

The Cariboo Sentinel.

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No. 6

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

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ROBERT HOLLOWAY.

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Agents for the "Cariboo Sentinel."

Van Winkle,	Lindsay
Quesnelmouth,	Barnard's Express
Soda Creek,	Barnard's Express
Clinton,	Barnard's Express
Yale,	John Murray
New Westminster	Mr Shakespeare
Victoria,	30 Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Cards, Circulars, Posters and Programmes for
Balls and Theatrical Entertainments

Executed with neatness and dispatch.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The following remarks on technical and commercial education by the Earl of Roseberry, President of the Social Science Congress, will be found interesting:

The want of this special education is the real requirement of our industry, without which certain natural advantages, supposed to be inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race, will not avail us in the struggle for commercial pre-eminence. It will not be new to you to hear that without technical knowledge, and without a generally diffused knowledge of the principles of trade, a nation may easily lag behind in the world of trade. The truth, like all truths, is not new; the alarm bell has been ringing for years. Professor Tyndall, in 1867, said:—I have long entertained the opinion that in virtue of the better education provided by continental nations, England must one day, and that no distant one, find herself outstripped by those nations both in the arts of peace and war! We are living now riotously and recklessly, we are consuming far more coal than we need, we are spending selfishly the rightful heritage of our posterity. Instead of this, our anxiety should surely be to husband our powers and to educate our people, for we have no new dominions to explore; our island is no more capable of expansion than a quarter-deck. We should look the future boldly in the face. So the effects of technical education in one simple case, Switzerland is hemmed in with mountains, her climate is unfavorable, her soil is limited, her one resource of water-power is precarious and expensive; she has no coal and no harbors; yet she threatens the silk trade of Lyons, and takes the riband trade of Coventry. Her exports of silk alone rose in the 11 years between 1860 and 1873 147 per cent. in quantity, and 132 per cent. in value. Can any cause be assigned for this but the complete and special education which she gives in primary schools, and practical schools, and trade schools, and secondary schools, and cantonal schools, all topped up by the great Polytechnic Institute in Zurich? The Swiss manufacturer lives simply, he is a master of his business, and his workmen, with whom he is in perpetual contact, respect him for this. Master and servant have often been at the same school learning their craft; they know it thoroughly, and though it is said that the English operative will get through in ten hours as much work as a Swiss in 12, yet, judging by results, we may believe that the technical knowledge of the

one brings him on a level with the physical capacity of the other. And the mention of Switzerland leads me to say that technical instruction is needed as much by the master as the workman. The practical ignorance of the master may earn him the contempt of his men; the ignorance and distrust produces the middlemen who still further estrange the two parties, and the result is complete want of sympathy on both sides, with all the evil that want implies. The master becomes a remote figure head, the interest of the workmen in his work passes away, the honor of perfection and the pride of finish. Hence there originate those modern contrivances which designedly suppress superiority in order to produce a dead level of wage for the good worker and the bad. This forced equality reacts upon skill, and takes away all direct encouragement to personal superiority. In another branch of technical education we are almost entirely deficient—I mean a rational education for commercial pursuits. The German clerk who comes to England astonishes our merchants not merely by his mastery over two or three languages, but by his mastery of the principles and rationale of his business. For this in a nation like ours it would be supposed there would be ample means of instruction. As a matter of fact there is but one professorship of the Principles of Commerce in the United Kingdom, and that has neither endowment nor scholarships. It is probable that technical and commercial education will have to be provided by the State in England; it is more than probable that it will not be provided till our eyes have been opened to its necessity by grave and painful facts."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winter Arrangement.

Barnard & Co.'s EXPRESS,

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.)

LEAVES VICTORIA BY STEAMER ENTERPRISE

WEDNESDAY EACH WEEK:

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reaching Yale in time to connect with the

STAGES LEAVING YALE & MONDAYS

Arriving at Clinton on Wednesdays and Barkerville on Saturdays.

DOWN TRIP.

Sleighs leave Barkerville on Sundays, arrive at Clinton on Thursdays and Yale on Saturdays.

Connects at Cache Creek with Vance's Express for Okanagan.

At Clinton with Ferguson's Express for Lillooet.

At I with Galigher's Express for Dog Creek.

At Quesnelmouth with Sylvester's Express for Ominech.

