em on coming home whistle the opera ght through, and then beg for a fiddle play its melodies. One is told that ronislaw did so, and that the proof of is pretty anecdote about the beginnings the little virtuoso is the possession of the little virtuoso is the possession of e fiddle itself. The boy is more inter-ting, however, than the story. He is ankness and bluntness incarnate, and ankness and bistastes, his likes and dises with a naivete that is refreshing in is age of self-conscious prigs, great and

A CHAPTER ON TEETH That Have Been Made in the

Dentist's Methods. The proceedings of the Convention of ental Surgeons held last week at Washgton enables the reader to form an ea of the revolution which has been fected in the science of dentistry with te past few years. Many people re-ember when the treatment of diseased eth was intrusted to operators of but ight scientific attainments; in old colctions of caricature a common picture presents a sufferer dragged round by a actitioner who holds a sick molar with pair of tongs. The prevalence of dissed teeth in this country, which has en ascribed to the indiscreet use of water and sweets, led to a closer ady of dentistry here than in Europe, ad for forty years American dentists ive been at the head of the profession, ut it is only of late years that they eve established their claim to the disiction. We have now surgeons of the ghest ability who bring to bear on the eth the fruit of a science as elaborate that which is possessed by professors any other branch of surgery. Some their experiences were explained to ose who attended the convention at

The old remedy for toothache was to il the tooth. That is a treatment ich is now rarely resorted to by skillpractitioners. Teeth are still extracwhere is not room enough for them in mouth-in consequence of the gradual atraction of the human jaw, and occanally a diseased tooth is the seat of ch complicated trouble that it cannot saved. But as a rule modern dentists ek to preserve rather than remove the eth. They treat the tooth as a diseasorgan, medically and surgically, and possible they restore it to health. e a great many ways in which the lannation pain caused by inflammation of e tooth pulp can be arrested, and a od strong tooth is a handy thing to

ve in the mouth.

cents each.

Forty of fifty years ago the transantation of teeth was tried experimenty in this country. It did not succeed, the practice was abandoned. It s now been revived, and in skillful ands it is a success. The leaders of e profession constantly hammer a tooth wn from the jaw of one person into e cavity of another, relying upon nat-e to adopt the intruder and reunite the rn alveolar membranes. It is the same eration as transplantation of the skin. The whole industry of false teeth makg or teeth filling has been revolutioned in the last twenty-five years. In old practice the fillings and piates re generally of gold. Now the fillings almost generally of porcelain, ting chiefly of kaolin, and the best ates are of rubber. When the hole in e tooth has been cleaned out by the inruments made for the purpose, a piece thin platinum foil is introduced into e cavity and manipulated to take the carehich a porcelain cust may be made withdrawn, and forms a mold in in is far cheaper eth, in any shade of color required, n be bought of the manufacturers for

Dentists' charges have grown with the ogress of their profession. m charge \$15 an hour for their time, not unfrequently \$300 for treating single tooth. Some charges are, of urse, exorbitant, and juries generally se to allow them. But a man of skill aims the right to put any price he ases on his skill; if people can't afford pay his charges they can go elsewhere. ie true remedy is to encourage the ishment in business of more dentiats to thoroughly understand their profesn, and who can afford to give their rvices to the public for five or six usand a year. San Francisco Call

ASKED FOOD FOR HIS ARMY.

n Incident of General Robert E. Lee's Surrender. The incidents connected with the order

r the issue of rations to General Lee's my at the time of the arrangement of details of the surrender, as given in account published, are not quite acrate as to the personnel involved, acrding to my recollection, says a writin the Washington Post.

was General Grant's chief commis ry, and was present in the room dur? the interview between him and Gen-Lee. After the terms of the surrer had been agreed upon, General Lee id to General Grant: General, I would like my army fed.

eneral Grant turned to me, as his ief commissary, and said: Colonel, feed the Confederate army. asked: "How many men are there?" eneral Grant asked: "How many men

ve you, General Lee?" neral Lee replied: "Our books are our organizations are broken up companies are mostly commanded by ommissioned officers; we have nothbut what we have on our backsnterrupting him in this train ought, I suggested, interrogatively,

aty 25,000 men?"

