dunlevy's. At the latter a good crop will be reaped.

ROAD TRAFFIC.—Jas. Black's train arrived at Barkerville, from Yale, on Wednesday, and Felice Bally's train arrived yesterday.

GEMS GOLD CANNOT BUY.

There is a home gold cannot buy—
  Precious, fadeless and eternal;
Blest mansion of happiness nigh;
  Legacy of love supernal,
  Free from pits and snares infernal.

There is a name gold cannot buy—
  Sweetest name; mercy's rising sun;
Orb of hope, burning ever nigh;
  Healthful, streaming, joy-lighted morn;
  Tranquil smile, pledge to fallen man.

There is a love gold cannot buy—
  That love did Calvary's cross adorn;
It brought man's deliverance nigh,
  Placed him on mercy's throne,
  Blending heaven and earth in one.

There is a life gold cannot buy—
  That life was lost in Adam's fall;
Dire loss, dark vein of misery,
  Sad, gloomy picture on time's wall;
  Pity's wonder at rebel thrall.

There is a robe gold cannot buy—
  Crimson-colored robe divine;
The orb of day must shut his eye
  To pledge the wondrous boon to man,
  While grace eternal led the van.

There is a joy gold cannot buy—
  Pilgrim triumph in lonely death;
Fadeless as are flowers on high,
  Celestial smile, immortal breath,
  Plunge into deathless being's birth.

There is a Judge gold cannot bribe—
  That Judge the universal Lord,
  Whose vengeance frowns on silly pride;
  Whose justice draws a fiery sword;
  Proud man, think, while the blow is stay'd.

L. M. TROUP.

JACK-OF-CLUBS, August, 1869.

CURRENT ITEMS.

A storm in Iowa carried four thousand feet of lumber a distance of about three miles, tearing the boards to bits as they flew through the air.

Five English gentlemen have made a match to travel the entire coast line of England, Scotland and Wales, on velocipedes, in the month of September.

An English reverend and a B. D. advertises "to instruct members of Parliament in English composition, public reading and extemporaneous speaking."

The last South Carolina Legislature elected two negroes upon the Board of Trustees of the State University.

The French iron-clad Belliqueuse has just circumnavigated the globe, being the first vessel of her class that ever accomplished that feat.

A child has been born in Spain, on the surface of one of whose eyes is imprinted the exact resemblance of a watch dial.

The "New York Hotel," a mammoth establishment, costing $2.000,000, is erecting in Vienna.

Sugar is largely manufactured from pumpkins in Hungary, by the same process as the extraction of sugar from beets.

Flibbertigibbet is a new English magazine that is announced for the avowed purpose of proclaiming war to the knife against humbug, snobbery, jobbery, corruption, sensationalism, sensualism, extremes, and extravagance.

A London clergyman advertises that he will "lend his weekly sermons for half a crown a piece, warranted 'original, earnest, and evangelical.'"

There are one hundred and thirty compositors employed to set the types of the London Times, sixty by day and seventy at night; while eleven foremen and assistants direct their movements. Twenty-four persons are required to read proofs, and three are employed merely to "pull" the proofs.

"Did you know," said a cunning Gentile to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?"—"Indeed, den it ish vell you and I ish not dere."

The cotton spinners of Great Britain are holding meetings for the purpose of urging upon the government the necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton in India and the other colonies, in order that the United States may not control nor monopolize the trade.

A revivalist, encountering an African asked him, "My good man, have you found the Lord?" To which Sambo replied, in a surprised manner, "Golly, massa, am de Lord lost?"

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

HOTEL DE FIFE,
DUNBAR FLAT, LIGHTNING CREEK,
(One mile and a-half above Van Winkle,)
Under the Management of MRS ALLAN.

This hotel is now open for the accommodation of travellers.
First-class meals will be furnished, and the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars will always be found at the Bar. jy24 1m

Miners' Boarding House.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE that he has purchased the House and business of the above establishment, and solicits a continuance of custom. The price of Board will remain as before.
BOARD, $12 PER WEEK. SINGLE MEALS, $1.
SAMUEL WALKER.
Barkerville, July 27, 1869. ju28 tf

HALF-WAY HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE, NEAR THE MOUTH OF Stout Gulch,
IS NOW OPEN,
And the finest qualities of Liquors, Wines and Cigars may be had at the Bar. Try them.
F. PAGDEN, Proprietor.
Half-Way House, July 6, 1869. ju7 1m

NEW ENGLAND Bakery and Coffee Saloon.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to furnish them with Bread of his own baking, having secured the assistance of a competent Baker, which enables him defy competition.
He has also a COFFEE SALOON attached to the above, where none but the best Coffee, Pies and Cakes will be served.
N.B.—BREAD DELIVERED to all parts of the Creek. my22 1m

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
QUESNELMOUTH.

