

denied that he was the person referred to. The recorder, in charging the jury, said that notwithstanding the remarks of Mr. Gill, with regard to purchases in the army, he did not hesitate to say that it was a disgrace for any Englishman to be concerned in such a traffic as that of which they had heard in this case.

TROUBLE MAKER. Hayti and the "Expeditions." It Has Been the Cause Of.

The Republic of Hayti, which has given the Germans so much trouble of late, has been the cause of more naval expeditions during the last seventy years than any state in the world. England, France, the United States, and Germany have all sent ships of war to bombard her capital. In 1825 France sent a fleet to demand \$6,000,000 as an indemnity for the massacre of some thousands of French colonists. It returned with a promise of \$3,500,000, part of which is still unpaid, though so many ships have been sent to ask for it that "There are the French whites come to ask for money" has become a Haytian proverb. In 1843 a Spanish fleet humiliated Hayti, and in 1853 a French one. In 1855 there was another squabble with Spain because the so-called emperor had called a Spaniard a rascal for refusing to resign his hat to his palace, which he had issued a decree that every passer-by should do.

In 1861 yet another Spanish fleet was training her guns on the coast of the capital, while at the same time mobs were parading the streets threatening to upset the government and massacre the whites if the former paid the indemnity of \$40,000 demanded. Four years later English and American sailors had to be landed to protect the consuls from the mob, who broke into the British legation in search of fugitive members of the opposition party, and Capt. Wake, of the Bull Dog, was obliged to blow up his ship to save it from falling into the hands of these outrageous blacks. The Galata and the Lily brought them back to their senses by bombarding the forts. In 1866 a mob had seized an English sailor, tied him to a log, and got ready to throw him into the sea. The British pieces, when an English merchant heard of it, and saved him just in the nick of time. The Haytian government were induced to pay \$100 compensation. In 1869 the foreign ministers owed their lives to the presence of English ships, and in 1870 Admiral Noel Salmon's fleet had to be landed for their protection. The most striking incident was, however, in 1850, when a mob was in the act of trying to break into the French legation, when the British transport Melbourne sailed into the harbor. In response to an appeal for help, a number of artillery men were promptly landed, and so greatly did their martial appearance impress the mob used only to soldiers in rags, that they roared themselves hoarse in cheering them, and forgot all about their desire to shoot their emperor, which had been the original cause of the trouble. In short, for a piece of an island the size of Scotland, with a population of Liverpool, Hayti has needed a good deal of keeping in order.

NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY. It is proposed to employ the electrical deposition of metallic substances to the formation of the frames used to mount sections of prismatic glass, so as to unite them to form large sheets for windows. The sections are formed loosely in frames of thin ribbon wire, forming the "anode," in response to them, acting as the "cathode," is a similar framework of the metal, of which the electro-deposited frame is to be formed. The metal is deposited along the wires, between them and the glass, until a complete grid of frame is formed, which holds the portions of glass firmly together in one piece.

Our incomes are like our shoes; if too small they gape and pinch us; but if too large they cause us to stumble and trip.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"The Giant Powder Company, Consolidated."

Registered the 28th day of December, 1897.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered "The Giant Powder Company, Consolidated," as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out of effect all or any of the provisions hereinafter set forth, which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends to.

The head office of the company is situated at 430, California street, in the City of San Francisco, California.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated in the Adelphi Building, corner of Government and Yates streets, Victoria, and Elmer E. Green, Manufacturer of Explosives, of the same address, is attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The liability of the members of the Company is fifty years.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

To manufacture, purchase, use and deal in dynamite and any or all other explosives, and caps and fuses, and all other articles and things necessary, useful or convenient to such manufacture and use, and to purchase, hold, use, lease, or hire lands and premises, and to erect, purchase, maintain, use, sell, lease, or hire buildings, apparatus, and plants for the storage, use, sale, or disposal of the products of any other property of the Company.