F. J. BARNARD & CO.

Freight and Passengers carried through at reasonable rates.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to GEO. BYRNES, Agent, Barkerville.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 16th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite. This is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

To the Proprietors of
MORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, LONDON

genuinely

RECOMMENDED

TO THE PATRONAGE OF

THE PATRONAGE SO LIBERALLY EXTENDED TO THE OLD FIRM

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR THE NEW.

May 16 1874

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. TODD

HAS ON HAND

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE,

CLOTHING,

PATENT MEDICINES.

COME ALONG WITH YOUR CASH

AND GET BARGAINS.

my 9.6m

Rogers & Wilson,

[Successors to D. Kurtz & Co.]

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

LIQUORS,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Dry Goods and Clothing.

CLINTON EXTRA FLOUR.

All Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest Prices.

Barkerville, May 9.

my 9.6m

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD

TERMINUS STORE,

Quesnelmouth, B.C.,

Where there are still plenty of the best brands of British Columbia,

FLOUR,

LILLOOET BEANS of 1873,

And other Farm Produce, at VERY LOW RATES.

Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

BOOS & SHOES,

HARDWARE and DRUGS.

Commission, Storage and Forwarding business done at reasonable rates.

my 3 m

JAS. REID.

Beedy & Townsend,

AT THE

OLD VANWINKLE STORE

LIGHTNING CREEK,

Keep on hand everything

REQUIRED IN A MINING CAMP.

The patronage so liberally extended to the old firm is respectfully solicited for the new.

my 16 6m

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

California Saloon,

STANLEY, LIGHTNING CREEK,

R. McDERMOTT, PROPRIETOR.

The best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars at the Bar, and all visitors made happy and comfortable.

167 6m

ANTELOPE

Restaurant & Saloon

MASON & DALY

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE REMOVED
to the spacious premises formerly known as the St. George Saloon, where they will be at all times prepared to furnish

BOARD AND MEALS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

The BAR is furnished with the finest WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Board, - \$12 per Week.

167 6m

Bark'ville Brewery

N. CUNIO

PROPRIETOR.

The Celebrated XXX Ale

will be manufactured and sold by Wholesale and Retail in its purity, and

The best Liquors & Cigars

constantly kept on hand.

The Lodging Department

will be always carefully attended to, and the best Beds and accommodation provided for their customers.

167 6m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia by the

WILLIAMS CREEK BED ROCK FLUME & DITCH COMPANY (Limited)

for an Act to renew in favor of the said Company for a further period of ten years from the 29th day of March, 1876, all and singular the rights, privileges and benefits conferred upon them by the "Williams Creek Flume Ordinance, 1868".

October 2, 1874.

663

Re Kimball, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST DIVIDEND ON THE

above Estate has been declared, amounting to 52 per Cent., which amount is payable at the Office.

GEORGE BYRNES,
Agent for C. E. PROBY,
Official Administrator.

Barkerville, October 26, 1874.

167 6m

SURVEYING.

PARTIES INTENDING TO AVAIL themselves of the new Mining Law and to purchase their ground, can have the Survey or the same and Maps made by addressing

CAPT. O. J. TRAUILLOT.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1874.

GIANT POWDER EXPLOSIONS.

An explosion of Giant Powder took place in the shaft-house of the Van Winkle Company, Lightning Creek, on Wednesday last, fortunately, without seriously injuring any of the persons in the building at the time. It appears that a cartridge and a half of the powder was placed on the stove, on the top of an old axe-head, to thaw out, when it suddenly exploded, knocking a hole through the top of the stove, which is made of thick boiler iron, and scattering iron splinters in every direction, some of them striking Mr. Owen Crowley, who was sitting alongside of the stove, on the head, hands, and legs, inflicting slight wounds, while others whizzed past the heads of some persons standing near the dump-box, some 13 feet distant from the stove. The clothing left hanging on racks around the stove to dry a few minutes before by the men who had just gone to their noon day meal was torn to shreds, and the escape of those present in the building from death or serious injury is attributed to the fact that the large door of the shaft-house was open at the time, thus allowing a good vent. As it was, the concussion was very severe, shaking the building perceptibly, and causing consternation among those present. Had the explosion occurred a few minutes sooner, when the men who had come off the morning shift were clustered around the stove warming themselves, it is quite probable serious injury or loss of life would have resulted.

