Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Although Russia consents to concede Zulfikar pass, she will not have a boundary line drawn to the north of the pass directly eastward on the second range of hills as proposed by the English. There will be little advantage in assigning to the ameer the Zulfikar pass so long as Russia would be left in possession of many other passes which can be easily made practicable for artillery. There are at least four, which are quite as good as Zulfikar. It is said that few miles to the north there are two very good passes—Gerenat and Dahana, besides other defiles, which with a little expenditure of money can be fairly passable military highways; and it is because Russia finds that, if she is permitted to fix the boundary where she now proposes, she will be practically as well off without as with the Zulfikar pass, she makes this proposal. The Afghans possess both sides of the Paropamisus mountains, and these the ameer must rely upon as the only natural bulwark of his possessions on the northwest. The danger is not the advance of the ameer upon Russian empire, but the contrary; and the natural defences ought to be left to the weaker party. It is all the more just because the whole of these regions formed, until the aggressions of Russia began, a part of the ameer's territory. The London Advertiser says the ameer has in a great degree allowed the Indian government to decide what his northwestern frontier shall be, because he relies upon the government of India to assist him in maintaining the integrity of his dominion, and the government of India, having declared that these passes should remain in his possession. Possessing these military and strategical considerations, it is not likely that the English administration will agree to any more contracted or less defensible delimitation.

NOT "THE POOREST DESIGN."

In an item in yesterday's Times the assertion is made that "while the government undoubtedly adopted the lowest tender they at the same time adopted the poorest design for Point Ellice bridge." Will the Times explain how it comes to know that such is the case? We are in a position to state that as usual the Times is fibbing. The design adopted, while not as massive as one or two of those accompanying the highest tenders, (one having been for an all-iron bridge) was not only not the poorest, but was a great deal better and stronger than that accompanying the next lowest tender which would have taken $8000 more to build; and in comparison with the design adopted by Mr. Adams, the lowest local tenderer, it was neither better nor worse, it being of the same class. Mr. Adams *did not* send in a plan but tendered on plans and specifications adopted by the government for the Thompson river bridge on which tenders were called last winter. The designs of the two bridges are similar, the one being as good as the other. Mr. Adams' tender, however, was $7000 higher than that which was accepted and he who will say, outside of the Times and Standard and Mr. Adams, who will dare to say—that the government did wrong in securing such a bridge at such a cost? The Times must indeed be hard pressed when it has to defend to the expediency of telling a deliberate untruth in order to bolster itself up in the false position which even its own friends confess it has placed itself concerning this bridge matter in its feverish anxiety to detract from the government the credit which is fairly due to it.

CANADIAN BANKS.

The bank statement for July shows total assets of $221,790,223, and total liabilities of $141,675,306. The immediately available assets at the end of July last were $48,065,245, which was $6,435,400 more than at the end of June, 1885, and $748,130 more than at the end of July, 1884. The total loans at the end of last July were $163,267,895, which was $1,191,104 more than at the end of June, last, and $1,593,546 more than at the end of July, 1884. Total discounts to public were at the end of July last, $124,630,973, which is $1,098,283 less than at the end of June last, and $2,259,767 less than at the end of July, 1884. Notes and debts overdue, secured and unsecured, were $181,275 more at the end of July last than at the end of June last, and $519,805 less than at the end of July, 1884. Notes in circulation were at the end of July last $29,607,902, which is $84,902 less than at the end of June last and $1,544,600 more than at the end of July, 1884. Loans to corporations were at the end of July last $19,502,993, which is $1,376,336 more than at the end of June last, and $3,776,714 more than at the end of July, 1884. Net balance between banks of Canada and their agents, and other banks in foreign countries and the United Kingdom were $13,417,603 in favor of Canadian banks at the end of July last, which is $3,999,649 more than at the end of June last, and $2,033,043 more than at the end of July, 1884. Total deposits were at the end of July $107,988,901, against $104,567,000 in June last, and $102,120,100 in July, 1884. Deposits by the people were $99,062,000 in July last, which was $4,031,592 more than in June, and $5,137,273 more than in July, 1884. Altogether a very good exhibit.

THE CHINESE.

