

KODAKS OF KOOTENAY.

Gleanings from the Land of Galena, Gold and Silver.

Nelson Tribune.

John M. Burke is still at Spokane endeavoring to raise funds to reopen his bank at Kaslo.

New Denver has four "hotels" at which liquid refreshments can be procured and only three at which square meals can be had.

Kaslo now has a good wharf and warehouse; one that at a cost of \$50,000 is now being built on all freight handled over it.

Wm. Baillie, chief road agent of the Kaslo-Slocan railway company, has moved his office into the new passenger depot of that line on the south side of Kaslo river.

The "New Denver" is the latest hotel to be opened at Kaslo. It is strange that so many people are desirous of engaging in a business that so few are qualified to carry on.

This week all the steam vessels flying the British flag on Kootenay lake were inspected by J. A. Thomson, government inspector of boilers. They were all found in serviceable condition.

John M. Davenport has returned to Kaslo after having purchased a complete hoisting and pumping plant for the Darnell mines. Rex A. Cogle is the mechanic selected to place the machinery in position.

The Hamilton Powder Company have purchased the lot where the old school house stands from the railroad company and expect to use the building for storing caps and fuse together with the resident manager, G. C. Tunstall, Jr.

It is reported the Coeur d'Alene mines will start up again for at least part of the time. This is owing to the probable resumption of operations by Colorado smelters and a reduction in freight rates by the Union and Northern Pacific railways.

The customs business has been settled by making Nelson a sub-port, with Francis Perry, of Victoria, sub-collector and changing the preventive officer at the boundary line on Kootenay river, Mr. Rykert giving way to a Mr. McIntosh from Ottawa.

A lis pendens notice has been filed in the recorder's office at New Denver against certain interests in certain well known mineral claims situate in Slocan district. Dr. W. A. Hendryx and George F. Hayward are the names of the parties who filed the notice.

Work has been resumed on the No. 1 and No. 2 Highland mines at Alderworth. A large body of high grade ore being struck in the former, Alex. McLeod having been given a contract for hauling the ore from the mine to the warehouse at Alderworth. He brings down from the mine four tons daily with one four-horse team.

A discovery made recently on a branch of the north fork of Carpenter creek is in rank with the best ever made in the Slocan district. The ore is gray copper, and assays give a return of 1252 ounces of silver, 22 per cent. lead, and 7 per cent. copper to the ton. The discovery is distant about four miles over the range to the north of Watson.

When the ten-stamp mill on the Poor man mine runs ten hours a day, the result is \$300 worth of a metal that is not sold as a commodity. A five-day run last week turned out two bars, which weighed 5 pounds 2 ounces on a pair of scales on which commodities like lard and butter are weighed. The Poor man mine is six miles west of Nelson.

Of the "towns" on the route from Kaslo to New Denver, Watson is making the most progress. It has several new frame buildings under way and the chimney for the sawmill is being placed in position. At Bear Lake City, the only improvement noticeable is Gorman West's addition to his hotel and Fred Jarvis's new poker table. Three Forks is having a boom in the way of general merchandise stores, there having been no less than three doing business there, namely, H. H. Pitts, R. E. Lemon, and the Galena Trading Company.

During five days of last week 167 sacks of ore were taken from the mine in the Idaho mine in Slocan district. Since then work has been suspended, owing to the low price of silver. Work has also been suspended on the Freddy Lawson and Young Dominion, for the same reason. The Idaho is the mine that shipped twenty tons of ore to the Tacoma smelter, the net profit of which was \$64 a ton. The ore went \$119 in silver and \$4 in lead—a total of \$163. The transportation for the same ton of ore was \$32 a ton, the duty on lead \$21, and the cost of mining \$10—a total of \$104.