It is difficult to account for the explosion, as we are told by the best authorities that giant powder will not explode, unless exploded with the peculiar cap made for the purpose, and that it will not explode by ordinary concussion or by the action of heat. Numerous instances are on record where large quantities of giant powder have been burned up without any explosion resulting; and we know that in Cariboo several instances have occurred where men have left cartridges so close to a hot stove that they have ignited and been allowed to burn up, but no explosion occurred. We remember seeing it stated in a California paper—the Truckee Republican—that the nitro-glycerine sometimes oozes out of the infusorial earth with which it is mixed, when it is no safer than nitro-glycerine. The truth of this statement, however, was denied at the time by the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press—a high authority. As the nature of the substance of giant powder is but little known, a few extracts from an article in the Mining and Scientific Press will be interesting:

"Nitro-glycerine is made from a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid, one part of the former and two of the latter. Into this is introduced slowly a small stream of glycerine; the mass is kept constantly stirred and cooled. The nitro-glycerine forms by this process, and while it is in this mixture swims on top of the acids on account of its specific gravity. The whole mixture is now run into water, and it is repeatedly stirred in the water in order to completely free it of all acid. It is washed in three different waters and an alkaline substance added to neutralize the acids. If any acids remain it is very dangerous as it is liable to explode, and this was the mistake made which led to so many accidents. After stirring it in the large bodies of water, it was sometimes allowed to remain, and as it was heavier it sank to the bottom. It was supposed that the water would protect it from all chemical action and danger of explosion; but on the contrary, it seems that it was not in all instances completely freed from acid, and the result was a chemical action of the acids on the nitro-glycerine, causing heat and a generation of gases."

"Now, if this process of decomposition occurs without being confined under water or otherwise, the nitro-glycerine is set on fire and burned up; but if the decomposition is allowed to take place under a considerable weight of water, or is otherwise confined, the gases cannot escape freely, and an explosion

follows. For this reason all manufacturers of nitro-glycerine are careful, in addition to washing the substance thoroughly, to apply an alkaline substance to neutralize any trace of acids that may remain. The secret of securing the safety of nitro-glycerine from explosion lies in "cushioning" it. The sharpness and violence of the concussion of a blow is what explodes it. A nail can be driven in by a blow, not pushed in, unless with great force. The principle is simple and well understood. If a soft substance is placed between the nail and the hammer the blow has little effect. The nitro-glycerine is put in a cushion, so to speak. There are different substances used for this purpose, the best of which is infusorial earth. When in that condition you might as well try to drive a nail with a sandbag as explode it by concussion. It is then Giant Powder. The infusoria in the earth used form so many little tubes, the force of capillary attraction absorbing a large amount of nitro-glycerine, which is cushioned in this manner. Every material with which nitro-glycerine is mixed which has not these absorbent properties in a high degree, is dangerous, for if by any means nitro-glycerine runs or is squeezed out, you have all the original dangers of pure nitro-glycerine. Common gunpowder absorbs a considerable portion of nitro-glycerine, but is more dangerous than infusorial earth, as it comes out easier. It will hold out 55 or 60 per cent, while the infusorial earth holds 75 per cent. In warm weather it exudes from the powder.

No accident has ever occurred with giant powder in transporting it. All the explosions which have occurred were caused by nitro-glycerine, not powder. At the only explosion ever occurring here, at the Giant Powder Company's Works, in 1869, when the nitro-glycerine blew up, there were 5,000 pounds of giant powder within thirty feet of the nitro-glycerine, which was unharmed. The concussion blew open the boxes, but did not explode the powder. When the steamer Meteor burned up, on Lake Michigan, there were 8,000 pounds of giant powder aboard, which all burned up, with the entire cargo, without any explosion whatever. Here are two simple cases illustrating that it will not explode by ordinary concussion, or by the action of heat.

"In the action of heat it is peculiar. It can be burnt. If a small particle of the powder is put upon a bar of iron, one end of which is in a fire and red hot, the red end will burn it—the cold end has no effect; but on the part where there is a dull heat there will be a semi-explosion or detonation once perhaps in thirty or forty times in trying it, but not uniformly. Put this in a gas-pipe under similar conditions and it will explode violently, being confined. But unless the confinement is such as to restrain the gases it will burn up. In tin vessels or wooden boxes there is no explosion, but in a quicksilver flask, closed tight, it would burst. The large caps made for the purpose are the only things that will explode it."