He replied: "Yes, say 25,000 men." started to withdraw for the purpose giving the necessary orders, and at door met Colonel Kellogg, the chief omissary of General Sheridan's com nd. I asked him if he could feed the my of Northern Virginia. He expresshis inability, having something very portant to do for General Sheridan then found Colonel M. P. Small, the commissary of General Ord's army, asked him, as I had asked Genera eridan's chief commissary, if he could d the army of Northern Virginia. He olied with considerable degree of condo it, and directed him to give three days' rations of fresh beef; hard bread, coffee and sugar. He inted his horse immediately and proded to carry out his orders.

eart Disease Relieved in 30 Minut cases of organic or sympathetic ease relieved in 30 minutes and ed. by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the dose convinces. Sold by Geo.

THE STORY OF A WRECK.

One of Those Lost on the Old Pacific Left Behind a Snug Sum in the Bank.

After Lying Untouched for Years the Money is Claimed by Relatives.

The following interesting story of the steamer Pacific and one of those who went down on her is from the San Fran-For many years a snug sum of money

been lying in the Hibernian Sav ings Bark without a claimant, the owner ings pairs when the illhaving perished interfaces and the interface of the steamer Pacific foundered in a storm on November 4, 1875, off Cape Flatery, on the northern coast. Like many other similar accounts whose owners and heirs have failed to appear, was turned over to the public admin was turned over to the public adminis-trator, who advertised for the heirs. The count simply showed that \$4,700 was Mrs. Jennie Parsons. The money had been placed on deposit in the early J. D. Sullivan, who is the attorney for the public administrator, torney for the Paris Parisons, with r husband and little son and her sister Alicia, were lost at sea in the storm that brought sorrow to so many homes. A few hours before the disaster the steamer Pacific sailed out of Victoria, B. C., with a large passenger list, bound for with a large passenger list, bould for San Fracisco. She met her fate when trying to weather the treacherous cape. With the sinking of the vessel all trace of the heirs of the Parsons property was lost until recently, when from New York come the claims of a nephew and niece of Mrs. Parsons, and the statement that the family was at one time well and favorably known to the public of this city, ut not under the name of Parsons. In the theatrical world Mrs. Parsons was Jennie Mandeville. She and her sisters, Agatha and Alicia, were billed as the Mandeville Sisters, vocalists and comediennes. The old timers of the coast will remember this bright trio of actresses who delighted the public away back in the fifties. They were on the boards of the old American theatre that used to be at Sansome and Halleck streets, where now stands a hotel of similar name. They were poular in the old Maguire opera house on Washington street, between Kearney and Montgomery.

The public administrator's first knowledge of the existence of heirs was in the shape of a petition for the distribuion of Jennie Parsons' estate and the proof of heirship of Beatrice Marie States and William G. States. The latter is a prominent physician in New York city. His sister lives in the same city. In her petition, which is similar to that of her borther, she gives her family history, which will be interesting to hundreds of

old San Franciscans. "My grandmother's name was Margaret Gaynor," she says. "She was born in Delany, Ireland, and died in New York city on September 16, 1874. She had three children, all daughters, Jennie, Agatha, my mother, and Alicia. Jennie, the eldest, and Alicia, the youngest, survived her. Having all adopted the stage as a profession they assumed the name of Mandeville, and were all well known in San Francisco in the fittes and later as the Mandeville Sisters. My grandmother was known as Mrs. Mandeville. My aunt Jennie, in 1873, I think, became the wife of Otis Parsons, then interested in the transportation business between New Westminster and Yale, on the Fraser river in British Columbia. She returned with her husband sons came back with my grandmother to San Francisco, and there gave birth to a son, who was named James Otis Parsons. Some time after the deaths of my mother and grandmother my aunt, Alicia, went to Victoria to reside with my aunt Jennie. In 1875 Otis Parsons, his wife, Jennie, and their only child, and my aunt, Alicia Thorne, all took passage on the ill-fated steamer Pacific. bound from Victoria to San Francisco, and were all lost with the vessel when t foundered off Cape Flattery on Noember 4, 1875. My aunt Alicia was married to Edwin Thorne, a son of the late Charles R. Thorne, but was. I beieve, divorced from him at the time of her death. No children were born to ner. My mother, Agatha Gaynor, married my father, William N. States, in she then married Carlo Orladinni. She died in New York city in 1874. She left two children by her first marriage, myself and my brother, William G. States. None were born of her second marriage.

and are the only persons entitled to the distribution of her estate.' The applicant, to properly identify herself, states that she knew Mrs. C. A. Kohler, wife of the music dealer; M. C. assett, an attorney; Reuben Lloyd, the attorney, and Mrs. Stark, wife of the late Charles R. Thorne. She says she has not lost or disposed of her interests

in her aunt Jennie's estate.

was born at Paris on February 23

866. My brother and I are the only liv-

ng heirs to my aunt Jennie Parsons.