As an illustration of the worry and annoyance incident to doing business in the Kootenay lake country at present the following is given: A furniture firm doing business at both Nelson and Kaslo, sold a bill of goods to a firm starting in business at Kaslo, the bill amounting in all to \$800. In settling the firm paid part in cash and gave a draft on a bank at Livingston, Montana, for the balance. The draft was placed in Burke & Co's bank at Kaslo for collection, but before the bank suspended. Another draft was given, and placed in the Bank of Montreal for collection. Before it could be collected the bank on which it was drawn at Livingston failed. The Kaslo firm returned the furniture firm their goods and quit the country in disgust. The furniture firm were depending on the proceeds of the draft to pay a freight bill at return. Another draft was given, and placed in the Bank of Montreal for collection. Before it could be collected the bank on which it was drawn at Livingston failed. The Kaslo firm returned the furniture firm their goods and quit the country in disgust. The furniture firm were depending on the proceeds of the draft to pay a freight bill at return. Another draft was given, and placed in the Bank of Montreal for collection. Before it could be collected the bank on which it was drawn at Livingston failed. The Kaslo firm returned the furniture firm their goods and quit the country in disgust. The furniture firm were depending on the proceeds of the draft to pay a freight bill at return.

There are any in Nelson who do not believe that the Nelson and Port Sheppard road will be completed and run into this city by winter they should take a trip over the road and be convinced.

John H. Reid, the mining engineer who is in charge of Slocan & Gorkow's works on the Salmon river, was in the city this week to urge upon the gold commissioner the advisability of connecting the Salmon river country with Nelson by means of a wagon road.

C. A. Griffith, representing the Montana smelting company, is in Nelson. Mr. Griffith speaks very favorably of the prospects of this section. They can, in his opinion, be produced with silver at a very low point owing to the high percentage of other metals contained in them.

The old story of carelessly venturing too near the rapids at Kootenay crossing

came near having a tragic ending last Sunday. A boat load of people had drifted into the strong current and were fast approaching almost certain death when Mr. Thomas Collins happened to notice their plight and hastened to their rescue. He succeeded in drawing the boat to land after a hard struggle. The two ladies of the party expressed themselves as feeling a growing fondness for dry land and returned via the railroad track.

(Kaslo Examiner.)

New Denver is still in trouble; injunctions and releases follow each other rapidly.

Some very rich specimens from the Mountain Chief were brought in last week.

The morning stages are always crowded with prospectors and others going in to the hills.

The assay on the Black Prince showed 100 ounces silver, 70 per cent. lead and a tracing of gold.

Mr. Clute, chief customs officer, notified the State of Idaho, that she was not permitted to run to Kaslo after this week under the marine law.

Another strike has been made on Lake creek by Frank Holt, whom Giles and Sturman had out. The ore is fine galena and assays 110 ounces of silver and 60 per cent. of lead.

C. A. Hardy struck some fine ore on the Grand Republic on Spring creek. He also says Mr. Lindsay has a fine showing on the Zuni, the French of July, Carbonate, Texas and Lilly Langtry, are also looking well.

The Idaho mine on Carpenter creek is a splendid property and is now working steadily. There are about 300 tons of ore on the dump which average some \$275 per ton. The ore is a fine steel galena with some gray copper.

We learn from a private, reliable source that Messrs. Hendry and Munn, the owners of the Kaslo and Slocan railway charter, have been at the quiet, conferring with capitalists on railway matters. It is to be earnestly hoped that they will succeed in letting go of the charter.

Emery Giles returned from his claim, the Dolly Varden, on Carpenter creek, yesterday. There are six men at work on the claim, sinking the shaft and driving a tunnel. He brought down some fine ore, which assays 800 ounces of silver with a trace of gold. This claim has been bonded to John M. Burke and Mr. Baillie by Sturman and Giles.

Messrs. Popple and Walsh have made a very rich strike on Four Mile or near what is now known as Silverton, on Slocan lake. They have a two-foot ledge of fine galena in sight and two assays made for them in town here went 527.88 and 706.04 ounces respectively. The claim has been recorded and christened the No. 2, and it will be worked right away.