Judge Sawyer of San Francisco has just delivered a remarkable judgment. He has given the right of appeal under the Chinese restriction act to Chinamen who were forbidden to land at San Francisco. The California press are very hostile and declare that the decision practically renders the restriction act void. The Chinese having broken down the last barrier may be expected to pour into America in an ever-increasing volume.

Foul Bay Road.

To the Editor:—With your permission I would like to draw attention to a matter in connection with the beautiful summer resort at Foul Bay. On all the maps of the city and environs which I have seen, a public road is shown as running from the beach northwards, while on visiting the spot one finds the road ending at its junction with the drive coming round from the cemetery, and instead of the open roadway to the beach a gate is placed across the road and the balance is used as pasturage. If a road exists in that locality the gate certainly ought to be done away with; and if no road is provided for it is a great pity, as the numbers visiting the spot bear testimony to its loveliness as a bathing ground for children and ladies, the gently sloping beach making it one of the safest places around the city. As the matter stands it is very unsatisfactory,—a person never being quite certain as to whether a trespass is being committed or not. This could be easily remedied by the owners being requested to fence in what belongs to them.

B.

The Princess of Wales Snubs Her Husband and the Lily.

All the London society journals denounce the Lonsdale Chetwynd fight in the most unequivocal terms, and Lord Lonsdale, who is a brother to the dissipated character who was the first husband of Mrs. Langtry's friend, Lady de Grey (Gladys Lady Lonsdale), is generally condemned. As for Mrs. Langtry, she was subjected three days later to the greatest slight that could be inflicted upon a woman in her position, a deliberate cut from the Princess of Wales, who is not the plastic doll in the Prince's hands that some people imagine. This episode occurred at the Coombe House, where Lady Archibald Campbell and her pastoral players were giving their last performance of "The Faithfulle Shepherdesse." The Prince of Wales entered into conversation with Mrs. Langtry, who dropped the usual quaint curtsey with which royalty is received; the Princess of Wales had turned her back and was talking to someone else. A hundred eyes watched the group. It has often been said, and not unjustly, that the Prince of Wales is remarkable for his tact, but even the most distinguished social warriors sometimes lose their heads where a pretty woman's interests are concerned, and at this moment, if any, Mrs. Langtry needed the consolation of royal favor. The Prince plucked the Princess by the sleeve, after saying to Mrs. Langtry in quite a loud voice, "Oh, the Princess would like to tell you—." The Princess turned around, surveyed Mrs. Langtry quite as though she did not see her, gave so slight a bow that the inclination of the head was almost imperceptible, and then deliberately turned her back and resumed her conversation with her friends. It was the hottest day of the season, but the thermometer seemed to drop a hundred degrees; the Prince looked exquisitely foolish, Mrs. Langtry's confusion was painful to behold, and the social axe had fallen! But this new scandal may help the Lily's theatrical interests, which have of late begun to languish.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The Dissolution of Parliament.

English Politics—Mr. Gladstone

London, Aug. 16.—The session of this Parliament having ended every one seems needlessly eager to look forward rather than back. This is perhaps due to sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, whose administration and practically his political life comes to a close amid the mists which hide for a moment its great permanent achievement. The wonder is that he still holds his undisputed position after the recent extraordinary succession of events discrediting the Liberal Government, setting aside the Egyptian war itself, which have come like

A SERIES OF WELL-AIMED BLOWS.

The fall of Khartoum, the death of Gordon, Grahame's bloody raids, collapse of the Berber railway, the necessity for the Egyptian loan, the incident of the Bosphore-Egyptian, the Penjdeh conflict, the enormous vote of credit, the disputes in the Cabinet over the Crimes' Act, the circumstances of the government defeat, and finally the discovery of gross mismanagement in the Admiralty accounts. But calm and wise politicians express confidence that the mists, painfully thick as they are, will not long obscure the full recognition of the work of the party so splendidly rallied from Midlothian.

