

ED SPOILS OF PIRATES.

Find Made on an Island Off the
Virginia Coast.

of treasures buried by the old, Laftite and Blackbeard gave interest to the Atlantic coast of Virginia, says the Commercial Gazette, and have been searched for these buried gold, but there is authentic record of no such discovery on the coast, the other in Virginia. New York Herald says he was furnished Pease's story of the treasure on the Atlantic ocean lying off the Virginia coast. There are two or three heavily wooded islands in the vicinity of the wreck, and was called by the name of a neighboring island being a dangerous place to wreck a man on and it is a terrible sight to see the island inhabited but by foxes, and other game. A trusty old sailor, who had a small cabin boat to bring her occasionally to the shore, one day, while walking on the beach, saw a yellow gleam in the sand, upon which he stepped and found a box, one end of which had fallen open, and he saw a number of small silver crucifixes. The old sailor's cabin and brought an empty bag which he filled with the coins, and razed the box to pieces to conceal it, set up a broken sailing the place, and started for the shore to give the treasure to his master.

He says that Mrs. Hetty was a pious woman, and that when she was a child she was often asked by her mother, and she was equaled by her terror that he had been the great treasure hunter, and he had been raised to the level of a pirate.

It was impossible for her to voyage to the island in an open boat, she would not trust Ben, nor would she trust the crew, and of a week the sea was calm and he to cross, but the sailing, the boat was blown off the coast, and a stretch of sand covered the beach, and he could not find the spot then.

After this misstress, it is said, she was never seen again.

Some of the gunners who have the island have also searched for the treasure, but it has never been found. The story is never being phrased, verbally, but the coins brought to her and that of the gold and her suspicious nature, and the fact that the poor fishermen on the coast, the moral of her story. When their number grows avenging they will be able to handle against the sea's iron chest.

LATEST BIBLE FINDS.

ts Discovered in a Monastery Near
Mecca.

over, a mountain of Arabia, near the city of Mecca, where the Mohammedans say where the Angel Gabriel delivered to him the first portion of the Koran, because of this belief, is called the Mountain of Revelation. At the highest peak of this mountain stands a monastery founded by 'Abd. Justinian, A.D. 528. Here live the monks of the Great Desert. For some time I learned from them that this old monastery contained valuable manuscripts; and Dr. Frederich Grose, a renowned explorer, had been to the place, and discovered manuscripts of the Koran. He obtained permission from the Turkish government to copy the manuscripts. Following interesting description of the monastery is given in *El-Monkhatat*, a popular magazine published in Cairo; and in the same issue is given a list of many of the manuscripts, says *El-Monkhatat*. He found it likewise too late to copy them. So he employed a native Arab to undertake the undertaking in which he, assistive-instruments, was eminently qualified.

The photographic plates submitted by him to the editor prove that the manuscripts are in ancient Arabic and Syriac languages, but the most important of them are in Arabic, which seems to be older than any of the original Holy Scriptures here mentioned. I was greatly puzzled by this manuscript, as we first saw its photographic edition. The handwriting was unreadable. Finally we discovered a key for deciphering it, and found it to be a part of the Koran. The Arabic text, as I asked him, etc., and ending, "I offer many things and be set at

Discovery of the key was principally by the occurrence of the *aleph*, that is, *Elias*, in the text. The language used is the Aramaic dialect prevalent in Syria at the time of and it is very probable that Dr. discovered the most ancient of all Evangelium manuscripts in the contemporaneous Aramaic translation. It could be interpolated here that according to Julius Furst, is the oldest of all Semitic dialects. The oldest of the Old Testament—Jeremiah x. Daniel ii. iv. v. vi. vii. and Ezra iv. viii. xviii. and vii. xlii.

the page of a translation of the Evangelium in the ancient language, which Dr. Grote's photograph has been taken from. The word was disseminated among them and they believed. — And many other things done by Jesus and his apostles. All the things with more books than it could hold. The holy Evangelium by John was written in the year 90. The Evangelium was finished in the middle of the year 100. The Evangelium for the owner, Stephanus, son of Antiochia, known by his name, was written in the year 100. When he received his copy of the holy book he became a monk and took the name of Stephanus. He was a monk, poor, low level, without virtue among the peasants as Sura, Frich, and the others. The fire of hell, which was described in the book, forgave the writer. Amen.