For several days the relatives of the unfortunate men buried in the Freddie Lee snowslide have been working with unceasing activity to find the remains. Their art had been called in. The other reward by finding the body of one of the victims, with his head downwards and feet towards the surface. The body is in the most perfect condition, as entombed in his icy grave, the body was better preserved than if all the embalming Wednesday afternoon their labors were body cannot be far away now, and hopes are entertained for a speedy recovery. The name of the man recovered has not yet been learned.

One of the most important of the winter religious duties of the lamas is the reading of the sacred classics under the roof of each household. By this means the family accumulate merit, and the longer the reading is protracted the greater is the accumulation. A twelve-volume book is taken to the houses of the richer householders, each one of the 12 or 15 lamas taking a page at a reading at an immense pace in a loud chant at the same time. The reading of these volumes, which consist of Buddhist metaphysics and philosophy, takes five days, and while reading each lama has his chandru cup constantly replenished. In the poorer households a classic of but one volume is taken, to lessen the expense of feeding the lamas. Festivals and ceremonies follow each other closely until March, when archery practice begins, and in April and May the people prepare for the operations of husbandry. The weather in Kiyang breaks in the middle of September, but so fascinating were the beauties and sublimity of nature, and the virtues and culture of the Moravian friends, that, shutting my eyes to the possible perils of the Rotang, I remained until the harvest was brought home with joy and revelry, and the flush of autumn faded, and the snows of winter gave an added majesty to the glorious valley. Then, reluctantly folding my tent, and taking the same faithful fellows who brought my baggage from Leh, I spent five weeks on the descent to the Panjab, journeying through the paradise of upper Kulu and the interesting native states of Mndi, Sukket, Bilaspur and Bhaghat, and early in November reached the amenities and restraints of civilization of Simla—Isabella L. Bishop, in the Leisure Hour.

He turned, when preparing to die. To the company that would have insured him. But now the big goat won't apity. Because Beeljay's Lozenges cure him.

While pills and other purgatives only relieve biliousness and react, leaving the victims more prone to sluggishness of the liver, Beeljay's Liver Lozenges cure positively and permanently.

Beeljay's Liver Lozenges are not bringing the dead to life or performing miracles, but they are bringing health and sunshine to many a home previously clouded with troubles resulting from biliousness and torpid liver. 25cts a box at all drug stores.

"Not Much!"

The following amusing thing occurred in Chicago. The hotel proprietors of that city had complained very seriously that the annual fair, the railroad company would prevent the Fair from becoming a success. At a meeting between railroad directors and hotel men the former offered to make a reduction of 30 per cent. of their fares, if the latter would consent to lower their charges 20 per cent. to show their patriotism. This was resented as a piece of impertinence by the hotel men, who said they proposed to manage their affairs without interference from others. One of these gentlemen remarked and grandly declared that he "ain't doin' this thing for his health, and don't want ter run fer Congress." Evidently their patriotism did not permit them to allow any reduction of their own profits.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief from Various Parts of the World.

Belgrade, July 19.—The Skupstchina, after a debate lasting five days, has decided to impeach members of the late cabinet. The Radicals left the house before the division on the question.

Paris, July 19.—The French government will demand security for the indemnity demanded for the revenues derived from the fisheries in Lake Toul, the chief of the contested frontier points. The French claim the provinces of the Upper Mekong. The Russian papers also side with France in the Siam matter.

Rome, July 19.—The Tribune gives a semi-official confirmation of the report that 100 senators, members of the chamber of deputies, and journalists, are implicated in the Banco-Romana scandals.

London, July 19.—Close following upon the accident to the Prince of Wales in James street two days ago, by the collision of his hansom with another, comes the account of a somewhat similar accident to the prime minister. The latter was proceeding to the house of commons this morning when his brougham came into collision with a van in Parliament square. Mr. Gladstone, though he received a severe blow on the head, was not seriously injured. After a very short delay he was driven to the house.