The above account of the manufacture and properties of Giant Powder show that the infusorial earth of which it is made holds the nitro-glycerine in such a manner that there is no danger of an explosion, unless by any means the nitro-glycerine runs or is squeezed out. Now, the question is, would the placing of a frozen cartridge on a hot stove for the purpose of thawing it cause the nitro-glycerine to run out? We think it is most likely that such was the case in the explosion at Van Winkle, the sudden application of great heat to the powder having separated the nitro-glycerine from the infusorial earth. It is to be hoped now that public attention has been called to the matter, more care will be used in handling one of the safest, yet in the hands of ignorant, careless, or foolhardy men, one of the most dangerous and powerful explosive compounds. The rules of common sense can be no more disregarded in the use of giant powder than in the use of common gunpowder.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Chipp having received by last Express a further addition to his stock of dental instruments, is prepared to fill and scale teeth efficiently. He may be consulted at Lightning creek every Sunday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1875.

The Annual Ball of the

WILLIAMS CREEK FIRE BRIGADE

Will take place on the above date at Barkerville.

TICKETS may be obtained of CAPT. BYRNES and MR. I. B. FISHER, Barkerville; MR. LINDSAY, Van Winkle, and MR. G. M. MORRIS, Stanley.

Tickets, \$10; to include Sapper and Refreshments.

Valuable Property for Sale

THE STANLEY HOTEL, with one of the best Stables in the country.

A LARGE BUILDING, well finished, 25 feet wide and 60 feet long.

ONE LOT, No. 6, Government right, with or without improvements.

MRS. AUSTIN, WISHING TO RETIRE from business on account of bad health, offers for sale the well-known STANLEY HOTEL, and everything connected with the business, together with one of the best Stables in the country.

Also, the Building one door above, 25 feet wide and 60 feet long, well finished inside.

And, One LOT, No. 6, Government right, with or without improvements.

Will sell the buildings separately or in one lot on moderate terms.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. AUSTIN, at the Stanley Hotel.

No more Cold Feet!

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S WINTER BOOTS
GENT'S, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S RUBBER OVERSHOES.

TWEED WATERPROOF CLOTH FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

CHILDREN'S MITTS & GLOVES.

LADIES' HOODS & CLOUDS, BLACK VELVET HATS, HOSE, &c., &c.

I will during the winter receive other Goods, selected from the best Houses in Victoria.

All orders from outlying districts promptly attended to and thankfully received.

All the above Goods Cheap for cash.

W. D. MOSES.

Barkerville, Dec. 5.

GRAND RAFFLE

To take place at the

VULCAN SALOON,

STANLEY,

On the Evening of 24th December, 1874,

Consisting of the following

PRIZES:

One Magnificent Set of DIAMOND EAR RINGS.

One Beautiful Gold Enamelled LADY'S WATCH.

One Gentleman's GOLD BUCKLE AND SEAL.

One double-set RING.

One Set LADY'S JEWELRY.

One splendid GOLD WRISTLET.

One SEWING MACHINE, and

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars in GOLD COIN.

One Hundred Chances at \$5 per Chance.

The Prizes will range as follows :

HIGHEST. LEWEST.

1. Diamond Ear rings. 1. \$120 Gold.

2. Lady's Gold Watch. 2. Gent's Buckle and Seal.

3. Bracelet. 3. Double Ring.

4. Sewing Machine. 4. Set Jewelry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Albion Restaurant, BARKERVILLE.

CHEAP BOARD!

The price of Board at this Restaurant has been reduced to

EIGHT DOLLARS per Week!

SINGLE MEALS, - FIFTY CENTS.

BEDS, - FIFTY CENTS.

Cheap Grub!

BEEF AND MUTTON

From 6 to 12½ cents per lb.

FLOUR, - 8¢ per 100 lbs.
BUTTER, - 60 cents per lb.

SAM. WALKER.
Barkerville.

Notice

THE TIME FOR THE RECEPTION OF Tenders for the construction of Quesnel River Bridge has been extended to the fourteenth day of January, 1875.

Specifications will be sent to the Government Office at Richfield.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Victoria, Nov. 16, 1874.