"I remember the Mandeville Sisters very well," said Attorney J. D. Sullivan yesterday, "and I read the petition of the New York heirs with great interest. The sisters were favorites with the oldtime theatre-goers. The mother of this girl Beatrice was a singularly gifted singer of opera, and in her day as celebrated as Patti of later years. She married States, a celebrated tragedian, who was a great actor in Shakespearean pieces. After the couple were divorced Mrs. States took a great fancy to an Italian opera singer, whom she married. You see the stage people in early days were married and divorced as frequently as now. Alicia and Thorne could not get along together. Jennie is the only one of the three sisters who stayed by her husband until death. There is no doubt that these claimants are Jennie's relatives, as they say, but they will not get all of her estate. The law presumes that in such a catastrophe, the husband, being the hardier, survives the wife, even hough they perish under the same conditions. If the estate under consideration was her individual property both the husband and son were entitled to their respective shares. By the death of the son his share goes to the father, whose heirs can claim the bulk of the estate. was community property, as no doubt it was, then the wife's and son's shares fall to the husband and his heirs. o far none of Parsons' heirs have been eard from. These intricate legal techicalities will come up when this petipresented to the probate court next Monday. From what I can learn a good portion of the money in question was deposited by Jennie in the Hibernian

Bank even before 1860, and may be Parsons added some to it."

GUILTY OF EIGHT MURDERS. A Revengeful Japanese Kills All the Members of Two Families.

The steamer City of Pekin brings news of a revolting murder committed in the interior of Japan. The murderer inside of a few hours killed eight people with a sword before he was arrested. was the cause. Ozaki Tomekichi was the murderer, and his victims were Gentaro, aged 42 years; Sono Genjiro, wife of a watchman, aged 39; her daughter, Yasu, aged 2; Asakawa Yone, aged 28 Yoneda Narakichi, aged 46; his wife, Ki aged 45, and his two sons, Narozo and Narajiro, aged 13 and 9.

About a year ago Asakawa Yone, one of the victims, was in straitened circumstances and she went to live at Genjiro's Her relations with the head o the family became the gossip of the village, and it finally reached the ears of Sono, Genjiro's wife, causing a family quarrel. Matters in the family gradu-ally grew from bad to worse, until neighbors stepped in and the difficulty was set-tled by Tomekichi marrying Yone. The newly married couple did not get along well together, and about ten days before the murders were committed they separ ated and Yone went back to the Gerijiro household. Jealousy rankled in the breast of Tomekichi and he planned re-

He visited Genjiro's house in an apparently good humor and induced Yone to go with him into the fields. They reached a pathway far from any habitation, when satisfactory. he suddenly halted and drew his sword. When the woman's corpse was found i had been pierced in more than a hundred When they were a few yards from the capitated the third victim, a man whom he mistook for Genjiro. Yasu, a little girl, was sleeping in her bed, but the murderer's vengeance was not yet com-plete and the body of the infant was found mutilated beyond recognition. Then off he started for the house of Narakichi, nine miles away. He rapped at the door and Narakichi's wife, Kiku, came out with a lantern. She was kill ed by the assassin's sword. Narakichi awoke, but he scarcely reached the door before he fell back mortally wounded The two children, Marazo and Narajiro awoke at the sound of the unusual noise and attempted to escape, but the murderer caught them both, and again the dead ly sword did its hideous work.

The murderer then returned to the scene of the first tragedy, with the intencarrtion of killing Genjiro, but before he could carry out his design he was ar-

rested. The murderer is 31 years of age, and under five feet in height.—Examiner.

ANYTHING HE WANTED Millionaire Sutro Squares off to Fight Railway Magnate Haley.

