

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 7, 1893.

CANADIANS ABROAD.

The Chicago Times in anticipation of Dominion Day said: "Dominion Day, the first of July, is in Canada what in America the 4th of July is. Twenty-six years ago various provinces of Canada were united under a single government, a confederation which has been of service to the residents of Canada. Canadian residents in Chicago, remembering Dominion Day, propose to have their outing at the World's Fair, and while they cannot hope to rival in numbers the mighty German population of Chicago they can make a most effective showing, and they may proudly draw attention to the picturesque and interesting exhibits made by the Dominion in all of the great departments of the fair. The 1st of July will be a great day at the fair for the Canadians, who while a pleasure loving are also an instructive people, and will no doubt arrange a delightful as well as an instructive programme for the Dominion anniversary which they propose to celebrate in Chicago. Canadians at home will of course take pleasure in the thought that their many brethren who have gone to the big American city are able to make a noticeable demonstration on their country's national holiday. But with this they will also feel regret that the pluck and enterprise which have brought these wanderers success abroad should not have found similar opportunities in their native land.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

With characteristic "gaucherie" the Colonist selected Dominion Day as the proper occasion on which to declaim against "Canadianism," the feeling which prompts the Canadian to consider his own country first and above all others. It seems that we should not take any satisfaction in calling ourselves Canadians, that we should have no national aspirations founded on our own country alone, that we should be ready to consider Canada only a part of the great British Empire. That was surely fine doctrine to preach on the morning of the national holiday. Canada, according to the gospel of our worthy neighbor, can never be a nation by itself; she must continue as a part of the British Empire or be annexed to the United States. We should be sorry to believe that these are our only alternatives, for we must be a poor sort of people indeed if we cannot look forward to a day when we shall be able to stand alone as a nation. "Independence," says the Colonist, "it is admitted by leading annexationists, is for Canada an impossibility." But what about the many who are not "leading annexationists"—who are, in fact, not annexationists at all? "Canadianism," in a national sense, will never have an existence. Who gave the Colonist authority to make this oracular declaration? True Canadians will be very slow indeed to throw away their national sentiment at the dictation of the Colonist or anybody else. Then another gem: "We wonder what would be thought of the public man in the United States who, in a party address, maintained that the citizen's duty was to his state first and to the United States next." We wonder what other newspaper would make the absurd mistake of placing Canada in the same relation to Great Britain as Maine bears to the United States. Really if the Colonist has set out on an undertaking to stamp out the Canadian national sentiment it will have to do better work than that of Saturday in order to succeed. We trust that in spite of all the Colonist and its kind can do true sons of Canada will keep as their motto, "Canadians first, Britons afterwards."

The developments from the bridge scandal investigation at Montreal are highly interesting to the taxpayers of Canada. The scandal is not so large as some others that have arisen under the Conservative regime, but it has run much the same course, on a smaller scale. The results so far are thus summed up:

The original sum voted for the two bridges was \$175,000, but the work has already cost \$600,000 and is not completed. Emmanuel St. Louis, a French contractor, had a contract with the government to supply all the men and teams needed at a stated figure. He got them at whatever price he could and made 50 per cent. per day each out of the men and from \$1 to \$1.50 each out of the teams. He engaged all the men and teams on the work that he could secure and at one time there was 1200 men employed, packing so close together that they could not swing a pick. In one yard a gang of 50 men used to loaf all day long and in the evening the government timekeeper would come around and take their time. Stone was hauled by the teams owned by a member of the provincial legislature. It was carried 20 miles from the quarry to the works at the rate of one load a day, and this with a railroad running right into the mouth of the quarry. Stone that should have cost only \$5 per cubic yard to trim actually cost \$59 per yard. In many instances it took ten men to load a single team with lumber. Thousands of dollars worth of tools and material were purchased for the work that were never used. The value of the useless plant left over, not counting what was stolen by employees, is about \$50,000. There are heavy liquor bills and tales of expensive champagne supplies in which the canal officials figured. On one contract for \$14,000 worth of lumber \$60,000 was charged by the contractor and the extra lumber cannot be found. Government carts carried away lumber to the back yards of canal employees and government employees cut, split and piled this lumber, all the while being on the pay list of the canal. When the expense account for repairs became too high it was charged to capital account, and men who could not read certified to the correctness of

the accounts. The government did not have any idea until lately what was going on, as the big accounts were all held back.

