onely Easter Island and the trange Facts Connected With It.

tured Rocks, Remains Of Odd Dwellings and Partly Buried Statues.

abosomed in a vasti expanse in the South Pacific there lies a island says the Sydney Daily Teleinsignificant in its dimensions, of the greatest historical importance nost enthralling interest, owing to narvellous structures-relics of a storic age-which are thereon nd, and which may yet furnish a e to the origin of no inconsiderable tion of the inhabitants of the sunny s of the southern seas, with the story their voyagings and migrations.

This little spot, known on the charts Easter Island, is so isolated that a of a thousand miles radius, havit as a centre, includes no other land ing the desolate and uninhabitatrocks of Salay Gornez. Situated out 2,000 miles from the coast of th America, and 1,500 from the nearinhabited islands, its position in this of many isles is unique. Roughly iangular in shape, with an extreme ngth of 11 1-2 miles and a breadth of 1-2 miles, it embraces an area of sixty are miles, much of which is covered th rounded stony hills. The formation volcanic, there being no less than ten tinct craters, some of considerable The largest, at the southern end the island, is nearly circular, with a eter of 2,000 feet at the surface f the swampy substance which fills it a height of 700 feet above the sea. upper edge of the crater having an itude in parts of 1,200 feet. Other ls are over 1500 feet high, and the st line is generally very bold, ocisionally descending abruptly 1000

et to the sea. There are no harbors, no rivers; vet. ough the coast line is but little innted, anchorage can be found at seval points and there is no difficulty in ding on whatever may be the lee ide of the island, unless in a heavy Owing to the friable nature of uch of the rock, and the continued acon of the wind and heavy rains, great asses are constantly disappearing beath the waves ever breaking upon its rotected shores. In this way doubtess, the island has much diminished in e. It is also highly probable that the eat changes of level have occurred rough volcanic action, of the intensity which in former times so many in-

The earliest European discoverer of island was Davis, the bucaneer, in 1867, although the position he gives for was much in error. It was afterards found by Boggeveen, and it has ace been visited by Cook, La Perouse, nd amny other navigators, all of whom in expressing their astonishment the gigantic statues, each a single with which this small island is

more correctly, are carved of compact gray chyte, having a specific gravity of and are found in all stages of pre ryation, many of them being extreme ancient, and much dilapidated from nturies of exposure to the weather, others remain almost perfect and of more recent date. On the backs such as remain in tolerable repair outlines of birds, fishes, paddles, etc. id heiroglyphic symbols grooved in the ne probably originally filled with coled pigments, traces of which in some es were evident at the time of

writer's visit. The heads and faces of the busts are ell carved, the expression being sterudisdainful and the aspect slightly upard. The eyesockets are deep and sitated close under the massive brows, nose broad, straight, with expanded strils, the profile varying but slightly the different figures; the ears are ther rudely cut, with long pendant bes: the arms are mainly indicated in relief, and the busts terminate at he hips, where they are cut off square id level, so as to permit them to stand lidly on their bases when placed up-The top of the head is also cut level to form a base for the cylindrial crown of stone with which they were

nally decorated. The back of the figure from the head wnward is cut flat to receive the eroglyphic carving, which may indithe name of the statue or of the person whom it represented. The owns or cylinders which were placed on the heads of the completed statues are cut out of red tufa, having a speciic gravity of 1.4. They vary in size ording to that of the statue for which they were intended, some that were measured being ten feet in diameter and eight feet high, weighing 24

The number of busts counted exceeds 500. Doubtless many were not observ ed, being buried in the debris of ages, or overlooked during a hasty examina-They differ considerably in Size. from the pigmy of three feet to those of iant proportions, the largest measured eing 70 feet long, 141/2 feet across the back, and six feet through the body. Its omputed weight amounting to 238 tens. The usual height of these wonderful sts is about 20 feet, having a weight f 76 tons each, by far the greater proortion being about this size. Yet these huge masses of stone were not only reloved considerable distances from the till-existing quarries where they were ulptured, but were placed in an upight position on vast platforms of stone pared for their reception, and were finally decorated by having the huge cylof stone placed on their heads. be whole indicating a surprising enginering knowledge and skill, recalling