THE USUAL CEREMONIES

attended prorogation yesterday. Blackrod came through the lobbies with his suite, the door of the Commons was closed in his face. Three knocks were given with a smile; he was admitted, delivered the summons, and walked out backwards bowing every third step. The procession with the speaker and Sergeant bearing the mace followed by the Commons returned to the House of Lords. The spectacle there would make a success in a comic opera. The Royal Commissioners in scarlet robes, ermine wigs, and cocked hats, huddled together on a bench not nearly long enough for them reading, the Clerk calling the titles of a heap of bills with profound obeisance before and after each, the Clerk of Parliament turning after each to the Commons and saying in Norman French "La reyne Le Veuit." The

LITTLE DUTCH CHANCELLOR,

as Gifford is called, reading the Queen's speech seated. All seems more like one of Gilbert and Sullivan's productions than anything else, and prompts enquiry, how long will the coming Democracy tolerate this interesting but expensive survival of old forms? In the lobby afterwards everybody—members, official journalists, policemen, all—were saying good bye to one another, wishing pleasant holidays. Members who will never sit again lingered sadly as long as possible, especially Charles H. Warton was almost in tears to think he would never block any more bills, and Callan was raging because thwarted of the opportunity to implicate Harcourt in every scandal of the year but the last. Then the sergeant locks the doors.

How Oil Cloth Is Made.

[Philadelphia Call.]

The palette of the artist who paints the bright figures upon oil cloth is a round, revolving table, about ten feet in diameter with checks of red, yellow, brown and other colors in a row around the edge. The artist's brush is a block eighteen inches square. There may be seven colors in the pattern. If so, he uses seven blocks. Round whisks the block circular palette, down presses the block, "thump, thump, thump" goes the iron palette, and the ochre and the vermilion are impressed on the burlap. The foundation of the goods is burlap, made of jute. All of it is imported from Dundee, Scotland. It is a coarse, gauzy substance. You can easily see through it. Its first treatment is starching.

It runs over twenty-two steam drums, and is thoroughly impregnated with tapioca. Then the ground paint is put on a brown or perhaps a tan color. The best goods receive seven coats of paint. After each coat, the cloth goes through a scouring machine, which works the paint in and smooths it. Then the printers take the cloth and stamp the figures on it. The printer stands before a table on which the cloth is laid. Each color is put on separately. A block containing the lines for all the red used in the pattern is laid on the thin bed of paint on the revolving palette, above described, and then carefully stamped on the cloth. The first impression leaves a skeleton of the figure.

When the artist has turned his palette around once, all the six or seven colors have been stamped on the piece, and the pattern appears in its entirety. Then the cloth is moved forward and the process is repeated for another row of figures. The blocks are made of rock maple. Printing is an operation that requires nicety of touch and experience. The printers are paid by the piece. A good man can print three thirty-five yard pieces a day. After having been printed, the cloth goes to the "bakery," where it is hardened by being dried on racks in a hot room. The next process is varnishing and the last is trimming. It is six or eight weeks after the burlap is starched before it is well hardened and packed for shipment.

The "Prominent Citizen."

[The Current.]

The "prominent citizen" has no mission upon earth except to maintain his own notoriety as such, and he should therefore be easily dispensed with. His presence is a discouragement to the young and ambitious men of his community who are eager for opportunities to do something for the public good. He is constantly seeking and getting the best seat in the boat to the discomfort of those who have greater reason to be similarly favored. He always secures the most desirable positions on the stage of a convention hall, though attending only to show himself, while men deeply interested are forced to clamor for admission to remote corners of the galleries.

He is the most striking specimen of the American tuft-hunter. He is always aggressively selfish. He never proposes anything, but always seeks to get alongside of those who do. He is every ready to sign petitions and to contribute his name, but he signs few checks and contributes little money. Altogether, he is an excrescence that should be cut off.

Hoffed-Down Vividness.

[Chicago Ledger.]

A boy's description of having a tooth pulled was the best example of boiled down vividness ever given: "Just before it killed me the tooth came out." Nothing in language could express the idea better.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

Montreal, Aug. 21.—William Blink, confectioner, Notre Dame street, got into a quarrel in Connor's saloon with some men, one of whom stabbed him in the neck, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The man is known and will be arrested when Blink's deposition is taken.

Robinson, the defaulter, who fled from St. John, N. B., in May last, and was afterward discovered in Mexico, has been handed over to the Canada authorities. The banks have expended $10,000 in bringing him to justice.

An elderly couple of sisters residing here are reported by their tradesmen to have shut themselves up since the smallpox scare, only taking in provisions left on the stoop.

A fire broke out this morning in the Bell Telephone Company's works. The flames worked up through the premises of the Bank Note Co. causing a damage estimated at $30,000, against full insurance.