Montreal Witness: Canadian tariff taxation can be lowered by reducing the duties which enrich the protected manufacturer at the expense of other people or by reducing the duties which yield the national revenue. The protection duties, according to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, cost twenty millions of dollars a year from the people for the benefit of the protected manufacturers. These duties can be swept away and all classes will be placed on an equal footing as to taxation, the tax-payers relieved to the extent of twenty millions a year and the revenue remain unimpaired. That is the aim of true tariff reform. On the other hand, the protection duties, which in effect take the money of the farmer and hand it over to the manufacturer, may be maintained, and the duties which yield revenues to the national treasury may be reduced. That would be a case of reducing the expenditure of your household, while allowing the robbers to go on taking freely of your money and goods. "Protection," said a judge of the United States, "is legalized robbery," and the Democratic party had the courage to make this declaration a part of their platform, as Mr. Cleveland had already made it a part of his policy, and Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party swept the country at the polls so united were the great majority of the people of the United States in recognizing this truth after thirty years' experience of protection.

The Regina Leader presents the following interesting calculation to its far readers:

Mr. Foster in his budget lowered the duty on one-half of binder twine, and practically lowered the duty on coal oil. Barbed wire, agricultural implements and cotton remained as they were. What we say is the fact today as to binder twine? It is being sold for three cents a pound less than last year. What does this mean? It means that in Manitoba and the Northwest, where this year 3,000,000 pounds of binder twine will be used, there will be \$90,000 in the pocket of the farmer, and over the whole Dominion there will be \$3,500,000 in the pocket of the farmer which would not have been there if the duty had not been lowered. The farmer in the Northwest and Manitoba is better by \$90,000; in the whole Dominion \$3,500,000. The country shopkeeper in the Northwest and Manitoba faces a purchasing power better by \$90,000. The country shopkeeper throughout the Dominion faces a purchasing power better by \$3,500,000. Cannot the farmer stand a little more of this sort of thing? Would not a few dollars saved in their implements, in their barbed wire, in their coal oil, in their cottons enable them to pay their school taxes and do other things?

This is all very pleasant so far as it goes, but why should this benefit of reduced duties be confined to the few articles mentioned by the Leader. Our prairie friend has, in fact, supplied its readers with a very strong argument in favor of general tariff reduction. So it seems the Conservatives are to hold a big convention in Toronto, at which delegates from all over the country are to be present. This is an amusing and instructive announcement, coming so soon after the flouts and jeers which Conservative papers aimed at the Liberal gathering. It must be presumed that the leaders of the party in power are by no means so confident as to the future as they would like the public to believe, and that they are really apprehensive in regard to the result of their opponents' convention. What will the Conservatives do when they gather in council? They have already what they claim to be the correct policy; they have time and again declared that they do not think of making any change. There seems to be only one explanation of their convention proposal, namely, that they have taken fright and deem it necessary to do something to prevent a stampede of the party.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

Roby, Ind., July 3.—John Griffin and Solley Smith will come together to-night in a finish fight in the arena of the Columbia Athletic Club for a purse of \$6,000. Both men have been training hard, and a bloody fight is expected. Several thousand tickets have been sold in Chicago up to noon today. The men will fight at 122 pounds, and will weigh in at 120. Griffin says he would rather meet Dixon than Smith as the latter is a hard puncher and a shifty fighter. He says, however, that he is something of a puncher himself.

Robert Foster and William Pritchett, of Port Angeles, will spar at Port Angeles tomorrow. "Mike" Quilligan will challenge the winner.

CRICKET.

SEATTLE HAVE WITHDRAWN. The Seattle team has withdrawn from the Northwest Cricket League, owing to the inability to keep up a team. The club will not play any matches this season. The games in the schedule will be filled with games with the team of the Royal Arthur.

THE FUR.