Vienna, July 19.—Drought has caused a shortage of the oat crop and higher prices. The government has decided if there is any further rise army horses will be fed on a mixture of one-third corn and two-thirds oats.

London, July 19.—The Duchess of York, the bride of Prince George of Wales, has sent to the Lord Mayor the sum of \$8,000 to be added to the mansion house fund for the benefit of the famine-stricken people of India.

Chicago, July 19.—Miss Lillian Russell is very sick, being confined to her bed at her home. Miss Russell's complaint is tonsillitis in an aggravated form, and her physician has forbidden her to appear this week.

Denison, Tex., July 19.—V. M. Locke, the leader of the anti-Jones faction in the Choctaw nation, was in the city today. He declared that if the condemnation of the Choctaw nation, as an act of martial law would be declared and the Choctaw government would cease to exist.

Sacramento, Cal., July 19.—Constable Dyer, of Colfax, who has been hunting Frederick, the supposed slayer of Sheriff Fass, has left for Oregon. Dyer believes Frederick has escaped into Oregon, but is hopeful of eventually capturing him. Dyer claims to have sufficient evidence to show that Frederick murdered Messrs. Tovey and Tovey. He does not believe, however, that he killed Sheriff Pasco.

Denver, Col., July 20.—Dr. Meyer, who is under arrest in New York on a charge of poisoning, was arrested here and turned over to the Chicago police on May 9, 1890. He was then known as C. Dressel and was accused of the murder of C. C. Dressel, by which he collected \$5000 from the Germania Life Insurance company. Meyer at that time lived with two women, one of whom was known as his wife and the other as his daughter.

Chicago, July 20.—This city is full of Turners to-day en route to Milwaukee, where the great quadrennial national turnfest, of the American Turner Bund will be opened to-morrow. Two special trains will be run to the Queen City this afternoon for the accommodation of the visitors.

Chicago, July 20.—To-day is the anniversary of Colombian independence, and it was observed at the World's Fair by the dedication of the headquarters of the republic. The interesting exercises were participated in by foreign and national commissioners, members of the board of lady managers, World's Fair officials, and a large selection of the general public. The Colombian building, which is a pretty structure, stands beneath big trees near the Guatemala building at the north end of the grounds.

New York, July 20.—This marriage of Hon. Addison T. Brown, judge of the United States District Court, who is prominently identified with the Century and Metropolitan clubs and the New England and American Geographical societies, and Miss Helen C. Gaskin, was solemnized to-day at the home of the bride's father, on Fourth avenue and Twentieth streets, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Invitations to the wedding were only issued within the past two weeks and created considerable surprise in clubland, as the fact that Brown contemplated matrimony has been studiously kept secret.

Chicago, July 20.—Gov. Hogg was conspicuous by his absence at the dedication of the Texas World's Fair building to-day. The governor, however, chief executive of the Lone Star State wasn't invited, and this not by accident, but as a direct snub. The governor is charged with having used his influence to defeat a legislative appropriation for Fair purposes, and hence it came about that the building was erected at a cost of \$30,000 by the women of Texas, and without the aid of a single dollar from the commonwealth itself. Hence the ladies ran the dedication to suit themselves, and the legislative opponents were ignored. The exercises were interesting and attended by a large audience. Mrs. Benedict Tobin, president of the Women's Association, acted as mistress of ceremonies.

Chicago, July 18.—Imperial Commissioner Wernth left to-day for New York, en route for Berlin. A large crowd of his friends assembled at the depot to bid him adieu, and his stateroom on the train was transformed into a floral bower.

Chicago, July 18.—The annual meeting of the St. Cecilia Society of the United States opened here to-day and will continue for three days. Among those who will participate in the proceedings are Archbishop Fesch, Archbishop Kater, and Bishops Messner, Richter and Zardetti.