THE Proprietors of this well known House tender their sincere thanks to their friends and the travelling public generally, for their past liberal patronage, and beg to inform them that in order to insure a continuance of the same, Board and Lodging has been reduced to $3 50 per Day. Single Meals, $1 00.
All the luxuries that the country affords are constantly kept on the table. Private Parlors and Suits of Rooms for Families. The Bar is stocked with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The Stable is well supplied with the best Timothy, Oats, Hay and Grain. BROWN & GILLIS.
Quesnelmouth, May 1869.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM HIS friends and the public, that he has fitted up some
COMFORTABLE BED-ROOMS
In his new building, where he is prepared to give good Beds at a reasonable price. Those who will favor him with their patronage, may depend on the cleanness and comfort of his house.
He takes also this opportunity to remind the Cariboolites that his Brewery has received the FIRST PRIZE of the Colony for his celebrated
XXX ALE,
And the true amateurs will be able to judge by themselves that such honorable prize has been justly awarded to him.
N. B.—A large front room to let.
Barkerville, Jan. 23, 1869. N. CUNIO

WAKE-UP-JAKE Restaurant and Bakery.

THE Proprietors of this old and well-known establishment would respectfully thank their numerous friends and the public for the extensive patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and trust that by their usual strict attention to business they will merit a continuance of their confidence and support.
Meals, $1. Board, $16 per Week.
BREAD MADE OF THE BEST FLOUR
We recommend to the public our
GROUND COFFEE,
which is a much superior article than any which can be had from below. We Roast and Grind it ourselves and choose the best berries, consequently the public may be sure of its being free from adulteration.
PATTERSON & GOODSON.
Barkerville, May 18, 1869. my19

DUNVILLE'S CELEBRATED OLD IRISH WHISKEY,
my26 AT DENOUVION & KURTZ.

VICTORIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAILEY'S Hotel, Langley Street, Victoria, is still open for the accommodation of travellers, and the Table and Beds are kept in the usual satisfactory style. 6m

T. PRICE,
TAILOR, GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
Orders from up-country punctually attended to.

LOWE BROS.,
Importers and Commission Merchants, Insurance Agents, etc.,
Wharf Street, - - - - Victoria, V. I.

R. ROBERTS,
Tailor, (Successor to E. Read,) Government Street, Victoria.
Orders attended to with care and despatch.

T. SHOTBOLT,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist. Importer of English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, Victoria, V. I.
Orders from the up-country punctually attended to
May 1, 1869. 6m

D. SPENCER,
Importer of Books, Stationery, and Fancy Foreign Manufactures,
FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
May 1, 1869. u

DUCK & SANDOVER,
Wagon and Carriage Makers,
Blacksmiths, etc., Government St., Victoria, between Johnson and Cormorant Streets, west side.
Orders from the upper country solicited and attended to with dispatch.
May 1, 1869. 6m

Pacific Telegraph Hotel,
STORE Street, between Herald and Fisgard, Victoria. Meals at all hours. Board and Lodging per week, $5 50 @ $6 50. Per day, $1. Single meals, 37 1-2 cents. Beds, 50 cents.
ANDREW ASTRICO, Proprietor.
May 1, 1869. 6m

E. WATSON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND ENGRAVER, Government street, next to the St. Nicholas Hotel, Victoria, V. I. Chronometers and Watches cleaned, repaired, and warranted. Every description of Jewellery made to order. Plain and Ornamental Engraving neatly executed.
May 1, 1869. 6m

G. C. GEROW,
CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDER.
Corner Government and Pandora Streets, East side, Victoria, V. I.,
Executes orders for every description of vehicle. A general assortment of Wagons always on hand,
May 1, 1869. CHEAP FOR CASH. 6m

A. CASAMAYOU,
—Wholesale Dealer in—
Groceries, Provisions,
Havana Cigars, and French Preserves.
Yates Street, - - - Victoria, V. I., B. C.

