JENSON'S TRAVELS.

He Tells of the Settlement and Resources of British Columbia.

INTERVIEWED AS A MORMON.

Talks Religion in a Hotel—The Y. M. C. A. on Christian Income and Naked Sun Worship."

LETTER NO. IV.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 26, 1895.—Friday, May 17th, I spent the day writing for the NEWS and talking to the people of Vancouver. In the evening I delivered a lecture on Mormonism in the Vancouver opera house, where a New York company played "Alabama," a sensational representation of life in the Southern States after the war. The company is billed for Salt Lake City, and deserves liberal patronage.

I find the people of Vancouver a pleasant and obliging people to associate with. They exhibit a certain kind of politeness and courtesy which is characteristic of British subjects, but which is conspicuous for its absence on the part of many of Uncle Sam's sons and daughters. Not that I wish to speak disrespectfully of my own adopted country, but facts are facts. And in regard to kind and affable manners and genuine politeness, the average American could learn a great many valuable lessons from his British cousins.

As this is my first visit to British Columbia, I have endeavored to post myself in regard to the country and its resources. British Columbia is the most westerly province of Canada. It extends from the 49th parallel—the international boundary line between Canada and the United States—to the 60th to the 9th degree of north latitude, and from the summit of the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific Ocean, Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands being included in within its bounds. The province contains the immense area of 350,000 square miles—a diversified country of huge mountain ranges, lofty valleys, magnificent forests and spacious waterways. It has no mean frontage along two miles, amounting in harbors, islands, bounds and navigable inlets. In its many fine harbors one of the best in the Pacific, is Port Simpson, north of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and Esquimalt, which is the headquarters of the British Pacific squadron, and Vancouver, which is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. The southern part of British Columbia is remarkably mountainous, bordering on the border into numerous islands and ocean inlets, presenting a bold, rocky front, heavily timbered to the water's edge. It can have no great future as an agricultural country.

Perez, Heceta and Quadra, Spanish explorers, had explored and taken possession of the Nootka country (the west coast of Vancouver Island) for Spain in 1774-9, at which time there were no signs of European occupation in this vicinity. James Cook, who touched at Nootka in 1778, and La Perouse, who visited the coast in 1786, brought to the knowledge to the world the unappropriated wealth of furs which floated in those waters, and the arrival of the Russians followed. Then followed disputes between Spain and Russia in regard to the possession of the country. Next British traders established themselves at Nootka. Violent measures were adopted by the Spaniards against the British fur traders, the discussion of which reached Madrid and London, and culminated in the Nootka convention in 1790, leaving the possession of country still in dispute. In 1792 George Vancouver, an explorer, commissioned to sail for England, arrived in the coast on the west coast of Discovery. He sailed west to meet Puget Sound and named it after Peter Puget, one of his officers, while the island and was named after Vancouver himself. While he was employed in the exploration, he was joined by some Spaniards, who on the 22d of June, 1792, entered the Discovery Port, which they named Caamaño in honor. In one e case of time the Spaniards abandoned that part of the Northwest and left the Britons in possession.

In 1846 gold was discovered on the main land in the bed of the Fraser river, and in 1858 an act was passed by the parliament of Great Britain to provide for the government of British Columbia, of which name was given to the district of England in the western mainland of North America. Recently the country was called New Caledonia. In the following year Vancouver Island was constituted a separate colony and was continued until 1866, when, on account of the enormous expense of maintaining the machinery of government among a mere handful of people, the two dependencies were united into one province. Into and 1871 gold was shipped by the banks of British Columbia to the value of more than $10,000,000, while the amount of treasure carried away by miners from the earliest diggings was about $50,000,000. Immigrants brought in revenue and intellectual element and a stronger government was soon needed to the law-abiding portion of the inhabitants. This led to the confederation of British Columbia with Canada in 1871, since which the revenue of the country have been slowly but gradually developed.

Saturday, May 18, Mr. E. P. Queen, the proprietor of the Waverley cafe, invited his friends and patrons and myself to a drive through Stanley Park. When we reached we had the great pleasure to meet and we enjoyed the day immensely. Everything looked fresh and beautiful in the luxuriant [illegible] which adorn nature's [illegible]. Among those we met [illegible] of whom are [illegible] Mr. Queen's guests at dinner. In this city the law [illegible] Sunday is considerable. A [illegible] I was interviewed by a [illegible] reporter, the result of which was a long article on the "Mormons" in the next issue. Previously the Herald, the other daily paper published in Vancouver, had published an article [illegible] the Saints, or the basis of a [illegible] I had with the editor. Both articles were written in my favor. Sunday by invitation I attended the Methodist church, the Rev. Mr. Wood officiating. In the afternoon I addressed the Young Men's Christian Association in their hall, on the Christian income and nudity. In the evening I addressed a crowd in the Y. M. C. A. building, and there spoke some time at the city limits. Toward evening I went on board the steamer Rosalie, and presented all my state cards and photographs.