The State of California, and in all the States and Territories of the United States, and in the Dominion of Wales, and in the Provinces of the Dominion of Wales, and in the Colonies of British Columbia, Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, North-West Territory, North-West Territories, and Yukon Territory, and in all other places to which it may be convenient or desirable for carrying out the purposes of this Incorporation.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(Sd.) J. G. BOYNTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

A Plea For Government Ownership of Great Public Institutions.

The Liberal convention held at New Westminster adopted the following plank in their platform: "The adoption of a policy directed towards ultimate ownership of railways by the government."

In other words, the Liberal party at one of the best represented gatherings ever convened in this province deliberately adopted a policy of "state railways."

This province has been particularly unfortunate in its dealings with private railway ventures. To the C.P.R. it gave millions of acres of land, as part of the Dominion; subsidized it with millions of dollars, gave it unlimited control over its freight and passenger rates and then sat down and wept.

The Island Railway is a C.P.R. monopoly upon a smaller scale. For the purpose of obtaining a grant of land estimated at three-fifths of the island and \$750,000 in cash were given without the slightest regard whatever for the unfortunate who would be required to travel by the road, or would ship freight over the line. It is just to say that the Dominion parliament shares with the local assembly the obloquy deservedly earned by these charters.

The railways operating in the Kootenay country are the product of the present provincial government's shortsighted policy; or, to phrase it correctly, monopolistic favoritism. Each of the disconnected and connected railways has received either large grants of land or subsidies; or, failing these, the bonds have been guaranteed by the province. In each case there has not been the slightest guarantee taken of any control over the rates to be charged for the carriage of passengers or freight. Apparently the chief anxiety of the government is to demand, and with reckless imbecility to fling away the valuable assets of the province in the hands of a few speculators.

There appears to be no limit to the government's willingness to grant charters upon any terms. It might be supposed that, warned by past experience, appalled by the open trafficking in the privileges already granted, judged by the huge sums of money obtained for these charters, and so far as their rights were concerned, shamefully ignored; the generations unborn were utterly overlooked.

The state ownership of railways is a new idea, no revolutionary propaganda. It has, under some circumstances, been rejected perhaps to the bewilderment of those who have tried it, but the majority of states in the world have been distinctly advantageous. The only government railway in Canada—the Intercolonial—has not a history of unequalled success as a financial undertaking. Yet it is notwithstanding that many disadvantages it has labored under, at least far better managed in the interests of the public than any railway controlled only by private corporations, and under the present regime seems likely to become a national highway of permanent value to the Dominion.

In the colony of Victoria, Australia, nearly all the railways are owned by the government, and, naturally enough, the first consideration is the comfort, convenience and interest of the traveling public. It is possible to ride a distance of 1,000 miles for \$8.50 first class; working men can ride at the rate of three miles for one cent, whilst the average rate of wages paid to railroad men in Hungary, where the railways are state-owned, still better results are achieved; for one cent a traveler rides 100 miles. Belgium state-owned railways also show the best results; freight rates and freight rates are less than one-half to what they were formerly, the operators' wages are doubled, and yet these institutions yield a yearly revenue of \$4,000,444. In all the state-owned railways in Germany a passenger can travel four miles for one cent; wages of the employees have risen 125 per cent, and the net profits have increased during the last ten years 41 per cent. Last year the German government secured the very satisfactory balance of profit of \$5,000,000 towards the expenses of the national establishment.

Tramways, which are railways upon a smaller scale, have in every case where they have been placed in municipal hands, yielded profits to the municipality. It has been the fashion to grant these valuable franchises to the first restorers, who have been the cause of the ruinous schemes that hung the bait of a few years' success over the heads of the public. In granting enormous concessions to railway companies this Dominion and Province has too readily followed the unwise example set by the people of the United States. Billions of money, billions of acres of land have been granted to the railroads operating there, and yet after obtaining these enormous privileges the United States government pays millions of dollars for the carriage of its mails to the same companies and is forced to subsidize the same companies in every respect; and freight precisely the same as anyone else; whilst there, as well as in Canada, the freight rates and passenger fares are so exorbitant as to be in many places practically prohibitory. The same has come from an outspoken declaration in favor of the state ownership of railways. The interests of every British Columbian now in the province and millions that will be in the years to come, are bound up in the hands of a few speculators, who are always ready to sell for the highest price, and who are always ready to increase the price of the privilege of revenue-producing works. It is far better to have a railway distinctly for the people's use and benefits than to have a railway subsidized with money and land by the people, yet used as an

EXTREME NERVOUSNESS.