This happened in the year 438 of our era, and the copy is correct. The Evangelium of the Acts of Timothy, chapter 1, is as follows:

And the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the King of all things, etc.

manuscript shows traces or
style of writing of a man, is
of the same age as the manu-
or religious import, several refer
and philosophy. One of the doctor's
raphs reproduces a page from a med-
ical containing this bit of wisdom:
there is no way of producing harm
in the world caused, for balance result
e of the head!"

extract from another ancient written
"O man! when thou hast found
and desire to avoid the road that
perdition, take a care not to be re-
by the evil one!"

This strange manuscript of Psalms
produced Arabic and Syrian transla-
before us verse 8 and 9: "Come
the work of the Lord," etc., and "Om-
was to cease unto the end of th-

The Arabic manuscript contains the
re: "Whoever killeth a man is ex-
from inheritance."

A BIT OF CANADIAN HISTORY

to the Editor: "That two such remarkable men as Sir John and Sir John Macdonald should have existed at the same time and been politically affiliated together is a fact which will be remembered always be regarded as a sad coincidence for Canada. This unfortunate conjunction of sinister genius has caused such indefinable shades upon the nation's political horizon that the nation's most partial and lenient historian of the future will find it difficult to efface the memory of Sir John's misdeeds. One, born with a singular and unscrupulous aptitude for scheming, which manifested itself in the early stages of his political career and which developed into astonishing perfection and authority at its close, found in the other all the boldness, dash and unparalleled energy requisite to execute the most daring and audacious schemes. The sacrifice of the inalienable rights of the people was unrestricted away as the apple of his eye, the only consideration of the other being the pocket, both were engaged in the most fruitful in the history of the degree and the fullest extent their respective desires and ambitions. The fateful perihelion of this vicious Gemini in the political horizon of Canada, when the warm and brilliant glow of the sun was in its recent past, its light was essential to the progress and development, cast a deadly shadow upon the northern budding rose which made her drop, prevented her people from opening and discovering the truth in their concealed eyes and retarded the growth of the nation. The chilling blight of perdition, which these two worthy adopted as an expedient to gain power and wrest the government of the country from honest hands, was the most effective and efficient of all and effected the ruin of the nation. Hypocrisy manifested in the disguise of patriotism carried nothing for the evils it was inflicting upon Canada. The gratification of avarice and ambition was the sole motive of the two men. Sir John possessed to a remarkable degree that savior faith and personal magnetism which not only attracts friends but mollifies enemies and softens criticism. His lower nature constantly wandered to the lower notes of the keyboard of humanity. The things that he touched were the most sordid in the gamut. His knowledge of human nature was confined to the lower instincts of mankind, and his penalty could not attract the masses. His persuasion he bought at the expense of his own figure. In debauching men and constitutions his talent was unique and successful. Sir Charles, on the other hand, though he lacked the qualities pertaining to his departed colleague, was distinguished by a resonant voice, the effective and voluble delivery of an auctioneer and the integrity of the highwayman. Obtaining power in his native province in 1863, upon his return he quickly manifested himself in the construction of the Pictou railway. His dexterous manipulation of contracts and funds in connection with the Pictou branch earned him the title of "Briquet of the Pictou branch of Corruption." Sir Charles conferred upon him by late Mr. McLelan. Knowing he would be swept from power the moment he was exposed to the people he determined to destroy the political career of Sir Charles. He successfully accomplished his purpose by bribery and corruption, and a great constitutional measure of the generation was fastened upon the people of Nova Scotia without ever having been

The confederation of the Canadian provinces in 1867 brought these two destructive meteors toward each other. They combined the character of the meteor which destroyed the character of Sir John. Sir John saw an opportunity gratifying his inordinate love for power. Sir Charles saw a large and fruitful main for the active exercise of his talents and an opportunity of enriching himself and providing for his relatives at the public expense. And he determined, at whatever cost to the country, to realize his goal. The national stomach at this period was not encased in the indurated argument which surrounds it to-day, and when Sir John was convicted of applying the Canadian Pacific to the service of Sir Hugh Allan for \$350,000, and applying the proceeds to the purchase of bribes, public opinion demanded his dismissal. Lord Dufferin condemned

[illegible]

tional policy was devised solely with the

THE CURRENT IN A CONDUIT.