San Francisco, May 31.-At the meeting yesterday between Mr. Sutro and the representatives of the Southern racific railway in regard to the Cliff House fispute, there was nearly a personal encounter between the principals.

As Mr. Sutro specified the terms of his proposed line he was occasionally greeted

ith sneers and slighting references by J. J. Haley, who represents the interests of the Southern Pacific company and the Tale, on the Fraser river in British Combin. She returned with her husband in British Columbia. In 1874 Mrs. Parding incidentally to his library site, Mr. Sutro said that for four years he had been trying to get the railway company to grant a slight concession that would hasten the construction of the building. "But." he continued "the railway com pany has broken every promise it made

> "That's not so," snapped Mr. Haley. The railway company never breaks its word '

"I know it does," rejoined the Cliff House magnate. "You people are noted as a set of infernal rascals and robbers, and you are nothing but a flunkey!" "I'm not going to be insulted in that way!" exclaimed Mr. Haley, as his face flushed with anger, and then he continused to mumble some angered response. "You can have anything you want!" was Mr. Sutro's remark as he half rose San Francisco. She was divorced, and from his chair and confronted the Southern Pacific man.

Supervisor Denman grabbed Mr. Sutro's coat tail and hung on. Chairman Day rapped for silence, and the sergeant-at-arms thundered: "You'll have to preserve order, Mr. Sutro." Mr. Haley was nerveless and pale with emotion, and the promising encounter was averted when Mr. Day delivered a mild reprimand. Mr. Sutro then extended a fitting apology for his display

chise came up unruffled. ANCIENT TELEGRAPHY.

How the Greeks and Romans sent Some Messages in War Times.

of temper, and the subject of the fran-

The ancient Greeks and Romans practiced telegraphy with the help of pots filled with straw and twigs saturated in oil, which, being placed in rows, express ed certain letters according to the order in which they are lighted; but the only one of their contrivances which merita a detailed description was that invented by a Grecian general named Aen;as, who flourished in the time of Aristotle, intended for communication between the

generals of the army. It consisted of two exactly similar earthen vessels filled with water, each provided with a tap that would discharge an equal quantity of water in a given time, so that the whole or any part of the contents would escape in precisely

the same period from both vessels. On the surface of each floated a ples of cork supporting an upright marked-off into divisions, each division having a certain sentence inscribed upon it. One of the vessels was placed at each station and when either party desired to communicate he lighted a torch, which he held aloft till the other did the same, as a

sign that he was all attention. On the sender of the message lowering or extinguishing his torch each party immediately opened the cock of his vessel and so left it until the sender relighted his torch, when it was at once closed. The receiver then read the sentence on the division of the upright that was leve with the mouth of the vessel and which, if everything had been executed with exactness, corresponded with that of the

ROOTENAY CROPPINGS

Sample Nuggets From the Journalistic Propositions Among the Hills.

Freshets Causing Damage-Railway Washouts - What Mines Are Doing.

(Nelson Tribune.) A grizzly bear was shot on the shore of Slocan lake about a mile and a half north of New Denver last week.

A great deal of work done by Engineer Gillette and his gang on the canyon bridge has been swept away by the flood. The loss must have been not less than \$50. Carpenter creek has been an angry rush of water through the canyon is a sight to see.

Tracklaying has been commenced on the Nakusp and Slocan, half a mile being laid the first day. If no mishaps occur, ore from the Slocan mines will be received on board cars at the head of Slocan lake by the middle of June. Several hundred tons are now stored at Silverton and New Denver.

The men who have put their mo to hydraulic enterprises are beginning to believe that they have made no mistake. The first clean-up of the Rip Van Winkle company, on the Fraser two miles above

dence of P. J. Gallagher at Slocan crossing, Michael J. McGrath and Miss Elizaplaces by the weapon. He then returned both H. Carragher were made husband to Genjiro's house and called out Sono. and wife by Rev. Father Turner. Paymaster Wilgress, of the Canadian house he suddenly seized her by the hair and pierced her throat with his sword. of the Bank of Montreal, were in Nel-He quietly entered the hut and almost de- son during the week. The former paid the railway boys for last month, and the latter checked up the bank boys for the

On Wednesday afternoon, at the resi-

last year. The town of Bonner's Ferry is completely overflowed and the track of the Great Northern is six feet under water. The only ranch house in Kootenay valley entirely above water is that of Ball

Owing to a washout on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, several passengers footed t from a point six miles beyond Salmon siding on Wednesday, arriving at Nelson at 11 o'cleck at night. The train got through next day at 4 o'clock in the fternoon.