Alphonso Lippe, 18 years old, after saving his brother from drowning at Lachine, was carried away by the current and drowned.

Stratford, Aug. 19.—George Moses was hitching horses yesterday to a wagon when the animals took fright and, in starting to run, the pole of the wagon caught Moses' nose, tearing it off with half his face. Little hopes of recovery are entertained.

Sandwich, Aug. 20.—Dr. McCormick, of Fellex Island, has been failed here for 30 days in default of paying a fine of $200 for practising without a license. He had practiced in the island for 20 years.

Orangeville, Aug. 20.—White (conservative) and Allison (liberal) were today nominated to contest Cardwell.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—All the papers this morning contain laudatory notices of the appointment of Geo. Dickson to the principalship of Upper Canada College.

Belleville, Aug. 19.—Another shooting affray is reported from the vicinity of the village of Trenton. It occurred on Sunday evening last, about a mile from the village, when John Wood shot and wounded Wm. Bradley. Bradley and Wood's wife eloped together last spring, putting up at Detroit, Mich. Wood got on their track in June and followed them up, and after imprisoning them, allowed his wife to accompany him to her former home, where, it is reported, she made an attempt to poison him a few weeks ago. Last Saturday young Bradley returned also. The next day Mrs. Wood, the mother of twelve children, made some excuse to leave home and wended her way to meet her paramour. Wood, being very suspicious, followed with his rifle, unobserved, keeping out of sight in the woods. He came suddenly upon them both, not far from Bradley's home, and he raised his rifle to shoot his wife first, but she held up her child to shield herself and cried for mercy. Bradley sprang behind a tree calling to Wood not to dare shoot, and the same instant discharged two shots from a 32-calibre revolver at him in rapid succession. Wood was exposed to his fire, but Bradley being under cover Wood could see a part of his right shoulder, and sent a bullet at it. The ball entered in front and made its exit between the point of the shoulder and the spine. Bradley ran for the house, Wood firing two shots more at him without effect. Bradley is still alive, and is expected to recover. Wood immediately came to Trenton and gave himself up to the authorities, but owing to the circumstances he was advised to enter a complaint against the wounded man, which he did, and then returned home.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Pound-Maker, the Cree Indian chief, One-Arrow, another chieftain, and a dozen half-breed rebels, late members of Riel's council at Batoche, arrived this evening from Regina, en route to Stoney Mountain penitentiary. They were in irons and firmly manacled and in charge of a detachment of mounted police. An immense crowd was at the station to witness the arrival. The prisoners were driven through the city to Fort Osborne, where they will remain until the train leaves for Stoney Mountain in the morning.

Simcoe, Aug. 20.—A very serious riot occurred here last night. A man named Houck, of Houghton, has been laying several complaints against hotel-keepers throughout the county for violating the Scott act, and last evening he had one of the hotel-keepers of Simcoe up before Police Magistrate Matheson. He based his complaint on receiving liquor from the accused, which he obtained by pretending he was sick and appealing to his generosity. He succeeded in obtaining a little after considerable persuasion, for which the hotelkeeper would receive no pay. After the court was adjourned they left Houck in the magistrate's office, as there was a large crowd around and he did not like to face it. Instead of dispersing the crowd grew larger and more demonstrative, and commenced throwing stones through the window at Houck, who threw them back, and having armed himself with an axe he awaited the foremost of the crowd, which now showed signs of forcing the building. The first one to enter the room was a young man named Mark Alway, who received an ugly gash on the leg with the axe, and was rescued with difficulty by the crowd. The crowd then shattered every window in the building and made a general rush by all the doors and succeeded in capturing Houck, and as the front door was locked they threw him bodily through the front window into the street. They then gave him a good pounding, and had not some of the citizens interfered and taken him under their protection, they would have doubtless landed him in the creek. When rescued he had two ribs broken and several bruises about the face and body.