Old Orchard, Maine, July 15.—At the Lawrence house, Old Orchard beach, early yesterday morning, burglars forced open a window, hitched a hammock rope to a safe, and in 1,800 pounds dragged it out on the veranda, covered it with rugs and clothing to deaden the sound, and there drilled and blew it open without awakening a guest or employee of the house. The safe contained

\$200 in cash, together with several articles of jewelry and some valuable papers, all of which the burglars took.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 17.—Delegates are arriving in large numbers for the convention of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which will open to-morrow and will be in session for several days. This is the great national Hebrew benevolent association, which yearly throughout the country dispenses charity among the poor and unfortunate of the race, and its sessions are attended by representative Hebrews from all the large cities.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 17.—Representative Roman Catholic bishops, priests and laymen participated to-day in the opening of the great summer Catholic school. The school is located on a farm of 450 acres given by Smith M. Weed, and is intended for a permanent institution. Among those who participated in the formal opening to-day were Bishop Gabriels, of Ogdensburg; Vicar-General Byrne, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Laughlin, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. J. A. Zahn, of Notre Dame University, and Rev. Dr. Kelly of London.

Washington, July 17.—The attention of the treasury department has been called to the fact that several small tradesmen of the city of New York have refused to accept silver dollars in exchange for commodities except on a basis of 50 to 55 cents in value. It is said that such steps as these to depreciate the currency of the country are contrary to law, and the treasury department will refer the matter to the attorney-general for his opinion. Good authorities say, however, that the action of certain importers in New York in demanding gold in payment for all or some of imported drugs is within the law and is not illegal.

New Orleans, La., July 17.—Meredith Lewis was lynched by unknown persons near here this morning. Lewis was tried six months ago for the murder of his wife, and acquitted, although the evidence was against him. His acquittal caused indignation among his negro neighbors, and he was frequently warned to leave. Yesterday morning before sunrise, a party of masked men broke into the house where Lewis lived, and his second wife, carried him to a tree a short distance off and hanged him.

GERMANY'S BIG BILL.

What the Passage of the Army Bill Means to the Country.

Berlin, July 15.—Soon after the army bill was put on its final passage to-day, and after the speaking had commenced, it became certain that the leaders of the opponents of the government meant business, and did not intend to let the measure be adopted in a perfunctory manner. Speaker after speaker paid less attention to attacking or supporting the bill than to railing at their political opponents.

The chancellor, who is suffering severely from inflamed veins in the legs, listened to the discussion for an hour and a half and then disappeared from the house. It was learned subsequently that he left the house to see the emperor. Kaiser had become impatient and driven up to the ministers' private entrance, through which he entered the parliament building. It is understood that his majesty urged the chancellor to have the bill carried through to-night for Kiel, from which place he intends to go to Bornholm Island, belonging to Denmark.

The chancellor returned to the house and spoke privately to several members with a view to expediting the close of the discussion. The stream of talk was still steadily flowing on with no sign of a check. The emperor, impatiently fuming outside, called for Freiherr von Stumm-Halberg, who went to his majesty and reported progress. Probably finding that he could get nothing but indefinite statements from this source, the emperor left the building before the division was taken.

If the debate to-day had been short and decorous, as was expected in official circles, the emperor might have appeared in the house to close the session. In fact, however, he gave that task to the chancellor, who read the Imperial order immediately after the passage of the bill. He also read a speech from his majesty saying that the federation of governments was highly satisfied with the result of the deliberations and had firm confidence that the reichstag would grant the sacrifice recognized as necessary. Even this, the speech contained had not changed the firm convictions of the federation of governments that the proposed increase of the army does not go beyond the absolute requirements. After reading the speech the chancellor added: "It is a special pleasure to me to be charged to give you the Emperor's thanks." President von Levstov then called for three cheers for the emperor and they were given with enthusiasm by all the groups except the Socialists, who left the house surprised in clubland, as the fact that Brown contemplated matrimony has been studiously kept secret.