From all sections of Kootenay come re ports of high water interfering with mining operations. On Forty-nine creek, the Nelson Hydraulic company is unable to begin sluicing. On Eagle creek the Poorman mill has been shut down. On Toad mountain, five feet of snow disappeared in three days, and water interferes with work in all the shafts. On Salmon river, the Kleinschmidt company has to suspend operations. On Sheep creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, Hill & Co. had their sluice boxes washed away. At the Dardanelles mine, in the Slocan, the pumps had to be pulled out Carpenter creek was never so high, to the knowledge of "old-timers." Cotton-wood-Smith creek is a river. The outlet is a lake. And with it all is the finest weather ever had in any country on

Kaslo Times. Mining news circulates rapidly and illustration of the fact about a dozen Thursday to do placer work on the south fork of Kaslo creek. Some of t from Victoria and Vancouver.

In the north riding of West Kootenay William Brown, who avowed himself an opponent of the government at a public meeting held in Revelstoke last Saturday evening. The contest promises to be hot in the north riding.

Captain Moore spent the 24th in the city and left yesterday for Lincoln and will go thence to New Denver. He has purchased Mr. St. John's interest in the Idaho. Concentrating machinery has been purchased, and a representative of Fraser & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery, is in the district for the purpose of selecting, a suitable point for the erection of a concentrator of

suitable capacity. The vote on the by-law to-day was practically unanimous. By-law No. 18 authorized a contract for electric light and power plant and Loan by-law No. 1 authorized a water loan of \$35,000. Both were carried. Seventy-four votes in all were cast. There was one vote

against and two spoiled ballots. The warm weather of the last few quantity of water. Kaslo creek is boomnearly up to the high water mark.

NORTH YALE.

Mr. Edwards Explains his Position and Condemns the Government.

The following letter has appeared in

the columns of the News-Advertiser: Sir: Will you be kind enough to allow me a small space in your columns that I may explain my position with regard to my candidature for the north riding of Yale district. At the request of a large number of the electors of this riding I consented to come out as a candidate for the forthcoming election, and at a public meeting held at Raven's hall on Saturday night, the 12th inst., I declared myself as an independent candidate. After the meeting was over a large number of my friends and supporters came to me and wished to know why did not come out as a straight opposi tionist, and for the next couple of days it mattered not where I went or who I net it was the same old song. Seeing that there was such a strong opposition feeling in the riding, and having once taken the stand as an independent candidate, I could not, with fairness to myself, take another stand without stult fying myself. So, in order to do justice the electors, I concluded to withdraw in favor of Mr. McCuecheon, who is an opposition candidate whom I consider a better posted man than I am, and whose success is quite assured. Mr. McCutcheon did not conduct the Kamloops Sentinel for the past eight years without posting himself. The Kamloops Sentinel was at one time a truthful and reliable journal, but

when Mr. McCuecheon sold the Sentinel its veracity disappeared. The report of the public meeing of the 12th inst., condred people or more will bear me out. blood.

The Sentinel's report of the meeting tries to convince the public that the sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the government. The Sentinel also tells you that there was no show of hands called for, but those who were present know better, and that the show of hands was two to one in favor of the independent candidate, and I feel quite sure had 1 been an opposition candidate that the show of hands would have been three to one. The Sentinel seems to have lots to say because I read my speech. I don't consider it any disgrace to a person who does not pretend to be a public speaker to read his own speech. If some of our government supporters who spoke at the same meeting were to follow my example their speeches would be very much condensed and far more intelligible. I read a paragraph in the Vancouver World the other day commenting on our meeting, the tenor of which was much to the same effect as that of the Sentinel. If these men knew their du"in 1806 Simon Fraser, impelled by Macstream for the last two days, and the ties as journalists they would try and kenzie's account of his adventurous jouradhere to the truth. Even if they are advocating their masters' cause, who can place any confidence in a government when their own organs are full of misrepresentations? The Vancouver World goes on to say that my speech was evidently prepared for me, I will give the World to understand that I don't have to have my speeches prepared for me and that I can make a small speech of my own when matters of such vital importance as the coming future