A. GILMORE, MERCHANT TAILOR
YATES STREET,
HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which he is prepared to make to order, in the most approved styles.
All orders from Cariboo promptly attended to.
May 1, 1868. 6m

FELL & FINLAYSON,
Tea and Coffee Salesmen,
Fort street, Victoria, V.I.,
Spare no effort in selecting and keeping an assortment of the choicest articles that can be obtained. To large consumers they offer every facility as regards prices and quality. my1 6m

LONDON HOUSE.
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
J. H. TURNER & CO.,
— IMPORTERS OF —
English and French Silks, Shawls, Dresses Underclothing, Gloves, and every description of Drapery Goods.
Receive regular supplies by Express, via Panama and by sailing vessels, via Cape Horn.
☞ Particular attention given to all orders. ☜
London Firm—J. P TUNSTALL & Co.
ESTABLISHED, 1858.

ROBERT BURNABY,
LAND AGENT, ETC.,
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.,
All business carefully and punctually attended to
May 1, 1868. 6m

YALE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coffee! Coffee!! Coffee!!!

A. BARLOW desires to inform the people of the interior and upper country, that having obtained the necessary machinery and tinware, he is now prepared to furnish a first class quality of Coffee, roasted, prepared and put up in tins, according to the latest approved scientific principles, and warrants it to be superior to any other.
Groceries, Dry Goods, Tinware, Clothing, Garden Field and other Seeds, English and Colonial.
Yale, May 1, 1869.

FORT YALE HOTEL,
Front Street, Yale, British Columbia.
THIS house has excellent accommodation for Travellers. Good beds, superior fare, and the best of Liquors at the Bar. Stabling for animals; Hay and Oats at the lowest rates.
May 1, 1869. u KILLIY & LANE, Proprietors.

NEW WESTMINSTER ADVERTISEMENTS

H. W. SMITH,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist. Importer of English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, and Perfumery, New Westminster, B. C.
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Orders from up-country carefully attended to.
May 1, 1869. 6m

THOMAS WALSH, Tailor, New Westminster, B.C., Clothing made to order at moderate rates. Always on hand, English and Oregon Cloths. Orders from the up-country attended to with care and dispatch. m6

THE BANK — OF — BRITISH COLUMBIA.
[Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862].
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $2,500,000
With power to increase.
Drafts issued on the Bank's branches
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND — VICTORIA.
In the United States:
CALIFORNIA, - - SAN FRANCISCO.
OREGON, - - PORTLAND.
NEW YORK, - Messrs. BELL & GUNNY, Agents for the Bank of Montreal.
ON CANADA—The Bank of Montreal.
ON SCOTLAND—The British Linen Company's Bank.
ON IRELAND—The Bank of Ireland.
ON MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA—The London Bank of Mexico and South America.
ON ENGLAND—The Bank of British Columbia—Head Office—East India Avenue, Leadenhall street.

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED
Received on Deposit, or Advances made on them.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS
Granted on Victoria, San Francisco, Portland, and New York.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
CHARLES S. JONES, Agent.
William Creek, Cariboo.

P. MANETTA,
Miners' Provision Store,
BARKERVILLE,
NEXT DOOR TO SENTINEL OFFICE.
AT this Establishment will always be found a well selected and varied assortment of the FRESHEST GROCERIES & PROVISIONS IN CARIBOO.
ALSO—A good selection of Clothing, Hardware, Glass and Crockery. Best brands of Tobacco, Medicines, etc., etc.
Best Java Coffee Roasted and Ground DAILY.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST RATES.
The BAR is fully supplied with the choicest Havana Cigars, Wines and Liquors.
I trust by strict attention to business, and fair and square dealing, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me.
A large lot of HEYWOOD'S celebrated BACON for sale, at a very low figure. 3m
Feb. 20, 1869.

ASSAY OFFICE.
THIS Office will be ready for business on or about Monday next, July 5th, in Kane's new building, Barkerville.
CHARGES:
For Assays of Gold Bullion ½ (one-half) of 1 per cent.
Deposits under $800 will be charged $4.
Assays of Mineral Ores, $10 each.
W. HITCHCOCK, Chief Melter.
Barkerville, June 30, 1869. je 30 2m

J. S. THOMPSON,
ACCOUNTANT, MINING AND COMMISSION Agent, Barkerville.
Mining Companies' Books kept and adjusted.
May 1, 1869.