Plan of a Milwaukee Man for Operating Electric Cars.

Herulf F. Peterson of Milwaukee has, according to the testimony of electrical engineers, solved the problem of underground conduits for electric cable and has thereby struck the first effective blow at that monster of the city streets, the trolley car. All good and great inventions the Peterson conduit is of a very simple construction and has been seen the observer wonders why it has not been thought of by years ago and thereby prevented the making of an army of speculators out of the city. The trolley car, says the Chicago Tribune. Every since electricity was first employed for the propulsion of cars it has been the study of electrical workers to devise an underground conduit which would be safe and absolutely reliable.

Numbers of conduits have been devised, but the difficulty with all that has been tried thus far is that no provision was made against the accumulation of moisture and dirt in the conduit containing the electric conductors. A serious defect in the conduits that it has been impossible to prevent the condensation of moisture on the walls of the conduit and on the insulation. This moisture causes frequent groundings of the current to the ground. In fact, these objections to the conduit system have been so great that they have prevented the adoption of the conduit system, and the electric street railway companies have been struck to the death-dealing, fire-engines, water-pipes, and the like. The great trouble with the conduit system, because with its faults it thus far seemed to be the best and most practical method of applying electricity to the propulsion of cars.

The object of the Peterson invention is to overcome the objections to the conduit system, and to do this by the division of the conduit into two compartments. The conduit is located wholly beneath the ground

is made in sections which can be electrically wedged together, so that the cable can be attached to the top of the man hole. The cable is a longitudinal slot, the same as the cable conduit, for the purpose of admitting the contact carrying device, and the slot opens into one compartment of the contact. The contact is made of brass, and the dirt and water of the street is not permitted to fall, but no damage can be done to the electrical conductors, as the compartment is separated completely from the one containing the contact. No dirt or water enters compartments so protected but the contact device has an opening which carries a steel broom. This sweeps the dirt and water which fall into the compartment to man holes, which are located at convenient distances from the street.

The second or electrical compartment is covered with flexible material, wick is usually kept tightly closed, but wicks may be opened by the pulley which is attached to the contact arm of the car. This compartment is located on the line with the slot, so that no water drippings can ever strike it, but if they should, it is not a matter of consequence if they come into the first compartment and they would be swept away by the broom. Within this compartment constant circulation of air is kept up by means of a fan, which is used to prevent any moisture collecting on the ceiling or on the sides of the insulated supports. This circulation of air may be supplied by the moving cars or by a fan attached to the conduit at the power house. The fan is driven by a motor, which is connected to ordinary trolley wires which may be at any moment or be worn out by the friction, but they are steel contact rails, which can be divided into sections of any desirable length.

The third or heating compartment is the one which is charged with the positive current at the power house and the other turns the current, so that none of

THE BARREN LANDS.

Interesting Description of a Sec
the Northwest.

Mr. Malterner, of Spokane, Wash., returned from his trip to the Barren on Friday night. He left Edmond on April 25th, with Mr. Burrell, a game hunter and explorer, also from Spokane. They took with them two tent canoes and provisions for six weeks together with other necessities for the journey. In passing over the mountains between the Landing and Fort Chitchee the canoe in which Mr. Burrell was seated capsized. Several articles belonging to Mr. Malterner were lost, as were most of the provisions and paraphernalia. The canoe was successfully righted and the party was able to return after proceeding as far as Chipwyan, which fort was reached

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TUESDAY, OCT. 2—GRAND OPENING DAY and Civic Holiday—Bicycle Race Meet, Football Match and other interesting contests of strength and skill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3—AMERICA'S DAY—International Baseball Match, Seattle A. vs. British Columbia—Reception to Visitors from "Over the Line," and many special pleasing events.