Public Notice.

Quesnelle River Bridge.

SEALED TENDERS, ENDORSED TENDER for Quesnelle River Bridge, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, 30th November next, for the construction of a Bridge across the Quesnelle River.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of tender and agreement to execute bond can be obtained at the Office of the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the Town of Quesnelle.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an agreement to execute a bond, duly signed by the Contractor himself and two responsible residents of the Province, in a penal sum amounting to one-third the contract price, for the faithful completion of the work.

No Tender will be accepted unless accompanied with an agreement to execute a bond as above.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Victoria, 15th October, 1874.

631

Cosmopolitan Restaurant & Bakery,

STANLEY, - LIGHTNING CREEK.

The above Restaurant is now Opened at the upper end of town, where Board can be had by the week or single meals. A fine Saloon is also attached, supplied with

The best Liquors & Cigars.

FRESH BREAD, PIES and Cakes daily.

no28 3m JOHN MAHER.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of FELIX DAOUST, deceased intestate.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amount due forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the said Estate are required to send them on or before the 16th day of December next to

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Official Administrator.

Date: Barkerville, 20th October, 1874.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1874.

BY TELEGRAPH

THE EXPRESS.

Clinton, Dec. 8.—Barnard's up stage left here at 3 p.m. with a delayed mail and express. Mr. Slater, of Van Winkle, and William Nixon, for Soda creek; were passengers.

Weather soft. Two inches of snow fell last night.

THE RAILWAY SURVEY.

Quesnelmouth, Dec. 8.—Mr. Jarvis and party left to-day for Fort George, where they will wait for the closing of the river and then proceed by way of the Smoky River Pass to Fort Edmonton. The object of the expedition is to compare the merits of this pass with Yellow Head, also to make explorations in connection with the Transcontinental Railway and Telegraph Lines. The party consists of Mr. E. W. Jarvis, C.E., C. F. Hannington, and A. McDonald. During their stay at Quesnelmouth these gentlemen have made a number of friends, who turned out to-day to see them off and wish them a safe trip through the unexplored country.

UNITED STATES.

New York, 7th.—Tweed's habeas corpus case came before Judge Barrett to-day. After some argument the writ was rejected and the prisoner remanded. He is left to his remedy on a writ of error.

New York, 7th.—Tweed escaped from custody to-day when returning to Blackwell's Island.

Chicago, 2d.—The Tribune's special says there is no doubt both the President and Secretary Bristol in their communications to Congress will take very decided positions in reference to specie payments. While no one is permitted to speak with authority, it seems certain they will recommend Congress to fix by legislation a day for coin resumption, and that day will be January 1st, 1875.

New York, Dec. 1.—A call for a mass meeting of Longshoremen last night filled the great hall of the Cooper Institute to overflowing. Among the audience were George Francis Train and a number of Internationalists and Communists and other recognised agitators, a couple of whom sought to air their extreme views, but were received with but little favor. One was hustled out of the hall. Of the speakers previously announced to appear only Richard O'Gorman and Col. J. R. Fellows, addressed the audience, both expressing in emphatic terms what they thought of the laboring classes, cautioning them against placing themselves before public opinion as disturbers of peace and violators of law.

San Francisco, 2d.—Colonel Spear, secretary to Senator Jones of Nevada, was out boggily riding yesterday afternoon with James J. McCue, of the firm of Kirkpatrick & McCue, liquor dealers, Pine street, and on returning from the drive they stopped in front of the store and amused themselves by tossing money, when a dispute arose between them as to which had won on the turn up of a coin. Spear, after an exchange of angry words, seized McCue by the throat. The latter drew a revolver and fired at the former. McCue then turned into the store, where he was followed by Spear, who, bleeding from a wound in the forehead, said: "Now that you have shot me through the brain, don't let me die in the street but take me to my room." McCue placed him in the buggy and drove in the direction of the Lick House, where Spear has a room, but when they reached Montgomery street McCue jumped off the vehicle and left Spear to himself. Some one noticing the condition of the wounded man drove him to the Lick House, where he received medical attendance. The ball did not produce a serious wound, as it ran under the scalp and passed out, doing no farther injury.