AMERICAN FAIR PLAY. London, July 3.—The Duke of Beaufort is furious over the ill-treatment which Strathrose, the net and pride of his stable, was alleged to have been subjected to in the recent derby in Chicago. According to the reports received, the noble brute was hit in the eye with a whip by one of the other jockeys, almost blinding him, and also being about, crowded into the rail, and otherwise abused, evidently with the intention of killing his chances of securing prominently in the race. The duke's friends say that Strathrose is the last animal he will ever send across the water.

Placed in the Hospital. SYMPTOMS.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. It allowed a continuous moisture from which often bleated and ulcerated, becoming very sore. On next day the itching and stinging and bleeding had increased, and in most cases the tumors. At first gritty or by mail, for some time. Dr. J. A. Fullerton, Philadelphia, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

Major Beaven was a passenger from the Mainland last evening. Alex. McCandless and wife returned last night from a trip to the Mainland.

ANOTHER FOR VICTORIA.

Victoria Boys Keep Up Their Record at Vancouver Saturday.

BOTH TEAMS PLAY GOOD LACROSSE.

Vancouver Outclassed by the Victorians—The "Blissons" of Regina Want to Play a Series of Exhibition Games in the Province—Sporting Notes.

A large number of Victorians went over to Vancouver on Saturday to witness the lacrosse match, and of course they were well pleased with the result. The game was an unusually fast one, the boys in blue playing better lacrosse than has ever been played on the coast before. Vancouver also played well, but the Victorians played "all around them." The members of both teams were in good condition, and a close game was expected. The Regina City men were confident of winning, and their admirers were not slow to back their opinions. There was an immense crowd present. The grand stand was crowded and every other place of vantage was occupied. The teams lined up at 3:50, and an hour and a quarter later the crowd were on their way to town, the jubilant Victorians making the woods ring with their enthusiastic cheers.

The Victorians played a perfect game. Ross Eckardt and Archie Macnaughton were never in better condition, and played fast and good lacrosse. Cheyne and Spain, the star defence players of Vancouver, were completely outclassed by Eckardt and Macnaughton, although they also played well. Clarke surprised his most ardent admirers. He checked Suckling well and kept the goal keeper bothered. Frost was as lively and good-natured as ever, and did some good work. Frank Cullen never lost the ball when it came his way and carried it in close to the Vancouver flags several times. Blight did not have much work in centre, but he did all that was necessary well. Morton was not well treated by the Vancouver players. They had it in for him, and slashed him every time they got a chance. He, however, stood it for some time, until Morency hit him when he was over a hundred yards from the ball. Then Morton got mad and he and Morency were ruled off the field. George "Dix" never played better than he did on Saturday. He was in splendid trim and played a star game. C. Cullen, Ketchum and Beltry offered an impenetrable defence. Morency was a good team work after the first game, and gave the Vancouver home very few opportunities of shooting on goal. McLeod stopped the ball whenever it came near the Victoria flags and did some good running before the goal.

Quigley played the star game for Vancouver. He did some good work. The other members were in good condition and played better than usual. The first game was taken by Vancouver in 7:35 minutes. The play was fast and furious. Quigley got the ball right in front of the flags and scored on a long shot. The second game had not been started long before it was evident that Victoria was the stronger team. The ball went up and down the field several times, but was finally obtained by Victoria's home men. They kept the ball in front of the goal until there was a good opportunity to score. Eckardt, Macnaughton and Frost were doing dodging. The former had the ball behind the goal, and ran out to centre with it, Vancouver's home following him. When they were well out in the field he dodged them, and returned to the goal and scored. The third game was in the same way, but in quicker time, the game lasting but half a minute. Eckardt and Macnaughton had the ball after the face off, and passed to Frost, who sent it flying through the flags.

Three minutes lively play won the fourth game for Victoria. There was a scramble in front of the Vancouver flags. Clarke secured the ball and passed it through. Vancouver did better work in the fifth game. Their home men lived it up, and the Victoria defence for a few minutes. It was interrupted several times. First over the Morton-Morency trouble. Then C. Cullen in relieving the Victoria flags sent the ball into the woods. Blight lost his stick, and rather than see a Vancouver man get the ball he gave it a kick. Shortly after the face-off Victoria scored the fourth game and the match was won. The Victoria contingent went wild. Their team had met and defeated their old rivals on the latter's grounds, and all acknowledged that it had been done fairly and squarely—the best team winning.

