The Cariboo Sentinel.

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THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

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Agents for the "Cariboo Sentinel."

Van Winkle,	Lindsay.
Quesnelmouth,	Barnard's Express
Richfield Creek,	Barnard's Express
Clinton,	Barnard's Express
Yale,	do do
New Westminster	John Murray
Victoria,	Mr Shakespeare
Street,	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.

THE SEA DEVIL.—The motive torpedo, or "sea devil," as it may aptly be termed, is doubtless one of the most infernal machines that has ever yet been devised by man for the destruction of his fellow man. The "Whitehead" or fish torpedo is an example. In appearance the Whitehead torpedo somewhat resembles a large shark. It is a long steel cylinder somewhat thicker than a man's body, with a venomous pointed snout at one end and a rather graceful-looking tail at the other end. The rear half of its body contains the mysterious intestines by which it receives its motive power, the front half is packed with gun-cotton, and the snout holds the detonating fuse. This marine monster is moved through the water by a screw at the tail driven by small engines, which are worked by a reservoir of compressed air. The torpedo can maintain a speed of about nine knots for about 300 yards, but it will run a mile at a less speed, and it can be so adjusted as to maintain its direction at any depth under water desired by the operator. The "fish" is generally launched from a tube immersed about four feet below the water; it immediately dives under water to the depth to which it has been 'set,' and then continues to move on at that depth in a direct course until the reservoir is exhausted. It can be launched either from a boat or from an ironclad by night or by day. The officers who have been engaged in bringing the Whitehead system to perfection in England have carried out numerous experiments and have made many important improvements; but its effect on future naval tactics cannot be accurately judged until some experience has been gained in real war. It may turn out to be difficult of employment in actions on the high seas, and its use may have to be confined to calm waters and adjacent ports; but the system will undoubtedly be largely tried in the next naval war.

THE Droit—a Paris newspaper—relates that a man has just died in the Bicetre Asylum whose lunacy had a very singular origin. His name was Justin, and he exhibited waxwork figures at Mentrouge, his gallery consisting of contemporary celebrities and great criminals. On a pedestal in the centre was the figure of a young girl remarkable for her graceful figure and perfect features, her hair falling in long curls over her naked shoulders. Justin had named her Eliza, and was so struck by her beauty that he passed hours in contemplating her. She seemed to him to speak, and her blue eyes, with their long eyelashes, seemed to respond to his passion. Under the influence of this illusion he neglected his business, and for want of a showman to puff it, people no longer visited the gallery. Poverty succeeded easy circumstances; the modern Pygmalion could not separate himself from Eliza. His wife was obliged to sleep on a bare mattress, and when she remonstrated he ill-treated her. Irritated at the unjust harshness, she one day destroyed the wax figure. Justin was furious on seeing the fragments, and seizing a broomstick he struck his wife and would have killed her had not her cries drawn the neighbors to her assistance. Justin, who had lost his reason, had to be secured, and was an inmate of Bicetre for five years, living up to the last under the charm of Eliza, whose image seemed always before him.

FANCY MUTTON.—A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Alexandria, facetiously remarks:—"Fancy mutton fattened on ancient Egyptians! The other day at Sakhara I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the bank of the river laden with nets, in which were femora, tibia and other bony bits of the human form, some 200 weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting and sorting the bones which almost crust the ground. On enquiry, I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were ladened would be sent down to Alexandria and shipped to English manure manufacturers. They make excellent manure, I am told, for Swedes and other turnips. The trade in mummies has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate—to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Southdowns and Cheviots in a distant land. But Egypt is always a place of wonders."

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.—The members of the various building societies number about four millions, and the funds they deal with amount to about twelve millions sterling. About a million of the people belonged to building societies, having a subscribed capital of about nine and a half millions and an income of about eleven millions. The members of the trades' societies amount at the lowest estimate to 1,200,000; most of them make provision for sickness, death, or accident, and in some superannuation was added as well as provided for widows and orphans. The greatest of these institutions however, is the comparatively modern one involved in the co-operative movement. At the present moment the number of members amounts to 400,000, the amount of capital invested to £2,800,000, and the business done annually to £11,500,000. All these associations have been formed and developed by the individual effort and private enterprise of the working classes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, 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.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

To the Proprietors of

MORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, LONDON

au15 1y

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.

my9

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. my9 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,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE and DRUGS.