The Usual Outcome of Too Little Blood—Sufferers Often Brought to the Verge of Insanity.

From the Smith's Falls News.

Many cases have been reported of how invalids who had suffered for years, and whose cases had been given up by the attending physician, have been restored to health and vigor through the now world-famed medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but we doubt if there is one more startling or convincing than that of Miss Elizabeth Minshull, who resides with her brother, Mr. Thos. Minshull, of this town, an employee in Frost & Wood's Agricultural Works. The News heard of this remarkable case, and meeting Mr. Minshull, asked him if the story was correct. He replied: "All I know is that my sister had been given up as incurable by two physicians. She is now well enough to do any kind of housework, and can go and come as she pleases, and this change has, in my honest conviction, been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mr. Minshull then related the following story to the News. "My sister is 29 years of age. She came to Canada from England about ten years ago, and resided with a Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Cody, at Sorel, Que. In April of 1886, she took ill and gradually grew worse. She was under a local physician's care for over five months. The doctor said that she was suffering from a complication of nervous diseases, and that he could do little for her. The minister with whom she lived then wrote me of my sister's state of health and I had to come to Smith's Falls, in the hope that a change and rest would do her good. When she arrived here she was in a very weak state and a local physician was called in to see her. He attended her for some time, but with poor results, and finally acknowledged that the case was one which he could do very little for. My sister had by this time become a pitiable object, and she was unable to do any kind of work, and her appetite was almost entirely gone. It required somebody to be with her at all times, and often after a fit of extreme nervousness she would become unconscious and remain in that state for hours. When I went home I had to take my boots off at the door-step, so as not to disturb her. When the doctor told me he could do nothing for her, I consulted with my wife, who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as she knew of several cases where they had worked wonderful cures, and I concluded it would do no harm to try them anyway, and mentioned the fact to the doctor. The doctor did not oppose their use, but said he thought they might do her good, as they were certainly a good medicine. In September of last year she began to use the pills, and before two boxes had been used, she began to show signs of improvement. She has continued their use since, and is to-day a living testimony of the curative power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

BLOOD THIN AND POOR. Mrs. John O'Connor, Broad Cove, N. S., makes the following statement: "I had been suffering from what doctors call general debility. My blood was thin and poor. I had constant and at times violent pains in my hips and knees, and frequently passed sleepless nights. I had tried several remedies said to be sure cures, but without success. Then a lady friend, who was very enthusiastic about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged me to try that medicine. I used several boxes before I found much benefit, then she changed me and I speedily recovered. The pains left me. I could sleep and eat well, and am quite hearty and strong. It is now more than six months since I used the pills and have not been sick a day since I stopped taking them. I am now quite as enthusiastic over this medicine as my friend was, and will always recommend it."

INSOMNIA CURED. Mr. Wm. Thomas, a teacher of vocal music, well known throughout Eastern Ontario, says: "I was greatly troubled with insomnia, and for over two years I believe I existed with less sleep than any other individual ever did. The strain on my nervous system was something terrible, and each day found me less able to perform my duties. My digestion was impaired, my complexion sallow, my appetite very feeble, and my whole condition one of the most unenviable. I had tried many remedies without avail and finally, as a result of reading so much about them, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks, it was plainly manifest that they were helping me. It took some months to restore my old-time health, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it, and I am now feeling like a new man. When I retire to my bed I am sure of a good night's rest. I have a good appetite, a good digestion and a general feeling of renewed health, for all of which I am deeply grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