Montreal, Aug 20.—One of the most destructive fires that has occurred here for a considerable time past took place today on Craig street, in the centre of the business part of the city. The conflagration originated in the massive four storey building occupied as a bowling alley on the first-storey, on the second by the Bell Telephone Company, and on the other two flats by the Canada Bank Note Lithograph Company. How it commenced in the second flat is a mystery, but it spread so fast that it soon had the premises in its grasp and destroying the contents of the whole building, which consisted chiefly of costly machinery. The loss to the Bank Note Company is estimated at over $100,000. The loss to the Bell Telephone Company is $30,000, insured for $25,000. Nathaniel Bradley, a watchman who was sleeping on the fourth flat after his night's vigil, was suffocated by smoke, and his body was burned to a cinder when found in the ruins.

Confessions of a Smoker.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

Yes, it is a terrible bondage. It is a slavery. Yes, I inhale the smoke and blow it out again. It is very silly, is it not? I do the same thing with my breath. Away with this useless breath. Some breaths are much pleasanter far, far away. Why do I smoke cigars? Because I am the biggest, and the cigar cannot help itself. It is an economical habit, the smoke of the cigar keeps the moths out of my hair.

Then I use tobacco to preserve human life. Science tells me that three drops of the oil of tobacco placed upon the tongue of a rattlesnake or dog will kill either or both of them in a minute. I tremble to think how many times I walked in the very shadow of death before I began to carry a plug of tobacco around with me. Now when I meet a mad dog I am secure. He may bite me, but I will kill him. The cannibal who eats me will dream that night that he got hold of the wrong prescription.

Barbadoes Chicken Thieves.

[Chicago Herald.]

The negroes in Barbadoes are inveterate thieves. A hen-roost is it almost impossible to preserve from them, and if they get into one they will sweep it clean. Their mode of proceeding on such occasions is as follows: Having obtained an entry, they seize each bird from its perch, put its head under its wing, and whirl the unfortunate fowl round and round in the air five or six times. The result of this is that the bird remains torpid and apparently lifeless, and is thus easily stowed away in a bag without danger of unnecessary cackling.

STAGE DECEPTIONS.

Explanation of "Pepper's Ghost"—How Ventriloquism Is Performed.

The Ghost "Materialized" by Means of Mirrors and Plate Glass—How the Ventriloquist "Throws" His Voice.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The phenomena of optical illusion have been made use of to a considerable extent upon the stage within the last few years. One of the most curious exhibitions of this sort is known as "Pepper's Ghosts," which takes its name from Mr. Pepper, an English physicist, who first conjured up the spook, and to whom the original invention and manufacture of a real specter must be attributed. The ghost in question is no "materialized" spirit, but, although one sees it walk upon the stage and act its part, it is of so immaterial a constitution that the individual whom it comes to haunt cleaves it with his sword, as if it were so much empty air, and actually walks through the spectre. When this marvel was first exhibited in London the public flocked to see it, and great was the wonder thereat. The mystery is, however, easily explained.

Every one has observed that a pane of window-glass, though transparent, reflects the rays of light to a certain extent, so that, while admitting the light from the street it returns also a faint image of objects in the room. If it is dark outside the reflection is more distinct. When this is understood the explanation of the trick is very simple. The actors on the stage are seen through a large plate of transparent glass, placed in an inclined position, and leaning toward the audience at an angle of forty-five degrees. The transparency of the glass prevents the spectators in the dim light from perceiving it. Beneath the stage, out of sight, and facing a large mirror inclined parallel with the plate of glass above, is the real figure of which the ghost is the "eidolon" or image.

Upon this figure, out of the sight of the audience, is shown the vivid glare of an oxy-hydrogen lime-light. When this light is turned on, the illuminated figure is reflected in the mirror, and from the mirror a bright image of the object is cast upon the glass plate facing the audience. To the audience, however, this image does not appear as if thrown on the glass, but as if standing some distance back on the stage, just as the reflection of objects seen in a window-pane seems projected out into the street. Thus the reflection of a sheet-clad figure below the stage may be made to walk the boards, a very realistic spectre. The impalpitonal and unsubstantial character of the image is due to its seeming transparency and to the manner in which it is caused to melt away by diminishing the brightness of the light which falls on the real person. In the same way a skeleton or other ghostly object may be projected upon the stage.

This sort of spectre had been found remarkably effective when employed to represent the ghost in "Hamlet." The effect of the old Dane's disembodied spirit, gliding across the stage and finally vanishing, is extremely weird. An equally realistic effect has been produced by the appearance of a real ghost of Banquo in Macbeth's chair when the latter, pointing to the spectre, shrieks: "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake your gory locks at me!"