Commission, Storage and Forwarding business done at reasonable rates.

my3 m JAS. REID.

Beedy & Townsend,

—AT THE—

OLD VAN WINKLE 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. my16 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. no7 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.

c17 6m

Bark'rville 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 de16

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 AND 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, 1866"

October 2, 1874. oc3

Re Kimball, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST DIVIDEND ON THE above Estate has been declared, amounting to 58 per Cent., which amount is payable at my Office.

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

Barkerville, October 26, 1874. oc29

SURVEYING.

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

CAPT. O. A. TRAVAILLOT.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1874.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Social Science Congress, which lately held its sittings in the city of Glasgow, is one of those great humanitarian agencies which the advancing civilization of the present century has developed. In England, not many years since, the attention of her leading men and rulers was principally devoted to the combating of that desire for social and political advancement on the part of the masses which was thought to be dangerous to the existence of Royalty. Now, her leading Statesmen, reformers, philanthropists, scientific men, and the representatives of the working classes are to be found side by side discussing suggestions for the improvement of the government of the country, the elevation of the masses by the means of education, and the adoption of sanitary reforms, especially in the large cities, by means of which the physical development would keep pace with and strengthen the intellectual advancement of the nation. The peer of the realm and the working man, finding their interests identical, are working together for the common good.

The wonderful growth of Glasgow was adverted to by Lord Roseberry in his inaugural address. "There are probably few places to which an Englishman can point with more pride than to Glasgow; none, perhaps, which a Scotchman can regard with so much. I suppose that there are in this city over half a million of inhabitants, that her rental amounts to two millions and a half, that the shipbuilding of the Clyde is supreme in the world. How long has it taken to produce this immense result? What was the origin of this great population? Whence dates this easy predominence in shipping, this vast collection of material wealth? Two centuries ago Glasgow was officially described as 'a very great burghe town, consisting of foure streets.' At that time she possessed 12 vessels, carrying 957 tons. In the year 1718, little more than a century and a half ago, the first Scottish ship which ever crossed [illegible] tons—was launched in the Clyde, which has since witnessed the building of the Cunard line of steamers. And as for her rental of two millions and a quarter, it has been computed that the rental of the whole of Scotland did not, a century ago, exceed one million sterling.

Lord Roseberry says our civilization is but little removed from barbarism. Its outwards signs are an extraordinary accumulation of wealth and an extraordinary consumption of alcohol. At this moment there is a daily column in the newspapers devoted to recording brutal outrages, where human beings have behaved like wild beasts. Every policeman in London is assaulted on an average about once in two years. It would be painfully instructive to draw out a dismal catalogue of facts to prove how little the splendour of our civilization differs from the worst horrors of barbarism. The sole remedy for this state of things is Education, a humanizing education. There is a noble passage in De Tocqueville which points out that knowledge is the arm of Democracy; that every intellectual discovery, every development of science, is a new source of strength to the people; that thought, and eloquence and imagination, the Divine gifts which know no limit of class, even when bestowed upon the enemies of the popular cause, yet serve it by exalting the natural grandeur of man; and that literature is the vast armory, open to all, indeed, but where the poor, who have hardly any other, may always find their weapons. Take a case which shows the need of education. Wages were never probably so high in England as in 1873. Nine years before an increasing spirit traffic paid £9 692,515 to the Excise. In the last financial year the Excise receipts from spirits amounted to £14,639,562. I am not one of those who are appalled, certainly not surprised, by this expenditure. But see how it strengthens the argument. A man who has little but natural instincts to guide him comes into a fortune, and at once procures himself an increased quantity of what has been in smaller doses an enjoyment and a solace. Has he been educated to find his amusement elsewhere? My contention is that in an educated country, among a nation educated, not in Shakespeare and the musical glasses, but so instructed as to be able to find amusement outside the public house and skittle alley, a great increase in wages would not have been followed by so enormous an increase in the consumption of spirits; and an enormous consumption of spirits means an enormous amount of crime and pauperism. I cannot believe that there was ever a more clear necessity before any Government or any country than the imperative duty laid upon ours to institute a directly compulsory system of education. If the assertion be true that the nation is not ripe for the reception of an undoubted benefit—a benefit as clear and as certain as fresh air and pure water—we can only be the more certain that this education is greatly needed. If it be seriously argued that the interference with individual liberty is too stringent, we must call into the witness box Macaulay's well-known schoolboy to assure us that a policeman, a tax, and a railway bill are all direct interferences with individual liberty. The natives of Scotland are not considered unduly servile, yet they submit to compulsory education. The same cry was raised in Prussia more than half a century ago, but the education of her people has not merely effaced Jena and its consequences, but produced the German Empire of to-day."