The initial expenditures arising from the operations of the new military law will be covered by a loan of 48,000,000 marks. This loan has been approved by the budget committee.

The opposition organs contend this evening that the majority of 16 in favor of the bill is not large enough to cause the government to exult, especially as the Socialists have pledged to the Agrarians and Anti-Semites that they will certainly give him trouble to fulfill. But the government, with reason, does exult, while their opponents fail to conceal their chagrin. The vexation and disappointment was plainly manifested throughout to-day's hostile speeches. The emperor is delighted at the passage of the bill, and rumor has it that he will confer upon Chancellor von Caprivi the dignity of prince.

The Murdered Missionaries.

London, July 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that the Chinese Government has refused to make reparation for the killing of Wickholm and Johannsen, Swedish missionaries, by a mob in Macheng, some three weeks ago. Foreigners in Hangkow, sixty miles from Macheng, and in Shensi have been urged to attend mass meetings for the purpose of calling upon the European Powers to compel China to respect her treaty and punish the violence of the province and the authorities of the city in which the murders were committed. The Standard's correspondent also states that the situation promises trouble.

During a thunderstorm Wm. Siver, aged 20, son of Edward Siver, owner of a Durham grist-mill, was killed while standing at the door of his father's house, James Flanigan, aged 21, living near Alvinston, while shocking wheat was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

LORD ABERDEEN.

Our New Governor-General's Speech at the London Banquet.

At the Dominion Day dinner in London, in response to a toast, the Earl of Aberdeen spoke as follows:

I appreciate very deeply, and always shall appreciate, the extreme kindness with which my name has been associated with this toast, and the great cordiality with which the references to myself have been received by this representative and distinguished audience. I know that much of the kindness with which you have received this toast so far as my name has been associated with it, is an indication of the respect and consideration which every loyal subject of Her Majesty, and especially every Canadian, regards the person who has received the Queen's approval as the nominee of her advisers to be Governor-General. (Cheers) But my recollection of that fact does not make me value any the less the kindly personal references which have fallen from your chairman, and which you have at least received without signs of disapprobation.

This toast refers to the Governor-General of the past, and it is certain, as Sir Charles Tupper has said, that the Governor-General for a long period have been in unbroken succession eminent and distinguished men. They went to Canada with a high reputation in law, in the civil service, in the military, in the diplomatic, and in the political sphere. It is a cause of special regret that the Marquis of Lorne has not been able to be present to-night, because among all those eminent men to whom I have referred he will ever take rank as one of the most successful and most appreciated. (Cheers.) And in regard to the Marquis of Lorne we must all have observed that not only did he, as the chairman has said, pursue his high duties when in Canada with assiduity and constancy, but ever since that time he has lost no opportunity of taking a leading part in promoting, as far as he is in his power, the interests of that great Dominion in this country. (Renewed cheers.) I notice that in his telegram of regret Lord Lorne refers to the happiness with which he looks back upon his term of office. That is, I believe, the unanimous testimony of all who have occupied the same high position. Not only have they felt the great honor of representing Her Majesty in such a capacity, but their sojourn has brought peculiar gratification to themselves. This, too, is the testimony of the Earl of Derby, the sentiments towards whom have been so well and justly voiced by Sir Charles Tupper—sentiments in which I, personally, have good reason to join. The influence is obvious that the well known characteristics of the Canadian people—their cordiality, their kindness, their hospitality, and their generous recognition of those who desire to serve them—have been felt and appreciated to the full. (Cheers.)