neir mighty undertakings. Trregularly distributed over the island, generally near the coasts, are the atforms upon which these busts are ed. A general similarity of design noticeable in all the side nearest the a being a wall faced with hewn stones size, frequently weighing uprd of five tons, very carefully joined a peculiar manner, occasionally hav-

ing smooth, polished surfaces. Behind this wall, and parallel thereto, is anthis wall, and parallel thereto, is an H. M. S. Topaz, which was presented other, built of uncut stones. Between to the British Mueseum, and includes the two at irregular intervals are a two of the stone busts, one being qui number of small chambers, which, when perfect, about eight high, and weight opened, were found to contain human over four tons. This statue is covered with sculptured hieroglyphics on the means of access after the completion of back, and is remarkably well carved. It the platform. Loose boulders filled the spaces between the chambers to the level of the top of the parallel walls forming the platform, at each end of which are long walls of uncut stone, backed with boulders. In the rear of the platform a few stone steps descend to a terrace of earthwork paved with stones, sloping gradually to the ground. On the portions of the platform where the busts stood large slabs of huge stone were placed for their reception. There were equally spaced with regard to the central portion of the structure, quite irrespective of the position of the chainbers beneath.

Many of the platforms were greatly dilapidated from age and stress of weather, being mere mounds overgrown with coarse grass and weeds. Still 113 remain more or less intact, the largest of these measuring 540 feet long. This platform had 15 busts on it. These now on their faces on the inner side many of them broken by their fall, prob

ably occasioned by volcanic agency. In many parts of the island, particularly on the cliffs at the southern extremity there are sculptured rocks in situ covered with human faces, birds, fishes, canoes, hieroglyphics, and fre quently representations of a strange animal having a cat-like head and face and roughly human form, with arcned back, and long, slender legs and arms. probably a conventional representation of the South American puma. There are also numerous remains of ancient houses of curious structures, now for the most

part partially ruined and buried. These dwellings are usually placed against a terrace of earth or rock, which with the wear of ages forms the back. They are of all shapes, according to the formation of the ground, and are built with slabs of stratified basalt, having only one narrow outlet, which is unpaved, but lined at the top and sides with large flat stones. The entrance is formed by two short pillars, covered with hieroglyphics, and planted in the ground on either side, the tops being crossed by a heavy basaltic slab. The roof is formed of slabs of balsalt, successfully overlapping from either end and covered at the centre by a larger slab, over this stone ceiling earth is piled in mound shape. The floors are bare earth trodden hard and smooth, it being only four and a half feet to the ceiling. The rooms, if they can be called such, are usually about 12 feet by 41/2 feet, and have communicating passages through the partitioning walls, which are four to ten feet thick. The entrance to the house is in all cases much narrower and lower than the ininterior passages, rarely exceeding two feet square, so that it is only with difficulty that one can crawl into these gloomy chambers through such a passage in a wall ten or twelve feet thick. The smooth slabs forming the lining of the rooms and interior passages are covered with quaint figures and heiroglyphics, occasionally sculptured, but more frequently painted in red and white pigments, some of the latter ornamentation being evidently the work of mod-

the household goods or other valuables of the residen Near a high bluff on the northeast coast there is an assemblage of these dwellings, extending for more than a mile, by about half a mile in width. The buildings here are generally elliptical in plan, with the entrance passage facing the sea. They appear the most ancient on the island and are particularly remarkable for the circumstance that the niches in the wall are covered with an arch supported by a properly shaped instead of a flat slab being keystone,

used, as elsewhere. In front of this settlement there is a small indentation where the land slopes gently down to the sea. This slope has been carefully paved down to the water and from its end a narrow channel formed through the rocks to the sea, so that boats might land here and he easily drawn up to a place of safety. The present Easter Islanders' tradition of their origin is that they came in a large canoe from an island called

Rapa, and had many bloody battles with a race they found in possession known them as the "long ears." This race they finally supplanted, or, more probably commingled with. The general truth of this tradition may be accepted, the island of Rapa being only 190 miles distant, and at certain seasons both wind and current would favor their oming thence.

There were sea rovers and great navigators of the southern as well as the northern oceans, in olden times, and many are the interesting romances and traditions which their sea fights and vanderings have originated among the Polynesian people. To this day the innabitants of Rapa are remarkable for their good qualities as sailors. On this island there are also found stone platforms and forts somewhat resembling those of Easter island-a fact confirmatory of the traditional history as to former intercourse between these islands.