A communication has been received from the "Blissons" of Regina, N.W.T., proposing to play a series of exhibition games with the three British Columbia teams during the first week of August. They are said to be a strong combination. The matter will be considered by the executive committee this week.

Fatal Use of Language. He—"Death me, don't you know, Miss Sweetheart, that when the electric saw struck me, I was not hurt." She—"Poor fellow, and you have never recovered from it."

She Must Be. Twynn—"Mrs. Snodgrass looks like a very strong woman." Triplett—"Perhaps she is; I have heard that she has been accused of shoplifting."

Safe From Fortune-Hunters. Prima—"Of one thing I am sure. No man will ever marry me for my fortune." Secundo—"No. In your case your face is your fortune."

The Proper Way. Olive—"He has been refused by all the girls in our set before he accepted him." Violet—"So he was well shaken before taken?"

The End of the Courtship. "And would you die for me, George?" "A hundred times!" "Oh, if your life is insured once will be enough."

No Use to Try. Mrs. Bingo—"What does a silent partner mean, dear?" Bingo—"That's a term, my love, that I don't think it would be possible to explain to you."

J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R., and Joe Fagan, of the C. P. R., are at the department, Vancouver, are at the

VERNON VARIETIES.

Condition of the Crops—Government Blundering—New Firms.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Vernon, June 30.—Seeing that the coast papers have no regular correspondent in the Okanagan district, and consequently have very little local news from this section, except a few—very few—clippings from the local paper, I will endeavor to fill the vacancy for the time being.

Weather and crops are the main topics of conversation between residents. Rain at frequent intervals and a very backward season, bring the old-time to the front with his "never knew such a season since he came to the country." Notwithstanding all, an immense yield of hay and grain is assured, some of the prettiest fields of grain being on bench land, not irrigated, wheat row heading out in splendid shape. Hay-making commences this week and as the yield is heavy everyone is preparing to stand off the hardest winter for stock ever likely to occur again. Except a few peach trees, no damage seems to have resulted from the exceptional cold of last winter. Apples are promising abundantly; pears not so good, many trees suffering from black heart; currant berries and all small fruits are as prolific as usual and are now almost ripe; grape vines, what few are grown, show a growth of three to five feet already, although several were cut down to the ground. Potatoes are a big crop, but tomatoes, melons and a hardy vegetables need a long spell of hot weather to bring them up to the average.

Probably the first genuine artesian well ever struck in the province is now flowing on Price Ellison's addition to Vernon township. At present it is a very miniature specimen, but shows what could be done on a larger scale with doubtless equal success. It is only a two-inch bore, sunk 20 feet through clay, but the flow of water rises 18 inches above the surface of the ground and runs continuously, and that on the hillside 60 feet elevation above the townsite proper.

Politics create little interest locally, but the near approach of election will soon change matters. The present Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has done his best to help on this election, but that the money being used to build here it is doubtful if his popularity would carry, especially among the many newcomers. The present Government are acting strangely suicidally in every step they take affecting the Mainland. Two items particularly will require much explanation in this immediate election. Last session an appropriation was made for a wagon road between Osoyoos and Boundary Creek, perhaps the most needed road of any in British Columbia. How this lower country has been cut off from the rest of the province and long neglected by the Government, is old news to most of our readers; but when at last money was appropriated for a road, although insufficient to complete it, hopes were raised that at last an effort would be made to give them connection with our trading points. Instead, the money is being used to build an utterly useless piece of road along the Okanagan river, where not half a dozen settlers live, solely for the benefit of a townsite syndicate, among whom are known to be public officials. More of this matter will be heard later on, and an explanation of the Government's action in this matter will be given.