of our province is at stake. I have adopted British Columbia as my home, and have lived in the province for upwards of 28 years, and it is natural enough that I should take some interest in public affairs. We have been lying dormant, as it were, long enough. It is about time that we were awakening up to a sense of our duties if we intend to make British Columbia our future home. I am glad to see that the electors throughout the province are beginning to see their situation. I never saw so much interest taken at a general election as the present one, which is a sign of better times. The World need not be surprised to see others besides myself springing up who cam make speeches of their own that might astonsh the World.

Before concluding I would like to give the government organs, particularly the Kamloops Sentinel and the Vancouver World, a word of friendly advice, and that is to adhere to the truth, for "truth will shame no person, but lies will shame JOHN T. EDWARDS.

North Thompson, B. C. A BLIND DRUGGIST.

The Sixth Sense Possessed by a Sightless Michigander.

William J. Garrison, the blind druggist of Wyandotte, is a man who excites great admiration. He was born and grew up in Venor Mich., and came to Wyandotte about two years ago to become a member of the firm of Dorence & Garrison.

When about two years of age he los his evesight and cannot remember that he ever saw. He is a highly educated man and keeps himself thoroughly posted on political affairs and all the topics of the time. Besides being a pharmacist, he is a piano-tuner and realizes a good income from his work in that capacity.

It necessitates his going about the city mysteriously among the Chinese. As an | a great deal, and his ability to get about covering long distances and by crooked Chinamen came in on the Ainsworth on | winding ways without enquiring the direction is a wonder to all who see him, observes the Detroit News. One would never suspect that a man who moves about with head erect and brisk step W. Haskins has retired in favor of seemingly thoroughly acquainted with every step of his path was treading his way in absolute darkness. In Mr. Garrison that indifinable instinct that we term the sixth sense, is developed to a

marvelous degree. He carries a correct map of the city in his memory, and when he goes out to tune a piano he takes his cane and tunstreet and block the house he wishes to ing instruments, and, inquiring in what reach is located, he goes directly to the place without further inquiry His ear is remarkably correct and he possesses great skill in manipulating a When his work is done Mr. Garpiano. rison retraces his steps without further inquiry, as if the way was a beaten path before him. People often watch him as he starts to cross the street to see how accurately he is able to judge of the distance, and of the speed at which electric cars are approaching. He usually gives himself a block the advantage of

In the store Garrison is very quick to quantity of water. Kaslo creek is booming and the lake is rising rapidly, being of cigars in the case as soon as his hand touches the box. No man in the city is quicker or more accurate than he at making change. He claims to keep the most exact time in town, and yill dispute the time to second with any one. Mr. Garrison does all of his own trading, and the clerk who can deceive him in the quality of a peice of cloth or of any proender in the market must be pretty slick. His ability to get along as well as those who have all their senses is a continual marvel to all who know him.

DISTILLERY EXPLODED In the Fire Which Followed Several

People Lost Their Lives.

New York, May 31 .- A terrific explosion occurred at 4:30 this morning in a distillery on the ground floor of a double tenement house at 129 Suffolk street, resulting in the death of Lizzie Yaega, aged four years, and seriously injuring

four others. Twenty families rented the building. The fire cut them off from the stairway. Some of the older persons escaped by creeping on the narrow ledge of the second story to a window of the next house. Two men used a blanket as net to catch the children dropped from the windows above. Fifteen were dropped through a sheet of flame which was leaping from the side of the building. Then the elder ones jumped. Meyer Dietrich, aged 41, was hadly burned. Several persons on the top floor were overcome by smoke and were carried out by the firemen.

Three persons were burned to death. Rheumatism racks the system like a thumb-screw. It retreats before the power sender and so conveyed the desired in firms my statement, in which two hun of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the

EARLY B. C. HISTORY.

Mr. Begg Writes of Simon Fraser and Other Pioneers.