New York, 2d.—The Longshoremen's strike at Jersey city has terminated. The strikers have accepted the offer of the Cunard Company of \$3 per day and 45 cents per hour for over work, but the men must enrol as non-society men. The Longshoremen of Hoboken still persist in the strike. They hang round the steamer docks, and have assaulted and beaten those who returned to work.

A special to the Courier Journal from Mount Sterling Kentucky, says it is reported there that John D. White, Republican Congressman elect from the 9th Kentucky district, shot and killed Harrison Cockerill, his Democratic competitor in the late election. The contest between them was very bitter and personal. A few days since Cockerill published a card, making very severe strictures on White, and it is very probable this card precipitated the difficulty.

New York, 2d.—The examination of the Rev. John Glendenning before the Jersey City

Presbytery was concluded to-day, resulting in a verdict of acquittal on all the counts.

Inquiries in the proper quarter show that there is no truth in the report of the escape of Tweed.

The Times of to-day says figures show the Pacific Mail Company has lost \$2,425,000 in operating the line during the last eighteen months.

Washington, 3d.—It is known in diplomatic circles that Spain has paid Great Britain only part of the indemnity on account of the Virginia affair, leaving the remainder and other questions to be hereafter adjusted.

The report of the Secretary of War will show a reduction of the expense of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1874, of over \$4,000,000 over the previous fiscal year.

EUROPE.

WRECK OF A STEAMSHIP AND LOSS OF LIFE.

London, 2d Dec.—The steamer LaPlata from Gravesend for Rio Grande, chartered by Seimens Bros. to repair the telegraph cable, foundered off Ushant on the 29th of November. Six persons were drowned. Fourteen of the survivors were saved by the Garlock, of Glasgow, from a boat in which they had been floating 24 hours, and were transferred to the steamer Australia, which arrived in the Thames last evening. The loss of the LaPlata is attributed to having a heavy grappling apparatus and 250 miles of telegraphic cable on board. Unavailing attempts were made to save the vessel by lighting her. The captain, surgeon, and three other officers, the engineer, seven stewards, cooks, eleven sailors, four seamen, and the whole cabin staff, numbering 16, including Mr. Rickett, chief electrician, were lost. The chief steward was saved. Reports say the fires were all out by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. A heavy sea carried away two boats and the ship gradually settled by the stern, and at 12.30 she foundered stern first. The captain and the doctor were on the bridge, having failed to take to the patent life raft, and went down with the vessel. The deck burst as the vessel went down.

London, 2d—Cape Coast Castle advices of Nov. 7th were received to-day. Governor Strahan delivered the Queen's Message to the King and the native chiefs, saying that England had saved them from ruin, and henceforth slavery was abolished. Considerable excitement was caused here in consequence of the discovery of eight cases of small-pox on the steamship Abbotsford.

London, 5th—A ship supposed to be the Pontiac, of Sutherland, for Bombay, was burnt at sea. Sixteen of the crew perished.

Five fresh cases of small pox are reported in Liverpool.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, formerly of Trinidad and Mauritius, has been appointed Governor of the Fiji Islands.

Twenty rifles and bayonets, with ammunition, have been seized in Cork, and one man has been arrested.

The Foreign Office has a dispatch stating that Dr. Livingstone's journal has reached Zanzibar.

Rome, 4th.—The Pope has absolutely refused to recommend the Bishops imprisoned in Brazil to sign a measure for the reconciliation of their differences with the Government.

TURKEY.

London, 2d—Mail advices from Constantinople say the authorities stopped the transmission on the 20th November of a dispatch giving information of the outrages on American missionaries at Salana Kia. The foreign representatives at Constantinople, except the British, wished to call a meeting and examine the Porte in regard to the matter. The U.S. Minister entered a vigorous protest.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

ANTLER CREEK.

Nason co. are running up stream along the rim on the east side of the creek to strike the pay where it came out of the McBean bench.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

Castello co. commenced running up stream on Wednesday with two breasias from the place where they got 3 oz. to the set. Eleven of England co. have the breasial work for the flume finished. Vulcan co. had 100 oz. last week and 76 on Wednesday. Vancouver co. had 560 oz. last week and 180 oz. on Wednesday. Victoria co. had 999 oz. last week. VanWinkle co. had 120 oz. last week and 45 oz. on Wednesday.