One of the leading members of the Congress—Sir George Campbell, an eminent officer of the East India army—seems to be an advocate of the Home Rule system of Government. In his address on Economy and Trade he said "every day it becomes more and more apparent that the Imperial Parliament is far too large and unwieldy a machine to deal with all the requirements of modern society. When great measures and great experiments are necessary we find its time frittered away on small measures and local measures. The machine is too large and too cumbrous. Believing, then, that the social reforms which we require must necessitate many experiments in many directions; that to effect them we must enlist local experience, local energies and local interests; that one Parliament cannot do this, but that localized institutions may do it, I am so far a Home Ruler that I should like to see a large portion of our self-government transferred to local assemblies. In this respect, at any rate, I would in a great degree imitate the American system. I think that very much of the management of Irish affairs might be transferred to an Irish House of Representatives, or probably rather to two separate Assemblies, representing two Irish provinces, North and South. I think that a very large portion of our Scotch affairs might be much better man[illegible] England might advantageously be split up into provinces. I feel confident that such Provincial Assemblies might do great good, and that very ample work would still be left for an Imperial Parliament. Not only might many social reforms receive in local assemblies that attention and elaboration which they cannot have in a great Parliament of the nation, but also I think that there would be very great advantage in the variety of local experiments which might be tried in different parts of the country and under various conditions. One province would benefit by the experience, the successes and the failures of another; a healthy competition would be excited, and out of various trials progress real and substantial might be achieved. The difficulties in our way are so great that they will never be overcome without the concurrent efforts of many minds and as the issue of many trials. Such efforts and such trials might, I think, be obtained under a sort of federal and provincial system of government. I do not think that they will be adequately obtained under the present system."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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. 1. d05

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,
de5 Barkerville.

Notice

THE TIME FOR THE RECEPTION OF Tenders for the construction of Quesnelmouth 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. oc31

Cosmopolitan
RESTAURANT AND 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 amounts 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.

Dated Barkerville, 26th October, 1874. no28

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 ON MONDAY

arriving at Clinton on Wednesdays and Barkerville on Saturdays.

DOWN TRIP.

Sleighs leave Barkerville on Sundays, arrive 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.

And with Gallagher's Express for Dog Creek.

At Quesnelmouth with Sylvester's Express for Omineca.

F. J. BARNARD & CO.

Freight and Passengers carried through at reasonable rates.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

GEO. BYRNES, Agent,
no7 Barkerville.

DR. CHIPP
HAS
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 Ikias not to be procured North of 'Frisco.

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY.

Warm STRENGTHENING PLASTERS for back and chest.

Frank Perrett,
[NEXT DOOR to TIC-TIC 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 cash 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,

Connecting with the Steamers at Quesnelmouth, Yale, and New Westminster.

No Treasure Carried at One-half of One per Cent.

Freight and Passengers carried cheaper than by any other Line. No Night Travelling by this Express.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to

Jul25 JONATHAN NUTT, Agent,
Barkerville.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between Frank Perrett and Thomas Harding, Saloon-keepers, 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.

FRANK PERRETT.
THOMAS HARDING.

Witnesses—G. W. Robinson and A. Pendola.
Barkerville, October 31, 1874. no7 1m

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1874.

BY TELEGRAPH

YALE.

Yale, Dec. 5—Pearson's Express, with 3 passengers and a full load of Express matter, left yesterday. Barnard's Express, with 8 passengers and the delayed mail, left this morning at 8 o'clock. Another mail will go out on Monday if the steamer arrives before then.

The roads were expected to be open to day, but traveling will be bad on account of the thaw of the last six days There is about six inches of snow here yet. The river is quite high for this season, and there is every prospect of the steamer making weekly trips or some time to come.

Among the passengers by Barnard's express is Mr John Slater of VanWinkle.

STORMY WEATHER.

Matsqui, Dec. 5—Reports from points south of here state that the country has been visited by an unusually high tide and very heavy gales, which continued for about ten days, prostrating the telegraph lines in every direction. The weather at present is mild, with heavy showers of rain. We daily expect the restoration of telegraph communication with Victoria.