To the Editor: You will oblige by giv-ing room for the accompanying communication, which was sent to the Prov ince, but was not published owing to the want of space in the columns of that paper. Trusting the historical information it contains will be found an equivalent for the space occupied. Yours, etc.
ALEXANDER BEGG (C.C.) May 30, 1894.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION. Mr. Editor: In Mr. Knott's letter re plying to my strictures pointing out sundry errors in the prize essay (?) he brings forward what he describes as "the influ ences which impelled the explorer (Fraser) to undertake the expedition." I took ney, determined to make further re-searches," and that he "unhesitatingly prepared to descend the stream in a frail canoe." Mr. Knott in his reply says I do not bring forward one fact to disprove what he had stated. The facts and the proof are as follows:

Mr. Simon Fraser entered the service of the Northwest Company in 1792, at the age of 19. In 1802 he became partner in the company. In 1805-that is, twelve years after Alexander Mackenzie had made his memorable exploratory journey to the Pacific coast—a Portage, near Lake Superior; then west-conference of the partners of the compa-ward amongst the Mandan Indians in ny was held at Fort William, near Lake Missouri, as astronomer and geographer Superior, to discuss the advisability of to the company; thence over the prairies extending their operations beyond Rocky Mountains for the purpose of occupying the territory and to anticipate mountains to a branch of the Columbia, the United States explorers and traders, which he called McGillivray, and after who might establish a claim to its ownership by right of discovery and occupa-

should be established in the unknown territory, and that possession should by which Mr. Knott would lead us to believe. Soon after the conference Mr. Fraser left Fort William, proceeded to Athabasca, ascended the Pea ce River by Mackenzie's route, established a trading post, which he named the Rocky Moun-

left a few traders. which at that time was regarded as the embarked on the ill fated ship Tonquin main stream of the Columbia. Instead with a party of thirty-three persons, all of unhesitatingly rushing down stream towards the Pacific in a frail canoe, he | Mr. Ross was present when Astoria was left the main river and followed a tribu-tary flowing from the westward, now Thompson arrived a few weeks later known as Stuart river, and so named by (July 15th, in a canoe with nine men.) tary flowing from the westward, now known as Stuart river, and so named by Mr. Fraser in honor of his companion, Mr. John Stuart. Mr. Fraser traced afterwards. The Canadian Northwest this stream to Stuart lake, where he Fur Company purchased the effects and established a trading post, the present received a transfer of Astoria. Fort St. James. He next proceeded to Fraser lake, which he discovered, and clific Fur Company, arrived May 9th, established a trading station there. 1812, on a second ship, named the Bea-

In 1807 two canoes with goods, under the charge of Messrs. Quesnel and Farries, arrived from the east, bringing him letters urging him to carry on his ex-plorations to the ocean by the river flowing through the country to the south, in anticipation of parties from the United John George McTavish and Joseph La States—Lewis and Clark having been Rocque, with sixteen men of the Northsent by the United States government to the Pacific coast. Mr. Fraser in 1807 into an agreement to purchase all the catalylished another trading post on the effects of the Pacific Company at a valu-

Fraser, which he named Fort George. Then in the spring of 1808 he, with Messrs. John Stuart, J. M. Quesnel and a crew of nineteen men and two Indians, Many of the clerks were engaged by embarked in four well furnished canoes to explore the river southwards. In a few days after leaving Fort George, on trol the Pacific Fur Company exercised May 26th, the expedition made rapid in the region west of the Rockies. It progress. On the 1st of June they reach- also shows that the Hudson Bay Comalso errs in his essay when he states "that the passage of the upper course of the Fraser river is at the present time attended with great peril," etc. The The and his intrepid party. They reached the mouth of the river on the 1st of July, and, returning, reached their starting point, Fort George, on the 6th of

'Mr. Fraser, in his journal, records that on his trip to the ocean he passed the mouth of a large and rapid river, which ie named the Thompson, after his friend, Mr. David Thompson, astronomer of the Northwest Company. It is evident, how ever, that he had no opportunity of knowing anything further regarding that river, as he returned to the east almost mmediately after returning to George. That he did so is proved by the journal of Mr. Daniel William Harmon. published in 1820, which states that he (Harmon) left Lachine in 1800, under a seven years' engagement with the Northwest Company; that under a further engagement he set out for the far west, via Lake Winnipeg, Cumberland House and Fort Chipewyan, which latter place he reached on September 7th, 1808; and that there he met Simon Fraser, who was returning from the Pacific-just giving Fraser time to reach that point from

Fort George. Now, in reference to Kamloops and Mr. Knott says I do not seem to have comprehended, and which, I think, would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand, I merely say that Mr. Knott is yet in error by reiterating that the results of Fraser's journey and the reports he made induced the Northwest Company to establish forts, among which was Fort Kamloops. If there has been any tilting at a windmill, I am willing to allow the impartial reader to decide who is the Don Quixote!