STANLEY HOTEL FOR SALE.—Mr. Austin offers for sale the Stanley Hotel. This is a good chance to purchase a well established and increasing business, as the hotel is situated in a growing and prosperous portion of the district, and possesses one of the finest stables in the upper country. The old Eldorado Saloon building—the largest house on Lightning—and a building lot are also offered for sale by Mr. Austin. See advertisement.

A JAUNDICED OPPPOSITION.

The Cariboo Sentinel, in noticing the ceremony of erecting at Kamloops the first pole of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, remarks:—"We are informed that in consequence of the new terms reported in last Victoria papers as about to be proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor has received orders merely to connect Kamloops with the present British Columbia telegraph system." Could anything be more contemptible? The entire line of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line has been under contract for weeks, and the gentleman who has the contract for the Western section is now receiving tenders for sub-contracts.—[Victoria Colonist.]

With regard to the "sub-contracts," the contractor's advertisement for tenders says "ample time will be given for the completion of the work, so as to enable contractors to take advantage of the weather," &c., "and the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted." The sub-contracts to be let will include that portion of the line extending from Cache creek to where the "first pole" is now erected at Kamloops, a distance of some 60 miles. The remaining sub-contracts will be held in abeyance until after the Local Elections next year, and it is hoped by Mr. Mackenzie and his tools that a judicious dawdling of these prospective contracts before the eyes of the electors of the Kamloops district, will secure the return of men who will vote for the acceptance of any terms that may be proposed by the Dominion Cabinet. This information was furnished us by a reliable gentleman, who also says the specifications for the clearing of the timbered land through which the proposed line will pass for a width of 132 feet or such greater width as may be deemed necessary, have been altered so that only a mere passage-way, a few feet wide, will be cut—clearing a road for the railway, is it? This is done in order to preserve the valuable trees on the line, and not to rob Canadian posterity of the timber necessary for ties, &c. when, centuries hence, the Dominion shall be pronounced in a position to undertake the gigantic work of building the Canadian Pacific Railway. We also draw our readers and the Victoria Colonist's attention to the fact chronicled in to-day's paper, that Mr. Jarvis and party left Quesnelmouth on the 8th to explore the Smoky River Pass, in connection with the Transcontinental Railway and Telegraph Lines,—a Pass which Mr. Marcus Smith says it would be next to impracticable to connect with any one through the Cascade Chain south of Bulk Inlet.

TELEGRAMS.—The dispatches published this morning contain no provincial news. The parties who make up the news reports below have also for the first time during six or seven months entirely ignored the existence of the Carlists. Thanks for that; but was it impossible to have furnished Provincial news yes terday or last night?

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The annual ball of the Barkerville Fire Brigade will take place on Tuesday, the 5th of January, 1875. The committee charged with making the necessary arrangements will use every means at their command to make it the most successful ball ever held in Cariboo.

A CHINESE teamster, who arrived from the outside world yesterday, says it is reported on the roadside that Judge Saunders may be expected here shortly.

THE WEATHER has been mild and pleasant since our last issue. A little snow fell last night.

NATIONALIZATION.—A dispatch from Lord Carnarvon on the subject of Nationalization, published for general information, says:—"In consequence of an application made by a gentleman naturalized in 1873 in this country to be allowed the rights and privileges of a British subject in Gibraltar, the opinion of the law officer of the Crown has been taken as to whether certificates of naturalization granted in the United Kingdom extend to the Colonies. Her Majesty's Government are advised that the operation of Imperial enactments is clearly confined to the United Kingdom, and that a certificate of naturalization granted under either the Acts of 1844 or 1870 confers on an alien no rights or privileges in a British Colony."

NOTICE.—Mr. Lindsay, of Van Winkle, will act as agent for the Sentinel on Lightning Creek, and all orders left with that gentleman will be promptly attended to. Persons at the lower end of Lightning desirous of subscribing will please leave their orders at McDermott's, Stanley. Sent by Mail to subscribers at the rate of \$1 per month, payable in advance.

BERKELEY, September, 1874.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may be thus afflicted.—I am, sir, truly yours, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors by NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

MARRIED.

On the 10th November, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Bishop Singers, Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island, Mr. Benjamin Healy, lately of Cariboo, to Miss Mary Ann Cameron, of Victoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. CHIPP
RECEIVED BY EXPRESS
A Fresh Supply
of
PURE DRUGS,
SPECIFIC MEDICINES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PATENT MEDICINES,

AS CHEAP AS ANY STORE IN THE UPPER COUNTRY.