VICTORIA.

It is supposed Hon. Mr Walkem will reach Ottawa in a few days.

New gold diggings have been discovered on Vancouver Island on the Neepalcas river, and it is said rich silver ledges exist in the vicinity.

The Legislative Assembly has been further prorogued till 29th December.

CANADA.

Port Colborne, 23d—The water in the Welland has reached the level of Lake Erie, and the lock gates have been thrown open by back water. This never has happened before. The water in the harbor has risen 6 or 7 feet. The storm of last night was one of the most severe ever experienced here. The water dashed over the piers with such force that it was impossible to see the lighthouse—The keepers say it was impossible to get out to light the lamps. Much damage was done to shipping and buildings in course of erection.

Dovelet, 23d—The schooner Augustus went ashore at Port Maitland last night. Four of the crew were frozen to death.

Montreal, 23d—Father Rousselot, Cure of this parish, denounced in the Church of Notre Dame yesterday the decision of the Privy Council in regard to the Guibord case. He also declared his intention to go to jail rather than bury Guibord in consecrated ground.—There is considerable excitement.

Toronto, 24th—The Mayor has called a public meeting to consider the agitation in favor of pardon for Lepine and amnesty for Riel.

UNITED STATES.

Truckee, Cal., 24th—G. B. Frink, editor of the Truckee Republican for last three years, was shot and instantly killed last night. He was supposed to be a member of the Vigilance Committee recently organized here, and met his death, it is supposed, at the hands of one of the vigilantes by mistake or accident.

San Francisco, 27th—The repair of the break on the California Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday morning. Trains will commence running as before the storm.

In the race this afternoon between Occident and Fullerton, for six thousand dollars, Fullerton was the favorite in the pools before the race. Occident drew the pole in the first heat. At the start Fullerton was half a length ahead, and three-quarters of a length at half mile; at three quarter mile Occident collared him and won the heat in 2.19. In second heat, Fullerton broke 30 feet from the wire and stumbled. Occident took the lead in closing on the home stretch and broke again. Occident won by a length in 2.25. Third and last heat was won by Occident in 2.20¾.

FASTEST STEAMING AND RACING.—The fastest time on record for steamboats, it is said, is that of the Mary Powell, which recently made the 28 miles from New York to Piermont in one hour, which is at the rate of one mile in 2 minutes 8½ seconds, with a boiler pressure of 37 pounds. The fastest time on record for horse-racing is that of the mare Goldsmith Maid, at Mystic Park, Boston, which was 2 minutes 14 seconds per mile, corresponding with almost 27 miles per hour.

THE MAIL arrived at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, closed at 12 o'clock, and left for below at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The Mining news this week is devoid of interest. The only news worth reporting comes from Lightning, where some of the claims are paying handsomely.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

VanWinkle co. had 92 oz. last week and 53 oz. on Wednesday. Victoria co. had 860 oz. last week. Vancouver co. 430 oz. last week, and 162 oz. on Wednesday. Vulcan co. 112 oz. last week and 30 oz. on Wednesday.—Costello co. running a drive toward the hill. Gladstone started to work in the face, yesterday. Eleven of England co. busy on flume and ditch.

MINING COURT.

[Before H. M. BALL, Esq.]

SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1874.

GEM CO. vs. GREAT EASTERN CO.—Action to show cause why defendants should not be compelled by order of the Mining Court to dump their headings and tailings in such a way as not to interfere with the working of plaintiffs' mining ground, and why they should not pay plaintiffs $500 damages for trespass and loss of time in and for removing tailings and other obstructions; and why an injunction should not be immediately granted to restrain defendants from committing further damages.

W. Urquhart gave notice to defendants on 19th November to shovel their tailings; had sustained considerable damage through defendants neglecting to shovel tailings; the result of defendants' neglect was that the tailings formed a dam in the channel of the creek which backed the water into plaintiffs' diggings, and also injured the lower adjoining claim; that if defendants would do the work requisite no damage would be done to plaintiffs' diggings; also that the defendants were dumping their headings on plaintiffs' ground, which would seriously injure them if continued when they required to work out of another shaft adjacent to where the Great Eastern were dumping headings.