Possibly in very early times Easter Island (then of much greater size) was the "half way house" between South America and the Pacific Islands, and visited and alternately held by people from both directions. There is evidence of a vast population at some period, far greater than an island of the present size could have sunpported. Indeed, the whole of it may be described as one vast necropolis-dig where one may,

and human remains are unearthed. It is possible that the knowledge of the method of reading the tablets was habitants of Port Limon are preparing lost to the natives in 1864, in which year the majority of the able-bodied men. including all the chiefs and priests, were kidnapped by the Peruvians and carried away to work the guano deposits on the Chinchas. Only two of these survived to return, and unfortu hat exhibited by ancient Peruvians and | nately they introduced smallpox and almost decimated the island. Again, in 1878, the missionaries removed some 300 of the unfortuniate inhabitants to the Gambier Islands, leaving a remnant of about 150 as the present representation

of a once numerous and prosperous peo-Un to the present time but few well authenticated collections of antiquities from Easter Island have reached the smaller stones mortised into the European centres of learning. Perhaps ge ones, and in some instances hav- the most complete is that made by

Commodore Powell and the officers was found in one of the ancient houses near the great crater at the southern extremity of the island. Subsequently another bust was taken to the National Museum of the United States by an The Noted French Writer Edmond American war ship, and a party from a French man-of-war sawed the head off a large statue and removed it to France. There are also collections in the National Museum in Chili. None of these. however, has any pretensions to being uplete, and an immense service might been rendered to anthropological science, and more perfect knowledge obtained of the ancient inhabitants of the southern islands and continents by making a thoroughly scientific exploration of this enigmatical island of the southern

NEWS BY CABLE

Sir Frederick Carrington to Strike a Decisive Blow Upon Matabele Rebels.

Germany Refused Permission to Es-Establish Bank at Pekin .-European News.

Buluwayo, July 17 .- Sir Frederick Carrington left here to-day, hoping by a forced march to be able to strike a decisive blow upon the Matopa impi on Saturday.

Paris, July 17.-Jules Guichard, one of the associates of Ferdinand de Lesseps in the Suez canal project, is dead at the the age of 70 years. M. Guichard was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Suez canal company after the resignation of Count de Lesseps, also a member of the French senate.

London, July 17.—According to a dispatch received here to-day from Pekin the petition of the Deutsche Asiatische ank to the board of revenue for permission to establish a bank at Pekin has been refused. The refusal is attributed to Russian influences. Negotiations are still in progress for the estabishment of an American bank at the Chinise capital.

London, July 17 .- In the house of ords to-day Earl Salisbury laid on the table the correspondence which had taken place regarding the Venezuelan question. He said he felt that in a matter of such supreme importance it was necessary to be careful of every step that he was taking. He concluded by saying that he had pursued, with the consent of the United States, an unusual ourse in laying these papers on the table while the negotiations were still proceeding. This has been done in order that the best intellects on both sides should apply themselves to a matter affecting the welfare of the whole human race in such a singular degree and especially the good relations with the ern artists. In each of these dwellings United States, with which it was the there is a niche in the walls, which desire of the government to be on the seems to have been designed to receive | friendliest terms. The remarks of the Marquis of Salisbury were greeted with

All the London journals this morning have comments on the statement made by Lord Salisbury in the house of lords and on the correspondence between the United States and British governments on the Venezuelan question which he presented at the time he made his statement, to be published here simultaneously with its publication in the

United States. In the house of commons Charles T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, replying to a question by Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, said the government would gladly introduce a bill dealing measure could not be enacted during the present session of parliament.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, Conserva tive leader in the house of commons, made a speech to-night at the banquet of the United Club, in which he touched upon the difficulties the government has now known as Bessemer steel. 1856 he encountered in securing the passage of the Irish land bill and the educational himself in Italy, the birthplace of his bill. He contended that there was noth- paternal ancestors. ing exceptional in the present state of government business and that no government ever succeeded at the first session of a parliament in passing more Ferry Boat Capsizes and Fourteen Men than a sixth part of the programme. The moral he drew was that until the method of proceedure was fundamentally reformed it would only be possible to pass short bills and that great questions. could be dealt with only by short bills

in succeeding sessions. The French government is about to 1ssue a decree increasing the duties on foreign raw sugar from seven francs to ten and a half francs, and on foreign refined sugar from eight francs to twelve and a half francs. The decree is to take effect August 1, on the same date as the German export bounties go