FLESH BELTS, and a variety of items set to be procured North of Fraser.
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY.
Warm STRENGTHENING PLASTERS for back and chest.

Frank Perrett,

[NEXT DOOR TO TIC-TAC OFFICE]

INVITES YOU TO CALL AND SEE HIM,
and get as much comfort for the inner man as
any other man can provide for the same amount of
ash in the shape of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

N.B.—To fill up the time, I will attend to the
TAILORING BUSINESS.

And SEWING MACHINE work of every description
will be done at the shortest notice at reasonable
charges.

No7

FRANK PERRETT.

Pearson's Express.

LEAVES BARKERVILLE FOR YALE
every alternate Saturday,

MAKING THE TRIP IN A WEEK,

or going with the Steamers at Quesnelmouth,
Yale, and New Westminster.

* * * Treasure Carried at One-half of One
per cent.

Fight and Passengers carried cheaper than by
any other line. * * * No Night Travelling by this
Express.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to

JONATHAN NUTT, Agent, Barkerville.

JULY 25

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM CARIBOO MR. L.
B. FISHER, Agent of the Bank of British Columbia,
holds my Power-of-Attorney.

All parties indebted to me are notified to
make a settlement forthwith.

FRANCOIS LAILLIER.

October 17, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING
between Frank Perrett and Thomas
Harding, salien-keep es, Barkerville, is this day
dissolved by mutual consent. Frank Perrett will
continue to carry on the business, and will settle all
demands and collect all accounts due to the late firm.

FRA K PERRETT.

THOMAS HARDING.

Witnesses—G. W. Robinson and A. Penfold
Barkerville, October 31, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Tin Shop,
STANLEY - LIGHTNING CREEK

T. LINDHARD IS AGAIN TO THE FRONT
with extended facilities to do all kinds of work
in his line.

A large assortment of

LAMPS,

STOVES, COOKING UTENSILS, &c.,
on-hand, and NEW GOODS constantly being re-
ceived.

at 3m

G. BYRNES,
BARKERVILLE
Auctioneer, Commission
and Mining Agent,
APPRAYER AND CONVEYANCER.

All Goods received and stored in FIRE-PROOF
CELLAR, and liberal advances made on same, at
reasonable rates.

SAMUEL SMITH,
STANLEY - LIGHTNING CREEK

Has on hand a choice stock of
Provisions, Groceries,
LIQUORS, CIGARS, CLOTHING, &c.,
which he will sell.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AS CHEAP
AS THE CHEAPEST.

**Government Assay
Office,**
BARKERVILLE.

FROM THIS DATE THE ASSAY Charge
for lots of Gold Dust of Fifteen Ounces or under
is REDUCED TO TWO DOLLARS,

and for
MINERAL ASSAYS TO FIVE DOLLARS,
(the latter payable in advance).

W. HITCHCOCK
29th August, 1874.

No. 29 1m

Public Notice:
PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the
subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of
British Columbia, within the purview of "The British
North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of
Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or
Telegraph Line, the construction or improvement of a
Harbor, Canal, Lock, Dam or Sluice, or other like work;
the granting of a right of Way; the incorporation of
any particular trade or calling, or of any Joint Stock
Company; or otherwise for granting to any individual
or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights, or priv-
ileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing
which in its operation would affect the right or prop-
erty of other parties, or relate to any particular class
of the community; or for making any amendment of a
like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice,
clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object
of the application, to be published as follows, viz.:

A Notice inserted in the British Columbia Gazette,
and in one newspaper published in the district af-
fected, or if there be no newspaper published therein,
then in a newspaper in the next nearest district in
which a newspaper is published.

Such notice shall be continued in each case for
a period of at least six weeks, during the interval of
time between the close of the next preceding Session
and the consideration of the petition.

Before any Petition praying for leave to bring
in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge is
presented to the House, the person or persons intend-
ing to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the no-
tice prescribed in the preceding Rule, also at the same
time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates
which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege,
the height of the arches, the interval between the
abutments or piers for the passage of rafts or vessels,
and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a
drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

J. ROWLAND HETT,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

July 4

1874

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