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A Grand International Tug-of-War **Most Magnificent Military Manœuvres**
 Each Evening, to conclude Sat. eve; also Tug-of-War, Chinese, Japanese and Indians. By Local and Visiting Companies of
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and other Bands will furnish Music during the progress of the Exhibition.

The E. & N. Railway will give return fare from Nanaimo, Wellington, Etc., at \$2 for the week. The C.P.N. Co. will sell return tickets from Vancouver, New Westminster and points for \$2 for the week, and an Excursion return ticket for the Lacrosse Match for \$1 from Vancouver and New Westminster. C. P. Railway, single fare return from all points west of Donald.

The Barren Lands are about 250 miles from Fort Resolution. About 100 miles further, at a lake called Clinton Golden, the musk oxen are to be found.

A Lockport, Minn., hunter, Gordon Cummings and Harry Munro, hearing that a white man was to follow in their direction, left a letter directing Malterner to press on and overtake them. Mr. Malterner received the letter three days later. Cummings and Harry Munro, however, thought he might be an explorer or miner, little thinking that he was on a similar trip as himself. When last seen Gordon Cummings was wearing a shoe on one foot and a moccasins on the other.

McKenley, the Hudson Bay agent at Fort Resolution, considered the skin a very fine one. The fact of this bear being in such a small hole was a very interesting thing. It was about 14th snow how very long these animals are able to live without food for the time they hibernate in the fall. The only other animal seen up there was the red squirrel, which is seen as far north as Alaska.

Several ptarmigan were shot in a summer plumage, dark brown feathers with white tipped wings. Other birds not were loons, of which there were two varieties, a few geese and a very few ducks.

Mr. Malterner left Fort Resolution July 27th, and passed Nagel and passed on their way to Edmonton at Fort McMurray on August 8th. He left his gun and traps at Fort Resolution.

28th, they were stopped by ice and were obliged to wait ten days until the ice broke up. They then crossed the portage that goes into Artillery lake, and on the 17th of July they came across ice, very strong, some of it still covered with white snow. They continued on to the west side of Artillery lake, where there is a little timber, and continued on till they came to Gordon Cummings' party's boat, which was up where they were, and out on their inland trip. The Cummings party had rations for about two months, but it is not likely that they would risk being away from their boat more than six weeks, as there is no possibility of getting food when the supply taken out is exhausted. The same thing could occur from unforeseen circumstances, and every allowance for such must be made.

Mr. Malternier here found that the delay caused by the ice and the supplies running short would not permit him to travel one hundred miles into the Barren Lands with safety. He, with his Indian guide, therefore returned.

He described the Barren Lands as exceedingly rocky and very difficult to travel in. The rocks and ground are covered with lichen, which when dry is hard and as beautiful as coral, but when wet is quite soft and sponge like. This moss is the food of the reindeer or caribou and is the source of numbers of mosquitoes and flies.

During the summer months the dike along Indian river, Florida, can be pointed in any other place on the coast to question. Housekeepers are at wits' end to keep the pests from coming. Usually outside the mosquito happens a "mosquito switch" made

The deer had evidently only preceded them a short distance, as several wolves of a grizzly brown color, differing from a timber wolf and coyote, were seen. These wolves follow up the caribou when they go north, and were an indication that the deer were not far away.

Fur bearing animals are exceedingly rare. The beaver is not found much more than Fort Resolution district. The wood buffalo lives in a southwesterly direction, and bears are very seldom seen.

On July 15 a large bear was killed. The fur in perfect season and just as bruin had come out of his winter quarters. Mr. Malteux was very kind to send him, and found it very useful in his after

Many houses have the front porch directly screened in so that the people can enjoy the evening air and listen to the humming of the screen.

Lack of vitality and color-matter is the blemish of the fairer sex.

Gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Resto to prevent baldness and grayness.