After the Selamlik in Constantinople to-day, which is the public ceremony accompanying the visit made by the Sultan every Friday to the mosque, the Sultan granted a private audience to Mr. A. W. Terrell, the U. S. minister who recently returned from a visit

A dispatch from Algiers announces the death of Prince Bainilainorovo, formerly premier of Madagascar under Queen Ranavalona III. Costa Rica has decided to adopt gold

as the basis of its currency. The mto celebrate the event on a grand scale. The entire country is in ecstasies because the present silver currency is to

VANDERBILT'S CONDITION. Passed a Good Night and Better This Morning.

New York July 18 .- Cornelius Vanderbilt's physicians arrived at the house shortly after 9 o'clock to-day, and after consultation, issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Vanderbilt passed an entirely satisfactory night and is doing well this morning.

. D. Prentice came over from the Main

Joseph Alfred Novello, the Well Known Musical Publisher Dies at Genoa.

Louis Goncourt Hus Also Passed Away.

Paris, July 18.-Edmond Louis An-

toine Haut de Goncourt, the noted

French writer, is dead, aged 75 years.

Edmond Louis Antonie Huot de Goncourt, a French writer, born at Nancy, May 26, 1822, was a grandson of Jean Antoine Huot de Goncourt, a deputy in the National Assembly of 1789. An an author he became known by a long series of works written in conjunction with his brother, Jules Alfred Huot de Goncourt, who was born at Paris in Authorities Are Alarmed at Attitude of Canada's Foreign Trade-Mitchell Suc-1830, and who died at Auteuil in June: 1870. Some were novels; others, and the more important, were a series of studies on the society and art of the 18th century in France. The two brothers pubteries des Theatres, 1853; La Lorette. 1853; Historia de la Française pendant sition Universalle de 1855; Les Actrices, 1856; Une Voiture de Masques 1856; republished under the title of Quelques Creatures de ce temps, 1876; Portraits intimes du XVIII Siecle, two series, 1856-58; Sophie Arnould d'apres sa correspondance et ses memoires inedits 1857: Histoire de Marie Antoinette 1858: Les Maitresses de Louis XV. two vols., 1860; Les Hommes de Lettres. 1860, a novel republished under the title of Charles Demailly, 1869; Soeur Philomene, a novel, 1861; Le Femme au XVIII Siecle, 1862; reprinted in 1877 with the addition of a chapter entitled L'Amour au XVIII Siecle; Renee Mauperin, a novel, 1864; Germaine Lacerteux, 1865; Idees et Sensations, 1866; Manette Salomon, two vols., 1867; Madame Gervaises, 1869; Gavarni, l'Homme et l'Artiste, 1873; L'Art au XVIII Siecle, two vols., 1874; and two dramas, Herniette Marechal, 1865; and La Patrie en danger, 1873. Since the death of his brother, M. Edmond de Gocourt has

logue, 1876; L'OEuvre de Proudhon, 1877; La Fille Elisa, a novel, 1878; and Les Freres Zemganno, a novel, 1879; Renee Mauperin, 1880. London, July 18 .- A dispatch from Genoa to the Times says that Joseph

published under his own name,

Alfred Novello, the well-known musical publisher, is dead. Joseph Alfred Novello, son of Vincent Novello, organist and composer, was Heath, Mosely, Perry Barr, Great born in 1810. He followed his father's Hampton street, Wheeler street and footsteps in devoting himself to the propagation of good music in England, and at the early age of nineteen established himself in London as a musical pubsystem of printing cheap music, and suc- £141.597; the deposits made with the ceeded in introducing this beneficial corporation for securing fulfilment of novelty, notwithstanding the opposition leases at \$68,580; the rent for the first fellow music-sellers. To his efforts fourteen years, £5,663; the rent for the is due the abolition of a vexations printers' guild law, which had hampered the nual sinking fund payment during the trade since 1811. A friend and admirer whole term, £4,061. With the exception of Felix Mendelssohn, Mr. Alfred Novello eagerly introduced to English street steam system, the lease of which authors the words of that great master, and aided him in translating "St. Paul," "Lobgesang," and other compositions. In 1849 he associated himself with the energetic men who relieved England In addition to the payments specified from "taxation on knowledge," and for the company pays the actual cost of re years was the active treasurer of their pairing the lines. Some correspondence society, the object of which was the passed between the town clerk and Mr. repeal of the advertisement duty (ac- R. H. Milward, acting for Messrs. Macimplished in 1853), the repeal of the kenzie and Ross. The result of this newspaper stamp (accomplished in 1855) terially assisted the inventive genius of tific discoveries in glass, etc., and esretired from business and established