Messrs. Greig, Blythe and Swan gave evidence of a similar nature, that defendants had injured plaintiffs by not shovelling their tailings as requested, and that damage had been done to plaintiffs through the neglect of the defendants.

Mr J. Hunter acknowledged having received notice to shovel tailings from plaintiffs on 19th November; did not consider his not shovelling tailings as having damaged plaintiffs; that the damage, if any, arose from the plaintiffs' neglect in allowing the flume which crossed the creek about 10 feet below defendants' tail box, to overflow during the cold weather and form a solid body of ice which dammed the creek back and caused it to overflow plaintiffs' ground.

Messrs. Foster, Stevens, Gilmore and Merrett gave evidence of a similar nature.

The Judge, in summing up the case, said the evidence was of such a conflicting nature that it was almost impossible to tell whether the damage arose from plaintiffs or defendants' neglect; and therefore ordered plaintiffs to keep their flume from overflowing and forming an ice dam, and defendants to shovel their tailings to prevent a dam forming; also that plaintiffs should show defendants where to dump their headings so as not to interfere with plaintiffs. Each party to pay their own costs.

JUSTICES' COURT.

[Before JON. NUTT and JOHN CHIPP, J.P.'s]

RICHFIELD, Dec. 1, 1874.

Ah Tate and Ah Chee were charged with stealing black sand from the Williams Creek Bedrock Flume Company.

Mr I. B. Nason, sworn.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, I was coming down to the Court House when I discovered that a barrel of black sand left on the Flume Company's ground had been taken away; some of the sand had been spilt, and I traced it to the cabin occupied by the prisoners; I then went down for Constabla Green, who returned to the cabin with me; I saw Ah Tate come out of the cabin and accused him of stealing the black sand; he said nothing, but showed signs of guilt; I was away about five minutes when I got back with Constable Green; I again accused Ah Tate of the theft and asked the Constable to look about the premises; the Constable examined the floor and found some sulpherets on it; he then went into the cellar and examined the well and found black sand in it; I told the Constable that the black sand had been left in a nail barrel; there was a very heavy fire on in the stove, and I suggested to the Constable that the Chinamen were burning the barrel; he opened the stove door and took out some hoops and staves; the stove was quite full of them; I could see quite distinctly that it was the barrel which had contained the black sand; also found a lot of the sand under a loose board in the floor of the cellar; Mr Green then arrested the prisoners.

Constable Green and Louis Wintrip corroborated Mr Nason's evidence.

The prisoners being asked if they had anything to say, plead guilty, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each with hard labor.

The cabin in which the prisoners lived was a regular robbers' roost. Mr Green seized several pistols—one of them a handsomely finished ivory-handled six barrelled Colt's revolver, loaded; a bowie knife and two butcher knives, sharp as a razor; and a dangerous looking knuckle-duster, a well directed blow from which would fell an ox.

Mr Nutt, in sentencing the prisoners, warned the Chinese population through the interpreter then in Court, that the law against the carrying and having in possession unlawful weapons was very severe, and would in future be rigidly enforced.

DEATH OF JEROME HARPER.—We regret to announce the death of Mr Jerome Harper, senior member of the firm of Harper Bros., Clinton, and a member of the firm of Van Volkenburgh & Co. of Barkerville and Lightning Creek, who died at Santa Barbara, Southern California, on the 27th of November. His death was not unexpected, the deceased gentleman having suffered severely from an incurable malady for the past three years. Jerome Harper was known to almost every person in the upper country, where he had lived for years, and the name of the firm Harper Bros. is "familiar as household words," standing in its commercial honor sans tache et sans reproche. The history of the firm is an example of what can be accomplished by energy and industry, for to the untiring industry and energy of its members is to be attributed their success in building up a very large fortune. Although not identified with any of our mining interests, the great wealth of the firm has been used to assist in developing the agricultural interests of the Province. The fine flour mills at Clinton, built by the Messrs. Harper, benefited the farmers of that section largely; and the farmers of Lillooet and Soda Creek also derived great benefit from the mills in those districts which were either built or controlled by the firm. Struggling farmers have also been assisted; and although the business transactions of the firm have covered hundreds of thousands of dollars, no debtor has ever been unduly pressed—no unfortunate man's property has ever been taken from him when unable to lift his mortgage. Mr Jerome Harper possessed business qualifications of the first order, and in his business transactions his word was as good as his bond. The deceased gentleman was a native of Virginia, U. S., and aged about 42 years.