But, although all that concerns Canada, including, of course, the important office to which reference has been made, attracts increasing notice in this country, there are still, I think, some people who require a little information. I should feel inclined to address to some the exhortation applied to the late Dr. Norman Macleod, the well known Scottish farmer, who, the early day of his ministry, went to visit one of his parishioners and to offer advice. But this parishioner was an old Scottish lady, who, like so many of my countrymen, delight in theological questions, and before the minister could give forth his words of counsel, he was met with the injunction, "Gang o'er the fundamentals." (Laughter.) So one feels inclined to say to some in regard to the qualifications of a Governor-General, "Gang o'er the fundamentals." (Hear, hear.) Beginning with that essential feature on which we are all agreed—that of all the qualifications of a Governor-General one of the most important and vital is, Sir Charles Tupper has said, that he should hold himself absolutely aloof from any political approaching an indication of political predilections. (Hear, hear.) That, I think, is well understood and recognized. Obviously any person selected to represent Her Majesty must to a certain extent have been associated in political movements at home, and the way in which our affairs are conducted makes it natural that he should have been a member of one of the great parties in our parliamentary system. But that does not in the smallest degree interfere with his constitutional position when once he has taken office as the representative of the Queen of Great Britain.

The kindly prediction made by Sir Charles Tupper and endorsed, I believe, by you can only, of course, be tested by time; but you may be quite sure of its value as an earnest warning to the position of Governor-General. Predictions of an opposite character must, too, be tested by time. Not that I have anything of which to complain in the way of our countrymen, but as Sir Charles has said, references are sometimes made which we may consider unfair and unfounded. Those concerned in public life must be prepared to look with great composure upon such observations, and the experienced public men tell us that corrections are very likely to be futile. (Hear, hear.) (Lord Aberdeen illustrated this point by an American anecdote which caused some amusement.)

continued, we may be content to let things work their own cure, let time tell its own tale. (Hear, hear.) This is, as your chairman has just said, a most interesting occasion, and I venture to congratulate those present upon what has become, I trust, an institution—the celebration of Dominion Day in London. (Cheers.) It is one of the many indications of the growing recognition of a community of interests on the part of the Canadians wherever they may be, and it is also an indication of the increasing recognition in the Mother Land of that section of the Empire so fully represented here this evening. To adopt a homely simile it is a recognition of the "ital connection between the trunk of a mighty tree and one of its most magnificent branches. (Cheers.) Again let me thank you heartily for the way in which this toast has been received, and especially for the references which have been made to Lady Aberdeen—(loud cheers)—who is most anxious to take her part in the high and responsible task that lies before us in representing our illustrious and beloved sovereign in that great portion of her dominions to which we are destined. (Renewed cheers.)

Made Sure Work of It.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—A. W. Little, chief cashier of the First National Bank of Kansas City, ex-president of the Armadale Bank, vice-president of the McNeil-Little Banking Co., of Omaha, O.T., this evening shot and killed Benjamin E. Johnson, one of the worst

prominent and rising young attorneys of Kansas. After Johnson fell to the sidewalk, Little jumped upon the prostrate man and beat him repeatedly over the head with the butt of his weapon. Then he coolly arose, and explaining his last action, said to the crowd: "I was afraid I had not killed the scoundrel." He then gave himself up, and is now in jail. Little and Johnson were interested in a new coal company which was recently organized, and its affairs being tangled, and it is said Johnson was responsible for Little losing a good deal of money in the venture, and that Little took his revenge by shooting him. Johnson was prominent in society, and was a Knight of Pythias. His murder has caused much excitement, and there is some talk of lynching. It is not believed, however, that violence will be attempted.

EDUCATING FOR REVENGE.

Germans Know That France Cannot Forget or Forgive 1870.

An eminent German writer, F. W. Grunow, in a paper in Die Brenzboten, Leipzig, makes a terrible arraignment of the French scholastic system, and alleges that the whole trend of that system is towards one point—revenge upon Germany for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Grunow says: "A proper light is thrown upon the instruction morale at evique by the fact that French patriotism excuses the military officer who discards the parole d'honneur given to the enemy—an offense for which he would forever lose caste in Germany. I cannot do better than give some extracts from the French school books. It will cure the most indolent among my readers of the fond idea that the thought of revenge is a thing of the past in France."