From the fact that Mr. Fraser went east in 1808, as shown above, and that Mr. David Thompson, as shown in his journal, was then in the Kootenay country and engaged in exploring the Colum bia; that he subsequently came north to the Big Bend and Canoe river, where the Kootenay trail comes in; that he founded Kamloops in 1810-11, and that he was at Astoria, near the the Columbia river, on the 15th of July, 1811-it follows that Mr. Fraser coul not have influenced or, induced Mr. Thompson by any report, more ially, as already pointed out, Mr. Fraser had no knowledge of the Thompson river, further than that it flowed into the Fraser. Mr. Thompson, on the other hand, was in the possession of more inmation relative to the Rocky Mountain regions east and west than any man living at the time. He had been in the Hudson Bay Company's service from 1789 to 1797; then he joined the North-



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west Company and went to the Grand the eastward of the Rockies and north to Athabasca. In 1800 he crossed the wards recrossed at different points.

Mr. Knott inquires: "Has Mr. Begg never heard of the Pacific Fur Compa-It was decided that trading posts ny?" This is in reference to the operational be established in the unknown tions of the Hudson Bay Company from the south, and that prior to 1822 they this means be taken of it. The duty of had no control in the region west of the carrying out this project was assigned to Mr. Fraser. He did his part bravely, but was not "impelled" in the manner had to do with the centrel of Oregon or New Caledonia up to 1822:

Mr. Alexander Ross, who was one of the twenty-eight Canadians who landed at the mouth of the Columbia in 1811. relates in his narrative that he was in Unner Canada when invited by Alexantain Portage, and left some men in charge. He continued his journey to Mc-Leod Lake, which he explored and there Mr. Astor, a German by birth, residing eft a few traders.

In New York. He proceeded with sevIn 1806 he portaged to Fraser River, eral Canadians to New York, and there but three of whom were British subjects. The establishment broke up two years

Mr. David Cox, an employe of the Pa-1812, on a second ship, named the Beaver, belonging to the fur company. Mr. Cox was sent to Spokane to trade with the Indians. He returned to Astoria next summer to find a total revolution. The Pacific Fur Company, he writes, Rocque, with sixteen men of the North-west Company, had arrived and entered ation and to give such of the company's servants as desired to return a free passage home by Cape Horn or overland. the Northwest Company. From the foregoing it can be seen how little coned the dangerous canyons. Mr. Knott pany had nothing to do with any por tion of the region west of the Rockies until 1822 Mr Tohn McLood was then selected by the united companies to proceed to the west side of the Bocky Mountains. He was the first of the difficulties did not commence until the up-per course was passed. However, the Hudson Bay Company's servants to ourney to the ocean, at the Gulf of cross the mountains. It is recorded that Georgia, was accomplished by Fraser he set out with his wife and two young children from Green lake in 1822. He had been in the old Hudson Bay Co.'s service since 1811, and for the ten years previous to the union of the two was a zealous participant in the contest with the Northwest Company. Yours, etc., ALEXANDER BEGG, (C.C.)

TO SMITHER REENS.

Norwegian Steamer Norden Blown to Pieces at Dijon.

Madrid, May 31.—Further details have been received of the explosion yester day on the Norwegian steamer Norden at Dijon, on the Bay of Biscay. The steamer was taking coal on board when one of her boilers exploded with terrific Hre decks were shattered and the boat's bow and deck fittings were

blown to splinters. Some of the debris was carried across the quay at which the vessel was lying, and a piece of timber struck a dock laborer, killing him instantly. Two steamers laden with sulphuric acid and gunpowder were lying close to the Norden. Part of the masts of the latter were carried away by the force of the explosion, mystically obscured sentence which and in falling struck the other two steamers, inflicting great damage on them. Five of the Norden's crew were killed and several others were either scalded or injured by falling debris.

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