Again, last year a promise was made that the commonage reserve, near Vernon, would be at once surveyed and thrown open to settlement. It is now generally understood that the land, 24,000 acres in all, will be sold by public auction, thus enabling our country stockmen and outsiders to buy tracts of the best land in 1000 or 2000 acre blocks and secure free range adjacent to no use for settlement. Many had hoped and planned to pre-empt land and settle here; but instead of settlers coming, it means money sent out of the district, and the land locked up in the hands of a few men. Surely Mr. Vernon knows that the Okanagan has been cursed by this system in the past and is only now recovering from the effects. We hope that this is yet time for some independent paper to take hold of this contemptible injustice and expose it fully. The land should be open for settlement first; it is public property.

Many new residences are going up in Vernon, the favorite locality being on the hillside to the east. Messrs. G. and Bailey, Davies and Fletcher have built, nearly completed. Mr. Mabey is building on Schubert street. The Victoria Hotel is putting in a private system of water supply from the irrigation canals.

City council is running smoothly, passing an occasional by-law, the latest being one to fix the taxation at one cent on the dollar, with a rebate of six per cent. The continued absence of Alderman Lyons in the old country and Alderman Cullen in the lower country may necessitate an election ere long.

Among the business houses recently established here are Messrs. Langman & Sills, general store; Mr. Allen, tailor; Mr. Harber, job printer; Mr. McMillen, sign painter; Mr. Cooper, saddle.

Mr. Latimer, surgeon, has just secured a fine pre-emption on the shore of Lone Lake, where he will live with his family. Mrs. Latimer will be much missed in Vernon social circles and the Methodists will especially feel their absence, although it will be for a time only, as they return in the fall.

One of our best known young men joins the beneficent next week. The event will surprise not a few. Mr. Palmerston, of Boundary Creek, has been spending several days in town on business, and has just transferred of the Elbow ranch to the Adams syndicate of Montreal capitalists. The townsite will be put on the market shortly and find a ready sale. It is near the best developed mines in the district—those of the S. & G. M. Co. of Spokane—and has the best prospect of being the early point of any place south of Vernon. Several business houses are already on their feet, and Mr. Palmerston states that he will have a fine line of paper to send there within a few weeks. That business has long needed a representative agent.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society will be held on Monday, when arrangements will be made to lease the prison for 1893. It is hoped that the at-receivers will take hold earnestly and not leave all the work, as was done last

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

year, in the hands of their rustling secretary, W. H. Norris.

The Salvation Army advertises a "big time" in Vernon and Armstrong July 18 and 19, when Brigadier Margat's wife and his hallelujah wife call here on their way to the coast.

A bicycle club is in course of formation in Vernon, and a lacrosse club an actual fact. Baseball now falls into "innocent" hands. The ladies take their recreation in horseback riding.

A collision between a mounted saddle horse and a sulky cart last Thursday resulted in a smashed vehicle but no damage to riders.

Altogether there are over 100 men working for wages and prospecting in the Boundary creek district.

Among the many promising claims lately recorded at Boundary creek may be mentioned the Spotted Horse. This is 18 inches wide of rich ore and was discovered by Mr. Thornberry.

On the Nonsuch there is a shift working who have in 300 feet of a tunnel. This crosscuts two veins about 8 feet apart. One vein consists of iron pyrites carrying gold and the other is a two-foot vein of galena.

Mark Hyatt has the contract of building the bridge over the river on the new road from Vaseaux to Fairview, and also the bridge over the creek. That over the river will have three 40 foot spans and three 20 foot spans.

C. W. Ireland received notice from the government last week of his appointment as police magistrate in Vernon, which appointment the Vernon city council requested the authorities at Victoria to make and appropriated a salary of \$300, Ireland has accepted.

On the American by there is a carload of ore ready for shipment. On this a shaft is sunk 70 feet. On this claim there is a tunnel 320 feet which taps a vein of mineral 24 inches wide of chloride and carbonate ore running from \$60 to \$250 to the ton.

On the Elkhorn, Fairview, Mr. Smith, manager of the Spokane & Great Northern Mining Company, is taking out a carload of rich rock to be shipped to St. Louis. This will have to be packed on horses to Grand Prairie, thence by wagon to Marcus, W. T., the nearest railroad point.

Dairying is quite an industry in Creighton valley, notably at the ranches of Messrs. Baxter and Ingles, where butter making is a specialty. On occasions of our visits to these parts we partook so freely of the tempting butter and butter milk and cream and thick milk and sweet milk that we were ashamed to look the cows straight in the face.