ST. VITUS' DANCE. Mr. Jacob Snyder, Jr., of Bloomingdale, Ont., says: "About three years ago Adelaide Webber, aged eleven years, an orphan adopted by us, showed symptoms of St. Vitus' dance. At first we did not realize what the trouble was, but as she was growing worse we consulted a doctor, who told us what was the matter, but did not seem to help her. In fact, she grew worse and her limbs twitched and jerked terribly. We then consulted another doctor, under whose care she remained for about a year, and although he was very attentive, she became steadily growing worse. Her limbs became so rigid that she could not walk, and she had wasted away to a skeleton, and we had no hope of her recovery. One day while in conversation with Mr. Martin Simpson, of Berlin, he mentioned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and advised that they be tried. After she had used two boxes there was considerable improvement, and after the use of four

boxes more, all the symptoms of the disease left her, and from that time she steadily regained her former strength. Her case seemed to us a desperate one, and we believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would not have recovered."

LIKE THIS or it is of no use.

The wrapper is always printed in red ink on white paper.

If your dealer does not keep them, or tries to persuade you to take something else, send the price, 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, and get the genuine by return mail—postage paid.

Too Little Blood.

Too little blood! That is what makes men and women look pale, sallow and languid. That is what makes them drag along, always tired, never hungry, unable to digest their food, breathless and palpitating at the heart after slight exertion, so that it is a trouble to go up stairs. They are "Anæmic," doctors tell them; and that is Greek for having "too little blood." Are you like that?

Are your gums pale instead of being scarlet? Pull down your eyelid—is the lining of it bloodshot and pale? That is where "too little blood" shows.

More anæmic people have been made strong, energetic, hungry, cheerful men and women by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than by any other means. They are the finest Tonic in the world; they have cured more people than any other medicine, but you must get the REAL Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, put up in packages



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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE

- Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Anæmia, Heart Troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache, And all Troubles arising From Poor and Watery Blood.

PALE, TIRED AND LISTLESS. Miss Eva Hodgson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hodgson, a well known farmer living near Proton Station, Ont., is another of the many young girls who owe

health and strength to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "My illness came on very gradually, shortness of breath after the smallest exertion, being the first symptom I noticed. Then I became very pale, was attacked with a pain in the side and a hacking cough. At first only home remedies were used, but as they did me no good a doctor was consulted and I was taking his medicine for nearly a year. I did not derive any benefit from it, however, but seemed to be getting weaker all the time. The pain in my side grew more severe, and I had wasted away almost to a skeleton. At this stage a friend strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used three boxes I could feel an improvement, and then I began to gain steadily in health and strength. I took the pills for a couple of months longer and at the end of that time was completely cured. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to suffering humanity, and will always strongly recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills MAKE RICH, RED BLOOD Rich, Red Blood Makes Strong, Healthy Energetic Men, Women and Children.

CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM.

Could Not Raise Either Hand or Foot and Had to Be Fed and Dressed—Doctors said a Cure was Impossible.

From the Millbrook Reporter.

Rheumatism has claimed many victims and has probably caused more pain than any other ill affecting mankind. Among those who have been its victims few have suffered more than Mr. W. W. Coon, new proprietor of a flourishing bakery in Hampton, but for a number of years a resident of Pontypool, where his severe illness occurred. To a reporter who interviewed him, Mr. Coon gave the following particulars of his great suffering and ultimate cure: "Some seven or eight years ago," said Mr. Coon, "I felt a touch of rheumatism. At first I did not pay much attention to it, but as it steadily grew worse I began to doctor for it; but to no effect. The trouble went from bad to worse, until three years after the first symptoms had manifested themselves I became utterly helpless, and could do no more for myself than a young child. I could not lift my hands from my side and my wife was obliged to eat my food and feed me when I felt like eating, which was not often considering the torture I was undergoing. My hands were swollen out of shape, and I could not lift my feet two inches from the floor. I could not change my clothes and my wife had to wash and dress me. I grew so thin that I looked more like a skeleton than anything else. The pain I suffered was almost past endurance and I got no rest either day or night. I doctored with many doctors, but they did me no good, and some of them told me it was not possible for me to get better. I believe I took besides almost everything that was recommended for rheumatism, but instead of getting better I was constantly getting worse, and I wished many a time that death would end my sufferings. One day Mr. Porth, storekeeper at Pontypool, gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. I did so somewhat reluctantly, as I did not think my medicine could help me. However, I used the pills, then I got another box and before the first dose I felt a trifling relief. Before a third box was finished there was no longer any doubt of the improvement they were making in my condition, and before I had used three boxes more I began to feel, in view of my former condition, that I was growing quite strong, and the pain was rapidly subsiding. From that time there was a steady improvement, and for the first time in long weary years I was free from pain, and once more able to take my place among the world's workers. I have not now the slightest pain, and I feel better than I felt for several years previous to taking the pills. I thank God that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came in my way, as I believe they saved my life, and there is no doubt whatever that they rescued me from years of torture."