The human ear might be regarded, from the same hypercritical standpoint, as a defective instrument. It is true at all events that the ear is readily deceived, as the illusions of ventriloquism clearly prove. It is popularly supposed that the ventriloquist actually "throws" his voice so that the sounds are in reality made to emanate from any given point desired. The absurdity of this will at once appear if it be considered that the sounds uttered are formed by the vocal organs of the performer and can only proceed from them.

The illusions of ventriloquism depend entirely upon the inaccuracy of the ear in determining the point from which a sound emanates. If one is in a strange neighborhood and hears church bells ringing, it is frequently impossible for him to be sure from which point of the compass the chimes reach the ear. If one is approaching a street corner on foot and hears the jingle of the car-bells on the cross-streets, he is usually puzzled to know which way the car is coming. The ventriloquist's art consists in so altering his natural voice as to give it when it reaches the audience an artificial effect, which makes it appear as if it came from some point distant from its actual source.

Any one can, with practice, ventriloquize a little. The ventriloquial voice is produced by speaking behind the closed teeth, without moving the lips, the tongue being pressed against the roof of the mouth. An unnatural voice is the result, and that, together with the immobility of the lips, is the first element of the deception. The attention of the audience is directed to the point from which the sound is expected to proceed, and the performer so modulates his words that when they reach the audience they have as nearly as possible the same sound effects as they would have if they proceed from the point indicated. The ventriloquist pretends that there is a man in a trunk on the stage, and a smothered voice is heard which actually seems to come from inside the trunk. He shouts to an imaginary person behind the flies and the answer is returned faintly.

The deception depends upon the expectant attention of the audience, and the skill with which the counterfeit sound-effects are produced. The ear is not sufficiently accurate in determining the direction of a sound to enable the audience to be sure of its exact source. Thus puppets are made to wag their jaws and appear to talk while the ventriloquist, holding them on his knee, carries on a conversation in two or three assumed voices behind his teeth.

Health Rules for Winter.

[Farm and Fireside.]

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold air.

Keep the back—especially between the shoulder-blades—well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

After exercises of any kind never ride in an open carriage, or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even to life.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taking a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.

Gen. Beauregard.

[London Times.]

By the bulk of educated Englishmen Gen. Beauregard is thought of principally, if not solely, as the commander who bombarded Fort Sumter into surrender, thus striking the first blow in the civil war. His French name and origin, together with the fact that the feat above mentioned though accomplished with an almost nominal loss, was yet much vaunted, caused many non-Americans to look upon the general as rather a tinsel hero, to be forthwith dismissed from the memory, especially as the government of Richmond never sought to make him play a secondary part. As a matter of fact, he was actively employed throughout the war in the most important posts, displayed remarkable talent and energy, and really merits to be classed among the most able of the commanders employed on both sides. Of late his reputation, in spite of misrepresentation by interested persons, has been steadily growing, and we should not be surprised if impartial military critics eventually placed him at the head of the list.

Book-Shaped Menus.

At an eastern dinner recently the menus were in the form of a book of antique leather, with a solid silver clasp. There were nine pages to the book, each page representing a course, and beautifully illuminated in oil.

CHARGE OF THE TEXANS

In the Battle of Valverde, N. M., at the First of the War.

[Philadelphia Times.]

A narrative of the battle of Valverde, fought near Fort Craig, in New Mexico, on the 21st of February, 1862, appears in the current number of The Times. Some of the scenes are described so vividly as to warrant the repetition of several paragraphs here. The writer, Lieut. Cook, then of the regular army, says: About 3 o'clock p. m. Col. Canby and staff arrived. He assumed command and at once proceeded to make new dispositions, at which we were all well pleased, for we had been standing still in one position now for some two hours and were all very impatient thereat.