World's Fair Attendance. There is still hope that the World's Fair may be a financial success. The admissions now exceed 100,000 daily and it is remembered that at the Centennial the aggregate of admissions during the month of June was only 695,666, the highest number of any one day being 39,386, and the lowest 20,343. At Philadelphia there were only 14 days when the admissions exceeded 100,000, and the first of these was in September.

The greatest number of admissions at the Centennial were in September and October, the records for these months being 2,130,991 and 2,334,539 respectively, or more than three times the number of June and July. It is believed that millions of people will wait till after harvest to visit the Fair, and a daily average of a quarter of a million visitors is expected during the months of September and October. This would make over three times the number that visited the Centennial during the corresponding two months.

The Circus Coming. The Leon W. Washburn circus and menagerie is on its travels and will visit this city for two days, commencing Tuesday, July 11th. Undoubtedly, in popular estimation, the chief attraction of Mr. Washburn's menagerie lies in "Cupid," the little baby elephant, who is only three feet high, three months old, and weighs two hundred pounds. Cupid is the most gentle and kindest of elephants, and is never so pleased as when a crowd gathers around him, when he at once begins poking his trunk in all directions for dainties. The visitors give him cakes, candy, apples and fruit, and he can direct anything but nuts and quids of tobacco, of the latter of which he is very wary. As a staple food he eats hay, potatoes and bran. He has a constant attendant and keeper in Melville, who has been with him since birth. There is also a special groom for his quarters. Altogether he has a pretty good time. He is certainly a great feature, far ahead of any that has hitherto appeared in this city, and Mr. Washburn may well feel proud of so valuable an addition to his already extensive menagerie.

The steamer Colquhoun, which will be the Islander at Vancouver on Thursday and later went ashore in the Narrows. The Islander's guard was cut. The Cutch when she went ashore damaged her propeller.

There will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue her classes. Madame Laird will be succeeded by a competent assistant. Miss Adams is negotiating for more central and commodious premises.

NELSON NOTES.

New Mining Company—Failure of a Banking Firm.

Nelson, B. C., June 28.—The incorporation of the Byron N. White company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, is another instance, not at all displeasing to residents of the Kootenay country, of the smart Americans getting an early hold of mining properties while they are cheap. The company has been organized to purchase and develop promising claims in this district. B. N. White is a Spokane capitalist, who has already some large interests in the Slokan district.

New Denver is attracting considerable attention at present. Gold Commissioner Fitzsimmons has just returned from a visit there, and his promises of an early expenditure of Government funds in street grading has had the effect of giving the merchants sufficient confidence to erect good buildings, and some substantial frame structures are now being built. Kaslo is still very quiet, but everyone believes that it will soon recover from the effects of the boom. New Denver is profiting by its set back, but Kaslo will also be a good point.

A. S. Going, C. E., has completed the survey and platting of the Hume addition to Nelson.

There is a lull in the rush of incoming prospectors and investors to the Kootenay district. A few more weeks will see the return of several prominent vested property owners who are preparing for a harvest time as soon as the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railways are built.

The news has just reached Nelson of the failure of the Kaslo banking firm of J. M. Burke & Co. The failure will have its effect on the entire West Kootenay district.

The Hotel Slokan made an assignment a few days ago, with liabilities to the neighborhood of \$12,000. It is not so much a lack of vested interests in the country by a few that will injure Kootenay as it is the lack of ability to pay by those who are holding the interests and incurring liabilities thereon.

A thorough arrangement of the provisions of the mining law is under preparation, and will be submitted for discussion when Premier Davie returns.

The Coming Vehicle. M. Emile Zola, the noted French novelist, tells the Herald that he is riding a bicycle as a means of quieting his nerves and obtaining the physical exercise which he needs to a him up after prolonged sedentary employment. He is delighted with the machine, and thinks it "is destined to fill a most important part in our social conditions."