IN A DECLINE.

Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says: "After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left side and lung, which a most made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats and on awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sallow and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends begged me to desist. Our family physician attended me for a long time, but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply and continued their use until my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

CONSUMPTION OF THE BLOOD.

Mrs. J. N. Gordon, Cataract, Ont., says: "If I could not have got Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I do believe I would not be in the land of the living. I had what one of my physicians—for I had a number—called consumption of the blood, and was wasted away to a shadow and my hands were literally transparent. I had a hacking cough, could not sleep and could scarcely eat. Doctors' help failed to help me. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was soon gratified to find that they were helping me. I continued their use for several months, and am thankful to say that I have fully restored my health. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to humanity."

CAFE HAS BEEN FORMED TO ERECT PALATIAL HOTELS AT VARIOUS POINTS IN CANADA UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT. The syndicate will erect hotels at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

LONDON, JAN. 5.—The funeral of A. J. Carruthers, victims of Monday's disaster, took place to-day. There was a large turnout in each case. It is now believed likely that no more deaths will occur.

FURTHER INFORMATION shows that three names on the list of dead should be taken off, viz., John Fellows, J. A. Stewart Harris and James McLean. This reduces the death list to exactly twenty.

TO SUCCEED CHAPLEAU.

Judge Jette Congratulated on Receiving the Appointment. Montreal, Jan. 5.—Judge Jette confirms the report that he is to be appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec to succeed Sir Adolphe Chapleau. This morning Judge Jette was called on by a number of his colleagues on the bench and congratulated on his appointment. He will remain on the bench a few days longer in order to enable him to give judgment in a number of cases now pending.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5.—Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, to-day introduced a bill to repeal the law which has just gone into effect relative to pelting sealing and the importation of sealkins taken by pelagic sealers.

"I find \$12 a high rate for this parrot. I supposed to be a good deal better." "No, not at all, but he understands everything."—Fliegende Blätter.

BOUGHT THE GROUP. Silver Hill Claims Acquired by the L. G. F. E. & M. Co.

Roseland Mine: One of the most important mining deals made in this city for some time past is the acquisition of the Silver Hill group of claims by the London Consolidated Gold Fields Exploration & Mining Company. This well known group is situated on Canyon creek, near Crawford bay and the Pilot Bay smelter. The claims have recently attracted a great deal of attention in mining circles and have made the district famous, the rich strike on these claims having brought Canyon creek into prominence. Henry Roy, of St. John's, Quebec, is the president of the company. Mr. Roy, by the way, is doing good work for the Kootenays in making the great mineral resources known to his countrymen in Quebec. It was he, who together with his enterprising friend, J. B. Gosselin, last year purchased the Delawares, on White Grouse mountain. Mr. Roy was seen yesterday and confirmed the report of the purchase. The reporter was shown the magnificent samples of ore, about seventy-five pounds in all, taken from the property by the company's expert. The expert's report shows the vein to be in a contact between lime and schist and averaging over two feet in width, traced for over 1,000 feet in an unbroken line. From eight assays made by the company an average value of \$121 was obtained, a remarkably high average for so large a vein. Development stock is not for sale here, but it is to be offered to St. John's people. The Quebec people seem determined not to be behind others in securing their share of the wealth of the Kootenays.