DROWNED AT CLEVELAND.

Meet Death.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—Several lives were lost in an accident which occurred about 7:30 last night on the old river bed near the ore docks of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad company. The ore handlers had just quit work for the day corporation, together with all posts, and were waiting their turn to cross the branch of the river on a flat-bottom ferry boat which they had provided for this purpose. When it was about half to transfer all licenses, and allow way over the frail craft capsized from the wash of a passing steamer and it Lynch, Eritz Bartel, Chris, Marlach, -Prokup, Carl. Bahrmeister, Julius Erke. Christ Gehren, Charles Kraus, Edward Ryan, Charles Spoerke, Charles Nujuen, and an unknown man, at Hogan & Shearer's morgue, who had not been identified up to midnight.

William Buelow, a pressman, went down to the river to see the excitement and fell off an abutment near the Detroit boat landing and was drowned. The river is still being dragged for more bodies.

There were many pathetic scenes about the morgue while the relatives of ization of the system. the dead men were identifying them. It was believed at 11 o'clock that all the bodies have been recovered, though it is possible one or two more victims may be added to the list. Twelve of the fourteen victims leave families who were dependent upon them.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Surveyor-General Tom Kalns leaves this about three weeks.



Fruit Jars and Sugar.

The fruit season is at its height. We eady for it, and quote for this week:

1-2 Gallon Fruit Jars, per doz . . . \$.95 Sugar, granulated, 20 bs. for . . . 1.00

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Government Street.

GUARDED BY SOLDIERS. the Strikers.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—The scene around the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Works yesterday morning was decidedly a martial one. Companies F. lished in their joint names, En 18.. a L and I of the Fiftieth Regiment were novel, 1851; Salon de 1852; Les Mys- encamped near by and blue coated senencamped near by and blue coated sentries paced back and forth. The strikers and sympathizers jeered the soldiers la Revolution, et sous la Directoire, from a safe distance, but any attempt two vols., 1854-5; La Revolution dans on the part of the men to approach the les Moeurs, 1854; La Peinture a l'Expo- works was promptly met by pointed bayonets. Later a mob of several thousand congregated on Hamilton street, a short distance from the works, and unmercifully jeered the soldiers. This was dispersed by the police without any one being injured. The motornen on the Cleveland city railway re fused to carry non-union men this morning. One motorman left the car when a policeman attempted to put a nonunion man aboard, and told the patrolman to run the car himself. The policeman and his man walked to the works. The attitude of the strikers is one of extreme bitterness. The authorities express much anxiety, and it is conceded there is no telling what a minute may bring forth.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

A Proposal to Buy Up the Birmingham Street Railway. London, July 10.-The town council

of Birmingham has before it an offer L'OEuvre de Watteau, a classified catafrom Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Toronto Street Railway company. and Mr. James Ross, president of the Montreal Street Railway company, to purchase the whole street railway system within the town The total length of line sought to be acquired is 27 miles 34.7 chains, and the route comprise the Albert street horse tram system, the steam system on the Sparkbrook, Small Saltby Districts: the cable system from Colmore row to Hockley, Brook: the electric trams between Navigation street and Bournbrook. The total certified Some years after he divised a cost of these tramways is put down at last seve of Great Hampton row and Wheeler expires on June 30, 1911, the whole of the leases of the steam tram routes expires on January 1, 1907, and the cable and electric leases on June 30th, 1911.