Col. Carson's regiment was stationed below the bend in the river facing eastward. To his left was Pino, the militia commander, with his forces. Hall's battery, which remained all day in one position, was moved to the front across the river. McRae's battery was moved one-fourth of a mile up the river and advanced a little in its front was a small cleared space of perhaps two acres, beyond which the woods were thick, but the enemy could be seen moving among the trees in considerable force, and it was known that he had some movement which was soon to be made. Twelve guns began to shell them, and at this moment the report came that Hall's battery was threatened. Canby fearing that, in case of a charge upon Hall, Pino's regiment of militia would not stand its ground (there being but two small companies of regulars with it) detached three companies of the Fifth infantry, under Capt. Wingate, to go in double quick to its relief. This was a fatal error, for no sooner had these troops been sent away than a body of the enemy, 1,000 strong, was seen to emerge from the woods into the clearing in front of McRae, making directly for him. He double loaded his guns with grape and canister and fired as rapidly as possible on the advancing foe, but the distance was so short that the pieces were aimed too high and did no execution.

Right on they came in spite of opposition, yelling like so many denizens of the infernal regions who had just made their escape. Armed with doubled-barreled shot-guns, six-shooters and bowie-knives, they waited until at short range, when they discharged their shot-guns at the artillerists with murderous effect. Then when their guns were empty they threw them away and mixed with the men at the cannon in a hand-to-hand encounter, using their pistols and knives. Our men did all that flesh and blood could do to save their battery, but the odds was more than four to one against them, and therefore in a fight of this kind but one termination was possible. Those who were not killed or wounded were driven with their supporters into the river together. Many were shot in the water while crossing, and their bodies were carried away by the current. Those who escaped, when they reached the other side, reformed their ranks and marched away towards the fort, their own guns hurling shot and shell after them to expedite their movements.

When Canby saw that McRae's battery was to be charged by the enemy he sent a hasty order for Wingate to return, but by the time that officer got the order he had all he could attend to in repulsing a squadron of cavalry that was charging him. They came on at a gallop with drawn sabres, making the woods resound with their usual demoniac yells. They, no doubt, expected to scare the blue coats into taking to their heels for safety, but that battalion happened to be made of the kind of material that does not do that sort of fighting. They stood their ground until the enemy was within fifty yards of them, when the captain's voice rang out clear and sharp, "Fire!" and the report which followed was as if one man had pulled all the triggers at once. When the smoke cleared away we looked for one moment at the heap of dead and wounded horses and men, but saw no enemy to oppose us. A second order to retirn now came from Canby, almost instantly followed by another saying that the battery was gone and for us to fall back across the river as quickly as possible.

An Eccentric River.

[Chicago Herald.]

The Reese river valley, in western Nevada, is about 150 miles long, but the river itself is very much longer. The valley was evidently not intended to fit the river, but the river to fit the valley. In fact, that eccentric stream runs over and about the valley, up and down, sideways and all other ways, considerably on the surface, but frequently taking a dive and disappearing through some subterranean channel for miles at a stretch. The stream runs in a continuous series of bold curves and angles, without one straight section of a dozen yards in its whole length. If pulled out straight it would be forty times as long as the valley.

Spain's Queer Newspaper.

[Boston Herald.]

La Correspondencia of Madrid, Spain, has the largest circulation of any paper published at the capital. Everybody reads it, and from the universality of its perusal, it is facetiously called the "Spanish nightcap," because no one is supposed to have gone to bed without having read it entirely through. And it must be read through, for it is the most extraordinary hodgepodge and olla podrida ever printed as a newspaper. It is a newspaper rather than paper of opinion. The staff consists of a dozen bright reporters and no editor. The reporters scour the capital and pick up every item of interest, cabinet resignations, the accident to your washerwoman, the illness of the king, the latest earthquake news, the price of eggs, the opening of a new cafe, a Carlist rising in the north, the burglary of a shop, an excursion party to Alcantara, the gossip of society, the latest club scandal, the running away of a horse, a convention of wine merchants—everything, in fact, that occurs and can be printed and put in print. This is La Correspondencia.

The reporters bring in their news like so many bees coming home honey-laden. They put their copy, written at the clubs, or hastily penciled in memorandum-books on the streets, into a black leather bag at the office. When the composing-room runs out of copy to set, the foreman goes to the black bag and helps himself to a handful of manuscript. It is all set and all printed without any regard to order or typographical display. You read it because you know that in its crowded columns is everything of note occurring at the capital. You read every line, for if you skip at all the very bit of news you want may be the one skipped. The circulation of this paper is rated at 200,000 daily, and on occasion at 300,000. It is the vivid portrait of Madrid life; the doings of the world of Spain are pictured in its pages. Nothing is too small, nothing too great for the reporters of La Correspondencia. It is the ideal newspaper, composed of news pure and simple.