CANADIAN NEWS. Sir Charles Tupper to Tell How to Whip the Liberals—Hotel Syndicate.

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—Mr. Macpherson, president of Molson's bank, and Mr. Thomas, general manager, returned to-day from a visit to Manitoba and the Northwest. It has been decided to open branches at Victoria, Vancouver, Revelstoke and Edmonton. Bank premises in each case have been secured.

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—It is stated that Sir Charles Tupper will, at the banquet to be tendered him on Friday at Carberry, enunciate the policy of his party at the coming session of the Dominion house.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—The commissioners on the delimitation of the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario have just returned from a three months' survey of the new boundary line. The region traversed is a sixty mile stretch between the north end of Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg river. The commissioners marked out a sixty mile road, due north from the Lake of the Woods, with mile-stones.

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—The C.P.R., as in previous years, will this year handle seed grain in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories at one-half the regular freight rates. A dispatch despatching with this month will be issued this week.

Another party of 24 Northwest Mounted Police will leave Regina next week for Skagway.

E. Dodge, a well known city contractor, has assigned.

A Liberal convention for West Algonia will be held at Rat Portage on January 31.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—An English syndicate has been formed to erect palatial hotels at various points in Canada under one management. The syndicate will erect hotels at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

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WONDERFUL PROGRESS. Canada Is Going Ahead by Leaps and Bounds in Trade and Commerce.

A special to the Montreal Star from Ottawa says: "The aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the five months of the current fiscal year ending November 30, shows an enormous increase, being in excess over the same period of last year of nearly \$23,000,000.

The duty collected on imports shows a gratifying increase in amount. Following is a statement of the exports compared with the same five months of 1896, in which only the produce of Canada is given:

	1896.	1897.
Minerals	\$ 4,048,604	\$ 3,248,428
Fish	17,400,223	17,798,291
Animals and their products	21,595,491	25,974,907
Agricultural products	7,260,662	14,280,988
Manufactures	4,553,777	4,831,793
Miscellaneous	53,869	90,192
Total	\$60,739,227	\$74,896,897
Coin and bullion	229,580	486,032
Grand total	\$60,968,807	\$75,382,929

This shows an increase for the five months in the exports of domestic products and merchandise of \$14,414,479.

In addition there was exported of the produce of Canada, grain, stock, fish and bullion, \$5,028,296 in 1896, which had increased in 1897 to \$8,198,564, showing an increase under the head of nearly \$3,000,000. Foreign coin and bullion exported during the five months was in 1896 \$2,945,428 and in 1897 \$55,800.

Exports aggregate for the five months as follows: 1896, \$68,942,350; 1897, \$83,682,266.

Imports for the months compared with 1896, exclusive of coin and bullion, were as follows:

	1896.	1897.
Dutiable	\$27,346,000	\$27,346,000
Free	18,970,000	22,679,900
Total	\$46,316,000	\$50,025,900

The increase for the five months of 1897 was \$4,536,000. Imports of coin and bullion for the two periods was \$4,352,000 for 1896, and \$2,678,000 for 1897.

The duty collected on dutiable imports amounted for five months to \$8,594,000 compared with \$8,316,000 for 1896, or an increase for the five months of 1897 of \$278,000.

The aggregate trade for the total exports and imports entered for consumption for the five months of 1896 was \$112,085,000, and for the five months of 1897 it was \$124,604,900, showing an increase on the aggregate trade of Canada for the first five months of the present fiscal year of \$22,000,000.

The total increase, for the twelve months of the last fiscal year in the aggregate trade was about \$20,000,000, so that the increase for less than one half of the current year is greater than for the whole of last year. A noticeable feature in these returns is that the exports of agricultural produce, domestic, have doubled in five months of the current year. This fact is partly attributable no doubt to the high price of wheat.

Another noticeable feature is that notwithstanding glutting of American market with lumber prior to last August, exports of products of the forest from Canada keep well up, and in fact show an increase of \$400,000.