correspondence is that the Canadian duties on paper and foreign books, and gentlemen practically make this offer for with the metric system, but that such a the repeal of the security system. Ever the concern: "(1) To pay off all outardent in promoting the progress of art, standing balances of sinking funds, etc. science and social advancement, he ma- against the Central Tramway Company; (2) to deposit such a sum, as evidence his friend, Mr. Bessemer, in his scien- of bona fides and security for fulfilment of lease, as the corporation may reasonpecially that of producing the metal ably require; (3) to construct any new lines or alterations of lines that may be approved of by corporation, and authorized by parliament, to satisfaction of corporation: or to pay cost of same if corporation shall determine to construct same; (4) to adopt such motive power or mode of traction in lieu of the present horse, steam, or electrical power as corporation may approve; (5) to pay a rental or way leave at the rate of £185 per mile of single line per annum during term of lease; (6) on termination of lease the whole of the lines in the city, whether constructed by corporation, or constructed or purchased by syndicate to become the absolute property of the wires, cables, or other appliances used in connection with the tramways, except rolling stock. The syndicate also poration to use all patents, granted or belonging to syndicate; (7) to reduce began to sink. The first report of the the long distance fares, and to provide accident placed the number of dead at for half penny fares for short stages; twenty-two, but that proved to have (8) to maintain, repair and renew the been an exaggeration. Following is a tramways to the satisfaction of corporalist of the dead at the morgue: William | tion, or, if corporation shall themselves Saunders, August Kasten, McPaul maintain, repair, and renew, syndicate to pay cost as certified by city surveyor: (9) to accept a lease of lines of existing leases, subject to foregoing alterations; (10) the existing tramways in Corporation street and Old Square to be removed if required by corporation, and an alternative route, to be approved by corporation, to be adopted; (11) to under take not to employ their drivers, conductors or other workmen more than ten hours a day."

In the meantime, meetings of citizens are being held, protesting against leasing the roads and urging the municipal-

PUNISHMENT FITS THE CRIME.

The North Frisans are very unmerci-

FROM THE CAPITAL. ceeds Blair in New Brunswick.

Ottawa, July 18.-The figures of Canada's foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, have been made up. The comparative figures are :18.00 imports, \$110,587,000: exports, \$118. 140,000; 1895, \$105,557,000. Exports. \$110,716,000. This shows an increase for 1896 of \$12,500,000. The duty collected was for 1895, \$17,880,000, and

for 1896 \$20,172,000. H. Allan, of the Allan steamship line. and John Torrence, of the Dominion line, interviewed Mr. Laurier to-day regarding the fast Atlantic service. Fredericton, July 18.-Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals in Laurier's cabinet, having resigned the premiership of New Brunswick, Hon. lames Mitchell has been entrusted with

the task of forming a ministry. Brantford, July 18.-Premier Hardy and Hon, W. Paterson, now controlled of customs, were given a big reception on returning here from Toronto and Ottawa. A procession was formed and speeches afterwards made at the drill

THE NEW MINISTRY. Little Barnard, little lawyer, Sharp as needle he.
Picks upon a little item
Re the Laurier ministry.

'Crush the Times will I," quoth Barnard, "It expose to every one; I shall only write a letter And the Times is dead and gone."

Writes he letter, little Barnard, Letter writes he to the Times Cutest letter ever written— If you read betwen the lines. "Prythee tell me, kindly tell me If full-fledged Sir Henri be, Or Controller only is he

In the Laurier ministry." Thus in brief wrote little Barnard, Sharper lawyer none than he; For the Times had placed Sir Henri Under heading "Ministry."

And the lawyer lyaxeyed looking
A the heading "Ministry."
Shrewdly saw Sir Henri Joly
A new minister must be.

Shows he letter to the Tories, Letter shows he to his friends, And a loud huzza did greet him, "See the letter Barnard sends."

And the Cowbell, now a Q.C., Pealed with resonance galore, Could be heard for blocks and more. Much elated, little Barnard

To the Times his letter takes, Which with bow polite presenting, He at once his exit makes. But the Times man, fairly trembling, Eyed askance the missive dread: "Tis of course a libel action, I can tell before it's read."

Visions dire of litigation Rose before the Times man staid, "Pleadings have to be delivered And the lawyer must be paid."

Smiled the Times man when he read it, smiled he as he laid it down.
Smiled he as he wrote an answer,
That would satisfy the town.