Already the bicycle is beginning to fill such a part. Throughout this country its use as a means of locomotion, and not merely for sport and recreation, is extending rapidly. Among the bicycle riders from recently encountered in country roads are many men and women who are wheeling their way on errands of business or pleasure. They use it as means of conveyance as others use horses and carriages. It is employed in sending letters and other messages, and in the transaction of various business requiring dispatch. Thus, ability to manage a bicycle is becoming a serviceable accomplishment to many persons who have their living to make, perhaps more especially in the country, where the roads are well adapted to its use.

The bicycle is covered are great, and public conveyances are unobtainable. Its first cost paid, it costs nothing to keep, beyond necessary repairs, and it is always ready for service.

Hence the bicycle is becoming as necessary as a horse to many people in the transaction of business and for going to and from, and to some extent is replacing the horse and wagon. The extent of this use is indicated by the signs which are appearing on many cross roads blacksmith shops, announcing that the repairing of bicycles is a specialty of the business. The value of the machine for such practical purposes is so obvious that its present introduction as a means of conveyance is doubtless a step toward its very general employment in that way.

It is admirably adapted for the use of post-carriers and all messengers who must move with dispatch over long or considerable distances. Already it has been put to military service, and in future wars it is likely to play a valuable part. Moreover, its cost will decrease with the extension of its use.

Undoubtedly M. Zola is right in predicting, in his first enthusiasm as a bicyclist, that the bicycle has in it the promise of a great future.—New York Sun.

ONLY SEEMIN

ELECTROCUTION DECI
BRUTAL FEAR

A Distinguished French
That Such Shocks Kill
Says They Die Under
Knife—Can This be True

One of the most distinctive men in France, a man whose honor and consistency is no question, that the electric shock does not kill. He maintains that the current simply causes death, and that it is not by electricity that the man who has been subjected to it may be revived. In other words, who have been subjected to electricity in this state killed by the current, but by the physicians who an autopsy upon them.

These extraordinary statements, hardly credible, but he man who would attempt to carry out these views, he sonal puts his name to his high authority. A many of the labors of Paval in regard to death caused by high tension current appeared in the press. The conclusions deduced from a confirmation of these facts, shown to kill in two ways: 1. By producing mechanical shocks and motions. 2. By inhibiting the growth of the heart, of the exhalation and the blood, etc. The first kind of death is instantaneous and the second, powerful, batteries, counted in cases of charges. The second, is nearly always the result of the current, and the first brings about the effect of the second in apparent death, from which may be made to revive artificial respiration in this accident.

D'Arsonval holds that by an electric shock exactly as one drowned, which he has given called back to life a since its pulmonary and Biraud stigmatized criminals to death by a complicated, barbaric proceeding, and argues doctors to practice art of the criminal and a "death." D'Arsonval the use of dynamic electricity in man a kind of anesther of which he is must be so in order to

It is needless to say earnest exposition of this in his recent experience, public attention to the profound sensation of M. D'Arsonval's statement to the New York method certain, it is also true, and is open to the doubt does it ever accomplish that of killing man upon whom the sentence of death. It is to be believed, every one subjected to the process probably been killed. With a view to answering the question, several electrical and has submitted to experiments of M. Joseph Wetzel, an Engineer, said: "D'Arsonval's statement is well founded. I believe the death by electricity of those who have an electric current of by the state of their sensations as 'the tortures of the victim is subject before becoming a man, can, of course, present the only method of killing is by the slightest doubt. The method of killing is by a sufficient promises a degree misleading and hoped that the result investigation will be the solution of the legal mode of capital punishment be regarded as abolished."

Other experts see the same views.—Chicago Herald.

A Con

I was much struck recent exchange by reference to the last first detailed the only possessed by the man who died so sudden readers will perhaps His Grace, which was one of those who unity which are made alike. His chronic no studies or hobbies passion, that for save was a trait that de was very young. A course, a very hard his father, and his much as possible thing he saved he steady, riskless security for saving remained of his death. Never out his saving some how much he had accession to the enormous wealth as possession increased as ing it had increased thought was to save boards of wealth, to of retrenchment, creasing the unness every penny he could the best advice pro test undertakings."

In contrast to this dominant idea, the account of what Commons for the experience of a man and his family the cause of London and England, here it to the men of