A Reminiscence.

[Harlem Times.]

"My dear, look below," said a Harlem man, just as he passed to the bridge with his wife and gazed at a long procession of barges. "Such is life—the tug is like a man working and toiling, while the barge, like women, are"—"I know" interrupted Mrs. G., sardidly, "the tug does the blowing and the barges bear the burdens."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1885,

WILL BE HELD AT

The Grounds of the Association

NEW WESTMINSTER,

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

1ST AND 2ND OCTOBER.

CAPT. IRVING, MANAGER OF THE C. P. N. Line of Steamers, has kindly consented

To Carry Exhibitors and Exhibits to from the Exhibition

AT HALF RATES!

from 30th September to 3rd October, inclusive.

au12dw W. D. FERRIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE

AN IMPROVED FARM OF 250 ACRES AT Cowichan. For particulars enquire of or address F. INWOOD, Somenos. Cowichan.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1858. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. 1885.

STORAGE & FORWARDING

—AT—

SPENCES BRIDGE.

HAVING RETURNED TO SPENCES BRIDGE, I am now prepared to

RECEIVE, STORE AND FORWARD GOODS

To Cariboo and all points on the road and Nicola. Goods entrusted to my care will be forwarded with dispatch. Parties shipping goods through me will please mark—"Care W. B. G., Spences Bridge."

W. B. GLADWIN.

Spences Bridge, 20th April, 1885. ap22dw2m

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which can be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

and our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1881, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS—TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B. C.

eod dw

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

T. & B.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE

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CHEMAINUS SAW MILL,

CHEMAINUS, B. C.

CROFT & ANCUS

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY LUMBER of every description. Orders by mail promptly filled. Consulting Engineers. Sole Agents for Garrett & Son's Engines and Agricultural Machinery, and A. Ransome & Co.'s, Wood Working Machinery.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE IS

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EIGHT PAGES

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64 COLUMNS

—OF—

READING MATTER

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

HAS BEEN

REDUCED

—TO—

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Year,

One Dollar and a Half per Six Months

Seventy-Five Cents per Three Months,

POSTAGE FREE!

To any part of the Dominion, the United States or the United Kingdom.

REMITTANCES by Postal Order Postage Stamps, Draft, or Cash.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO.

We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Samples will be sent free by applying to L. & E. WERTHEIMER, 306 AND 308 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.

The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. jy4dw

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CAMPBELL & LEMON,

IMPORTING DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INSURANCE AGENTS & GENERAL BROKERS

EAGLE PASS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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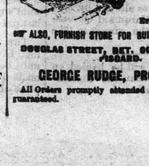


MONUMENTS

TABLETS

TOMBS, MANTEL

FURNITURE

WORK,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ALSO, FURNISH STONE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES. DOUGLAS STREET, BET. GORDONART AND FIGARD.

GEORGE RUDGE, PROPRIETOR.

All Orders promptly attended to and satisfactorily executed. no8dwtfm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be overestimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely regained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Too much cannot be said in its favor." E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints." Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a number of years, and have no hesitation in recommending it. It is an admirable preparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

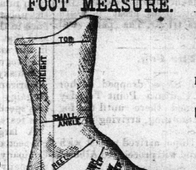
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

FOOT MEASURE.



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BOOT AND SHOE STORE

has received, direct from Europe, a choice Lot of Fine Leathers, comprising

FRENCH CALF, PORPOISEHIDE,

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and is prepared to fill orders for all classes of

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WHITE LABOR ONLY IS EMPLOYED.

Also an Immense Quantity of Good Quality

EASTERN MANUFACTURED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing HOWARD'S FINE GOSSAMERS, PACKARD & CO'S, COX, YOUNG & GARDINER'S, J. & T. COUSINS, SALLER, LEWIN & CO'S, J. & T. BELL'S, LENOIR & FRERES, and many others.

A choice selection of Leggings, Gaiters, Genuine Patent Leather Pumps, Lawn Tennis Shoes, Running Shoes, Bycicle Shoes, Cricket Spads, &c., &c.

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