THE COURTS—A correspondent asks if there is any truth in the rumor that the Mining and County Courts of Cariboo are to be closed for the next six months in consequence of the departure of Judge Ball for the lower country by last Express, where, it is also rumored, that official intends remaining for the next six months. We have made inquiries, but the only information we can obtain is also a rumor that Mr Ball has made arrangements with Judge Saunders of the Lillooet district to perform his duties during his absence. No fear need be entertained that the Provincial Government, under whose control the County Court Judges have been placed by the Legislature, will allow the Courts mentioned to be closed to the detriment of public interests.

$125 can be secured for $5 by purchasing a chance in the great raffle to take place at the Vulcan Saloon, Stanley, on the evening of 24th December. Tickets can be procured at the Antelope Saloon, Barkerville.

BEEF CATTLE.—One hundred head of beef cattle, for VanVolkenburgh & Co., were driven in to the abbattoir this week and slaughtered for winter use.

WARM FEET.—W. D. Moses has received a fine assortment of winter boots and rubber overshoes.

THE WEATHER has been very mild for the past week, with very little frost.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco Call says the number of unemployed in that city will aggregate ten thousand at any season of the year. This army is composed of adventurers, young men of fastidious tastes in pursuit of genteel occupations, principally in the line of clerkships, and the great Micawber family generally. A few weeks of waiting and watching suffices to convince them of the great surplus of persons in the country possessing the same order of talent, and a large number of them return in disgust, or seek other fields, making room for the steady stream following in their tracks, who are anxious to obtain the same valuable experience. There is a vast amount of excellent talent and education wasting itself in conveying dishes in restaurants, mixing cocktails, and like pursuits in San Francisco, that might be employed to some purpose in aiding the progress of civilization in more congenial fields. This circumstance and the fact that the market is overstocked in all classes of skilled labor, should be pondered by intending immigrants. The same paper states that the shoemaking business is becoming one of the lost arts in California, as far as white mechanics are concerned, the Chinamen encroaching fearfully upon the trade. Cigar-making is another trade that has about the same advantage in San Francisco, that a trade in linen domestics would secure in Alaska. The business is almost exclusively in the hands of the Mongol.

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.

STRAW AS A CONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY.—An extraordinary account has appeared in a French agricultural paper, to the effect that straw forms admirable lightning conductors. It had been observed that the straw had the property of discharging Leyden jars without spark or explosion, and some one in the neighborhood of Tarbes had the idea of constructing straw lightning conductors, which were formed by fastening a wisp or rope of straw to a deal stick by means of brass wire, and capping the conductor with a copper point. It is asserted that the experiment has been tried on a large scale around Tarbes, eighteen communes having been provided with such straw conductors, only one being erected for every sixty arpents or 750 acres, and that the whole neighborhood has thus been preserved from the effects, not only of lightning, but of hail also. The statement comes from a respectable source.

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.	LOWEST.
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.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM CARIBOO MR I. 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 LALLIER.

October 17, 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 received. au15 3m

G. BYRNES,

BARKERVILLE,

Auctioneer, Commission and Mining Agent,

APPRAISER AND CONVEYANCER.

☞ Goods received and stored in FIRE-PROOF CELLAR, and liberal advances made on same, at reasonable rates. my 9 6m

SAMUEL SMITH,

STANLEY, - - LIGHTNING CREEK,

Has on hand a choice stock of

Provisions, Groceri s.

LIQUORS, CIGARS, CLOTHING, &C.,

which he will sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

au1

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 au29 1m.

Pubic 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 a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line, the construction or improvement of a Harbor, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; 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 privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the right or property 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 affected, 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 intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice 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

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Gold Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on and after the

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

all Claims in the Cariboo District may be laid over until the 20th May, 1875, subject to the 9th Section of the Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1872.

H. M. BALL,
Gold Commissioner.

Richfield, 7th October, 1874. oct10

NOTICES.