In a volume of lyrical poems, to be read in the public schools, and recommended very warmly by the authorities, William I., who was so simple-minded and kind-hearted that his lowliest subject had access to him, is described as a fitting descendant of the proud Attila, as a man who revelled in bloodshed and cruelties, and whose greatest pleasure was to point his guns at sick persons and children. In the foot notes of the book the readers are told to look forward to the day of revenge.

In the "Little Reader," a booklet intended for children of six and seven years, we find such sentences: "The Germans came in great numbers to Paris; but dared not attack it. When they saw that the city would not capitulate, they shelled it for a whole month. Is it brave to shell a city?" "May every Frenchman, rich or poor, become a good soldier, to defend his country—and to avenge it!" In a hand-book of the French language, published by the General Inspector of Public Schools, we read the following: "I can read, write, and cipher. There is something else that I have learned: I love my country, I will never forget that black spot in the northeast of France (Sedan)."

In Morlet and Richardot's Grammar, the war of revenge is taught in a tasteful manner by parsing the following sentences: "You know, my children, Grandpa says, that a piece is wanting from the map of France. When Grandpa thinks of this, he becomes downhearted, and a tear runs into his white beard. But when he looks at you, then his hope revives. Remember the duty which devolves on you when you grow up."

A little book of historical sketches, which does not go further than 1789, nevertheless contains an appendix with a map, upon which Germany is pictured as beginning east of Alsace-Lorraine—these provinces being marked in dark colors—and the following explanation:—"France has lost her two most beautiful provinces, Alsace and Lorraine. France will need you some time. When it calls you, be worthy of your nation's fame."

Another book contains the following answers, which must be learned by heart: "If even one of us does his duty, then the Republic will be strong enough to remain its lost brothers, the lost brothers in Alsace-Lorraine." And also:—"A strong Republic will retake Alsace and Lorraine." This last sentence ends the book, and thus appears to be the ne plus ultra of "moral" instruction.

An Educational Exhibit.

Chicago, July 19.—One of the most interesting and complete educational exhibits to be seen at Jackson Park is that of the Province of Quebec, which is in charge of Brother Andrew, one of the Christian Brothers. Two sections in the gallery of the manufacturers' building are devoted to showing the work of the parochial schools in that part of Canada, and one division represents the different stages of scholastic training in the Protestant institutions of the province. The display begins with the lowest grade and specimens of work done by pupils from the time they enter school until they are turned out thoroughly schooled and fitted to take their positions in society. These are all to be seen in the regular order. The studies include all the branches known to the educational world; but if the pupils excel in any one thing, judging from the exhibit, it is in penmanship and drawing. The course of instruction makes a special point of these two necessary acquirements of the student, and the result is most gratifying to the instructors. The various schools that are best represented are those of the Christian Brothers, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Brothers of Christ, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of the Assumption, Jesus Mary Sisters, Sisters of Charity, Congregation of the Holy Cross, and many other well-known parochial educational institutions.

Perhaps a Russian Cruiser.

San Francisco, July 18.—Donald Ross, who fitted out the Alexander, to-day said that if the Mohican was fired into and disabled, as rumored, it was by some other vessel than the sealer Alexander. On June 23 the Alexander was fired upon, and yet telegrams state that the shooting took place on June 25. I received advice by the Peru, from Capt. Moeckler, of the schooner Mattie F. Dyer, which states that the Alexander has 2,000 skins and had the fact that time been a couple of days at Hakodate in company with the Dyer. The Alexander sailed from here last April, and as fitted out she had no cannon on board. From here she went to Hoot and thence to Japan, where she has been ever since. The chances are that the officers of the Mohican mistook a Russian gunboat in the fog for a sealer, and when the American fired across her bows, the Russian returned the compliment with interest.