Vancouver claims to be a city of [illegible] and local news. In the afternoon I listened to a [illegible] speaker who declared that it would cause literally [illegible] from the Yukon to Mexico [illegible] whether Vancouver should change the Chinese Queue of [illegible] Francisco. I [illegible] heard that the Kamer was a type of Chinese poor and his latter a sample of rich and noble and generous, and quoted Confucius, but failed to [illegible]. Is it possible that Vancouver contains the only [illegible] of the Sin Fairy? Dead and John Chinaman [illegible] years ago, and the legend about emigration of that kind is only in the form of tradition. For instance in San Francisco, with but a very few exceptions, men always rejected the presence of substitute [illegible] among our [illegible].

ANDREW JENSON.

FAIR AT CALDERS.

Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables to Be Exhibited for Three Days, Beginning June 19.

The Horticultural Society of Salt Lake county has, for the past two months, had under consideration ways and means for awakening a greater interest, to benefit the fruit growers of the county and raise the industry to a higher standard.

We surely believe the day will soon come when Utah will be an exporter of fruit for many thousand dollars, instead of importer as at the present time of over $200,000 of fruit every year, and that of an inferior quality in that produced here.

With this object in view it was decided by the Horticultural society to have an exhibition, whereupon proper committees were appointed to take charge of the matter of arrangements, prizes, etc., with the result that a three days' fair has been arranged for, to be held at Calder's Park, Mill Creek, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of June, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first day, with a prepared program for each day.

There will be an exhibition of strawberries of all varieties, currants and gooseberries, cherries and other fruits then in season; a full line of early vegetables in season and the floral display.

The articles exhibited must be the property of the exhibitor and must be grown in Salt Lake county.

The survey will give about $100 in premiums, which will be awarded the first day of the fair, after which the exhibits may place their card upon their exhibits and also be allowed to sell their products upon the fair grounds, provided they remain good on days all three days.

Provision can be placed the second and third days for exhibit, but not for competition.

All articles will be exhibited free of charge, but entrance fee to the park will be 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children under 12 years of age.

There will be morning and afternoon at the park and addresses on different subjects pertaining to horticulture and horticulture—addresses by well-known speakers.

The Salt Lake Gentlemen's driving club will give exhibitions of speed of roadsters each afternoon.

There will be good music; dance every evening till 12 o'clock.

PREMIUMS.

Three on fruits, three on vegetables, three on flowers.

Persons desiring to make an exhibit must notify the chairman of the intended exhibits at least two days before the 19th, and state what they will exhibit, so that the committee may arrange for suitable accommodations.

All exhibitors must be on the grounds with their articles before 10 o'clock a. m. of the first day, so as to have everything in order at 12, noon.

PREMIUMS.

1st Prize—Best lot strawberries, not less than five varieties, $5.
2d Prize—Second best lot strawberries, not less than five varieties, $3.
1st Prize—Best lot of any one variety, $3.
2d Prize—Second best lot of any one variety, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best one of bulkers, $1.
2d Prize—Second best one of bulkers, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best one of jucundis, $1.
2d Prize—Second best one of jucundis, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best one sharpless, $1.
2d Prize—Second best one sharpless, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best one gunes, $1.
2d Prize—Second best one gunes, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best display gooseberries, $1.
2d Prize—Second best display gooseberries, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best display currants, $1.
2d Prize—Second best display currants, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best display apricots, $1.
2d Prize—Second best display apricots, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best display cherries, $1.
2d Prize—Second best display cherries, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best packed peaches, $1.
2d Prize—Second best packed peaches, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best general display garden vegetables, $1.
2d Prize—Second best general display garden vegetables, $1.50.
1st Prize—Best display flowers and plants, $1.
2d Prize—Second best display flowers and plants, $1.50.

Friends, this is our first attempt. Let us partly from Wednesday and Friday, May 29 and 31, and be prepared out of it whatever we can. Let every person have this attention and be interested to bring out the fruit, and be [illegible] of the fair will be good, if not [illegible] we will not [illegible] Why not make this the beginning of an exhibition that will be talked forward to every year with good anticipation and [illegible] that will [illegible] Let us [illegible] the people [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the