Public Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following are the Boundaries of the Land Recording Districts in the Province of British Columbia:

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

The Land Recording District of New Westminster shall be bounded on the South by the Southern Boundary of the Province (the 49th Parallel of North Latitude) to a point about 65 miles East from the shore of the Gulf of Georgia, said point being the South-Eastern corner of New Westminster District, and the South-Western corner of the Yale District; on the East by a line (being also the Western boundary of the Yale District) running North from the said South-Eastern corner, crossing Fraser River about 8 miles above the mouth of Harrison River, to a distance of about 45 miles, and thence North-West by North about 50 miles, at an average distance of about 10 miles East from the general course of the Douglas Portage, to the North-Eastern corner of said District, which is also the North-Western corner of Yale District; on the North by a line (being also the Southern boundary, in part, of the Lillooet District), thence running West from said last named corner, crossing Lillooet Lake at a point about equi-distant from either end, and touching the extreme Northern point of Jervis Inlet (which is the South West corner of Lillooet District) thence to Forbes Bay on the shore of Desolation Sound; and on the West, by a line running through the middle of Homfray Channel to Sarah Point; and thence in a straight line Southerly to the most Westerly point of Savary Island; thence to mid-channel of Gulf of Georgia; thence to the centre of Sabine channel to the boundary of Nanaimo Land Recording District, following through the centre of said channel to a point opposite Point Upwood, Texada Island; thence following the mid-channel of the Strait of Georgia to the North-Eastern corner of Cowichan District; thence West on the 49th Parallel to point of commencement, and shall include the following Islands:—'Roffy,' 'Mary,' 'Melville,' 'Morgan,' 'Otter,' 'Mink,' 'Rugged,' 'Savary,' 'Harwood,' 'Texada,' 'Hardy,' 'Nelson,' 'Captain,' 'Pearson,' 'Thormandy,' 'Trail,' 'White,' 'Anvil,' 'Defence,' 'Woolbridge,' 'Gambier,' 'Keats,' 'Bowen,' 'Pasley,' 'Popham,' 'Woolcombe,' and 'Passage,' and all other small Islands not enumerated within said boundaries.

DISTRICT OF YALE (YALE DIVISION).

The Yale Land Recording Division shall be bounded on the West by a Line commencing on the 49th Parallel of North Latitude, 65 miles East from the Gulf of Georgia, being also the South-Eastern corner of New Westminster Land Recording District; thence North about 45 miles; thence North about 45 miles; thence North-West about 50 miles to a point being the North-Easterly corner of New Westminster District; thence East about 37 miles to a point near the junction of the Thompson and Nicola Rivers; thence in a South-Easterly direction, running parallel to the general course of the Nicola River, and distant about 7 miles therefrom, for a distance of about 35 miles to Goldwater River; thence in a Southerly direction along the trail to a point 2 miles West of Princeton; thence due South to the 49th Parallel, about 36 miles; thence along the said parallel to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF YALE (KAMLOOPS DIVISION).

The Kamloops Land Recording Division shall be bounded on the South by a line commencing at a point 2 miles West of Princeton, running due East to the South point of Okanagan Lake; thence on the East by a line running Northward, and following the Eastern shore of Okanagan Lake to its head; thence due North to Round Lake; thence on the South by a line running due East to the Eastern boundary of Yale Electoral District, being also the Western boundary of Kootenay District; thence following the Western boundary of Kootenay District, to the North-East corner of Yale Electoral District; thence on the North by the Southern boundary, in part of Lillooet District, running West from the said last named corner, and passing about three miles North of Seymour, to a distance of about 20 miles; thence in a direct line about 65 miles, to a point on the North Thompson River (Meridian Bend) about 15 miles North of Kamloops; thence in a direct line about 15 miles North of Kamloops; thence in a direct line about 50 lines to the 114 mile post on the wagon road from Yale to Clinton; thence in a direct line 60 miles to the South West corner of the said Yale Electoral District, being also the North East corner of New Westminster District; thence following the Northern and Eastern boundaries of the Yale Land Recording Division to the point of commencement.

NOTICES.

DISTRICT OF YALE (OSOOYOOS DIVISION).

The Osooyoos Land Recording District shall be bounded on the South by the 49th Parallel, commencing at a point (being also the South East corner of the Yale Land Recording Division); thence running West, to the Western boundary of Kootenay District thence running Northward along the said Western boundary to the South-East corner of the Kamloops Land Recording Division; thence following the Southern and Eastern boundaries of said Land Recording Division, to the South-Western corner of the said Kamloops Land Recording Division; thence due South along the boundary of the Yale Land Recording Division to point of commencement.

LILLOOET DISTRICT.