"True it is, Sir Henri Joly,
Though Comtroller onyl h
Has been placed under the
Of the Laurier Ministry." "True that under heading "horserace," described a famous meet

here a byke and speedy raceborse Vied which could the other beat

"When that byke becomes a racehorse When that horse becomes a byke. Then fullfledged will be Controllers On the Governmental slate." Laughed the town at little Barnard,

Laughed at Barnard's letter all Laughed to see a little lawyer Little Barnard, little lawyer,

Sharp as needle he. Sorry now a letter wrote he Re the Laurier Ministry. HIGH L. JACK, Q.C.

-Mrs. Rodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.-Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A BLIND STUDENT'S EXAMINATION.

Among the students who went up for classical examinations for foreign lan guages, held before the professors of the University of Paris, figured a blind youth, who is a day scholar at the Lycee Buffon. Some curiosity was aroused among the other competitors as to the method by which their sightless rival would contrive the translate his paper. their signifies river would contrive to translate his paper.

The young man, who was accompanied by a small boy, was given a private room. Here one of the masters read out the passages, which the student took down on paper with a pointed instrument. The diction terminated the public parent the property of the propert The North Frisans are very unmerciful to people who don't marry. One of their legends says that after death old maids are doomed to cut stars out of the sun when it is sunk below the horizon and the ghosts of the old bachelors must blow them up in the east, running light lamplighters, all night, up and down a ladder—New York World.

J. Gupin and G. J. Van Nostrand, Toronto are at the New England.

INS WIN

s of the Domini are Again Victorious.

ads Canada at 200 Yar but Our Boys Win the Match.

Lacrosse Match to at Caledonia Grounds To Morrow.

17-The following is

ening Telegram's spec Bisley, 17.—The Canadi the Kolapore c were selected yesterd 8th Highlanders; Lies Batt: Lient 3. F. A.; Capt. Spe it. King and Pte. Can ut. Ross and Pte. Ha Lieut, Weller, 59th. ction this morning Lieu Staff Sergt. Harp drew The weather was from yesterday, being ar. though a strong wi cross the ranges. The ams in the contest, o ther Country, two from t ds and one from Canad ian victory is generally p team was greeted wi on its return to cam etition for the London a Railway company's priz Martini-Henri tyros, sev at 200 and 500 yards, I Batt., made some reman as did Capt. Spearing ge competition, open to at 200 yards. A prize

ons closing to-day will uly 17.-Kolapore cup v Canadians. of the various teams cup were as follows:

. 589 ner to-day was warm an verything was favorable the conclusion of the sho vards the English team six points. The individu Canadian marksmen are as follows:

is the Canadians took English team by thre ndividual scores at this follows:

hal score of the Canadian

ards range are as follows:

of the recent spoon compes follows: lougall, on 18th April, 1st on 18th April, 2nd class field, on 18th April, 3r

N COMPETITIONS.

, on 16th May, 1st class ns, on 16th May, 2nd class on 16th May, 3rd class. tice, on 13th June, 1s n, on 13th June, 2nd class on 13th June, 3rd class. on 11th July, 1st class. on 11th July, 2nd class on 11th July, 3rd class. badges are awarded the

rp. MacDougall and Corp ond class badges to Gr Goodwin, Gr. W. Duncar Winsby. be sent to the annua by their representative those making the highest the four spoon shoots, and

pany-Corp. A. McLean Gr. L. B. Trimen, Gr. J. Gr. H. P. Dickinson. pany-Gr. H. Scholefield Bomb. Merrifield, Gr Patton. any-Gr. H. Laurie, Corp

E. Brown, Gr. J. A. Mc-A. Futcher. aly 18 .- The correspondent at Bisley says nobody ex nadians to win the match ore cup. The morning pa erally offer congratulations

an markesmen. shooting at Bisley to-day of Wales Trophy, the the Canadian rifle team wing scores at the two range: Mitchell, 41; ois, 43; Macdonald, 44; hurst, 48; Bruce, 40;

ield was won by the Enm. In the minor contests King, Mitchell and anada, each took prizes.

WN TENNIS TTEE MEETING.

of the committee of the Tennis club was held arrangements were nnual tournament to be gust and following days. eilly, who has gone to