The Land Recording District of Lillooet shall be bounded on the East by a line (being also the Western boundary, in part, of the Kootenay District) commencing from the North-Eastern corner of Yale Electoral District; thence following a course parallel to the general course of the Columbia River and about ten miles distant therefrom, 50 miles, to a point on the 52d Parallel of North Latitude, which is the North-Eastern corner of said Lillooet District, and the South-Eastern corner of Cariboo District; on the North by the said 52d Parallel (being also the Southern boundary of Cariboo District) crossing the Cariboo Road at the 138th mile post, for a distance of about 220 miles, to a point on the 124th Meridian, which is the North-Western corner of said Lillooet District, and the South Western corner of Cariboo District; on the West, by the said 124th Meridian, a distance of about 125 miles, to the point where the said Meridian intersects the Northern boundary of New Westminster District, at the Northern extremity of Jervis Inlet; on the South by the Northern boundary of New Westminster District, to the North Eastern corner of said District (which is also the North-Western corner of Yale Electoral District) and thence by the Northern boundary, before described, of said Yale Electoral District, to the South-Eastern corner of said Lillooet District, which is also the North-Eastern corner of Yale Electoral District.

DISTRICT OF KOOTENAY.

The Land Recording District of Kootenay shall be bounded on the West by the before described Eastern boundaries of Yale Electoral and Lillooet Districts up to the North Eastern corner of Lillooet District, which is also the South-Eastern corner of Cariboo District, and thence by a line (being also the South-Eastern boundary of Cariboo District) following the general course of the Columbia River, and distant from it about 10 miles, for a further distance of about 50 miles, to a point on the 118th Meridian, about 15 miles North-East of the Boat Encampment, and thence by the 118th Meridian (being also the Eastern boundary, in part, of Cariboo District) to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, the Eastern boundary of the Province; on the East by the said Eastern boundary of the Province; and on the South by the 49th Parallel, the Southern boundary of the Province.

DISTRICT OF CARIBOO.

The Land Recording District of Cariboo shall be bounded on the West by the 124th Meridian, which is also the Eastern boundary of the Coast District; on the South by the 52d Parallel, which is also the Northern boundary of Lillooet District; on the South-East by the before described boundary, in part, of Kootenay District; on the East by the 118th Meridian of West Longitude (being also the Western boundary, in part, of Kootenay District) to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and thence Northward by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and by the 120th Meridian of West Longitude, the Eastern boundary of the Province; and on the North by the 60th Parallel of North Latitude, the Northern boundary of the Province.

DISTRICT OF OMINECA.

The Land Recording District of Omineca shall be bounded on the South by the 54th Parallel of North Latitude; on the East by the 124th Meridian of East Longitude; on the North by the 56th Parallel; and on the West by the 127th Meridian of East Longitude.

DISTRICT OF CASSIAR

The Cassiar Land Recording District shall be bounded on the South by the 56th Parallel of North Latitude; on the East by the 124th Meridian of West Longitude; on the North by the 60th Parallel; and on the West, by Alaska, a Territory of the United States of America.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Chief Commissioner Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Office,
Victoria, July 18th, 1874. 805

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Cariboo Mining Claims.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CROWN Grants will be issued to the undermentioned Mining Companies for Land claimed by them, in accordance with "The Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1873," SIXTY (60) DAYS from the date hereof; provided no objection is lodged against the issuing of the said Grants with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works before the expiration of the said sixty days, viz.:—

The Black Jack and Burns Company, hill claim.
The Myrtle Company.
The Ballarat Company.
The San Juan Company.
The Albert Company.
The McLaren Company.
The Forest Rose Company.
The Union Company.
The Independent Company.
The Deadwood Company.

Plans of the mining ground claimed by the above Companies can be seen at the office of the Government Agent, Cariboo, for Sixty days from the date hereof.

ROBERT BEAVEN.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, July 30th, 1874. au8

LEA & PERRINS'
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Declared by Connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.—The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to procure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABEL, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Van Volkenburgh & Co.,

Retail Butchers,

BARKERVILLE AND LIGHTNING CREEK.

A SUPPLY OF THE

BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MEATS

je20 Always on hand.

Lumber! Lumber!

MEACHAM & NASON

ARE prepared to furnish Lumber at their Mills, William Creek, or deliver it to order.

LUMBER DELIVERED ON LIGHTNING CREEK.

Having a Planing Machine in operation they will also furnish

DRESSED LUMBER